

LTR 450 ENGINE DIAGRAM File PDF

Understanding the LTR 450 Engine Diagram: A Comprehensive Guide

The **LTR 450 engine diagram** plays a crucial role in understanding the mechanics and functionality of the Polaris LTR 450 quad bike. Whether you are a mechanic, a DIY enthusiast, or a rider looking to perform maintenance or repairs, having a clear and detailed engine diagram is essential. This guide aims to walk you through the specifics of the LTR 450 engine diagram, explaining its components, their functions, and how to interpret the diagram effectively.

Introduction to the Polaris LTR 450 Engine

The Polaris LTR 450 is a popular sport quad renowned for its power, agility, and durability. At the heart of this ATV lies a powerful 4-stroke engine designed for high performance. Understanding the engine's structure through its diagram allows users to troubleshoot issues, perform upgrades, or maintain the vehicle efficiently.

What Is an Engine Diagram?

An engine diagram is a schematic representation that illustrates the various components of an engine and their relationships. It provides a visual overview, helping users identify parts, understand their placement, and facilitate maintenance or repair activities. For the LTR 450, the engine diagram includes components such as the cylinder head, piston, crankshaft, valves, and many others.

Key Components of the LTR 450 Engine Diagram

The engine diagram of the Polaris LTR 450 features several critical parts. Below is a detailed overview:

1. Cylinder Head

- Contains the combustion chamber and valves
- Houses the camshaft and valve springs

2. Piston

- Moves within the cylinder to compress the air-fuel mixture

- Connected to the crankshaft via the connecting rod

3. Crankshaft

- Converts the piston's reciprocating motion into rotational motion
- Driven by the piston via the connecting rod

4. Valves

- Intake valve: Allows air-fuel mixture into the combustion chamber
- Exhaust valve: Allows exhaust gases to exit

5. Camshaft

- Operates the opening and closing of valves
- Driven by the timing chain or belt

6. Timing Chain/Belt

- Synchronizes the rotation of the crankshaft and camshaft
- Ensures proper valve timing

7. Carburetor/Fuel Injection System

- Mixes air and fuel before entering the combustion chamber
- Vital for engine performance

8. Cooling System

- Includes the radiator, water pump, and cooling fins
- Maintains optimal operating temperature

9. Exhaust System

- Comprises the exhaust pipe and muffler
- Manages emissions and noise

10. Oil System

- Circulates lubricating oil to reduce friction
- Includes oil pump, filter, and sump

Interpreting the LTR 450 Engine Diagram

Understanding how to read the engine diagram involves recognizing symbols, component labels, and their relation to the physical engine. Here are some tips:

- Identify the Main Sections: The diagram typically segments the engine into sections such as intake, compression, power, and exhaust.
- Follow the Flow: Visualize the air-fuel mixture entering through the intake, combustion occurring in the cylinder, and exhaust gases exiting.
- Note the Timing Components: Pay attention to the timing chain or belt, as they control valve operation.
- Understand the Lubrication Path: Recognize how oil flows through different parts to ensure proper lubrication.

Detailed Breakdown of the LTR 450 Engine Diagram

To facilitate a comprehensive understanding, let's examine the engine diagram in detail, section by section.

Intake System

- Air filter
- Carburetor or fuel injector
- Intake manifold
- Intake valve

Compression and Power Stroke

- Piston compresses the mixture

- Spark plug ignites the mixture
- Combustion pushes piston down

Exhaust System

- Exhaust valve opens
- Gases exit via exhaust pipe
- Muffler reduces noise

Lubrication and Cooling

- Oil pump circulates oil
- Water pump maintains coolant flow
- Cooling fins aid in heat dissipation

Common Issues Diagnosed Using the Engine Diagram

A clear engine diagram helps identify potential problems:

- Overheating: Check cooling system components
- Poor performance: Inspect fuel delivery and air intake
- Starting issues: Examine spark plug, ignition system, and compression
- Unusual noises: Investigate valve timing or worn bearings

Maintenance Tips Based on the Engine Diagram

Regular maintenance ensures longevity and optimal performance. Use the engine diagram as a reference for:

- Changing the oil: Locate the drain plug and oil filter
- Replacing spark plugs: Identify the spark plug location
- Adjusting valves: Refer to valve timing and clearance points
- Inspecting belts and chains: Check timing chain/belt tension and condition
- Cooling system checks: Ensure radiator and water pump are functional

Tools Needed for Working with the LTR 450 Engine Diagram

Before performing any maintenance or repairs, gather the necessary tools:

- Socket and wrench set
- Screwdrivers
- Pliers
- Torque wrench
- Feeler gauges (for valve adjustments)
- Replacement parts as needed

Conclusion

Having a thorough understanding of the **Ltr 450 engine diagram** is invaluable for anyone involved with the Polaris LTR 450 quad. It provides a roadmap to the engine's inner workings, facilitating troubleshooting, repairs, and upgrades. Whether you are performing routine maintenance or diagnosing complex issues, mastering the diagram ensures you can work efficiently and confidently. Always refer to the official service manual for detailed diagrams and specifications specific to your model year, and consider consulting professional mechanics for complex repairs. Proper understanding and care of your engine will extend its lifespan and enhance your riding experience.

LTR 450 Engine Diagram: An In-Depth Exploration of Its Design, Components, and Functionality

The LTR 450 engine diagram is an essential resource for enthusiasts, mechanics, and ATV owners who seek to understand the intricate workings of this powerful machine. The Yamaha Raptor 450 (commonly known as LTR 450) has garnered recognition for its robust performance, and a comprehensive engine diagram provides invaluable insights into its construction, maintenance, and potential troubleshooting. Whether you're a seasoned mechanic or a casual rider aiming to maximize your ATV's performance, understanding the engine diagram is key to ensuring longevity and optimal operation.

Overview of the Yamaha Raptor 450 (LTR 450) Engine

The Yamaha Raptor 450's engine is a liquid-cooled, four-stroke, single-cylinder powerplant designed for durability and high performance. It is renowned for its lightweight construction, responsive throttle, and reliable power delivery. An understanding of the engine diagram helps users visualize the placement and interaction of various components, making maintenance and repairs more manageable.

Key Features of the LTR 450 Engine:

- Displacement: 449cc
- Cooling System: Liquid-cooled
- Carburetion: Mikuni TMX38mm carburetor (models prior to 2011), or fuel injection in newer models
- Transmission: 5-speed with a manual clutch
- Chassis Compatibility: Designed specifically for the Yamaha Raptor 450

The engine's design emphasizes simplicity combined with performance, making it a favorite among sport ATV enthusiasts.

Understanding the Engine Diagram

An engine diagram of the LTR 450 typically illustrates the arrangement of key components such as the cylinder head, piston, crankshaft, valves, carburetor or fuel injection system, cooling system, and exhaust. This visual guide helps users identify each part's location and its relationship with neighboring components.

Why is the Engine Diagram Important?

- Maintenance: Facilitates routine checks, oil changes, and part replacements.
- Troubleshooting: Helps identify potential issues based on component placement.
- Rebuilding/Repair: Essential for disassembly and reassembly processes.
- Customization: Assists in modifications like carburetor upgrades or exhaust system replacements.

Major Components in the LTR 450 Engine Diagram

1. Cylinder Head and Valves

The cylinder head houses the intake and exhaust valves, camshaft, and spark plug. In the diagram, these parts are typically depicted at the top of the engine.

Features:

- Intake valves: Control air-fuel mixture entry.
- Exhaust valves: Allow burnt gases to exit.
- Camshaft: Operates the valves via rocker arms or direct actuation.

Pros:

- Precise valve operation enhances performance.
- Easy access for maintenance in most models.

Cons:

- Complex timing adjustments can be necessary during repairs.

2. Piston and Cylinder

The piston moves within the cylinder bore, converting combustion energy into mechanical motion.

Features:

- Piston: Movable component connected to the crankshaft via connecting rod.
- Cylinder: Ensures sealed combustion chamber.

Pros:

- High-performance pistons improve power output.
- Durable cylinders withstand high temperatures.

Cons:

- Wear and tear may require reboring or piston replacement over time.

3. Crankshaft and Connecting Rod

These parts are responsible for converting the piston's reciprocating motion into rotational energy.

Features:

- Crankshaft: Central rotating shaft.
- Connecting rod: Connects piston to crankshaft.

Pros:

- Smooth power transfer.
- Proper lubrication prolongs lifespan.

Cons:

- Misalignment or damage can cause engine failure.

4. Cooling System (Radiator and Hoses)

Liquid cooling maintains optimal engine temperature, preventing overheating.

Features:

- Radiator with coolant.
- Thermostat and hoses for circulation.

Pros:

- Better temperature regulation compared to air-cooled engines.
- Supports higher performance.

Cons:

- Potential leaks or clogging can impair function.

5. Fuel System (Carburetor or Fuel Injection)

Depending on the model year, the LTR 450 uses a carburetor or fuel injection system.

Features:

- Carburetor: Mixes air and fuel before entering combustion chamber.
- Fuel Injectors: Precise fuel delivery for better efficiency.

Pros:

- Carburetors are simpler and easier to repair.
- Fuel injection offers better fuel economy and throttle response.

Cons:

- Carburetors may require frequent adjustments.
- Fuel injection systems are more complex and costly to repair.

6. Exhaust System

Expels combustion gases and influences engine performance.

Features:

- Exhaust pipe and muffler.
- Catalytic converter (in some models).

Pros:

- Proper exhaust flow enhances power.
- Noise reduction improves user experience.

Cons:

- Clogged or damaged exhaust parts can reduce performance.

Diagram Types and Their Uses

Understanding different types of engine diagrams can enhance your ability to interpret and utilize them effectively:

- Exploded View Diagrams
 - Show each component separated but in relation to one another.
 - Ideal for assembly/disassembly guidance.

- Block Diagrams
 - Simplify complex systems into functional blocks.
 - Useful for troubleshooting system-wide issues.
- Wiring Diagrams
 - Focus on electrical connections within the engine.
 - Critical for diagnosing electrical faults.

Analyzing the LTR 450 Engine Diagram: Practical Tips

- Identify the Main Components: Start by locating the cylinder head, piston, crankshaft, and cooling system.
- Understand Relationships: Recognize how parts like the camshaft interact with valves or how the carburetor supplies fuel.
- Refer to Manufacturer Manuals: Use OEM diagrams for accuracy, especially during repairs.
- Use Color Coding: Many diagrams use colors to differentiate systems (fuel, electrical, cooling), aiding comprehension.

Common Issues Revealed by the Engine Diagram

A detailed engine diagram can help diagnose issues such as:

- Overheating: Check the cooling system components.
- Poor Fuel Economy: Inspect the carburetor or fuel injectors.
- Starting Problems: Examine the spark plug, ignition coil, or wiring.
- Loss of Power: Look for piston or valve wear, or crankshaft issues.

Enhancing Performance with Diagram Knowledge

Understanding the engine diagram allows riders and mechanics to:

- Upgrade Parts: Such as installing high-performance pistons or exhausts.
- Optimize Tuning: Adjust carburetor settings or fuel injection parameters.

- Perform Preventive Maintenance: Regular checks based on component locations.

Conclusion

The LTR 450 engine diagram is more than just a schematic; it is a roadmap to understanding one of Yamaha's most formidable ATV engines. From its core components like the piston, valves, and crankshaft to supporting systems such as cooling and fuel delivery, each element plays a vital role in ensuring optimal performance and durability. By familiarizing oneself with the detailed layout and operation of these parts, owners and technicians can perform effective maintenance, troubleshoot issues efficiently, and even enhance the engine's capabilities through thoughtful upgrades. Whether you're restoring an old model, performing routine repairs, or customizing your ATV, a thorough grasp of the engine diagram is an invaluable tool that empowers you to keep your LTR 450 running smoothly and reliably for years to come.

Question What are the key components of the LTR 450 engine diagram? The key components include the cylinder head, piston, crankshaft, camshaft, valves, carburetor, and ignition system, all illustrated to show their placement and connections within the engine. **Where can I find a detailed diagram of the LTR 450 engine?** You can find detailed diagrams in the official service manual for the Suzuki LTR 450, authorized repair websites, or ATV enthusiast forums that host technical schematics. **How do I interpret the wiring and cable connections in the LTR 450 engine diagram?** The diagram uses standardized symbols and color codes to indicate wiring routes and connections. Refer to the legend or key provided in the diagram to understand the wiring layout and terminal locations. **Are there any common issues highlighted in the LTR 450 engine diagram that I should watch for?** Yes, the diagram often highlights areas prone to wear or failure such as the timing chain, valves, and carburetor connections, which are critical for engine performance and should be regularly inspected. **Can I use the LTR 450 engine diagram to troubleshoot engine problems?** Absolutely, the diagram serves as a valuable tool for diagnosing issues by helping you identify component locations, electrical connections, and understanding how parts interact within the engine system.

Related keywords: ATV engine diagram, LTR 450 parts, Kawasaki LTR 450 engine, ATV repair diagram, LTR 450 engine specs, ATV engine troubleshooting, LTR 450 rebuild, Kawasaki ATV engine diagram, LTR 450 engine manual, ATV engine components

bmw m42 engine number location

BMW M42 engine number location is a common query among car enthusiasts, restorers, and mechanics working on classic BMW models. Knowing where to find the engine number on the BMW

M42 is essential for tasks such as verifying authenticity, sourcing parts, registering the vehicle, or performing detailed maintenance. The M42 engine, produced in the late 1980s and early 1990s, is a 1.8-liter inline-4 engine renowned for its reliability and smooth performance. In this article, we will explore the exact location of the BMW M42 engine number, how to identify it, and tips for reading and recording this vital information.

Understanding the BMW M42 Engine

Before diving into the specifics of the engine number location, it's helpful to understand what the BMW M42 engine is and its significance in BMW history.

Overview of the BMW M42

The BMW M42 was introduced in 1989 as a successor to the M40 engine. It featured double overhead camshafts (DOHC), electronic fuel injection, and an aluminum cylinder head, making it a modern and efficient engine for its time. It powered several BMW models, including the E30 316i and 318i.

Importance of the Engine Number

The engine number (also known as the engine serial number or engine ID) is a unique identifier stamped onto the engine block. It helps verify the engine's originality, production details, and authenticity, especially important for classic car collectors and restorers.

Locating the BMW M42 Engine Number

The engine number on the BMW M42 is typically stamped directly onto the engine block. Its precise location is crucial for accurate identification.

Primary Location of the Engine Number

The most common and accessible location to find the BMW M42 engine number is on the engine block, specifically:

- **On the timing cover side:** Usually on the front of the engine block, near the timing chain cover.
- **Near the cylinder head:** Sometimes stamped on the surface just below or adjacent to the intake manifold.
- **On the engine block surface:** Close to the oil filter housing or on the cylinder block's side.

How to Locate the Engine Number on Your BMW M42

Follow these step-by-step instructions:

- **Ensure safety:** Turn off the engine, remove the key, and allow the engine to cool to prevent burns or injuries.
- **Open the hood:** Access the top of the engine compartment for better visibility.
- **Locate the timing cover:** The timing chain cover is at the front of the engine, directly accessible when the hood is open.
- **Inspect the area:** Look for a stamped or engraved series of characters on the flat surface of the timing cover or nearby engine block area.
- **Clean the surface if necessary:** Use a clean cloth or brush to remove dirt or grease that may obscure the stamping.
- **Identify the engine number:** The engine number will typically be a sequence of letters and numbers, often starting with a letter indicating the model or engine type.

Additional Locations and Tips for Finding the Engine Number

While the primary location is on the timing cover, some models or manufacturing variations may have the engine number stamped elsewhere.

Other Possible Locations

Depending on the specific BMW M42 model and production year, the engine number may also be found:

- On the side of the engine block near the oil filter housing
- On the rear of the engine block, accessible from underneath or through the wheel well
- Stamped onto the cylinder head or intake manifold area

Tips for Accurate Reading

To ensure you correctly identify the engine number:

- Use a flashlight if needed to illuminate darker areas.
- Clean the surface thoroughly to remove dirt, grime, or paint that may hide the stamping.
- Compare the stamped number with documentation or vehicle registration papers for verification.
- If the stampings are difficult to read, use a mirror or take a high-resolution photograph for better clarity.

Understanding the Engine Number Format

The BMW M42 engine number typically contains a sequence of characters providing information such as production date, factory, and serial sequence.

Common Format and Meaning

While formats can vary, a typical engine number might look like: *0 261 200 123* or similar, with specific segments indicating:

- Factory code
- Production year and month
- Serial sequence number

Knowing how to interpret the engine number can be useful when verifying engine originality or sourcing parts.

Why Knowing the BMW M42 Engine Number Matters

Understanding the location and significance of the engine number offers multiple benefits:

Verification of Authenticity

Ensuring that the engine matches the vehicle's documentation and original specifications.

Facilitating Repairs and Maintenance

Accurate identification helps sourcing the correct parts and understanding the engine's production details.

Resale and Valuation

A verifiable engine number adds credibility and value during resale.

Historical Records and Restoration

Maintaining accurate records for restoration projects or historical documentation.

Conclusion

The **BMW M42 engine number location** is primarily on the front of the engine block, near the timing chain cover. Properly locating and reading the engine number is essential for verifying engine authenticity, sourcing correct parts, and maintaining your vehicle's history. By following the step-by-step guide outlined above, you can confidently identify the engine number on your BMW M42 engine. Remember to always handle engine components carefully, ensure the engine is cool, and keep documentation handy for comparison. Whether you're restoring a classic BMW or performing routine maintenance, knowing where to find your engine's unique identifier is a fundamental step toward proper vehicle care and preservation.

BMW M42 Engine Number Location: A Comprehensive Guide

The BMW M42 engine holds a special place in automotive history as one of the company's notable four-cylinder powerplants introduced in the late 1980s. Renowned for its reliability, performance, and engineering sophistication, the M42 has become a popular choice among enthusiasts and restorers. For those working on vintage BMW models, whether for maintenance, restoration, or resale purposes, locating the engine number accurately is crucial. This article provides an in-depth overview of the BMW M42 engine number location, offering practical insights for mechanics, hobbyists, and collectors alike.

Understanding the BMW M42 Engine

Before diving into the specifics of the engine number location, it's essential to grasp the context of the BMW M42 engine itself.

What is the BMW M42?

The BMW M42 is a four-cylinder inline engine produced from 1989 to 1996. It was designed as a successor to the BMW M40 engine and was used primarily in the E30 3 Series models, including the 318i and 318is. The M42 is notable for its dual overhead camshaft (DOHC) configuration, electronic fuel injection, and lightweight construction, making it a favorite among enthusiasts looking for a balance of performance and efficiency.

Key Specifications:

- Displacement: 1.8 liters (1796 cc)
- Power Output: Approximately 138 horsepower
- Configuration: Inline 4-cylinder
- Fuel System: Bosch LE-Jetronic fuel injection
- Bore x Stroke: 84 mm x 81 mm

Significance of the Engine Number

The engine number serves as a unique identifier for each engine produced. It is vital for several reasons:

- Verification of authenticity: Ensures the engine is genuine and matches the vehicle's documentation.
- Maintenance and repair: Facilitates ordering the correct parts specific to that engine.
- Resale and valuation: Helps establish the engine's originality and history.
- Theft prevention: Assists authorities in tracking stolen engines.

Knowing the precise location of the engine number is fundamental for accurate identification.

BMW M42 Engine Number Location: The Key Areas

The engine number on the BMW M42 is typically stamped or engraved in specific locations. Depending on the vehicle's age, manufacturing plant, and model year, the exact position may vary slightly. However, the most common and reliable locations are detailed below.

Primary Location: The Timing Cover Area

The most accessible and consistent location for the M42 engine number is on the timing cover, also known as the front engine block.

Details:

- Position: On the front of the engine block, just above the crank pulley and below the cylinder head.
- Appearance: The number is usually stamped or engraved directly into the metal surface, often on a flat section of the timing cover.
- Procedure to access: It may require removing a plastic cover or components such as the fan or belts for clear visibility.

Visual Indicators:

- The engine number is often a combination of letters and digits, such as "M42 1234567."
- It is stamped deeply enough to withstand cleaning and engine wear processes.

Secondary Location: The Engine Block Side

In some models or production years, the engine number can also be found on the left side of the engine block, near the timing chain cover.

Details:

- Position: Visible when looking directly at the side of the engine, typically on the engine block's flat surface.
- Appearance: Engraved or stamped into the metal surface, sometimes covered with a thin layer of paint or grime.
- Access: Might require removing or cleaning surrounding components for a clear view.

Note: This location is less common but is still worth checking, especially in older or earlier production models.

How to Locate the M42 Engine Number: Step-by-Step Guide

For enthusiasts and mechanics, here is a practical step-by-step process to locate the engine number on an M42 engine:

- Ensure Safety and Access
 - Turn off the engine and allow it to cool.
 - Disconnect the battery if necessary.
 - Remove the hood for unobstructed access to the engine bay.
- Identify the Timing Cover
 - Locate the front of the engine, where the timing chain and belt are housed.
 - The timing cover is usually a plastic or metal cover just above the crank pulley.
- Clear the Area

- Remove any plastic covers, belts, or accessories blocking the view.
- Use a clean cloth or brush to remove dirt, grease, or debris around the area.
- Locate the Stamp or Engraving
 - Look for a series of characters stamped into the metal surface.
 - The number is often located on a flat, visible section of the timing cover.
- Record the Number
 - Use a camera or note down the number for future reference.
 - Confirm that the number matches the vehicle's documentation.

Additional Tips for Accurate Identification

- Clean the Surface: If the engine number is obscured by dirt or grime, gently clean the area with a degreaser or brake cleaner.
- Use Proper Lighting: A flashlight can help illuminate the stamping area for easier reading.
- Consult the Owner's Manual: Some manuals provide specific guidance on engine number locations.
- Seek Professional Help: If unsure or unable to locate the number, a qualified mechanic or BMW specialist can assist.

Common Challenges and Solutions

Challenge 1: Obscured or Faded Number

- Solution: Carefully clean the area, avoiding damage to the stamping.

Challenge 2: Damaged or Illegible Stampings

- Solution: Consult a professional for possible re-stamping or verification through other VIN data.

Challenge 3: Variations in Location

- Solution: Cross-reference with the vehicle's production year and model to narrow down the search area.

Importance of the Engine Number for Collectors and Restorers

For enthusiasts restoring classic BMWs, the engine number is not just a technical detail but a vital part of the vehicle's history. Authenticity can significantly influence a car's value, especially if the engine matches the original specifications.

- Matching Numbers: Ensures the engine is original to the vehicle.
- Registration and Documentation: Necessary for legal registration or verification.
- Historical Research: Helps trace the engine's manufacturing details and service history.

Final Thoughts

Locating the BMW M42 engine number is a straightforward but essential task for anyone involved with these classic engines. Primarily situated on the front timing cover, the engine number provides critical identification data that can aid in maintenance, restoration, and verification processes. By following the outlined steps and tips, enthusiasts and mechanics can confidently find and record the engine number, ensuring their BMW M42 remains a well-documented and cherished part of automotive history.

Whether you're restoring a vintage BMW, verifying an engine's authenticity, or preparing for maintenance, knowing the precise location of the M42 engine number is an invaluable piece of knowledge that supports all your automotive endeavors.

Question Where is the engine number located on a BMW M42 engine? The engine number on a BMW M42 is typically located on the engine block, near the timing cover or on the cylinder head, often stamped into the metal surface. **How can I identify the engine number on my BMW M42?** You can identify the engine number by inspecting the side of the engine block, usually on the cylinder head or the timing cover area, where it is stamped or engraved. **Is the BMW M42 engine number the same as the VIN?** No, the engine number is different from the VIN. The engine number is specific to the engine itself and is used for identification and registration purposes. **Can I find the BMW M42 engine number in the vehicle's registration documents?** Typically, the vehicle registration documents list the VIN rather than the engine number. **To find the engine number, you need to inspect the engine physically. What tools do I need to locate the BMW M42 engine number?** You may need a flashlight and a mirror to see into tight spots, along with a clean cloth to wipe away dirt for a clear view of the stamped engine number. **Why is it important to know the location of the BMW M42 engine number?** Knowing the engine number is important for identification, maintenance, verifying authenticity, and when ordering parts or registering the vehicle. **Are there any visual**

differences in the engine number location between different BMW M42 models? While the general location remains consistent, minor differences may exist depending on the model year or specific vehicle setup, so consulting a repair manual can help. How do I verify that the engine number on my BMW M42 is genuine? Compare the stamped engine number with official records or documentation from BMW. Also, ensure the stamping appears authentic and not tampered with. Can I find the BMW M42 engine number online or through a database? Some BMW enthusiast forums or official BMW databases may help you verify engine numbers, but physical inspection of the engine is the most reliable method.

Related keywords: BMW M42 engine number, M42 engine identification, BMW engine number location, M42 engine code, BMW engine serial number, M42 engine specs, BMW engine stamping, M42 engine markings, BMW engine identification guide, M42 engine details

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