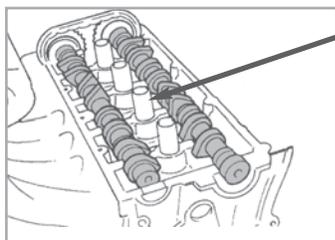

—CARGO NET 

 **C**

CALIPER*(See "DISC BRAKE")***CAMSHAFT**

A shaft located in the engine or cylinder head which opens or closes the intake and/or exhaust valves. The camshaft is driven by belts, gears or a chain connected to the engine's crankshaft. Also known as a "cam."

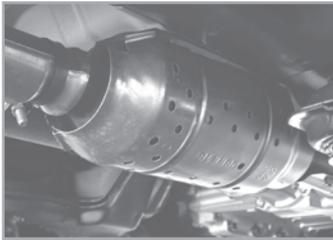
*(See "DOHC")***CARGO CAPACITY (VOLUME)**

Also referred to as cargo volume, or luggage capacity or luggage volume, it is a measurement in cubic feet of a vehicle's capacity to carry cargo or luggage. With automobiles, cargo capacity refers to trunk space. With station wagons, vans and SUVs, cargo capacity is determined by the size of the area behind the rear seat. Some manufacturers report this measurement with the rear seat up and others report cargo capacity with the rear seat down. Cargo capacity is one measurement used by the EPA to help classify vehicles.

**CARGO NET**

A net which is attached within the cargo area of a vehicle to help keep cargo from rolling around the cargo area as you drive.

◆ **CATALYTIC CONVERTER—**



CATALYTIC CONVERTER (CATALYST)

A muffler-like canister mounted in a vehicle's exhaust system designed to reduce emissions. Catalytic converters are the primary emissions control device in all vehicles sold in North America. Catalytic converters typically use metals such as platinum or palladium as a catalyst to chemically convert some harmful emissions into water vapor and carbon dioxide. (See "EMISSIONS CONTROL SYSTEM")

CD (COEFFICIENT OF DRAG)

(See "AERODYNAMIC DRAG")



CENTER CONSOLE

A casing located between a vehicle's front seats. A partial or mini-console does not join up with the dashboard. Center consoles typically house the shifter lever and various controls and switches. Some center consoles include storage areas and an armrest.

CENTER OF GRAVITY

The center point of a vehicle where it is balanced in every direction. Vehicles such as sports cars and most passenger cars have a lower center of gravity. Trucks, vans and SUVs typically have a higher center of gravity. A higher center of gravity means that the vehicle may be more likely to roll over in abrupt maneuvers.

CFC-FREE AIR CONDITIONING

An air conditioning system which does not contain chlorofluorocarbons. Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) have been identified as the cause for the depletion of the ozone layer in the upper atmosphere. All Hyundai air conditioning systems are CFC-free.

CHASSIS (UNITIZED BODY, MONOCOQUE BODY)

The support and running gear of a vehicle, sometimes called the undercarriage. A chassis includes the frame, suspension, wheels, brakes and drivetrain components. In other words, it's the complete vehicle minus the body.



CHILD SAFETY REAR DOOR LOCKS

Rear door locks that can be activated to prevent a child from accidentally opening a rear door from the inside. The feature can be disengaged by flipping a switch in the door's rear edge.

— COIL SPRING



CHILD SEAT ANCHORS

Specially designed anchors that allow the attachment of child seat tether straps. The anchors are part of the ISOFIX and LATCH child seat safety systems used on vehicles, and are located on the rear-seat package tray (the area above and behind the rear seats) on most passenger cars.

On vehicles without a rear package tray, such as hatchbacks, station wagons, vans and SUVs, they are located at the rear of the cargo area. Most child seats manufactured after September 1, 1999, have a tether strap attached to the seat, which can be connected to this anchor.

CHLOROFLUOROCARBON (CFC)

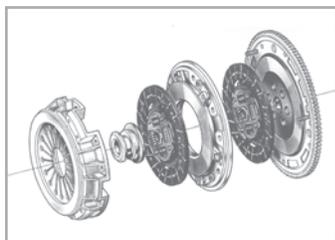
The active chemical ingredient used in older types of air conditioning systems (R12). All Hyundai air conditioning systems are CFC-free. (See “CFC-FREE AIR CONDITIONING”)

CLEARCOAT (PAINT)

The transparent coating applied as the final or surface coating of the vehicle's paint. Clearcoat paints typically have a shinier, deeper look than non-clearcoated paints.

CLIMATE CONTROL

(See “AUTOMATIC CLIMATE CONTROL SYSTEM”)



CLUTCH

A friction device that couples the engine to the transmission, thereby causing the vehicle to move, or allowing the engine to run when the vehicle is stopped. In a manual transmission-equipped vehicle, it is the clutch components that allow the engine to be engaged or disengaged from the transmission so that the driver may change gears. Automatic transmissions use hydraulically controlled clutches that perform the same basic function.

CO₂ (CARBON DIOXIDE)

A heavy, colorless, odorless gas, present in the atmosphere or formed by the burning of fossil fuels containing carbon, such as gasoline. Carbon dioxide is also exhaled by animals and used by plants in photosynthesis. A vehicle's catalytic converter converts some harmful emissions into water vapor and carbon dioxide.

CO (CARBON MONOXIDE)

A colorless, toxic gas produced by the incomplete burning of carbon-based fuels, including gasoline, oil and wood. High levels of carbon monoxide exposure can cause serious health effects, including death.



COIL SPRING

Spring steel shaped into a coil spiral. Coil springs are used in many places on a typical vehicle, most commonly in the suspension. Coil springs are used on both front and rear suspensions of all Hyundai cars.

(See “SUSPENSION SYSTEM”)

◆ **COMPRESSION RATIO—**

COMPRESSION RATIO

A measurement of how tightly the engine compresses or squeezes the air/fuel mixture within its cylinders. This is determined by measuring the volume of the cylinder when the piston is at its lowest point and dividing it by the volume when the piston is at its highest point. Typically, engines with higher compression ratios produce more power.

COMPRESSOR (AIR CONDITIONING)

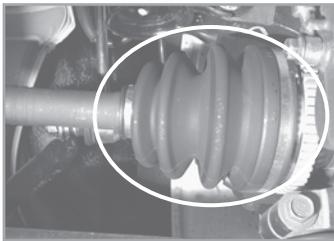
The component of an air conditioning system that pressurizes the refrigerant.

(See "AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEM")

CONDENSER (AIR CONDITIONING)

The component of an air conditioning system that acts as a radiator to remove heat from the refrigerant.

(See "AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEM")



CONSTANT VELOCITY JOINT (CV)

A flexible joint in the axle shaft that is normally connected to the wheel hub. CV joints provide constant driveshaft speeds regardless of the angle of the axle. CV joints are commonly found in front-wheel-drive vehicles, where the front wheels move up and down, turn side to side, and power the vehicle. They are also found in the front wheels of a 4-wheel-drive system or in the rear wheels of rear-wheel-drive vehicles with independent suspension.

CONTACT PATCH (TIRE)

The portion of a tire tread that is in contact with the road. A larger contact patch provides greater braking and traction performance.

CONTINUOUSLY VARIABLE VALVE TIMING (CVVT)

Provides the performance characteristics of a larger-displacement engine without increasing the displacement. Engine "breathing" is optimized with CVVT because this system continuously adjusts the timing of the intake camshaft to improve throttle response and low-end power, all while minimizing emissions. CVVT eliminates the traditional compromise between low-end torque and high-rpm horsepower by optimizing valve overlap throughout the engine's speed range. The 2004 and newer Elantra, 4-cylinder Tiburon models and the 2005 4-cylinder Tucson have CVVT engines.

COOLANT

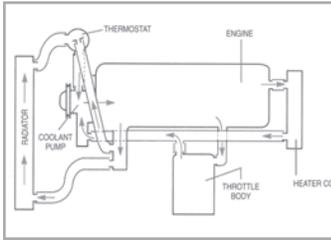
A liquid mixture of several chemicals, including ethylene glycol, which is added to the water in a vehicle's cooling system to reduce the possibility of engine overheating and system corrosion.

(See "ANTIFREEZE")

COOLANT RECOVERY SYSTEM

A system that catches coolant overflow as the engine warms and the coolant expands. The coolant is then returned to the radiator when the engine cools after it is turned off. A coolant recovery system consists of a reservoir and a tube connected to the radiator.

—CRANKSHAFT



COOLING SYSTEM

The system that keeps an engine operating at its best operating temperature. Automotive engines burn fuel (gasoline or diesel fuel), which generates heat. Excessive heat is harmful to an engine's components. The primary task of a cooling system is to remove this heat. The cooling system moves coolant through the engine and the various cooling system components via a coolant pump. The coolant flows first through the engine block and cylinder heads, then into the radiator and finally back to the pump. The radiator transfers heat from the hot coolant to the air that is drawn through it by the cooling fan. Cooling fans can be either electric or engine-driven. Cooling systems also have a thermostat, which shuts off coolant flow to the engine when the engine is cold and open when it's warmed up, so that it runs at the proper operating temperature, neither too cold, nor too hot. The radiator cap increases the boiling point of the coolant by maintaining a constant pressure in the system. Cooling systems are also connected to the vehicle's heater (core) inside the cabin.



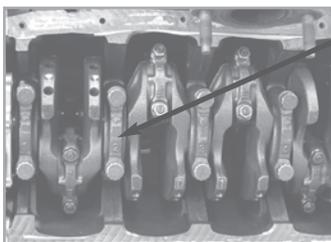
COWL

The part of a vehicle's body structure directly under the windshield and extending from the dash inside the passenger compartment to the bulkhead in the engine compartment.

CRANKCASE EMISSIONS CONTROL SYSTEM/POSITIVE CRANKCASE VENTILATION SYSTEM (PCV)

The PCV system was developed to remove harmful engine vapors from the engine and to prevent those vapors from being expelled into the atmosphere. PCV systems consist of a PCV valve, which draws crankcase vapors into the engine's intake manifold, where it is drawn into the cylinders and burned. PCV systems have been standard equipment on all new cars since the early 1960s.

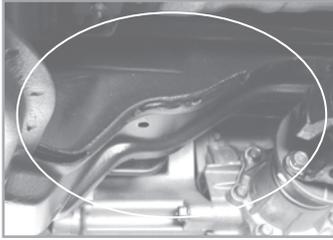
(See "*EMISSIONS CONTROL SYSTEM*")



CRANKSHAFT

An engine's main shaft with one or more cranks, or "throws," that are connected via connecting rods to the engine's pistons. The downward movement of the pistons is transferred to the crankshaft, causing it to spin. The crankshaft extends from both the front and the rear of an engine. Normally, the rear of the crankshaft is connected to a coupling device on the transmission. The front end of a crankshaft drives engine accessories such as the water pump and the alternator.

◆ **CROSS MEMBER ASSEMBLY—**



CROSS MEMBER ASSEMBLY

A structural component that bolts or is welded between a vehicle's frame rails or attaches to the subframe of a vehicle's unibody. Cross members add overall strength and stability to a vehicle frame and are used as attaching points for chassis components such as transmissions.



CRUISE CONTROL

A feature that allows you to maintain a predetermined set speed with your foot removed from the accelerator pedal. The system can be turned off by depressing an off button or the brake pedal. Cruise control can be convenient during long stretches of highway driving when no other traffic is present.



CRUMPLE ZONES (CRUSH ZONES)

Areas at the front and rear of a vehicle that are designed to crush in a predetermined manner and at a controlled rate in the event of a collision. Crush zones are designed to absorb collision energy before it gets to the passenger compartment.

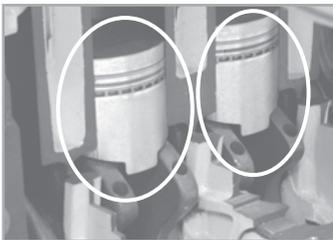


CRYSTAL LENS MULTI-PARABOLA HEADLAMPS

A clear lens, halogen projector-type headlamp system.
(See "PROJECTOR BEAM HEADLIGHTS")

CURB WEIGHT

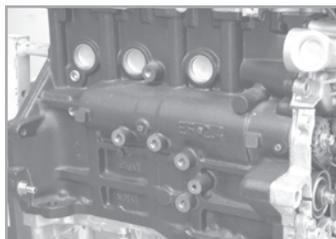
The weight of an empty vehicle, without passengers or cargo, as it comes from the factory, including oil, lubricants, coolant, spare tire, tools and a full tank of fuel.



CYLINDERS

The cylindrical holes in an engine block in which the pistons travel and also where combustion of the fuel occurs. Engines are usually described by the number of cylinders they have and how those cylinders are arranged.

—CYLINDER HEAD



CYLINDER BLOCK

Also referred to as the “engine block,” it is the core of an engine which houses the cylinders and to which other engine parts are attached. It is usually a machined cast piece of iron or aluminum, which includes the upper crankcase.



CYLINDER HEAD

The upper part of the engine that attaches to the cylinder block directly above the cylinders. The cylinder head seals the cylinders and houses the combustion chamber, intake and exhaust ports, spark plugs, and most of the valve train. Cylinder heads can be made of iron or aluminum.