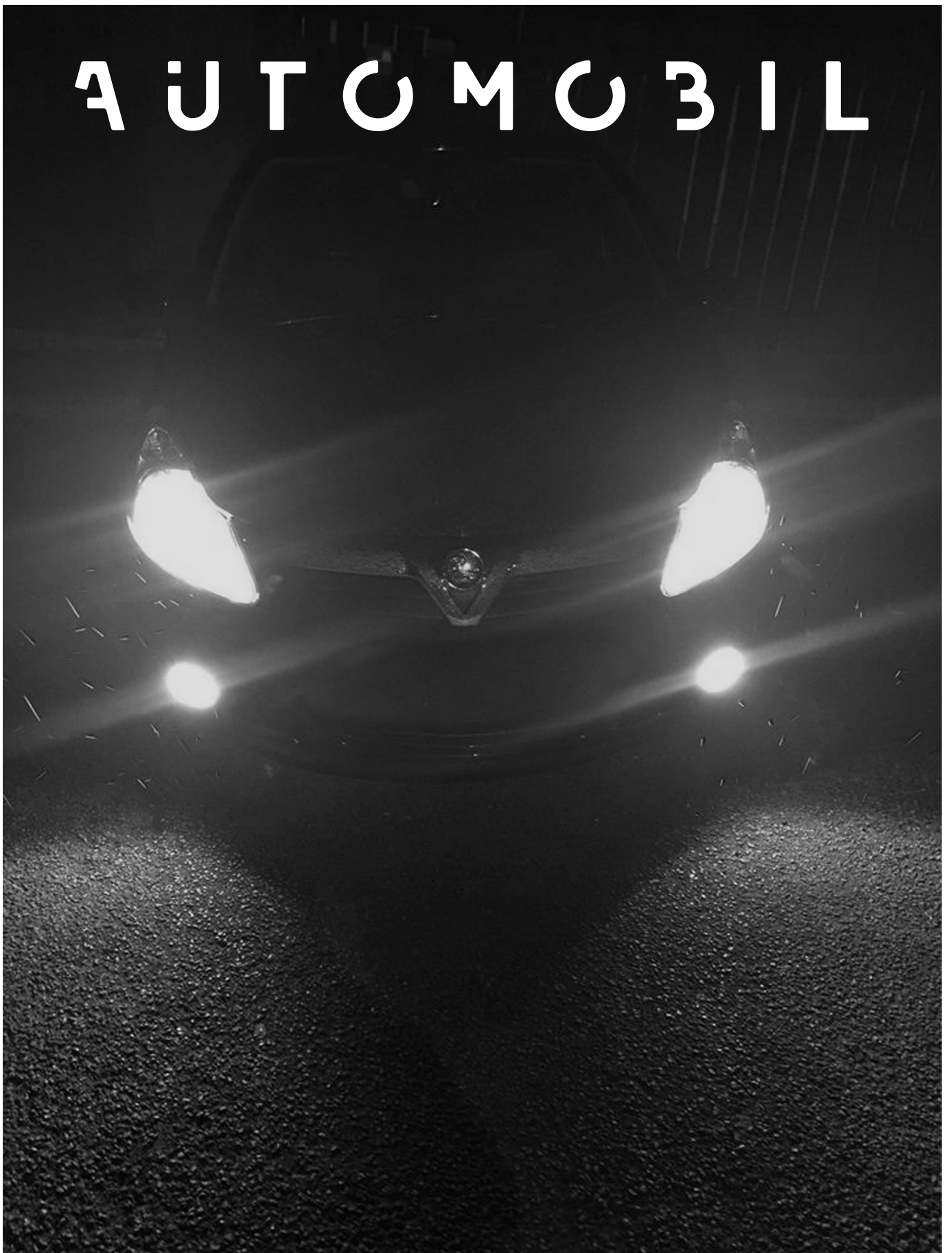


AUTOMOBIL



Internal Combustion Engine

An internal combustion engine (ICE) is a heat engine where the combustion of a fuel occurs with an oxidizer (usually air) in a combustion chamber that is an integral part of the working fluid flow circuit. In an internal combustion engine the expansion of the high-temperature and high-pressure gases produced by combustion applies direct force to some component of the engine. The force is applied typically to pistons, turbine blades, rotor or a nozzle. This force moves the component over a distance, transforming chemical energy into useful mechanical energy.

Modern turbo-charged petrol engines offer plenty of low-down oomph, while the latest diesels respond – and sound – much like petrol engines. The clattering, agricultural diesels of old are long gone. However, looking at the two from more of a generic point of view it can still be said that: Petrol engines need to be revved to give their best, so they suit a 'sportier' driving style – and, by extension, a manual gearbox. Diesels are best paired with the laid-back charms of an automatic 'box as generally speaking their better torque doesn't lend itself to high revs in low gears.



Anti Lock Braking System (ABS)



In August 1978, Mercedes-Benz presented the second generation anti-lock braking system (ABS), developed together with Bosch, to the press in Unterturkheim. The world-first enables a driver to retain steering control even during emergency braking. The main purpose of the anti lock braking system is to allow the driver to be able to maintain control under heavy braking, in an event of an emergency. Without the ABS the everyday driver would have no control over their vehicle, allowing the wheels to lock, have no grip, and skid, only being able to go straight ahead.

Air Bags

An airbag is a type of vehicle safety device and is an occupant restraint system. The airbag module is designed to inflate extremely rapidly then quickly deflate during a collision or impact with a surface or a rapid sudden deceleration. It consists of the airbag cushion, a flexible fabric bag, inflation module and impact sensor. The purpose of the airbag is to provide the occupants a soft cushioning and restraint during a crash event to prevent any impact or impact-caused injuries between the flailing occupant and the interior of the vehicle.



Why were cars invented?

Cars were invented because people were interested in seeing whether or not they could build a vehicle that could make travel easier. As early as the 1700s, European engineers started to play with the idea of creating motor-powered vehicles.

Once the mid 1800s hit, engineers had already attempted steam, electrical and combustion motors. In the 1900s, the automotive industry began using gas-powered engines. The first automobile that was produced for the population in the United States was the Oldsmobile. It had a three-horsepower engine and a curved dash. There were 425 of these vehicles sold in 1901 and then 5,000 in 1904. Demand was growing and would continue to grow.

Cars then became useful for those in the transportation industries and helped to move goods from place to place. When cheaper models came out, the middle class rushed to get these vehicles in order to have the freedom to travel. Cars also allowed people to choose to move away from railroad stations since they could always travel via car to get there.

Interestingly, the initial roads that were built were actually built for bicycles. These roads were often more narrow and did not have a lot of room for multiple vehicles. To combat this, highways were built and road systems expanded in western countries.



