

# Four-Stroke Engine: Fuel Systems

-Student Notes

*Directions:*

Fill in the blanks.

## **Fuel Segment**

### **1. Gasoline**

- Is a refined \_\_\_\_\_ used as fuel in four-stroke engines
- Should always be used according to the manufacturer's recommendations
- Is reformulated and refined to meet requirements of the Clean Air Act
  - exact specifications will vary in different areas to meet air quality needs, \_\_\_\_\_ conditions and seasonal temperature changes

### **2. Octane Rating**

- Determines gasoline's ability to resist detonation caused by excessive **heat** and/or pressure
- Indicates how much a fuel can be compressed or heated before it spontaneously ignites

Four-Stroke Fact: \_\_\_\_\_ octane fuel does not burn hotter or colder, faster or slower.

### **3. Octane Ratings**

- Are as follows:
  - regular gasoline
    - octane rating equal to \_\_\_\_\_ and less than 88
  - mid-grade gasoline
    - octane rating equal to \_\_\_\_\_ and less than or equal to 90
  - premium gasoline
    - octane rating greater than 90

Four-Stroke Fact: Lower octane gasoline will explode (detonate) at lower temperatures and pressures. Higher octane gasoline can spontaneously ignite (detonate) when exposed too much higher temperatures and pressures than lower octane gasoline.

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## 4. Octane Ratings

- Were significantly increased in the past by using \_\_\_\_\_ lead in gasoline
  - lead has since been \_\_\_\_\_ from gasoline because it is extremely toxic and is not compatible with catalytic converters
    - lead will quickly destroy a catalytic converter
- Have also been boosted by using alcohol and methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE)
  - MTBE has been found to contaminate ground water, so has been removed from gasoline sold in the U.S.

## 5. Volatility

- Refers to the gasoline's ability to become a \_\_\_\_\_
  - in order for quality combustion, gasoline must become vapor before being introduced to the \_\_\_\_\_
  - poor quality gasoline may have too much or not enough volatility to deliver quality combustion

## 6. Volatility

- Should vary in different conditions for best results
- Is measured by the following:
  - vapor \_\_\_\_\_
  - distillation profile
  - vapor-liquid \_\_\_\_\_

## 7. Vapor Pressure

- Refers to the pressure exerted by vapor above the surface of a \_\_\_\_\_ in a closed container
  - an increase in pressure will make it \_\_\_\_\_ to start an engine at ambient temperature
  - a decrease in pressure is better for preventing vapor lock and other problems related to the handling of hot fuel

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## 8. Distillation Profile

- Is engineered to give gasoline the following characteristics:
  - easy \_\_\_\_\_ starting
  - easy hot starting
  - avoiding vapor lock
  - good fuel economy
  - low engine \_\_\_\_\_
  - good power
  - low emissions

## 9. Vapor-Liquid Ratio

- Relates to the \_\_\_\_\_ at which gasoline creates a vapor
- Is relative to the \_\_\_\_\_ conditions which the fuel will be used in

## 10. Fuel Chemical Makeup

- Is modified as the seasons change, especially where the climate has extreme change throughout the year
  - fuel refined for winter use will be \_\_\_\_\_ resistant to vapor lock
  - fuel which has a summer blend will have lower \_\_\_\_\_ emissions

## 11. Fuel Issues

- Include:
  - vapor \_\_\_\_\_
  - engine \_\_\_\_\_
  - contaminants

## 12. Vapor Lock

- Occurs when a fuel \_\_\_\_\_ from excessive heat
- Can happen in the \_\_\_\_\_, fuel pump or carburetor

## 13. Engine Detonation

- Refers to the \_\_\_\_\_ of a significant portion of the charge before the spark-induced flame front reaches it
- Is the collision of two flame fronts in the combustion chamber
  - one is the result of the \_\_\_\_\_ and the other is the result of the undesired combustion
- Can also be caused by ignition timing, being incorrectly set or by excess carbon deposits in the combustion chamber

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## 14. Fuel Contaminants

- Can be anything from liquid to \_\_\_\_\_
  - solids in fuel should be captured by a fuel filter and can cause fuel starvation if the fuel filter gets plugged
    - some dissolved solids can flow through the fuel filter and accumulate in the fuel bowl
  - liquid contaminants tend to create poor performance issues

Four-Stroke Fact: Water is \_\_\_\_\_ than gasoline and will fall to the bottom of the tank and migrate to the carburetor. Just a few drops can cause intermittent stalling and no-start issues. Stale gas will not support good combustion because of its inability to vaporize properly

## 15. Oxygenated Fuels

- Have oxygen added to burn more efficiently and reduce \_\_\_\_\_ emissions
  - oxygen is usually in the form of \_\_\_\_\_

## 16. Alcohol-Based Fuels/Ethanol Blends

- Are used to:
  - improve \_\_\_\_\_
  - boost octane
  - decrease U.S. \_\_\_\_\_ on imported oil

## 17. Alcohol Types

- Include:
  - methanol
    - derived from \_\_\_\_\_ or petroleum products
  - ethanol
    - comes from grain, corn and agricultural products

Four-Stroke Fact: Today, ethanol is the primary \_\_\_\_\_ blended with gasoline.

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## 18. Alcohol Percentages

- Are regulated in most states
- Are posted on gasoline pumps to show the \_\_\_\_\_ ethanol content in gasoline
  - E10 (10 percent)
  - E15 (15 percent)
  - E20 (20 percent)

Four-Stroke Fact: Several states have pushed for an overall usage of 20 percent alcohol to reduce gasoline imports.

Four-Stroke Fact: Currently, all \_\_\_\_\_ engine manufacturers recommend using a fuel with a maximum rating of E10.

## 19. E85 (85% Ethanol)

- Is a fuel blended for vehicles designed for higher alcohol ratios
  - these vehicles contain chemical-resistant gaskets, \_\_\_\_\_, etc., as well as stainless steel components, impervious to the effect of sustained use of \_\_\_\_\_ fuel

## 20. E85 (85% Ethanol)

- Is not meant to be used in typical \_\_\_\_\_ small engines used in outdoor power equipment
  - running an engine on E85 can cause a lean condition, leading to hard starting, \_\_\_\_\_ and can greatly affect engine performance

## 21. Alcohol Problems

- Include:
  - enleanment
  - phase \_\_\_\_\_
  - degreasing \_\_\_\_\_
  - corrosion

## 22. Enleanment

- Is altering the \_\_\_\_\_ ratio due to an increase in alcohol
  - unlike gasoline, alcohol contains a significant amount of oxygen and using a significant percentage of alcohol (above 10 percent), has the same effect as leaning out the carburetor further or using a much smaller jet size

Four-Stroke Fact: Ethanol is \_\_\_\_\_ percent oxygen.

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## 23. Phase Separation

- Causes the octane of the gasoline to \_\_\_\_\_ two to three points
  - water and alcohol will combine and, being a heavier mixture than gasoline, will sink to the bottom of the tank
    - alcohol is not chemically stable in gasoline when water is present and is highly \_\_\_\_\_, meaning it attracts water or moisture

## 24. Degreasing Agent

- Will dissolve protective oils
  - alcohol is a very effective \_\_\_\_\_ and dissolves the protective film of oil found on \_\_\_\_\_ walls, piston surfaces, bearings, bearing cages, etc.

## 25. Corrosion

- Is breaking down or \_\_\_\_\_ materials
  - a high concentration of alcohol can cause corrosion if left on unprotected surfaces
    - it can attack \_\_\_\_\_ aluminum components
    - it can combine with water and, once the protective film of oil is gone, will oxidize or rust ferrous metal components if left for long periods, particularly in carburetors

## 26. Testing for Alcohol

- Can be effective to determine the approximate \_\_\_\_\_ of alcohol present
  - providing water has not contaminated the gasoline sample
    - alcohol has a tendency to separate from gasoline when water is present
- Is completed by performing a “\_\_\_\_\_”

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## 27. "Shaker Test"

- Is performed in the following manner:
  - using a clear glass cylinder, with \_\_\_\_\_graduations and a sealed cap, water is added to the level of the first mark from the bottom
  - the fuel is added until the total reaches the top mark on the cylinder
  - after vigorous \_\_\_\_\_, the mixture should sit for three to five minutes
  - the percentage of alcohol can be read above the first mark

## 28. Fuel Shelf Life

- Is the recommended length of time a fuel can sit without being used
  - with the addition of alcohol to gasoline and changes to the refinery process, manufacturers do not recommend storing fuel for more than \_\_\_\_\_days
    - this period can be even shorter in hot and humid climates
  - fuel which exceeds its shelf life will become \_\_\_\_\_

## 29. Oxidized Fuel

- Will form \_\_\_\_\_, varnish and deposits inside the carburetor and fuel system components
  - this is a common issue found after \_\_\_\_\_storage of equipment

## 30. Fuel Stabilizer

- Can help \_\_\_\_\_fuel shelf life when used per the manufacturer's recommendations

Four-Stroke Fact: There is not a treatment available to rejuvenate fuel which has already \_\_\_\_\_.

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## 31. Elevation

- Has the ability to effect engine \_\_\_\_\_
  - horsepower will degrade as elevation increases
    - as the density of air diminishes, engines develop a fuel-rich condition
  - \_\_\_\_\_ the amount of fuel by adjusting the carburetor's settings or changing jet sizes within the carburetor will bring the air/fuel ratio closer to the optimum 14.7:1 ratio and restore engine performance

## *Carburetors Segment*

### 1. Carburetors

- Are a type of metering device which mix fuel and air
  - the correct mixture which flows into the combustion chamber is \_\_\_\_\_ for the engine to run properly
- Are mounted to the \_\_\_\_\_ of the engine

### 2. Carburetors

- Ensure the following:
  - the fuel is introduced to the \_\_\_\_\_ air stream
  - the fuel is \_\_\_\_\_
    - liquid gasoline will not support rapid combustion without first being atomized into a mist

### 3. Carburetors

- Work in the following manner:
  - pre-atomized gasoline is introduced into the air stream inside the \_\_\_\_\_
  - there the air/fuel mixture becomes an atomized mist
  - the atomized mist then flows to the intake manifold because the intake stroke creates vacuum pressure in the combustion chamber and intake \_\_\_\_\_ area of the engine

### 4. Float Carburetors

- Are used on products which run in a fixed or \_\_\_\_\_ position
  - such as \_\_\_\_\_, motorcycles, marine inboard engines and snowmobiles
- Use a fuel bowl to hold the supply of fuel for the carburetor before it is processed and mixed with air

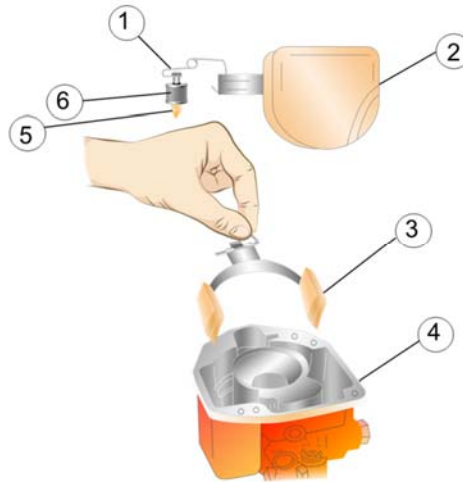


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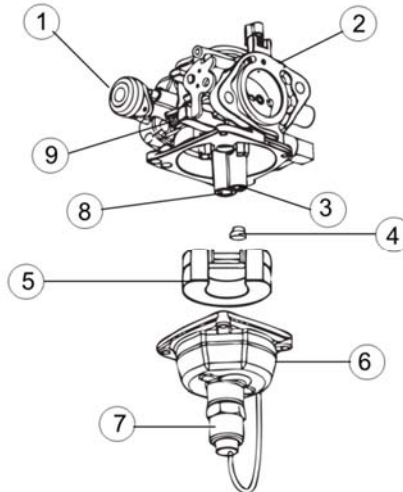
## 5. Float Carburetor

1.
2. Float (side view)
3. Float
4. Fuel Bowl
5. Inlet Needle
6.



## 6. Float Carburetor

1.
2. Carburetor Body
3. Idle Circuit/Jet
4. Plug
5. Float
6. Fuel Bowl
7. Fuel Solenoid
8. Main Circuit/Jet
9.



## 7. Carburetor Parts

- Include:
  - fuel supply \_\_\_\_\_
  - fuel bowl \_\_\_\_\_
  - fuel bowl \_\_\_\_\_
  - float assembly
  - inlet needle
  - pickup tube

## 8. Fuel Supply Inlet

- Is where fuel \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ from the engine's fuel tank

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## 9. Fuel Bowl

- Holds fuel for use by the \_\_\_\_\_ metering circuits which are built into the \_\_\_\_\_

## 10. Fuel Bowl Vent

- Allows atmospheric air pressure to enter the \_\_\_\_\_ system
  - the difference in \_\_\_\_\_ pressure (relatively high) and the venturi pressure (relatively low) pushes the fuel from the fuel container into the carburetor venturi while the engine is operating

## 11. Fuel Bowl Vent

- Maintains the air pressure above the surface of the fuel in the bowl at \_\_\_\_\_ levels
- May be external or internal
  - an external vent can be found on the outside of the carburetor body
  - most \_\_\_\_\_ carburetors feature an internal type of bowl vent

## 12. Float Assembly

- Is used to \_\_\_\_\_ the level of fuel in the fuel bowl
  - an essentially \_\_\_\_\_ level of fuel must be maintained
    - proper metering of air/fuel ratio is dependent on a constant distance from the venturi to the surface of the fuel in the bowl

## 13. Inlet Needle

- Allows fuel to enter the float bowl as fuel is consumed by the engine
  - the amount of fuel in the float bowl is \_\_\_\_\_ during consumption, causing the float and inlet needle to fall, opening the inlet
    - as the fuel level rises, the float and inlet needle rise, pushing the inlet needle into its seat, \_\_\_\_\_ the flow of incoming fuel

## 14. Pickup Tube

- Delivers fuel to the \_\_\_\_\_ of the carburetor using the principles of the \_\_\_\_\_ effect

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## 15. Venturi Effect

- Is the \_\_\_\_\_ in pressure which results when fluid (liquid or gas) flows through a \_\_\_\_\_ passage

## 16. Carburetor Operation

- Includes:
  - fixed speed
    - occurs during carburetor \_\_\_\_\_
      - carburetors have main jets with predetermined opening sizes (no adjustment system is provided) which control the \_\_\_\_\_ of fuel allowed to enter the engine at wide open throttle
  - idle circuit
    - allows just enough fuel to keep the engine idling and controls the idle revolutions per minute (RPM)

## 17. Carburetor Operation

- Includes:
  - idle \_\_\_\_\_ air bleed
    - mixes air with fuel in the low idle stage of the carburetor
  - main \_\_\_\_\_
    - meters fuel for the engine when the RPM range is high idle
    - is also known as the main jet

## 18. Choking Systems

- Are installed on a carburetor to \_\_\_\_\_ the flow of air to make the air/fuel mixture rich while starting
- Are operated by a choke valve
  - manually by a lever or pull handle
  - automatically by a \_\_\_\_\_ element

## 19. Manual Choke

- Is actuated by the operator with a lever which is attached directly to the carburetor or mounted remotely with the equipment controls
  - when the choke is \_\_\_\_\_, the airflow is restricted to the carburetor, making the air/fuel mixture rich (more fuel than air)
  - as the choke valve is \_\_\_\_\_, more air is introduced to the carburetor, making the air/fuel mixture more balanced for idling and faster engine operation

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## 20. Automatic Choke

- Uses a vacuum choking system to close the choke plate when the engine is not running
  - to ease starting, the choke plate is closed by \_\_\_\_\_ pressure
  - when the engine creates enough vacuum to overcome the spring pressure, the choke plate \_\_\_\_\_ opens, allowing the correct air/fuel ratio into the carburetor

## 21. Electronic Choke

- Uses a processor to \_\_\_\_\_ engine speed and control stepper motor operations, which moves the choke plate as required based on engine \_\_\_\_\_ and ambient temperature

## 22. Electronic Fuel Enrichment

- Is used with electronic fuel injection (\_\_\_\_\_) systems
  - through the engine sensors associated with the EFI, the engine control unit calls for more fuel to be delivered from the fuel injectors when cold starting or warming the engine to operating \_\_\_\_\_

## 23. Carburetor Fuel Solenoids

- Are \_\_\_\_\_ plungers used to stop fuel flow through the carburetor
  - the \_\_\_\_\_ closes, using mechanical (spring) power
  - when energized, the solenoid retracts the plunger, allowing fuel to flow
- Exist to limit afterbang after the engine is turned off

## *Fuel Delivery Segment*

### 1. Fuel Delivery Methods

- Include:
  - \_\_\_\_\_ feed systems
  - \_\_\_\_\_ feed systems

### 2. Gravity Feed Systems

- Consist of a fuel tank positioned above the \_\_\_\_\_ and uses the force of \_\_\_\_\_ to feed the carburetor fuel

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## 3. Pressure Feed Systems

- Consist of a fuel tank placed \_\_\_\_\_ the carburetor
- Require the use of a fuel pump to raise the fuel from the tank to the carburetor
  - electric fuel pumps are most commonly found in use with fuel injection systems and are used in conjunction with a pressure regulator
  - vacuum or “\_\_\_\_\_” fuel pumps are operated using a vacuum provided by negative crankcase pressure; the pulse line operates a diaphragm fuel pump which provides lift and/or feed, depending on the location of the fuel tank

## 4. Fuel Tanks

- Have been improved since 2007 to limit the escape of \_\_\_\_\_ (HC) vapor (evaporative emission) through tank walls
  - like other emission parts, tanks will have an ID number
  - prior to regulation, handheld fuel tanks would emit 11 grams of evaporative emissions per day
    - regulated tanks can only emit 1.5 grams per day
- Are either multi-layer or \_\_\_\_\_

## 5. Fuel Lines

- Are the lines \_\_\_\_\_ the fuel tank which go to the carburetor
- Have been required to meet permeation requirements since January 2012

Four-Stroke Fact: Pre-regulation fuel feed lines emit \_\_\_\_\_ grams of hydrocarbons per day while regulated lines emit only 15 grams per day.

Four-Stroke Fact: The fuel cap gasket must meet permeation requirements as well.

## 6. Fuel Line Regulations

- Require manufacturers to update their fuel feed lines to new materials such as \_\_\_\_\_ and special rubber blends
  - fuel lines should also have an ID mark to indicate it is a \_\_\_\_\_ fuel line

Low-Permeation Fuel Line ID Number

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## 7. Fuel Filters

- Protect the fuel \_\_\_\_\_ system
- Should be replaced according to manufacturer's recommendations
- Include:
  - inline \_\_\_\_\_
  - pre-tank filters

## 8. Inline Filters

- Are often simple, \_\_\_\_\_ filters in line between the fuel tank and carburetor or fuel injection
- Require very little service
  - other than removing the element periodically and \_\_\_\_\_ it with a new filter

## 9. Pre-Tank Filters

- May be located in the fuel tank filler \_\_\_\_\_ and are usually in the form of a screen basket
- Are easily \_\_\_\_\_ to facilitate cleaning in solvent per the manufacturer's recommendations

## 10. Electronic Fuel Injection (EFI)

- Is a system for introducing fuel into \_\_\_\_\_ combustion engines
- Is designed to be a fuel and ignition management system controlled by an engine control unit
- Provides \_\_\_\_\_ fuel economy characteristics with benefits of enhanced engine performance

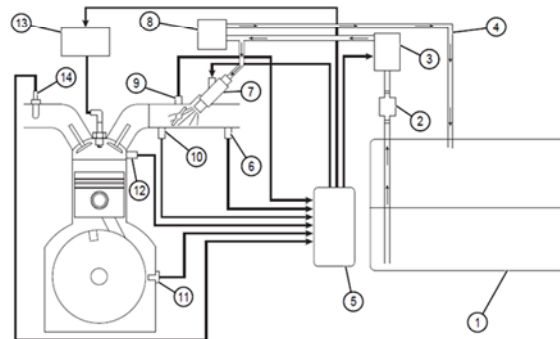
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## 11. Electronic Fuel Injection (EFI) System

1.
2. Fuel Filter
3. Fuel Pump
4. Fuel Return Line
5. Engine Control Unit (ECU)
6. Intake Air Temperature (IAT) Sensor
7. Fuel Injector
8. Fuel Pressure Regulator
9. Throttle Position Sensor (TPS)
10. Manifold Absolute Pressure (MAP) Sensor
11. Crankshaft Position Sensor

12. Engine Temperature Sensor
13. Ignition Module
14.



## 12. Electronic Fuel Injection (EFI) System

- Incorporates the following components:
  - fuel pump
    - provides high fuel pressure for the \_\_\_\_\_ systems
    - some models utilize dual fuel pumps; one mechanical and one pulse pump to draw fuel from the tank and deliver it to the high pressure fuel pump module
  - fuel filter
    - removes particles in the fuel to \_\_\_\_\_ damage to components
  - fuel lines
    - made of stainless steel or hose rated for EFI fuel delivery from the tank to the fuel injectors

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## 13. Electronic Fuel Injection (EFI) System

- Incorporates the following components:
  - fuel pressure \_\_\_\_\_
    - controls the fuel pressure for the injectors and returns excess fuel to the tank
  - fuel injectors
    - atomize the fuel into a mist for better combustion
  - throttle body/intake \_\_\_\_\_
    - distributes the air/fuel mixture from the carburetor to the cylinder(s)
  - sensors
    - provide the engine control unit with information about engine operating conditions to allow the unit to react and adjust as needed

## 14. Electronic Fuel Injection (EFI) System

- Operate in the following manner:
  - an electric fuel pump moves the fuel from the tank through fuel lines and an inline filter
  - fuel flows into the \_\_\_\_\_ and into the intake manifold or throttle body
  - when the intake valve opens, the air/fuel mixture is drawn into the combustion chamber, compressed, ignited and burned

Four-Stroke Fact: The ignition and injection performance is \_\_\_\_\_ controlled, monitored and updated to maintain the best air/fuel ratio possible based on information provided by the sensors.

## 15. Fuel Delivery

- Is accomplished in a variety of methods
  - \_\_\_\_\_ injection uses a single injector at the throttle body similar to the same location as conventional carburetors
  - in continuous injection, fuel will flow at all times from the injectors, but at a changing flow rate; this is different from most fuel injection systems, which provide fuel during \_\_\_\_\_ bursts of varying times with a constant rate of flow during each pulse
    - continuous injection systems can be multi-point or single-point



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## **Engine Management Segment**

### **1. Engine Control Unit (ECU)**

- Uses \_\_\_\_\_ received from various sensors to determine the correct amount of fuel and injection timing based on load, temperature and operator input
- Detects malfunctions or \_\_\_\_\_ operating conditions in the sensors and sensor circuits
  - when this occurs, the ECU generates a diagnostic trouble code (DTC)

### **2. Wiring Harness & Connectors**

- Should be \_\_\_\_\_ and free of rust, corrosion and debris in order to deliver accurate electrical signals to the ECU and each other
  - this can be \_\_\_\_\_, amperage or resistance
  - wiring and connectors which are not pliable are more likely to break, increasing the possibility of a short, an open circuit or inaccurate data delivered to the ECU, causing performance problems

Four-Stroke Fact: Short circuit can cause costly damage to components related to the EFI system.

### **3. Sensors**

- Are key components on many modern four-stroke engines
- Provide necessary \_\_\_\_\_ required by machines and their operational systems
- Relay \_\_\_\_\_ regarding temperature, pressures and positions of components

### **4. Sensors**

- Include the following common types:
  - crankshaft \_\_\_\_\_ sensor
  - inlet air temperature (IAT) sensor
  - manifold absolute pressure (MAP) sensor
  - temperature/ \_\_\_\_\_ absolute pressure (TMAP) sensor
  - throttle position (TPS) sensor
  - engine temperature (ET) sensor
  - Oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>) sensor

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## 5. Crankshaft Position Sensor

- Monitors the \_\_\_\_\_ per minute (RPM) of the crankshaft and its relative position in degrees of rotation
  - the signal sent to the ECU helps coordinate the EFI and the engine's ignition \_\_\_\_\_

## 6. Inlet Air Temperature (IAT) Sensor

- Provides a signal indicating the temperature of the incoming air charge
- Is located in the \_\_\_\_\_ housing or throttle body
- Works with the \_\_\_\_\_ absolute pressure (MAP) sensor to allow the ECU to adjust the air/fuel ratio for ambient temperature differences

## 7. Manifold Absolute Pressure (MAP) Sensor

- Reads absolute \_\_\_\_\_ of the intake air at the manifold and provides the ECU with a signal for determining engine load
  - this information coupled with the IAT sensor signal and the crankshaft position sensor allows the ECU to \_\_\_\_\_ the proper fuel charge

## 8. Temperature/Manifold Absolute Pressure (TMAP) Sensor

- Is a \_\_\_\_\_ of the IAT and the MAP in one sensor
- Is not found in all \_\_\_\_\_

## 9. Throttle Position (TPS) Sensor

- Indicates the throttle valve \_\_\_\_\_ so the ECU can increase or decrease the fuel mixture and spark timing to adjust for \_\_\_\_\_, acceleration and changes in load

## 10. Engine Temperature (ET) Sensor

- Provides a signal to the ECU, indicating the engine temperature
- Can be \_\_\_\_\_ in the cylinder head, engine oil pan or coolant system
- Allows the ECU to adjust \_\_\_\_\_ to keep the engine operating within its own safe zone
- Is not found in all engines

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## 11. Oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>) Sensor

- Monitors the \_\_\_\_\_ of oxygen in the exhaust and determines fuel burn efficiency to determine if the fuel injector should be open more or less time
- May be installed in the \_\_\_\_\_ or exhaust manifold
- Functions effectively only after warming up to the operating temperature
- Is not found in all engines