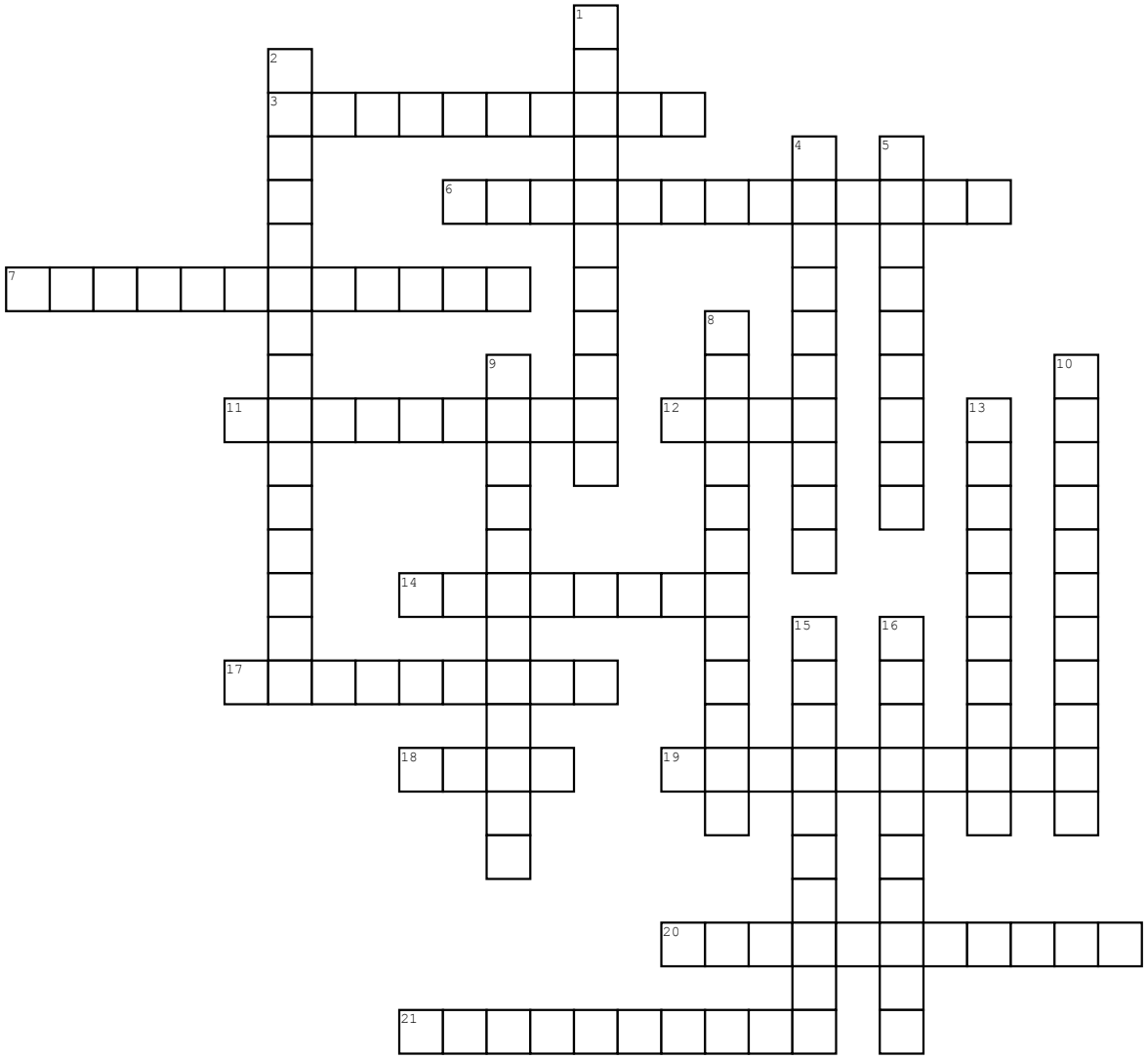
# Engine Cooling



**Across**

**3.** This item is part of the engine cooling system and is a liquid-to-air heat exchanger.

**6.** This medium is used to absorb heat and carry it to the radiator.

**7.** Used to collect expanded hot coolant for later recovery.

**11.** Where heat is dissipated through infrared waves.

**12.** The process of combustion produces.

**14.** This is a liquid-to-air heat exchange unit used to transfer heat from the engine to the atmosphere.

**17.** This medium is used to lubricate moving parts and absorb heat and return to the oil pan.

**18.** Heat travels from hot to ...

**19.** Describes either ethylene glycol or propylene glycol.

**20.** Use to seal the radiator, raise the boiling point, and function as a valve (for both pressure relief and vacuum relief).

**21.** Describes the movement of gases or liquids.

**Down**

**1.** Used to increase the cylinder head surface area for cooling purposes.

**2.** This type of fan senses coolant temperature and can disengage the fan from the pulley.

**4.** Heat transfer uses physical contact.

**5.** This item is driven by a belt and is used to circulate the coolant.

**8.** We can increase the boiling point by doing this to the system.

**9.** This system circulates engine coolant for heat transfer.

**10.** This items is submerged in coolant within a water jacket and used to assist cold weather starting.

**13.** A tool used to measure the strength of antifreeze.

**15.** Describes the creation or collapse of air bubbles to create froth.

**16.** This item is used to regulate coolant temperature by routing or bypassing it through the radiator.