Amphibious Cars Comparative Paragraphs

Design and horsepower are two of the key components in building an amphibious car, in which the Bond Bug achieved, however, the Suzuki Jimmy failed. The Suzuki Jimmy was developed and tested by Jeremy Clark, ready to beat the current speed record of 39 miles per hour in Britain for amphibious cars. Jeremy took a Suzuki car and added a jet engine and parts from a speed boat to create his design. He included retractable wheels to create an even surface to glide along the water and pontoon bins to keep it afloat. However, I believe this design wasn’t properly thought through and wasn’t a successful amphibious car. For example, the car was too heavy to float on water as it started to sink and it’s shape made it very difficult to glide against the current. The tires formed an uneven surface and the jet engine only created a drag against the water, slowing down the car and making it impossible to surpass Britain’s current record. Obviously, the design of the Suzuki Jimmy couldn’t exceed the holding record due to its overbearing weight, rough bottom, and overall shape which shows the structure wasn’t complex enough to beat the holding record. However, it wasn’t just the design that made it unsuccessful but it’s lack of horsepower as well. For instance, this specific jet engine is very powerful on land but couldn’t withstand the force of the current in water. With the current being too strong, the jet engine didn’t have enough strength to move forward and only reached a maximum of 3 miles per hour. The jet engine was an elaborate idea but was unable to overcompensate for the rushing water that was moving against it. Overall, the creative, yet lacking design, and the weak rate of speed made it impossible for the Suzuki Jimmy to achieve its goal as these two key components weren’t intricate enough.

Unlike the Suzuki Jimmy, the Bond Bug was an amphibious car that was developed with sufficient designs and horsepower. The Bond Bug was created by James Ray and Richard Hammond using a 1970’s three-wheeler car. They took the idea of using a jet engine in their design from a jet ski. The design was a lot smaller and includes part of a jet ski at the front of the car to create a shape that could glide through water easily. This design was very thorough and well constructed making it a good amphibious car. For example, the weight of the car is very light allowing it to be buoyant and since the engine is also light, it creates less drag in the water. James and Richard used retractable wheels that could be tucked away behind trap doors allowing the bottom of the car to have a smooth surface. Clearly, the weight of the car and engine, size of the invention, shape, and smooth underneath allowed the car to successfully power through the water and become a really good amphibious car. Although, the design of this model is only one of the key components to this mode of transportation as it’s horsepower made it very successful in the water. For instance, since the Bond Bug was created with an engine already used for water machines, its ability to withstand current was inevitable. Designed for that sole purpose the car was able to beat the record by almost 10 miles per hour at 47 miles per hour. The jet ski engine allowed the car to increase in speed as its design pushed the flowing water aside. Therefore, this cars proper design and materials including latches that covered the wheels, and lightweight equipment as well as, strong horsepower from a capable jet engine, created this complex model capable of being a better amphibious car.

**LEGEND**

Topic Sentence

Elabouration

Claim

Support

Relevancy

Concluding sentence