DEFINITIONS – TECHNICAL

See also "Definitions – General", Part II of the CAMS Manual of Motor Sport

BALLAST	IIt is permitted to complete the weight of the automobile by one or several ballasts on condition that each is a strong and unitary block, fixed by means of tools with the possibility to fix seals, placed on the floor of the cockpit, visible and sealed by the scrutineers. Ballast shall be affixed to the body by fasteners which conform to the following minimum specification – class 8.8 bolts, each of 8mm diameter, utilising reinforcement plates of at least 75mm x 50mm x 3mm under each bolt. There shall be at least one bolt per 20kg or part thereof of ballast in each ballast block with a minimum of two bolts. On automobiles with composite coachwork, ballast shall be attached to the chassis of the automobile forward of the midpoint of the wheelbase.
BODY SHELL	The main coachwork structure of an automobile which, in the case of an automobile not having a separate chassis, constitutes the fundamental structure of the automobile. Components such as doors, bonnet, bootlid and mudguards which are readily demountable are not deemed to be part of the body shell.
BODYWORK / COACHWORK	• externally: all the entirely suspended part of the automobile licked by the airstream; • internally: cockpit and boot.
CHASSIS	The structure of any automobile so constructed that the coachwork is a separate entity and not a primary load carrying element of the automobile. It foresees that the coachwork may contribute to the overall strength of the automobile, but the word "chassis" is applicable only to those automobiles in which removal of the coachwork does not affect the entity of the mechanical components of engine, transmission, suspension and unsprung part as an assembly.
CYLINDER BLOCK	The crankcase and the cylinders.
ELASTOMER	An elastic solid composed primarily of hydrocarbon material with widely-spaced cross-linking bonds. Such material shall have a maximum Shore (A) Hardness of 100, and a maximum tensile strength of 60MPa.
ELASTOMERIC BUSHING	A flexible coupling between two rigid structures that provides limited radial and axial freedom of movement. Bushings with less than 4.0mm of elastomer between the rigid structures shall not be regarded as elastomeric.
EXHAUST MANIFOLD	Part collecting together the gases from the cylinder head and extending to the first joint separating it from the rest of the exhaust system.
FAMILY OF AN AUTOMOBILE	Different series models belonging to one and the same production series of the same manufacturer. Not fewer than the number of automobiles specified in the relevant Technical Regulations for the category of automobile with the same external general lines of the bodywork, material of the bodywork and wheelbase must have been produced in 12 consecutive months. All models must be available through the normal commercial channels of the manufacturer. Variations in the following details are acceptable: • shape and material of front and rear bumper bars • removable aerodynamic devices (eg, spoilers, wings, sill mouldings) • Control and comfort equipment (eg, sun roof, auxiliary lamps, door handles, exterior mirrors) • decorative strips and mouldings • left and right hand drive versions • versions with different engine and drivetrain configuration.

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FRICTION SURFACE OF THE BRAKES	Surface swept by the linings on the drum, or the pads on both sides of the disc, when the wheel achieves a complete revolution.
FUEL TANK	Any container holding fuel likely to flow by any means whatsoever towards the main tank or the engine.
HOT LIQUID	Any liquid being of a temperature likely to cause at least first degree burns on contact with the skin.
ID	Inside diameter.
IDENTICAL AUTOMOBILES	Automobiles belonging to the same production series and which have the same bodywork (outside and inside), same mechanical components and same chassis (even though this chassis may be an integral part of the bodywork in case of a monocoque construction).
INTAKE MANIFOLD	• **Carburettor System:** the components collecting the air-fuel mixture from the carburettor/s, and extending to the inlet ports. • **Injection System:** the components collecting the air from the air intake control device and extending to the inlet ports. • **Diesel Engine:** the components collecting the air at the air filter and extending to inlet ports.
MAIN STRUCTURE	The fully sprung structure of the vehicle to which the suspension and/or spring loads are transmitted, extending longitudinally from the foremost front suspension mount to the rearmost mount ~~at~~ **of** the rear suspension.
MANUFACTURING STANDARDS	Unless specifically authorised in the relevant Technical Regulations for the Group or Category, it is not permitted to modify any component, even though the end result may fall within a permitted range.
MAXIMUM VALUE	Where a quantity is specified as having a maximum value, that value shall be absolute and no tolerance shall apply.
MEASURING TOLERANCES	Where a tolerance is expressed in the recognition documents, it shall apply, otherwise the following is applicable:

Bore and stroke:	± 0.1mm
All machining (except bore and stroke) including fan, crankshaft bearings, connecting rod bearings, valves, ports, carburettor, venturi, manifolds and clutch:	± 0.2%
Distance from gudgeon pin centre line to highest point of piston crown:	± 0.5%
Unfinished castings:	+4% - 2%
Cam lift:	+ 1%
Weight of flywheel, clutch, crankshaft, connecting rods and pistons:	+7% - 0.3%
Width of car at front and rear axles:	+1% - 0.3%
Wheelbase:	± 1%
Track:	± 25mm

MECHANICAL COMPONENT	Any component of an automobile whether moving or not, which is necessary for the propulsion, suspension, steering and braking as well as any accessory which may be used in its operation.
MECHANICALLY IDENTICAL COMPONENT	A component which performs exclusively the original function/s in the same manner as foreseen by the manufacturer and which permits the attachment of any secondary components in the original manner and without modification of that component.
MINIMUM VALUE	Where a quantity is specified as having a minimum value, that value shall be absolute and no tolerance shall apply.
MINIMUM WEIGHT	The weight of the empty automobile (without persons, luggage, tools or jack aboard). Any reservoir containing a liquid (eg, lubrication, cooling, brake fluid, heating if necessary) shall be filled to the level laid down by the manufacturer, with the exception of the windscreen or headlight washer, brake cooling system, fuel and water injection/intercooler spray system, which shall be empty.

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MODEL OF AUTOMOBILE	All the identical automobiles belonging to a family (see Family of an Automobile) and a production series distinguishable by an identical conception and identical external general lines of the coachwork, and by an identical mechanical conception of the engine and the transmission to the wheels.
MONOCOQUE	A form of motor vehicle body construction in which all or most of the stresses are carried by the skin.
OD	Outside diameter.
OPEN AUTOMOBILE	An automobile without a supporting structure between the tops of the windscreen pillars and those of the rear window (if fitted).
PERIMETER OF AN AUTOMOBILE	The locus delineating the horizontal extremities of an automobile.
PRODUCTION CAR	An automobile of which the production of a certain number of identical examples within a specified period of time has been verified and which are destined for normal sale to the public. In competition, such an automobile shall retain the basic bodyshell, suspension and driveline components.
RACING WEIGHT	The weight of the automobile during or immediately after a competition including the driver wearing all normal racing apparel including helmet. No materials, liquid or otherwise, may be added prior to weighing.
ROCKER PANELS	The external body panel extending horizontally from front to rear mudguard panels, and from sill to the lower extremity of the coachwork, when the automobile is viewed in side elevation.
ROTARY (WANKEL-TYPE) ENGINE	Spark ignition engine based on the Wankel principle.
SEAT	The two surfaces making up the seat cushion and seatback or backrest.
SILL	That component of the body shell, generally in a horizontal plane, which constitutes the lower extent of a door opening.
SPACE FRAME CHASSIS	An automobile chassis so constituted that all loads are borne by a matrix of structural sections of metal.
SPLITTER	An aerodynamic device generally mounted horizontally to the front lower bodywork of an automobile and which is contiguous therewith.
SPOILER	An aerodynamic device attached to an automobile which is contiguous with the bodywork and which is licked on only one surface by the airflow.
SPORTS CAR	An automobile designed primarily for road use with at least two (2) seats equally disposed about the centreline of the automobile capable of seating two adults.
STRESSED SKIN SPACE FRAME CHASSIS	A space frame chassis to which stress bearing panels are attached.
TRACK	The distance between the centres of the contact patches of the tyres on the same axle as presented for competition.
WHEEL ANGLES - LIVE REAR AXLES	Unless established otherwise by the manufacturer or included in the relevant regulations, all production-based automobiles utilising a live rear axle are deemed to be configured with parallel wheel planes.
WHEEL	**Wheel:** flange and rim. **Complete Whee**l: flange, rim and tyre. For measurement the tyre shall be inflated to the tyre manufacturer's recommended pressure.
WING	An aerodynamic device attached to an automobile which is licked on both upper and lower surfaces by the airflow.

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