

2020 TECHNICAL REGULATIONS

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Part 1: Mandatory Requirements for all Vehicles

a) The responsibility to ensure that the vehicle and driver's equipment complies with the Regulations and is safe rests solely and at all times with the entrant and driver. The inspection of a vehicle is not a guarantee of the vehicle's safety.

b) All articles or equipment, which if left loose could present a hazard to the driver, shall be properly secured or removed prior to competition.

c) All vehicles must be fitted with a body of adequate strength and construction which will provide a compartment for the driver to be effectively isolated from the engine, gearbox, transmission, drive shafts, battery, fuel, oil, road wheels and suspension. There shall be a protective bulkhead between the engine, gas/oil tank(s), battery, and the driver's/passenger's compartment, suitable and sufficient to prevent the passage of flame in the case of a fire. An exception will be made for vehicles fitted with a properly installed FIA approved fuel cell, which contains fire protection inherent in its design. However, they will be subject to the following requirements:

- i) Vehicles fitted with fuel tanks that are not standard equipment by the manufacturer shall be vented to outside of the vehicle.
- ii) The vent or vent hose shall have a one-way check valve to stop the flow of fuel to the outside of the fuel tank.
- iii) If the filler hole is situated inside the car, it must be separated from the cockpit by liquid-tight protection.
- iv) FIA approved fuel cells (FT3, FT3.5 & FT5) are strongly recommended for all vehicles.

d) To complete the weight of the vehicle by the use of one or several ballast(s), they shall be strong and of unitary blocks, fixed by means of tools with the possibility to fix seals, placed on the floor of the cockpit.

e) Roll cages (also referred to as Safety Cages) of approved specification, suitably padded to protect the head and limbs of the driver with six (6) anchoring points are required for all vehicles (Mild Steel or other approved material - Minimum 25mm Outside diameter, 3mm gauge. Galvanized materials are disallowed. It is strongly recommended that all competing vehicles comply with FIA roll cage specifications.)

- i) A roll cage is structural framework made up of a main roll bar and a front roll bar (or of two lateral roll-bars), their connecting members, one diagonal member, backstays and mounting points. (For example, see drawings 253-4 and 253-7).
- ii) Safety cage must be designed and made so that, when correctly installed, they substantially reduce body-shell deformation and so reduce the risk of injury to occupants.
- iii) The essential features of safety cages are sound construction, designed to suit the particular vehicle, adequate mountings and a close fit to the body-shell.
- iv) Tubes must not carry fluids.
- v) The safety cage must not unduly impede the entry or exit of the driver.
- vi) Members may intrude into the occupant's space in passing through the dashboard and front side-trim, as well as through the rear side-trim and rear seats.
- vii) The rear seat may be folded down.
- viii) Longitudinally, the safety cage must be entirely contained between the mounting points of the front and rear suspension elements carrying the vertical loads (springs and shock absorbers).
- ix) Supplementary reinforcements exceeding these limits are authorized between the safety cage and the anchorage points of the rear anti-roll bars on the body-shell.
- x) A diagonal member is compulsory. Their location must be in accordance with drawings 253-4 to 253-6 and they must be straight, not curved. The attachment points of the diagonal members must be so located that they cannot cause injuries. They may be made removable but must be in place during events. For examples of different ways of fitting the compulsory diagonal member see drawings 253-4 to 253-6. The combination of several members is permitted according to drawings 253-4 and 253-6. The fitting of a second diagonal member, according to drawing 253-7, is recommended.
- xi) One or more door-bars (for side protection) longitudinal members must be fitted at the drivers' side of the vehicle (see drawings 253-8, 253-9, 253-10)



- xii) In the case of door-bars in the form of an "X" (cross-struts), it is recommended that the lower attachment points of the cross-struts be fixed directly onto the longitudinal member and that at least one part of the "X" be a single-piece bar.
- xiii) Mounting of roll-cages to the body-shell:
 Minimum mountings are:
 - 1 for each leg of the main or lateral roll bar.
 - 1 for each of the front roll bar.
 - 1 for each backstay.
- xiv) Diagonal members: At least one diagonal member must be fitted.
- xv) The forward members of the cage shall closely conform to the OEM A-pillar structure OR be adequately gusseted to it or the OEM forward bulkhead.

f) Roll Cages for Formula and Prototype Vehicles

All cars must have at least two (2) roll over structures. The first roll over structure must be in front of the steering wheel, not more than 10 inches forward of the steering wheel rim, and at least as high as the top of the steering wheel rim.

The second roll over structure must not be less than 20 inches behind the first. It must be high enough for a line extending from the top of the front structure to the top of the rear structure to pass over the driver's helmet when he is seated normally in the car with his helmet on and the seat belt fastened. This second structure behind the seat must be symmetrical about the lengthwise centerline of the car and comply with the following dimensions: The top of the roll bar must be at least two (2) inches (5cm) above the driver's helmet when the driver is seated in a normal driving position.

g) Safety Belts are mandatory for all cars.

A safety harness must be used in its homologation configuration without any modifications or removal of parts, and in conformity with the manufacturer's instructions. The required minimum is a five (5)-point harness with 3-inch lap for all occupants. The recommended geometrical locations of the anchorage points are shown in drawing N° 253-61.

In the downwards direction, the shoulder straps must be directed towards the rear and must be installed in such a way that they do not make an angle of more than 45° to the horizontal from the upper rim of the backrest, although it is recommended that this angle should not exceed 10°.

The maximum angles in relation to the centerline of the seat are 20° divergent or convergent. Anchorage points creating a higher angle to the horizontal must not be used unless the seat meets the requirements of the FIA standard.

In that case, the shoulder straps of 5-point safety harnesses may be installed on the rear seat lap strap anchorage points originally mounted by the vehicle manufacturer.

Safety harness must not be installed on a seat having no head restraint or having a backrest with integrated head restraint (no opening between backrest and head restraint).

The lap and crotch straps should pass not over the sides of the seat but through the seat, in order to wrap and hold the pelvic region over the greatest possible surface.

The lap straps must fit tightly in the bend between the pelvic crest and the upper thigh.

Under no conditions must they be worn over the region of the abdomen.

Holes may be made in the series seat. Care must be taken that the straps cannot be damaged through chafing against sharp edges.

The shoulder straps may also be fixed to the safety roll cage or to a reinforcement bar by means of a loop, and may also be fixed to the top anchorage points of the rear belts, or be fixed or leaning on a transversal reinforcement welded to the backstays of the roll-bar.

h) Driver's seat shall be securely fixed and shall be of sound construction:

i) All vehicles excluding single-seater type vehicles shall have a driver's window net, which shall comply with the following:

- 1) Be of the ribbon type and cover 70% of the driver's window area.
- 2) The net shall be permanently attached to the lower edge of the window.
- 3) The upper attachment shall be of a quick release type.
- 4) Window Nets are not required if vehicles have driver side window in the up position.

j) At least one (1) fire extinguisher is mandatory. Dry chemical type must have a minimum capacity of at least 1 kg. Halon type at least 18 oz.



k) Engine Exhaust noise shall not exceed 103 db at 10ft measured at a 45 degree angle to the actual point of exit. This shall be measured at 6500 rpm for Improved Production IP1/IP2/IP3/SS-N/SS-T and at 1400 rpm for Modified Production (MP1/MP2/MP3/MP4) and Thundersport classes.

l) The battery shall be securely mounted and insulated.

m) All vehicles with open type sump breather shall vent into a catch tank with a minimum capacity equivalent to 60% of the engine cc rating. The catch tank shall either be translucent or have a translucent type window. This is mandatory.

n) All vehicles shall be fitted with mirrors that provide driver visibility to the rear of both sides of the vehicle.

o) All vehicles shall be fitted with a front and a rear-towing eye. The towing eye shall be clearly visible and painted, or the location indicated in, yellow, red or orange.

p) All vehicles with the exception of formula cars shall be fitted with two operating red brake lights. Formula cars shall have a red light on the rear clearly visible and shall be illuminated in instances of rain.

q) Brakes shall be pedal operated working directly on each wheel and in perfect working order.

r) Suspension and steering shall be of suitable design and be of proper working order. Spherical rod ends shall be retained either by the design of the mounting bracket or by a captive washer.

s) Hoods shall have two independent fasteners of adequate strength, which simultaneously secure the panel closed.

t) All vehicles shall have a master circuit breaker, which will cut all electrical power and shall be mounted, in a position easily accessible from outside the vehicle either along the vehicle's Cowl Panel or the vehicle's "A" Pillar biased to the driver's side of said vehicle. It shall be clearly marked by the official international marking, a red spark in a white edged blue triangle.

u) All vehicles shall have an onboard starter, which must be able to start the vehicle at the beginning of the race.

v) Mandatory driver's equipment being helmet, HANS device, suit, shoes, balaclava, gloves shall comply with the FIA regulations for circuit racing. Highly recommended driver's equipment such as head restraint systems is to also comply with FIA regulations for circuit racing.

These are as follows:

Helmets: FIA 8860-2004 & 8860-2010 SNELL SAH 2010, SA2015, SA2010 (expires 1/1/2022), SFI 31.1,31.1A or 31.2A (expires 1/1/2022)

HANS device

Clothing: Overalls as well as gloves, long underwear, balaclava, socks and shoes homologated to the FIA 8856-2000 standard.

w) The use of Nitrous Oxide (N₂O) is forbidden in all groups and classes. Only air may be mixed with the fuel as an oxidant. Racing gasoline, gasoline, gasohol, diesel, ethanol, natural gas and propane are permitted. Nitro methane is prohibited. Methanol is prohibited as a primary source of fuel.

x) Nut, bolts, fasteners, fuses, circuit breakers, gaskets, hoses, bearings, seals, return springs and fittings are free.

y) Lubricants and Fluids are free unless stated otherwise in class regulations or ASR's.

z) Identification marks: Each vehicle shall carry identification numbers, class letters, or other marks required by the ASR's. Numbers shall be placed on both sides of the vehicle in a legible position. All vehicles shall carry numbers at least eight inches high with a one and a half to two inch stroke (8" H x 1 1/2"-2" Stroke). All numbers shall have a sharply contrasting background and the distance between two numbers shall be at least as wide as the stroke of the numbers.

aa) The use of automotive coolant such as glycol or antifreeze is PROHIBITED. Water with or without additives such as Redline Water Wetter is acceptable.



PART 2: Principles of Classification

If these Regulations do not specifically state modifications may be made or specific variations to OEM specifications are permitted, then no additional modifications or variations are permitted. This will be a major factor in the settling of any disputes arising from questions of eligibility. If a vehicle is found not to comply with the technical regulations, it shall be no defense to claim that no performance advantage was obtained. Any modification that is not in keeping with the spirit and intent of the Rules is not permitted and where necessary may be banned by the JRDC.

a) Cars shall be divided into four (4) groups:

Super Street (SS-N, SS-T)
Improved Production (IP1, IP2 & IP3)
Modified Production (MP 1, 2, 3 & 4)
Thundersport (TS 1 & 2)

Class Designations shall be placarded as follows:

CLASS DESIGNATION	LETTERS
Super Street (Naturally Aspirated)	SS-N
Super Street (Forced Induction)	SS-T
Improved Production 1	IP1
Improved Production 2	IP2
Improved Production 3	IP3
Modified Production Class 1	MP1
Modified Production Class 2	MP2
Modified Production Class 3	MP3
Modified Production Class 4	MP4
Thundersport Class 1	TS1
Thundersport Class 2	TS2

These markings must be placed on both front doors.

b) In case of forced induction, the nominal cylinder-capacity will be multiplied by 1.7 for petrol engines, by 1.5 for diesel engines and by 1.50 for rotary engines, and the vehicle will pass into the class corresponding to the fictive volume thus obtained.

c) In order to determine the classification of a vehicle using an engine of the NSU Wankel patents (Rotary Engines), the manufacturers claimed cylinder displacement should be increased by a factor of 1.6. If the same engine also employs a system of forced induction, then the 1.50 factor shall also apply. For example a Mazda 13B engine rated at 1308 cc would be classified as 2093cc ie (1308 x 1.6). If the same engine were turbo charged then the displacement would be 3140cc ie (1308 x 1.6 x 1.5).

d) The Improved Production & Super Street Groups are for vehicles that are generally available for sale to the general public for normal road use. These groups will be allowed a maximum of four (4) racing tires for the race weekend. This time period shall commence at official qualifying and extend to the completion of all races in these classes. The scrutineer shall mark these tyres at time of scrutineering. An allowance of two (2) extra such tyres may be made in the event of accidents, punctures, etc. This shall be at the



discretion of the scrutineer, and is subject to appeal. Rain Tires are free. The Super Street cars are governed by the Super Street Bracket Class Rules and Regulations.

e) Cars entered in Modified Production may utilize a maximum total of six (6) racing tires for the race weekend. This time period shall commence at official qualifying and extend to the completion of all races in these classes. The scrutineer shall mark these tyres at time of scrutineering. An allowance of two (2) extra such tyres may be made in the event of accidents, punctures, etc. This shall be at the discretion of the scrutineer, and is subject to appeal. Rain Tires are free.

Use of the tyre allowance must be documented in the vehicle logbook. Use of unauthorized/unmarked tyres will result in disqualification from the relevant race and/or race results.

f) Cars entered in Thundersport may utilize a maximum total of Ten (10) racing tires for the race weekend. This time period shall commence at official qualifying and extend to the completion of all races in these classes. The scrutineer shall mark these tyres at time of scrutineering. An allowance of two (2) extra such tyres may be made in the event of accidents, punctures, etc. This shall be at the discretion of the scrutineer, and is subject to appeal. Use of the tyre allowance must be documented in the vehicle logbook. Use of unauthorized/unmarked tyres will result in disqualification from the relevant race and/or race results. Rain tires are free.

g) The following chart will establish rim widths and weights for the classes listed.

i) Improved Production Classes (IP1, IP2, IP3), Super Street

Cars in this group cannot use rims more than 2" wider and 2" larger in diameter than manufacturer's specifications for that specific model vehicle.

ii) Modified Production (MP1, MP2, MP3 & MP4)

Class	Engine Capacity (cc)	Induction	Maximum Rim Width	Lbs./cc
MP1	0 - 1650	NA	9.0	1.05
MP1	0 - 970	FI	9.0	1.10
MP2	0 - 2350	NA	9.0	0.95
MP2	0 - 1382	FI	9.0	1.05
MP3(2WD)	0 - 3250	NA	10.0	0.70
MP3(2WD)	0 - 1912	FI	10.0	0.80
MP3(4WD)	0 - 3250	NA	9.0	0.70
MP3(4WD)	0 - 1912	FI	9.0	0.80
MP4(2WD)	0 - Unlimited	NA	13.0	0.60
MP4(2WD)	0 - Unlimited	FI	13.0	0.70
MP4(4WD)	0 - Unlimited	NA	10.0	0.60
MP4(4WD)	0 - Unlimited	FI	10.0	0.70



iii) Thundersport (TS1, TS2)

	Class	Engine Capacity (cc)	Induction	Maximum Lbs./cc	Rim Width	
TS1	0	- 2550	NA	14.0	0.55	
TS1	0	- 1500	FI	14.0	0.55	
TS2	0	- Unlimited	NA	14.0	0.55	
TS2	0	- Unlimited	FI	14.0	0.55	

- All the above Forced Induction engine sizes are classified after the appropriate FI displacement factors have been applied where appropriate and applicable.
- In cases where the class limit is exceeded by cylinder over bore; maximum allowed over bore is 1.0mm (THIS IS FOR MAINTENANCE PURPOSES ONLY). The onus is on the competitor to provide proper supporting documentation. In cases where engines are reconfigured by stroking, de-stroking, boring or over boring to achieve a particular CC rating to fit a particular class, NO MAINTENANCE "OVER BORING" IS ALLOWED.

Correction Factors

1. All Wheel Drive (AWD) Vehicles, competing in Thundersport shall be limited to maximum rim width of 10.5". AWD vehicles competing in MP3 have a maximum rim width of 9". AWD vehicles competing in MP4 have a maximum rim width of 10".
2. Naturally aspirated 2 valves or 3 valves per cylinder engines up to 2300cc shall subtract 0.20 from their weight factor as per tabled above. E.g. a 2000cc 2-valve engine in MP2 uses a weight factor of 0.75 and not 0.95.

The onus is on the competitor to have the vehicle at the legal weight at all times during an event. The legal weight shall be in accordance with the technical regulations for the vehicle as qualified or raced with the driver on board. When called upon to have a vehicle weighed, the following shall apply:

1. Vehicles shall be weighed under the supervision of the Technical Inspector or his designate on the official scale for the event.
2. The vehicle shall be presented with its gas tank(s) as close to empty as possible.
3. All articles which are not an integral part of the vehicle and its equipment shall be removed.
4. To complete the weight of the vehicle by ballast, they shall be strong and of unitary blocks, fixed by means of tools with the possibility to fix seals, placed on the floor of the cockpit.
5. For the purpose of arriving at 'weight' the weight ratios in the technical regulations shall include an additional 180lbs. (Thus the weight for an MP1 normally aspirated vehicle shall be the CC x 1.05 + 180lbs. with the driver on- board).



PART 3: Bracket Groups

The Improved Production Group comprises, Improved Production 1 (IP1), Improved Production 2 (IP2), Improved Production 3 (IP3), Super Street NA (SS-N), Super Street T (SS-T).

a) The Spirit of the Rule

The purpose of the Improved Production (IP) shall be to provide a category of racing vehicles for competitors who desire to compete in series produced automobiles generally available for purchase by the public, and who additionally desire to improve the performance of these cars. The spirit of the rule shall be respected.

b) Cars entering the Improved Production Classes must meet the mandatory safety requirements outlined in Section 22 above, with the exception of SS-N and SS-T, for which no roll cage is required but is strongly recommended. Competitors in SS are NOT required to wear a HANS device.

SS-N and SS-T Cars are required to be able to comply with Island Traffic Authority mechanical inspection, in safe running order, and to have met the necessary requirements as outlined in the Super Street Bracket Class Rules and Regulations.

c) This group is divided into five classes, namely IP1, IP2, IP3, SS-N and SS-T.

Racing within the IP1, IP2, IP3 & SS Groups is based on the target lap time bracket-racing concept. The below table indicates the Target times at the major racing circuits:

Class Name	Target Time at Dover	Target Time at Jamwest
IP1	1min 37s	1min 32s
IP2	1min 32s	1min 27s
IP3	1min 27s	1min 22s
SS-N	1min 45s	1min 39s
SS-T	1min 45s	1min 39s

d) All vehicles entered in this Group must use either D.O.T. or EEC approved tires.

The minimum treadwear for IP1, IP2, IP3 is 100. The minimum treadwear for SS-N and SS-T is 140. The onus is on the competitor to prove the treadwear rating where it is unavailable to scrutineering.

e) Turbocharged vehicles are not required to run restrictors.

f) All vehicles must retain the O.E.M dashboard. This may be modified, for the installation of additional gauges, and mounting of the roll cage.

g) Headlights are not mandatory for Improved Production racing. Headlights if not used shall be replaced with covers of an alternate material be used as long as they closely resemble the OEM units. OEM headlights if used must be taped or covered to reduce the possibility of breakage in a collision.

h) Cars entered in Improved Production are required to have a minimum of one (1) seat only.

i) For bracket races, No onboard timing or remote lap timing devices will be allowed during qualifying or races. Radio contact or signals of any kind between competitors and crew is STRICTLY PROHIBITED.

j) The use of motorsports sequential gearbox and non-OEM sequential gearbox and non-OEM automatic shifters are strictly prohibited.



- l) Engine Exhaust outlet must be below centerline of wheels and exit behind the driver location and beyond body of car.
- m) Metal body panels may be replaced by must be of exact likeness to OEM.
- n) Except for Rear Spoiler, Non-OEM aerodynamic devices are prohibited. Rear Spoiler cannot project beyond body of car when viewed from above and cannot be higher than roof of car.
- o) Wheel arch extensions cannot be wider than 2" over OEM specification.
- p) Window glass may be replaced with polycarbonate equivalent, Windows nets are permitted for front doors.
- q) Non-OEM dry sumping of engine is prohibited.
- r) Fuel cells are permitted.
- s) Suspension arms should be of OEM specification.
- t) Non-OEM suspension is allowed but only 1-way and 2-way adjustable dampening is permitted.
- u) Cars in this group cannot use rims more than 2" wider and 2" larger in diameter than manufacturer's specifications for that specific model vehicle.



PART 4: Modified Production

- a)** The overall structure of the vehicle around which are assembled the mechanical components and the bodywork including any structural part of the said structure (i.e. the chassis) may be modified or constructed with tubular steel or composite.
- b)** All Wheel Drive (AWD) cars are only allowed in MP3 & MP4.
- c)** The exhaust system is free.
- d)** The Brake and Clutch are free, but the use of carbon brake discs is prohibited.
- e)** Active Differentials and Traction Control systems are permitted.
- f)** Active suspension systems are not permitted.
- g)** Ignition system is free.
- h)** Cooling system is free.
- i)** Transmission is free.
- j)** Engines are free. (e.g. A Nissan engine may be used in a Mazda vehicle). Modifications are free.
- k)** Oil cooler(s) shall be mounted within the perimeter of the bodywork and are not visible from above.
- l)** Fuel system is free providing that fuel lines shall be of the aviation type lines if the fuel tank is not OEM.
- m)** Lubricants and Fluids are free.
- n)** Bodywork, Exterior, is free with the following restrictions:
The profile of the vehicle when viewed from the side of the automobile is not dramatically changed with the exception of the front and rear air spoilers. All windows and glasses may be replaced with Perspex, Lexan or similar transparent material.
- o)** Front spoilers/splitters and rear diffusers must not project from the front and rear of the bodywork by more than 6 inches at the bodywork's most forward/rearward point. Front spoilers/splitters and rear diffusers are limited in width to the width of the bodywork. Front spoiler/splitter end plates must not exceed 6 inches in height. Rear spoilers are free but must not extend beyond the width of the bodywork. Air dams and side skirts are free in number and shape, but not to exceed the width of the bodywork dimension in any direction.
- p)** Air ducting is free for the passage of air only and shall not alter the profile of the bodywork when viewed from above.
- q)** **No part of the vehicle must touch the ground when all the tires on one side are deflated. This test shall be carried out on a flat surface under race conditions (driver on board).**
- r)** Electrical System
 - i)** The make and capacity of the battery cables are free. The battery shall be securely mounted and insulated.
 - i)** All vehicles shall have an onboard starter, which must be able to start the vehicle at the beginning of the race.
- s)** Wheels and Tires are as per the chart of wheel / weight specifications for Modified Production.
- t)** Engine exhaust outlet must exit behind the driver location and beyond body of car.

Class	Engine Capacity (cc)	Induction	Maximum Rim Width	Lbs./cc	Minimum Tire Treadwear	Maximum Tire Width		
MP1	0	-	1650	NA	9.0	1.05	DOT	245
MP1	0	-	1050	FI	9.0	1.10	DOT	245
MP2	0	-	2350	NA	9.0	0.95	DOT	255
MP2	0	-	1382	FI	9.0	1.05	DOT	255
MP3(2WD)	0	-	3250	NA	10.0	0.70	DOT	275 (or 10.5")
MP3(2WD)	0	-	1912	FI	10.0	0.80	DOT	275 (or 10.5")
MP3(4WD)	0	-	3250	NA	9.0	0.70	DOT	245 (or 9.0")
MP3(4WD)	0	-	1912	FI	9.0	0.80	DOT	245 (or 9.0")
MP4(2WD)	0	-	Unlimited	NA	13.0	0.60	DOT	325 (or 13.0")
MP4(2WD)	0	-	Unlimited	FI	13.0	0.70	DOT	325 (or 13.0")
MP4(4WD)	0	-	Unlimited	NA	10.0	0.60	DOT	285 (or 11.0")
MP4(4WD)	0	-	Unlimited	FI	10.0	0.70	DOT	285 (or 11.0")

For the purpose of arriving at 'weight' the weight ratios in the technical regulations shall include an additional 180 pounds. (Thus the weight for an MP1 normally aspirated vehicle shall be the CC x 1.05 + 180 lbs. with the driver on-board)

For Tube Frame & Composite Chassis cars an additional .05 weight penalty will apply. This Tube Chassis weight penalty will be fictive displacement x (class factor + .05). Example, a NA 1300cc tube frame chassis in MP1 will have the additional tube frame chassis penalty of 65lbs. $1300 \times (1.05 + .05)$ therefore the minimum weight of the car is $(1300 \times 1.1) + 180 = \mathbf{1610lbs}$.

For MP cars using sequential gearboxes, their lb/cc factor will be increased by 0.03 over the appropriate class factor. For MP cars also using paddle shifters, an additional increase of 0.03 will be calculated. Examples of a NA 1600 car in MP1 are as follows: $(1600 \times 1.05) + 180 = \mathbf{1860lbs}$. With a sequential gearbox $(1600 \times 1.08) + 180 = \mathbf{1908lbs}$. With a sequential gearbox AND paddle shifters $(1600 \times 1.11) + 180 = \mathbf{1956lbs}$. If this example was also a tube framed chassis, then $(1600 \times 1.16) + 180 = \mathbf{2036lbs}$.

All calculated minimum weights will be capped at 2700 lbs regardless of cc and a MANDATORY MINIMUM REQUIRED weight of 1200lbs regardless of cc. eg a 5,000cc turbo would have to weigh a RECOMMENDED MAXIMUM REQUIRED weight of 2700 lbs. and an 800cc naturally aspirated would have a MANDATORY MINIMUM REQUIRED weight of 1200lbs. Both includes driver weight.



PART 5: Thundersport Group

- a)** Participants from lower groups entering the Thundersport Group are required to establish a lap time faster than 1:30 (1 minute and 30 seconds).
- b)** Engine, Ignition, Fuel, Cooling, and Lubrication: are free, however all radiators and oil cooler(s) shall be mounted within the perimeter of the bodywork and are not visible from above.
- c)** The bodywork shall enclose the complete road wheel when viewed from above.
- d)** No active suspension allowed.
- e)** Active Differentials and Traction Control are allowed.
- f)** No carbon brake rotors are allowed.
- g)** The make and capacity of the battery cables are free.
- h)** The battery shall be securely mounted and insulated.
- i)** All vehicles shall have an onboard starter, which must be able to start the vehicle at the beginning of the race.
- j)** Engine Exhaust outlet must be beyond body of car.
- k)** Wheels and Tires are as per the chart of wheel/weight specifications for the Thundersport class;

	Class	Engine Capacity (cc)	Induction	Maximum Lbs./cc	Rim Width
TS1	0	- 2550	NA	14.0	0.55
TS1	0	- 1500	FI	14.0	0.55
TS2	0	- Unlimited	NA	14.0	0.55
TS2	0	- Unlimited	FI	14.0	0.55

All calculated minimum weights will be capped at 2700 lbs regardless of cc and a MANDATORY MINIMUM REQUIRED weight of 1200lbs regardless of cc. eg a 5,000cc turbo would have to weigh a RECOMMENDED MAXIMUM REQUIRED weight of 2700 lbs. and an 800cc naturally aspirated would have a MANDATORY MINIMUM REQUIRED weight of 1200lbs. Both includes driver weight.

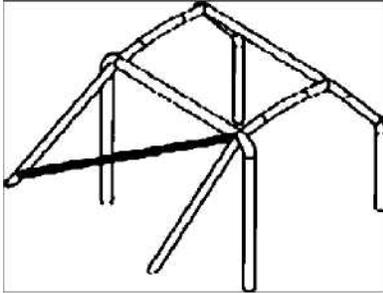
All Wheel Drive Vehicles, competing in Thundersport shall be limited to maximum rim width of 10.5” and maximum tire width of 305mm (or 12.0”).

For the purpose of arriving at ‘weight’ the weight ratios in the technical regulations shall include an additional 180 pounds. (Thus the weight for a TS1 naturally aspirated vehicle shall be the CC x 0.55 + 180 lbs. with the driver on- board)

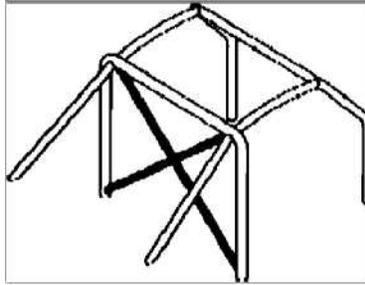
APPENDIX A



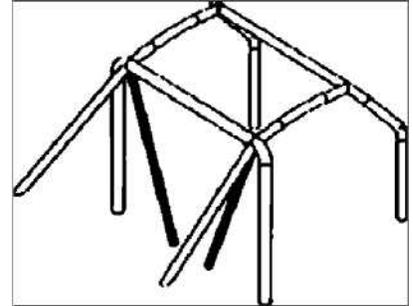
Diagrams



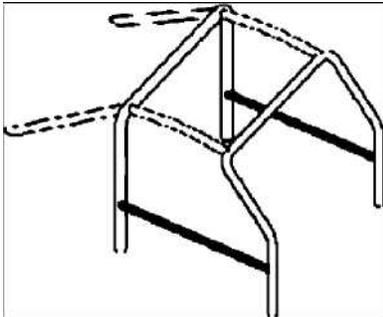
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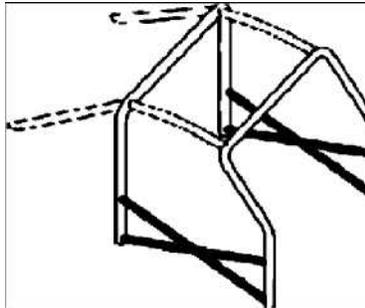
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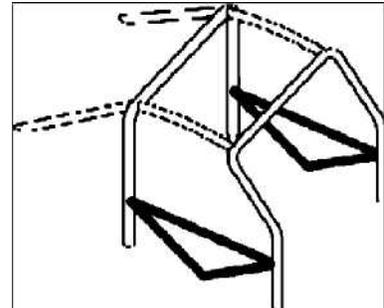
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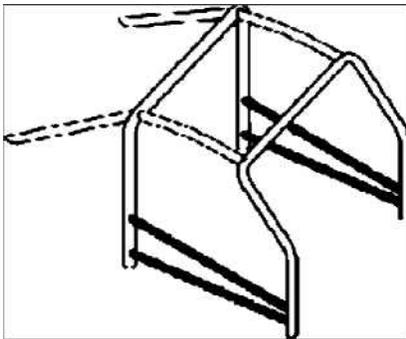
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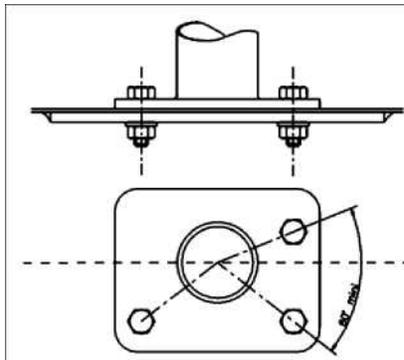
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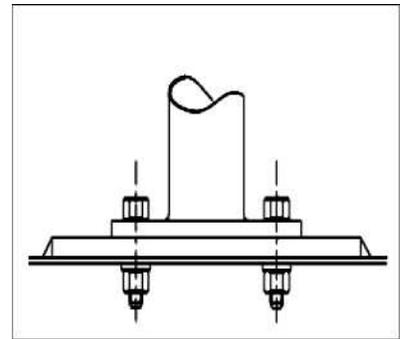
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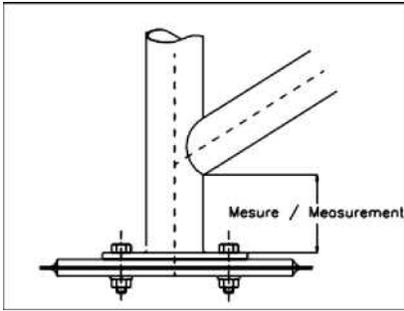


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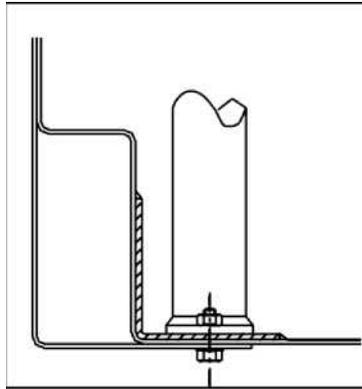


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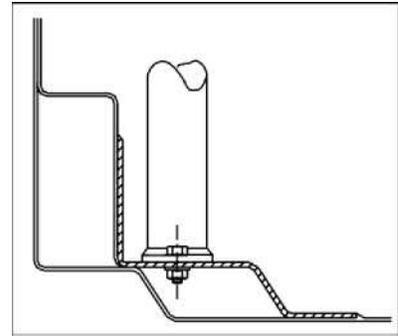




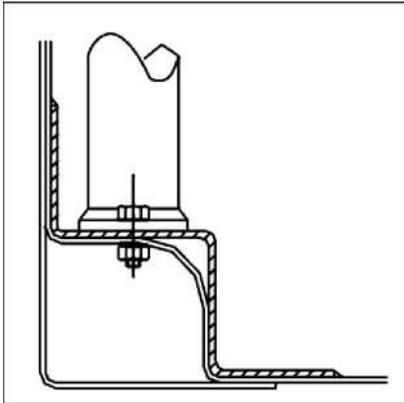
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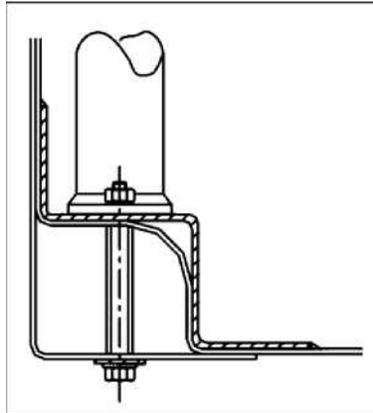
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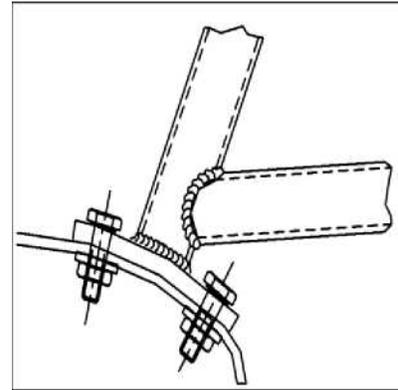
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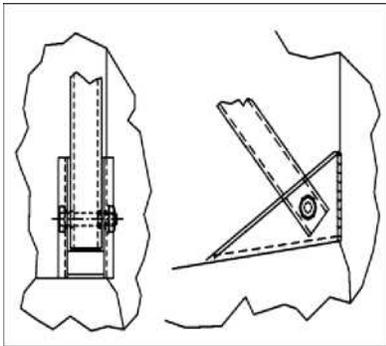
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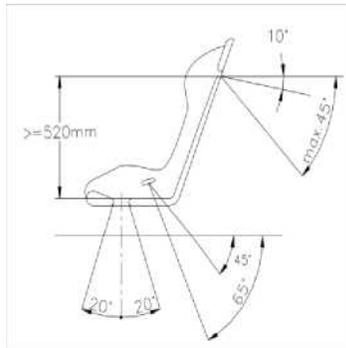
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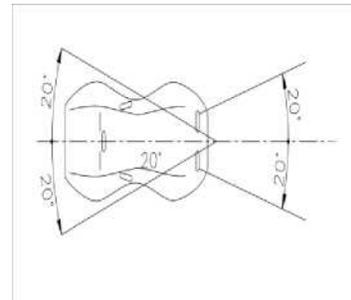
253-57



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For more information:

FIA - [http://www.fia.com/sites/default/files/regulation/file/253%20\(2013\).pdf](http://www.fia.com/sites/default/files/regulation/file/253%20(2013).pdf)



APPENDIX B

DEFINITIONS

NOTE: Should any of the definitions contained in this Glossary appear to be in conflict with a specific regulation, then the specific regulation will take precedence.

A-Pillar - The forward most roof support in a passenger car, which also serves as the side support for the windshield. **Accelerator**

Pedal - A foot-operated device, which allows the driver to vary the degree of opening of the induction system throttle(s).

Accessible - Capable of being reached without removal of other components.

Active Suspension - Automatic ride height and / or roll control by an active system receiving power from a pump or compressor.

Addition - To introduce a component not present in the cars stock state, or attachment to an existing component.

Adhesive - A bonding agent designed to cause two or more components to adhere to each other without fusing them into a single component.

Aerodynamic Device - An attachment to, or an integral part of, a car intended to generate atmospheric down force by the action of air flowing through or around the attachment.

Aerodynamic Skirts - Body panels, movable or fixed, at the bottom of the sides of a car's body, which aid in the creation of "ground effects" down force by ensuring that little air passing under the car can escape at the sides.

Aeroquip Line - A brand name, used generically, for a braided metal-covered hose.

Air Cleaner - An induction system component intended to filter particulate matter from the incoming air.

Air Dam - An air control device at the lower front of a car, intended to divert some of the air, which would normally pass under the car when the car is in motion.

Airfoil - An aerodynamic device or part of a car which the flow of air over its surface will generate a vertical force by creating a pressure differential between top and bottom surfaces.

Alloy - A homogeneous mixture of two or more elements, at least one of which is a metal, and where the resulting material has metallic properties.

Alter (verb) - To change a component by modifying.

Alternator - A component intended to generate current with which to maintain a proper level of charge in the on-board storage battery.

Anti-Roll Bar (Sway bar) - A torsion control device connected to a car's structure, and to moving portions of the suspension, which is intended to control body roll. (Some types of ARB may also serve as a suspension component.)

Attachment Points (Suspension) - The locations at which the fixed and moving ends of a shock absorber are mounted and/or the location of the suspension component on the frame or structure of a car.

Automatic Transmission - A transmission which is capable of allowing a car to start from a stop without use of a clutch, which may be shifted from gear to gear without use of a clutch, and in which such shifting of gears is accomplished by hydraulic, pneumatic, or electric actuation.

Axle Housing - The housing, which contains axle shafts and may provide support for wheel hubs.

Axle Shaft - A shaft whose purpose is to carry rotational drive from a differential or transaxle to the driven wheels, or simply to support one (1) or two (2) un-driven wheel hub(s).

Axle Tube - See Axle Housing. Also, the beam connecting the rear wheels on a front wheel drive car.

Backing Plate - A braking component used in drum type brake systems, generally to support the brake shoes and wheel cylinder(s) at a wheel.

Baffle - A plate or panel in a fluid container, which is designed to inhibit the rapid transfer of the fluid within the container when it is subject to changing dynamic forces.

Balance (Verb) - To minimize the dynamic off-axis forces of rotating components, or to equalize the weights of like reciprocating components.

Ball Joint - A bearing coupling, generally in suspension or steering systems, consisting of two (2) mating surfaces, one (1) convex and one (1) concave, which permits a range of angular displacements of the two (2) attached shafts over a prescribed range.

Ballast - Non-functional mass fastened inside a car to increase the weight of the car.

Battery (Storage) - An on-board electrical storage component, which may be used to activate electrical devices or systems, such as starter, ignition, etc.

Battery Box - A covered container for an on-board storage battery.



Beam Axle - A solid, non-rotating axle connecting the un-driven wheels of a car.

Bearing - A mechanical component provided to allow connected parts to move with respect to one another in a manner consistent with durability and minimal friction.

Bias Ply Construction - A tire construction in which the structural plies of the main carcass form an angle considerably greater than zero relative to a cross section of the tire.

Block - The elemental component of a reciprocating engine, which contains at least the cylinder location(s) and the crankshaft mounting points.

Blueprinting - The practice of engine improvement achieved by the use of selected standard parts and/or by optimizing the factory machined surfaces of stock engine components to achieve the most advantageous specifications within the normal range as defined by the manufacturer for that engine. Within the above definition of blueprinting, any procedures that involve the following are not permitted unless specifically authorized:

- a) The addition of material of any kind to any component (this includes, but is not limited to, the addition of sleeves/bushings and the application of anti-friction, oil shedding and thermal barrier/retention coatings).
- b) The machining, tooling or any other physical or chemical modification (including shot blasting) of any surface that was not originally a factory machined surface. Glass or other media blasting for cleaning purposes only is allowed as long as it does not remove or modify the base material of the original part.
- c) Mixing/matching of parts from any other year, make, model or type of vehicle or engine.
- d) Balancing procedures that involve spot machining of all rotating and/or reciprocating parts (i.e. one rod/piston assembly must remain untouched).
- e) Note: Under no circumstances may any factory specification be exceeded as a result of any permitted blueprinting operation(s) (i.e. compression ratio, valve lift, bore, stroke, etc.).

Body - All parts of the car lickered by the airstream and situated above the belly-pan/floor with exception of the roll bar or cage. For Formula and Sports Racing cars, further exceptions are those units definitely associated with the function of the engine or transmission.

Body Panel - A replaceable section of the body.

Bodywork - See Body.

Bolt Pattern - The arrangement of bolts or other fasteners used to join two (2) components.

Boost - The degree of induction pressurizing in a turbo/supercharged engine.

Bore - The diameter of a cylinder.

Brake Light - A signaling light mounted on the rear of the car, which may be actuated only by driver braking actions.

Brake Lining/Pad - Replaceable friction material that accomplishes braking action by making rubbing contact with the brake drum or rotor.

Brake Rotor - The disc component of a braking system, which is attached to a wheel hub and provides a friction surface for braking actions.

Brake Rotor Hat - The integral part of a brake rotor or a separate component that locates and provides attachment for the brake rotor to the hub.

Braking System - A system, including hydraulic and mechanical components, which allows the driver to reduce the velocity of a car.

Breather Vent - An aperture, which allows the flow of air into or out of an enclosure.

Bulb - A lighting system component, which contains the actual light emitting element(s).

Bulkhead - A partition separating compartments.

Bumper - A semi-rigid attachment to the structure of a car at the front or rear, which is intended to absorb a portion of low speed front or rear collision forces.

Bushing/Bush - a sleeve or tubular insert, whose purpose is to reduce the dimension(s) of an existing hole; A protective liner that cushions noise, friction, or movement such as a rod end or spherical bearing.

C-Pillar - The body roof support bordering on the rear window or hatch.

Caliper - A braking system component, which is the disc brake equivalent of a wheel cylinder, and converts hydraulic pressure into mechanical braking force at a wheel.

Camber - The angle of a wheel relative to true vertical. Negative camber implies that the top of the wheel is closer than the bottom to the car's centerline.

Camber Compensator - A wheel location device designed to control the wheel camber under varying conditions of bump/rebound.

Camshaft - An engine component, driven by the crankshaft, whose function is to actuate the valves, and often, to drive other engine components.

Carburetor - The component of a non-fuel injection induction system, which achieves the mixing of fuel and air to create a combustible mixture.



Caster - The angle, which the swivel axis of a steered wheel makes with the vertical in the fore/aft direction.

Catch Tank - A container with the purpose of collecting liquid, generally lubricant, vented from an engine, transmission, transaxle, or differential and preventing the loss, from the car, of the liquid. **cc** - Cubic centimeter (a unit of volume).

Centerline - A line coincident with the axis of rotational symmetry of a component.

Clutch - A device whose function is to permit the driver to engage/disengage a power coupling between the engine and the transmission or transaxle.

Cockpit - The driver/passenger volume within a car in which driver control devices, gauges, and seating are provided.

Coil-Over Shock - A tubular shock absorber which contains top and bottom mounting locations for a coaxial coil spring, and is used with such a spring supporting the weight of the car.

Component - A constituent part of an assembly.

Compression Ratio - Reciprocating engines: the ratio of the sum of swept plus un-swept volumes to the un-swept volume. Rotary engines: the ratio of the largest to the smallest volume of the working chamber.

Connecting Rod - A component physically connecting a piston to a crankshaft in such a way as to convert the rotary motion of the crankshaft to a reciprocating motion of the piston.

Constant-Velocity Joint - A type of universal joint in which the angular velocities of input and output shafts are held approximately equal.

Cool Suit - A driver's safety suit, which has provision to be cooled by a circulating liquid.

Cooling System - Those components directly associated with the cooling of an engine, including any hoses, fans, radiators, etc.

Crankshaft - The rotating engine component which, driven by piston/connecting rod assemblies, transmits, for external coupling, the torque resulting from the combustion process.

Curvature - The dimension defined by the maximum distance between a curving surface and the straight line between its ends.

Dashboard - See instrument panel.

Differential - A gear assembly, physically separate from the transmission, whose purpose is to reduce the rotational velocity transmitted from the engine/gearbox, while providing a division of driving force to two (2) wheels.

Differential Housing - The housing in which the differential (final drive) gears are mounted.

Disc Brake - A braking system, which relies on the friction between a suitable material in the form of a "pad" and a rotating disc to supply the braking, force at a wheel.

Displacement (Engine) - Reciprocating engine: the swept volume of one (1) cylinder times the number of cylinders. Rotary engine: the difference between the largest and smallest volumes of the working chamber, times the number of lobes, times the number of rotors.

D. O.T. - Department of Transportation (Tyre Approval Marking)

Door Panel - The inner shell of a door, which normally supports the trim.

Dowel - A tubular or cylindrical pin, the sole purpose of which is to make positive location of two assembled components possible.

Drive Shaft - The mechanical drive train coupling between transmission and differential, which may allow an angular displacement of the driving and driven axes by the use of universal, constant velocity, or flex joints.

Drive Train - Those components in a car, which produce and convey the driving power to the ground, and the housings containing these parts.

Dry Sump - An engine lubrication system in which the residual lubricant is pumped to an external storage tank by a "scavenge pump," and an additional pump or pumps return a supply of pressurized lubricant to the engine from the storage tank.

Dry Tire - A race tire, often with groove-less tread, intended strictly for use in competition under dry conditions.

Duct/Ducting - A tube or passage for conveying a material, usually air.

Dust Shield - A cover intended to protect disc brake components from mud, dirt, etc.

Eccentric Shaft - The analog of a crankshaft in a rotary engine, the shaft driven by the actions of the rotor.

End Plate - An air control panel mounted at each end and perpendicular to a wing, intended to maximize the efficiency of the wing by preventing spillage of flowing air at the ends.

Engine - The primary power plant of a car, including all physically attached ancillary components necessary for power production.

Engine Air Box - An induction system attachment, generally part of the bodywork, which ducts air from an opening protruding into the airstream to the induction system intake(s).

Engine Case - See rotor housing and/or block.

Engine Compartment - The loosely defined volume, nominally enclosed by panels on top and sides, which is the normal location of the engine in a car.

Engine Mount - A passive mechanical coupling used to support the weight of an engine at its attachment points to the structure of a car.



Engine Position -

- A. V8, V6, and V4 engines shall align the center of the foremost spark plug hole in line with the front axle spindles.
- B. In-line six (6) cylinder engines shall align the center of the first spark plug hole (from the front) in line with the front axle spindles.
- C. In-line four (4) cylinder engines shall align the center of the first spark plug hole (from the front) in line with the front axle spindles.
- D. Rotary engines shall align the forward most spark plug hole in line with front axle spindles.
- E. The engine may be rotated about the crankshaft centerline (lean over) a maximum of fifteen (15) degrees unless otherwise noted and shall not cause hood bulges.
- F. For rear ended OEM vehicles, the rear spindles shall be used as the reference.

Engine Steady Bar (Torque suppressor) - A constraining beam or rod intended to resist the tendency of an engine to rotate on its mounts in reaction to torque forces.

Exhaust Pipe - A duct of unspecified dimensions, whose function is to convey exhaust products toward the rear of a car and away from the driver,.

Exhaust System - A passive system, whose components serve to convey the exhaust of an engine past the driver and away from the car,.

Fasteners - Any mechanism that serves no other purposes than to cause a component to maintain a fixed position (i.e. bolt, nut, screw, etc.).

Fender - The body panel covering a road wheel assembly.

Fender Flare - An attachment to an existing fender, which extends the fender outward so as to more completely, cover the tire within.

Fender Skirt - A removable fender extension, which partially closes the wheel opening, smoothing the air flow in this region. **Ferrous** - An alloy that contains iron.

Filler Cap - A closure which prevents the loss of fuel from the filler neck/hose when the car is in use, but which may be removed for refueling.

Filler Neck/Hose - The attachment to a fuel cell/tank through which fuel is supplied from a source external to the car.

Final Drive Ratio - The ratio of input to output shaft motions in a final drive or differential.

Fire Extinguisher - An on-board container of specified capacity charged with approved fire-extinguishing material, which provides the driver or others with the capability to control small fires. See Section 22, J

Fire System - An on-board fire extinguishing system designed to be activated in the event of fire, whose purpose is to extinguish or retard the fire, thus providing a measure of protection for driver and car.

Firewall - A metal panel separating and protecting the driver/passenger compartment from the engine compartment, preventing the passage of flame and debris. Metal ducts may penetrate the firewall, but must begin and end outside of the driver/passenger compartment. No intakes are allowed in the firewall.

Flare (Verb) -

- 1. To extend by extrusion or attachment a fender so as to more completely cover the tire mounted within (Noun)
- 2. Extruded end of a pipe or tube.

Flat Bottom - A racecar construction in which the underside of the car is nominally flat and contains no "ground effects" shaping or ducting.

Floor Pan - The section(s) of a car normally used as a supporting platform for seats and to physically separate the interior (cockpit) area from the underside of the car.

Fluid - Any material that readily flows at the specified temperature, e.g., liquids and gases at room temperature.

Flywheel - An engine attachment whose normal functions are to provide a gear appropriate for starter engagement, to provide a friction drive surface and attachment points for a clutch pressure plate, and to smooth the flow of power.

Frame - The minimal configuration of a car necessary to contain all running gear and to provide support for the body. Not present on "frameless" or "unibody" cars.

Fuel - The chemical mixture which, when mixed with air, is burned in an engine to produce power.

Fuel Cell - A crash-resistant container for the on-board fuel supply of a car.

Fuel Line - A hose or tube that conveys fuel from one point to another.

Fuel Tank - A conventional OEM container, not of the safety fuel cell type, for the on-board fuel supply of a car.

Grandfather Clause - Any competitor deemed non competitive for a particular class in MP or TS that will be further disadvantaged by the current rule changes may apply for a 1 year exemption which will allow the competitor to race with previous year's rules. This exemption will be reviewed on a regular basis and will be revoked if the racers' competitiveness improves sufficiently that he or she is now deemed competitive for the class.



Gusset - A brace generally formed by attaching, by welding, a plate at or near the junction of two structural beams or tubes, providing reinforcement particularly in the plane including the tubes and the plate.

Hand Brake - A braking system component causing a braking action on one (1) or more wheels, or on another part of the drive train, which may be actuated and locked in the engaged position by the driver.

Head and Neck Restraint - A protection device, which attaches to the helmet and is intended to decrease neck stresses and forward head movement during an impact.

Kill Switch - See Master Switch.

Limited Slip Differential - A differential which is designed in such a way as to overcome the normal action of a differential to apply most of the available torque to the least loaded wheel, and instead to apply a significant portion of the torque to the most loaded wheel.

Lubricant - A substance which, when interposed between components moving with respect to each other, reduces friction and promotes durability. (See 9.3.36).

Master Cylinder - A hydraulic component of the braking system, which produce positive pressure in the hydraulic lines on the application of mechanical force.

Master Switch - A safety switch which can be actuated by the driver or other to disable all operating electrical functions, without disconnecting the electrical supply to any fire system present.

Metal - An element that forms metallic bonds between its atoms, is usually shiny, is usually ductile and malleable, usually has a high melting point, is usually hard, and conducts electricity and heat well.

Mirror (Rear View) - A reflective device, which sole purpose, is to enable the driver's field of vision to extend in a rearward direction.

Modify/Modification - To change a component from stock.

Monocoque - A frameless construction in which the main structure of a car is composed of a permanent assembly of panels to which the running gear, suspension and body are attached.

Muffler - A component, whose function is to reduce the sound level from an exhaust system..

O E M - Original Equipment Manufacturer.

Orientation - Alignment relative to its major axis.

Overhang - The distance, which the end of the bodywork extends away from the wheels at the referenced end of the car.

Pickup point (Suspension) - The location of attachment of a suspension component on the frame or structure of the car. Pickup point is also referred to as "pivot axis."

Piston Ring - A reciprocating engine component which, when mounted on a piston, provides either sealing or oil control functions when the engine is in operation.

Plenum - An induction system chamber generally interposed between carburetor(s) or air intake(s) and ducts feeding ports. **Power**

Brakes - A braking system in which the driver-initiated mechanical force acting on a master cylinder is assisted by a servomechanism, generally derived from manifold vacuum.

Power Steering - A steering system in which the driver-initiated force acting on the steering gears is assisted by a servomechanism, usually involving an engine-driven hydraulic pump.

Pressure Plate - The clutch assembly component which provides the force necessary to couple the engine to the next component in the drive train through friction surfaces.

Profile (Verb) - To measure or to reshape the contour of a camshaft lobe, rocker arm or similar component.

Proportioning Valve - A braking system component intended to allow adjustment of the hydraulic pressures available in separate branches of the system (e.g., front/rear).

Qualifier -

- a) One who receives a time, or
- b) One who is waived into a race by the Chief Steward and starts the race.

Rack and Pinion - A type of steering system, or the gear components thereof, in which the rotary motions of a pinion gear attached to the steering shaft act on a rack, or linear gear.

Radiator (Cooler) - A heat exchanger intended to remove heat from engine or gear fluids.

Radius (Verb) - To contour an abrupt edge on a component by increasing the radius of the transition.

Rain Tire - A racing tire intended solely for competition in wet conditions.

Ratio (Gear) - The number of rotations of the drive shaft which produces one (1) rotation of the driven shaft(s).

Removal - To take off a component.

Repair (Verb) - To remove the effect(s) of accidental damage to a component, returning it to original or legally modified dimensions and function.

Ride Height - The distance from level ground to the specified portion of the car, with the tires, wheels, air pressure, etc., as normally raced.



Rim Width - The distance between the opposing lateral sides of a road wheel in the region where the bead of a tire seats. Measuring method as per Tire and Rim association standard.

Rocker Panel - The body panel closest to the ground extending along either outer side of a car between the wheels.

Rod End - A load-bearing threaded mechanical coupling with angular freedom of the relative axes and which allows rotation of the inner portion with respect to the outer, i.e. heim joint.

Roll Bar - A safety device designed to protect the driver from injury in the event of a roll over accident.

Roll Cage - An extension of a minimal roll bar, designed to protect the driver from injury from accidental forces in several directions.

Rotary Engine - A non-reciprocating engine of the NSU-Wankel type.

Rotary Engine Rotor - The main rotating component of a rotary engine, which essentially accomplishes the compression, power delivery and exhaust functions of a reciprocating engine in constrained rotation in a specially shaped housing.

Rub Strip - Expendable material added to bottom of a car to prevent contact with the road surface from damaging nonexpendable portions of the car.

Scatter shield - A stationary safety device intended to protect the driver in the event of catastrophic clutch/flywheel failure.

Seat Belt - A safety strap, generally containing the attachment/release mechanism for all other safety straps, intended to restrain the driver against forces tending to move the driver.

Section Width - The lateral cross section of a tire, sidewall to sidewall.

Shock Absorber - A device intended to dampen the actions of road springs.

Shoulder Harness - A safety strap assembly intended to restrain the driver's upper body under conditions of rapid reduction of forward velocity. See Section 9.3.18.

Side Marker Light - A small light fixture normally mounted on the side of a fender, which is intended to make the car more readily visible from the side under appropriate conditions.

Signal Light - A light fixture used to signal turns or, in some cases, stops.

Slave Cylinder - A hydraulic system component that achieves the conversion of hydraulic pressure to mechanical force, usually to accomplish a disengagement of the clutch.

Space Frame - An automotive frame constructed of multiple small tubes See also Tube Frame.

Spark Plug - An engine component that, by means of high voltage supplied by an ignition system, initiates the combustion of the air/fuel mixture.

Specification - A detailed presentation of parameters that determine the performance or suitability of a system or assembly of systems to accomplish design goals.

Spherical Bearing - A load-bearing connector in which the central portion is convex and the outer portion is concave, allowing both angular displacements of the axes and relative rotation.

Spoiler - A panel attached to the body of a car at the front or rear, intended to alter the airflow around or under that end of the car when in motion.

Starter (Self Starter) - An electrical device that is used to initiate normal engine operation by converting electrical energy into mechanical rotation of the engine.

Steering - The mechanical system of components that allow a wheel to be turned side to side to follow the desired course of its driver.

Sub-frame/Cross Member - A component attached to the frame or structure of a car in order to augment its strength while at the same time serving as a platform for mounting suspension and drive train components.

Substitution - To remove a component and replace it with another.

Surround - To enclose on all sides.

Suspension - A mechanical system of components controlling vertical motion and connecting the axle housing and wheels to the chassis of a car.

Suspension Bushing - A hollow cylindrical mounting component, which acts as a bearing, allowing constrained motion, between a suspension component and attachment point.

Track - The distance between the center of the rims of two wheels at one end of a car, with any angular adjustments at normal settings and steered wheels in the straight ahead position.

Transaxle - A component containing the mechanisms necessary to achieve the combined functions of a transmission and a differential.

Translucent - Permitting the passage of a reasonable amount of visible light. In the case of fluid containers, permitting the visual assessment of fluid levels by observing these through the container.

Transmission (Gearbox) - An assembly of driver-selectable gears in an independent housing, located between the engine and driven wheels, whose function is to alter the rotational velocity reaching the wheels.

Transparent - Offering very little resistance to the passage of visible light, suitable for use in the line of sight.



Transverse Engine - An engine located in a car such that the crankshaft centerline is nominally perpendicular to the normal direction of car motion.

Tub - The central contiguous assembly of stressed panels, which form the basic structure of a frameless car.

Tub-based (non tube-frame) Car - A non-tube frame car has a stock floor pan, firewall, door pillars, sills, windshields conforming to stock profile, and window frames, etc.

Tube Frame Car - A car intended solely for racing, whose main structure or frame is fabricated from an assembly of tubes welded into the desired configuration.

Turbocharger - An induction system compressor component, driven by exhaust gases from the engine, which provides forced flow of the fuel/air mixture into the engine by means of positive pressure.

Unibody - A type of construction in which the main car structure is fabricated from an assembly of panels and reinforcements, permanently fastened together, generally by welding, into a single unit.

Visible - Capable of being seen. Perceptible to the eye, apparent, evident.

Welding - The process of fusing one or more components into a single unit by means other than adhesives or fasteners (i.e. TIG, MIG, soldering, brazing, etc.).

Wheel - Flange and Rim.

Wheel Spacer - A plate of unspecified thickness or material, which is mounted between a road wheel and hub to increase the distance from the inside of the wheel to the hub, thereby increasing track.

Wheelbase - The distance between the front and rear axle centerlines of a car, with the front wheels in the straight-ahead position.

Windows:

- A. Door or Side - The opening where the window normally is raised or lowered in a door. Does not include a "vent" window whether fixed or movable.
- B. Quarter (1/4) - On a 2-door or 4-door vehicle, the window to the rear of the rearmost door. Such windows are not generally raised or lowered, but they may be hinged and open to the rear. Quarter windows are not "rear" windows.
- C. Rear - Rear windows are positioned at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the car.

Windshield (Windscreen) - An attachment to the bodywork of a car intended to divert the flow of air from forward motion without obstructing forward vision.

Windshield Pillar - A body component that extends nominally upward from the cowl area, forming one of the supporting attachment for the windshield.

Wing - An aerodynamic attachment to the structure of a car specifically intended to generate down force from the action of air flowing over the upper and lower surfaces, creating a pressure differential.

Wiring Harness - Bundles of electrical wires, which provide the electrical links in a car.

Wishbone Type Suspension. - A form of suspension in which the lower (and often upper) locating links are in the form of a wishbone or "A-frame", and provide the lateral and at least a portion of the fore/aft wheel location.

