Your Expert in Parts

Engine Management @ HC-CARGO

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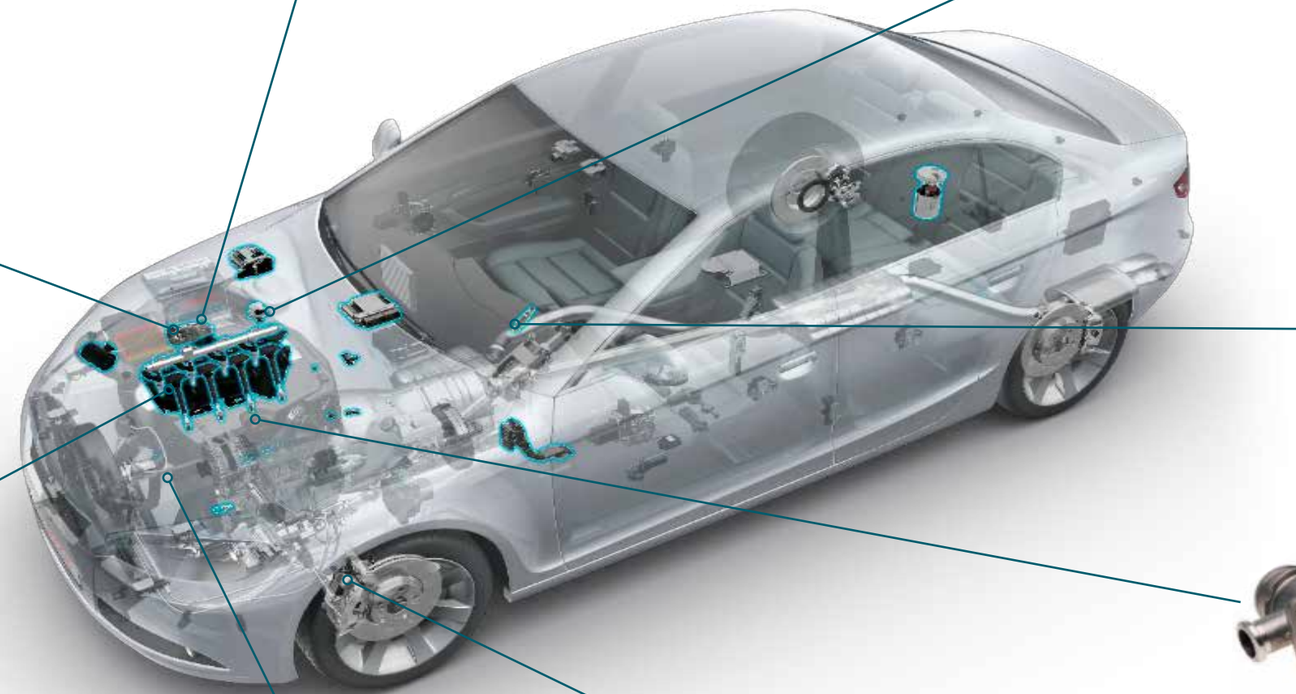
MAP Sensors
MAP sensors provide manifold pressure data to the car's ECU. The ECU uses this input to calculate the engine's load, thereby establishing the correct fuel dosage and ignition timing.

Knock Sensors
The sensor aims at detecting vibrations caused by engine knock or detonation.
In case of unusual vibrations - e.g. due to the combustion of low-octane petrol in engines designed for super petrol - the ECU retards ignition to avoid vibrations, thereby protecting the engine.

Air Mass Sensors
Air mass sensors register the mass of air that is being drawn into the engine and converts this into an electrical signal, which is sent to the ECU.



Lambda Sensors
A lambda sensor measures the proportion of oxygen (O2) in the exhaust system.
The sensor helps the engine run as efficiently as possible while also minimising various emissions.

Ignition Coils
The purpose of the coil's pulses is to generate a spark (arc) between the electrodes of the spark plugs that is necessary to start the internal combustion.

EGR Valves
An EGR valve recirculates a measured amount of exhaust gas into the engine's air intake to lower combustion temperatures. This reduces the level of hazardous nitrogen dioxide (NOx) concentration emitted to the environment by up to 50%.

Camshaft / Crankshaft Sensors
These two sensor types monitors the position or rotational speed of the camshaft/crankshaft drive. This information is used by the ECU to control the fuel injection and the ignition timing as well as other engine parameters.

ABS Sensors
The ABS system detects incipient locking of one or more wheels at an early stage and selectively reduces the braking pressure. Without an ABS system the wheels of a vehicle can become locked when braking.

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