

## For the Prospective Automobile Purchaser

BEING A FEW TERMS THAT ARE FREQUENTLY USED IN DISCUSSING THE AUTOMOBILE.

### Wheel Base—

The distance between the points where two road wheels on the same side of the car touch the ground.

### Tread—

That part of the tire of a wheel which comes into contact with the ground. In order to avoid side slips and skidding in some cases to give a better grip of the road various kinds of treads other than those which are quite smooth have been adopted. Some of these are detachable from the tire, others form a part of the tire itself.

### A. L. A. M. Horse Power—

Horse power as determined by a standard rule laid down by the Associated Licensed Automobile Manufacturers.

### Bore—

The term used to denote the inside diameter of the cylinder. It is used in conjunction with the term stroke which denotes the distance over which the piston travels. From the bore and stroke together with the speed of the engine and the compression pressure, a formula is obtained from which the horse power of the engine can be determined.

### Piston Displacement—

The measure of space acted through during each piston stroke, or in other words, the area of the piston multiplied by the length of the stroke.

### Ignition—

A term applied broadly to the apparatus necessary for the ignition of the explosive gases in an internal combustion engine.

### Dual Ignition—

Where two systems of ignition are used on the same engine, such as oil and battery and magneto, and especially where they are coupled up so as to use the same coil or contact maker, the ignition is known as dual.

### Magneto—

A mechanical appliance used to transform magneto energy into electric energy. The term is an abbreviation of the full title "Magneto-Electric Machine." Magnetos may be either high tension or low tension.

### Lubrication—

A term applied for the system by which oil is furnished to the different parts of the engine, particularly the crank case. The two principal systems are known as the splash system and the forced system.

### Transmission—

The term "transmission" applied strictly to the whole of the mechanism employed in transmitting the power of the engine to the road wheels. The two principal

### Differential—

The means by which one wheel is allowed to go faster than the other in turning corners or the means by which the tractive effort is equalized and one wheel

being accomplished by means of a large fan.

### Pumps—

As applied to a motor car, they are principally used for circulating water through the water jackets of the cylinder and for pumping the air into the lubricating and gasoline tanks for force feed carburetors and force feed lubrication.

### Clutch—

A device which is usually interposed between the engine shaft and the transmission system. In other words it is the coupling device between the former and the latter. By means of this the transmission remains stationary while the engine moves. Most clutches are operated from the foot board of the auto.

### Equipment—

In general equipment means extras that go with the car. It usually includes when complete top and glass wind shield, two gas lamps, oil side and tail lamps, pump, jack, tire repair kit and complete set of tools.

### Tonnneau—

The rear seat section of an open auto. The word is the French term for "Tub" and came into motor car use from the shape of the tonneau originally fitted.

### Chassis—

A term adopted from the French. It strictly means frame, but as generally used in the auto world it includes not only the frame work of a car but also the wheels, springs, engine, gears, etc. mounted on or suspended from the frame; in fact everything but the body.

### Torpedo Body—

As applied to the motor car means that shape of body which resembles a torpedo in shape. Most makers have their own style of torpedo body.

### Carburetor—

An apparatus used to transform the liquid fuel, generally gasoline, into a gas and at the same time mix it with such a proportion of air as to make it combustible. Many different styles and types of carburetors are used on the automobiles at the present time.

### Catalog—

One of the first things you are to send for, especially to the firms who have advertised their autos in this issue.



Quite a Load, but Easy for the Auto.

systems of transmission at the present time are those known as Selective Sliding Gear and Planetary. The Selective type transmission is that by means of which varying speeds may be obtained at the will of the

driver on the road and the other doesn't.

### Radiator—

An appliance through which the cooling water is circulated. Its function is to subject the water to a large



The Milk Wagon Again.

driver at the operation of a single lever. In the main it is accomplished by sliding gears into mesh with each other endwise. It has proved most successful for change speed gears in motor cars.

metal surface in contact with the air in order to radiate the heat carried off from the cylinder walls; thus keeping the latter cool. Some makes of motor cars are cooled by air, the circulation of the air