COOLING THE SHREW

By S. Kreidel N888EZ

0-235 (1)thinned lip for more inlet area - negligible (+) added external lip scoop for more air - WOW! (-) (2)added air dam at sump - try to turn air up (0) (3) added air outlet flow "smoothers" each side > (0) **(D)** went from 6" to 3" prop extension to "extract" air \rightarrow (0) 0 split upper cowl into 2 chambers \Rightarrow (0) (6)extended fwd baffle #4 down near #4 exhaust ≥ 10° HELP added fin shrouds on #3, #4 at fwd baffle > (0) (8)

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7

4

FIGURE

added air filter "platform mount" surface. This was a very significant improvement - just by chance. Idea was to re-locate air filter from firewall to allow better air flow in front to #4. As it turned out, the filter was not relocated since the platform cooled #4 to 205°C climb (good) and warmed up No. 1 which was always running cold (150°C).

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added air dam (limited by fwd filter and SCAT duct) - this was not good! (Cyl's climbed ~20°C) removed.

SUMMARY 0-235:

The "platform" (#9) seemed to redistribute the incoming air to acceptable temperatures. A small "tweak" or bend of the platform corners allowed tuning #1 cylinder heat temp - Hah!

TIME OUT

At this point, the 0-320 was being installed and all reports said our CHT's problems were over since 0-320's had B16 cooling fins. Also, we decided to go through with re-locating the air filter aft of the carb to clean up the flow of air in front of the carb, hoping to help out on #4 particularly, and #3 some what.

0-320 TESTING

The initial flights were discouraging since #4, #3 exceeded greenline (205°C) by as much as 20°C. This was bad, and the weather wasn't very warn either.

So began the second chapter in our quest to get decent cooling. Almost every thing we tried for a while didn't do much, then I got mad and ducted air directly towards the #3, #4 cylinders, in desperation. It worked - but cooled #4 to much and repointing the duct as in 13 was very sensitive. Also, I was concerned with "cold spots" caused by the cold air jet. At this point the only thing that was consistent was the Melville "slicer" 11 which scooped a thin layer of air on the duct floor upwards. It was good for about 10°C, but still not enough.

> APRIL/MAY'86 Pg25

In great desperation, I fashioned a flow diverter which split the incoming air and forced it upwards just after cowl entry. I was concerned it would choke the NACA inlet. Figure 2 shows the general diverter shape and location. As you can see, it helps to put the air filter aft of the carb with this rig.

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(14)

(15)

The Melville "slicer" - good for 10°C cooling

Added fin shrouds to #3, #4 lower cowl - negligible.



Added 2" dia. seat duct tubes to direct air to #3 and #4. It worked pretty good, but #1 and #2 got hotter, and the outlet location was getting inconsistent results - as usual.

HGURE

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Went hog wild and put in an air dam - "splitter". It worked pretty good but #4 was still running warm (210° climb).

Melville slicer removed, cost: + 10°C (put it back fast)!

Tried the ducts again, but got scared with possible cold spots - removed it.

In desperation, put in a jumbo air diverter (see figure 2) and for the first time ever, it produced consistent results: #3 and #4 went to 150°C, #1 and #2 went to 210+°C. Now I felt I was on the right track. I found that relieving the diverter at its outboard corners (figure 2) was doing big things to #1 and #2, allowing me to shave a little at a time and "tune" in the CHT's.

As shown in figure 2, we enjoy: cruise ~160°C (#1, 2, 4) and 175°C (#3) oil l60°C (#1, 2, 3) and 175°C (#4) oil 190°F Considering we were seeing 225°C #4 and 245°F for temp's initially, we quit while we were ahead!

RETROSPECT:

Long EZ's need their cooling air introduced nearer their cylinder elevation. The air probably should be scooped into the cowl just under the main spar and funneled into a "ram air" boxes surrounding individual left and right hand cylinder banks (2 separate ram air boxes), SEE FIGURE 3. 75 29.

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