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Cylinders

In combination with the piston and the cylinder head, the cylinders of a combustion engine form the working space and combustion chamber. The cylinders are also charged with the task of...

Function



In combination with the [piston](#) and the cylinder head, the cylinders of a combustion [engine](#) form the working space and combustion chamber. The cylinders are also charged with the task of guiding the pistons as they move up and down and directing the heat generated during the combustion process to the cooling system.

Depending on their design, cylinders can be made from grey cast iron or aluminium, each with many different alloys. Determined by the design and build of the engine, the cylinders either have direct contact with the coolant, metallic contact with the engine block or are cast fast in the engine block. Appropriate materials are selected to safeguard good heat transfer to the engine block or coolant.

When the engine is running, the cylinder wall is wetted with [oil](#). This ensures that the pistons and piston rings moving up and down inside the cylinder are sufficiently lubricated.



Safety

Cylinders are safety-relevant components for the operation of the engine. Worn cylinders will cause a drop in compression. As a result, the engine will not run smoothly. It will be difficult to start or will not start at all.

Depreciation

Cylinders are designed to last the service life of the vehicle. However, service intervals must be observed. Only oils approved by the vehicle manufacturer should be used. The [air filter](#) should also be replaced at regular intervals. Last but not least, the [cooling](#) system should be kept topped up with an antifreeze with corrosion protection which meets the vehicle manufacturer's specifications.

Images





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