What is an Inline Engine? Its Design & Characteristics

An internal combustion engine (ICE or IC engine) is a heat engine in which 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 gas produced by combustion applies direct force to some 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 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 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 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 part of the working fluid flow circuit.

Engine Selection Guide Two-stroke MC/MC-C Engines


Valves, Intake and Exhaust. A two-stroke engine is an internal combustion engine in which the expulsive force imparted by the burning gases is used directly to advance the piston without the use of a connecting rod. The two-stroke engine is used in many applications including early 2-stroke marine engines. The two-stroke engine is used in many applications including early 2-stroke marine engines. The two-stroke engine is used in many applications including early 2-stroke marine engines. The two-stroke engine is used in many applications including early 2-stroke marine engines. The two-stroke engine is used in many applications including early 2-stroke marine engines. The two-stroke engine is used in many applications including early 2-stroke marine engines.