

## IDENTIFY, MEASURE, CALCULATE ANGLES

**Program Task:** Diagnose cylinder head and valve train problems.

# **Program Associated Vocabulary:**

DEGREES, DURATION, LIFT OVERLAP, TDC

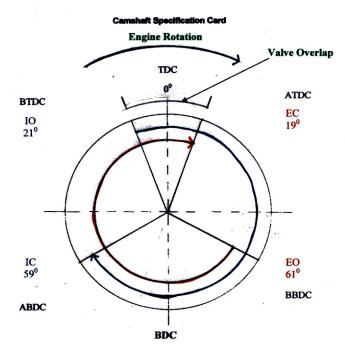
#### **Program Formulas and Procedures:**

When diagnosing cylinder head and valve train problems, the technician must determine: degrees, duration (time, measured in degrees a valve is open), lift (the maximum amount, measured in thousands of an inch a valve opens), and overlap (time measured in degrees of crankshaft rotation both intake & exhaust valves are open)

Remember, in Automotive Technology, the top of a circle (TDC) is  $0^0$  whereas the top of a protractor is  $90^0$ .

**Example:** Using the following specs, for a stock cam with smooth idle and good lower RPM torque, determine valve duration, and valve overlap.

Cam Timing: Tappet @.020					
Valve	Open	Close			
Intake	21° BTDC	59° ABDC			
Exhaust	61° BBDC	19° ATDC			



- 1. Intake valve duration:  $21^{\circ} + 90^{\circ} + 90^{\circ} + 59^{\circ} = 260^{\circ}$
- 2. Exhaust valve rotation:  $61^{\circ} + 90^{\circ} + 90^{\circ} + 19^{\circ} = 260^{\circ}$
- 3. Valve overlap:  $21^{\circ} + 19^{\circ} = 40^{\circ}$

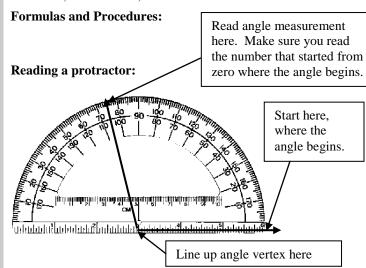
# Apply geometric concepts to model and solve real-world problems

PA Core Standard: CC.2.3.HS.A.14

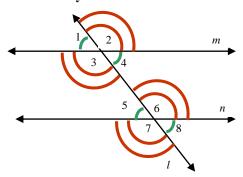
**Description:** Apply geometric concepts to model and solve real-world problems.

#### Math Associated Vocabulary:

ANGLE, DEGREES, INTERIOR ANGLES, EXTERIOR ANGLES, VERTICAL ANGLES, CORRESPONDING ANGLES, PARALLEL, TRANSVERSAL



Two parallel lines cut by a transversal:



Angles 1&4, 2&3, 5&8, 6&7 are vertical angles.

Angles 1&5, 2&6, 3&7, 4&8 are corresponding angles.

If lines m and n are parallel then **corresponding angles** are congruent, **Alternate Interior** angles are congruent, and **Alternate Exterior** angles are congruent.

Vertical angles are always congruent.

#### **Examples:**

- 1. If angle  $1 = 40^{\circ}$ , what is the measure of angle 8? Angle 8 must measure  $40^{\circ}$ , since  $\angle 1$  and  $\angle 8$  are alternate exterior angles.
- 2. If m  $\angle 2 = 3x + 4$ , and m  $\angle 3 = x + 8$ , solve for x. (Vertical angles are equal.) 3x + 4 = x + 8 (subtract x from both sides)

2x + 4 = 8 (subtract 4 from both sides) 2x = 4 (divide both sides by 2)

x = 2

# Automotive Technology (47.0604) T-Chart



#### **Instructor's Script – Comparing and Contrasting**

Most technical applications do not lend themselves to using a protractor. However, protractors can be used to explore, understand or even create technical scale drawings or models such as the valve charts above.

Alternatively, understanding the relative sizes of angles is certainly something students must understand if they are to clearly communicate what they have observed when troubleshooting or analyzing a situation. Protractors can be very useful when preparing students to understand the difference between very small angles ( $10^{\circ}$ ), medium angles ( $45^{\circ}$ ,  $60^{\circ}$ ), acute angles (less than  $90^{\circ}$ ), right angles ( $90^{\circ}$ ), or obtuse angles (larger than  $90^{\circ}$ ).

In valve charts, you will notice the free use of TDC (top dead center) and BDC (bottom dead center) when referring to the angles. It is important to realize that when communicating sizes of angles, it is important to include such reference or orientation points which indicate where an angle starts and the direction to measure.

### **Common Mistakes Made By Students**

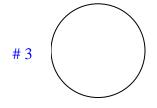
- Not aligning the index line (line along the bottom of the protractor) with one side of the angle in question.
- Not placing the vertex of the angle at the hole or point at the bottom-center of the protractor.
- Not clearly specifying a reference or starting point for an angle.
- Reading the wrong indicator on the protractor (bottom number versus top number, or vice-versa).

#### **CTE Instructor's Extended Discussion**

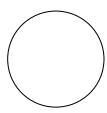
Technical tasks are usually not presented using this model. Therefore, it is important that technical instructors demonstrate to students how these math concepts link to and are relevant in their technical training and that the math is presented in a way which shows a relationship to the math which CTE students use in their academic school settings.

This T-Chart focuses on valve timing calculations as an example of formulas used by automotive technology professionals especially in speed shops and custom engine builders.

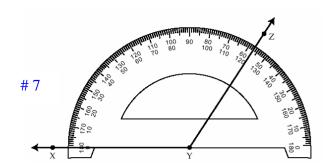
### **ITEMS NEEDED FOR PAGE #3:**

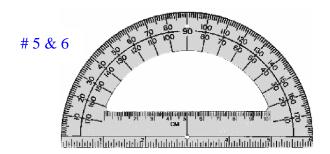


a. 3-ring piston



b. 4-ring piston





Originated June 2011 CC.2.3.HS.A.14 Reviewed June 2015

# **Automotive Technology (47.0604) T-Chart**



3

	<b>a</b> 1	Problem			Technical Math Cor	ncepts Solutions	S
1.	Complete: Daily Use (Stock) Camshaft Specification Card if						
		Cam Timing: Tappet @.020					
	Valve	Open	Close	e			
	Intake	14° BTDC	66° ABDC				
	Exhaust	64° BBDC	16° ATDC				
2.	2. Complete: Daily Use (Stock) Camshaft Specification Card if			ation			
		Cam Timing: Tappe	et @.020				
	Valve	Open	Close	е			
	Intake	41° BTDC	87° ABDC				
	Exhaust	89° BBDC	47° ATDC				
3.	3. To reduce engine blow-by (gases leaking past the piston rings) the gaps on the piston ring should be evenly spaced. On a typical 3-ring piston the gaps would be (a) 0 apart & (b) 0 apart on a 4-ring piston. Complete using diagrams provided on page 2 of the T chart.						
		Problems			eneric Math Concep	ots Solution	ons
4.	4. Which angle would you estimate to be the interior angle of the hairpin shown here? How would you describe a "hairpin turn" in the road?  a) 10° b) 30° c) 45° d) 90°						
5.	Your GPS indicates that you are traveling in a direction (bearing) that is determined to be 270°. If 90° is east, in which direction are you traveling?						
6.	To be wheelchair accessible, the grade of a ramp must not exceed 1 foot of rise per 12 feet of run. This equates approximately to a 5° angle. Use the protractor provided to draw this angle measure.						
		Problems		PA (	Core Math Look	Solut	ions
7.	What is the a) 57° b) 63° c) 123° d) 137°	e angle measure of ∠ X	YZ?		10 Se	10 90 90 80 170 170 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	Z 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
8.	8. Which of the angles on the right is closest to 76°?			A B	c	D	
9.	O. Given: a   b, c   d If m ∠ 1 = 2x + 16 and m ∠ 2 = x + 18, then what is the value of x?					• a • b	

Originated June 2011 CC.2.3.HS.A.14 Reviewed June 2015

# **Automotive Technology (47.0604) T-Chart**



		Problems	Occupational (	(Contov	tual) Math Concepts Solutions
1.	Complete		-		1. Intake Valve Duration: $14^0 + 90^0 + 90^0 + 66^0 = 260^0$
1.	Complete: Daily Use (Stock) Camshaft Specification Card if  Cam Timing: Tappet @.020			2. Exhaust Valve Duration: $64^0 + 90^0 + 90^0 + 16^0 = 260^0$	
	Valve	Open	Close		3. Valve Overlap: $14^0 + 16^0 = 30^0$
	Intake	14° BTDC	66° ABDC		
	Exhaust	64° BBDC	16° ATDC		
	Lanaust	оч выс	10 AIDC		
2.	Complete: Daily Use (Stock) Camshaft Specification Card if			1. Intake Valve Duration: $41^{0} + 90^{0} + 90^{0} + 87^{0} = 308^{0}$ 2. Exhaust Valve Duration: $89^{0} + 90^{0} + 90^{0} + 47^{0} = 316^{0}$ 3. Valve Overlap: $41^{0} + 47^{0} = 88^{0}$	
	Cam Timing: Tappet @.020				
	Valve	Open	Close		3. Valve Overlap. 41 + 47 = 00
	Intake	41° BTDC	87° ABDC		
	Exhaust	89° BBDC	47° ATDC		
3.	To reduce engine blow-by (gases leaking past the piston rings) the gaps on the piston ring should be evenly spaced. On a typical 3-ring piston the gaps would be (a) <sup>0</sup> apart & (b) <sup>0</sup> apart on a 4-ring piston. Complete using diagrams provided on page 2 of the T chart			$360/3 = 120$ $a = 120^{0}$ $b = 90^{0}$	
		Problems	Related, G	Seneric N	Math Concepts Solutions
4.	Which angle would you estimate to be the interior angle of the hairpin shown here? How would you describe a "hairpin turn" in the road?  a) 10° b) 30° c) 45° d) 90°			The correct answer is "a" because a 10° interior angle turn would very nearly turn a driver back in the direction from which s/he came. Hairpin turns get their name because they have interior angles similar to a real hairpin.	
5.	Your GPS indicates that you are traveling in a direction (bearing) that is determined to be 270°. If 90° is east, in which direction are you traveling?  N 360 W 270 S 180			You are traveling West (when your bearing is 270°) 90° is East, 180° is South, and 360° is North.	
6.	. To be wheelchair accessible, the grade of a ramp must not exceed 1 foot of rise per 12 feet of run. This equates approximately to a 5° angle. Use the protractor provided to draw this angle measure.			This is what the angle should resemble if drawn by a protractor.	
		Problems	PA (	Core Ma	th Look Solutions
7.	What is the angle measure of $\angle$ XYZ? a) 57° b) 63° c) 123° d) 137°		c.) 123°		
8.	Which of the angles on the right is closest to 76°?		A B C D D		
9.	Given: a	•			Angles 1 and 2 are congruent angles so,
If $m \angle 1 = 2x + 16$ and $m \angle 2 = x + 18$ , then what is the			2x + 16 = x + 18		
	value of x?				x + 16 = 18
					x = 2 (subtract x from each side, then subtract 16 from each side)