

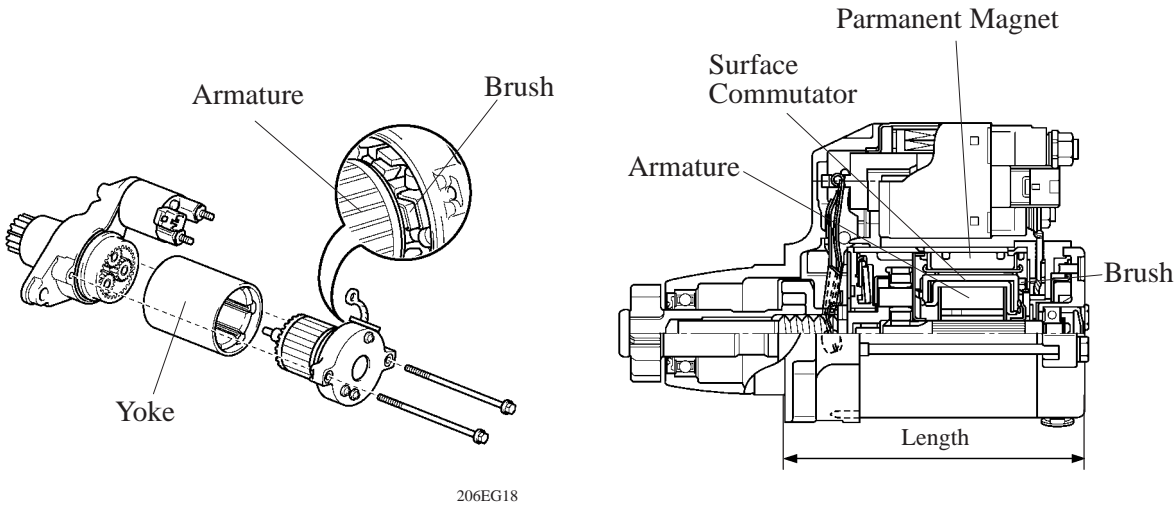
■ STARTING SYSTEM

Starter

1) General

- A compact and lightweight PS (Planetary reduction-Segment conductor motor) starter has been adopted on all models.
- Because the PS starter contains an armature that uses square-shaped conductors, and its surface functions as a commutator, it has resulted in both improving its output torque and reducing its overall length.
- In place of the field coil used in the conventional starter, the PS starter uses two types of permanent magnets: main magnets and interpolar magnets. The main magnets and interpolar magnets have been efficiently arranged to increase the magnetic flux and to shorten the length of the yoke.

EG



► Specifications ◀

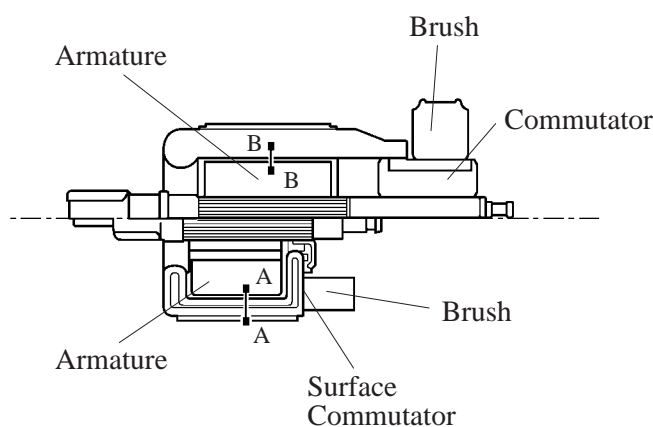
Model	PS Starter	Conventional Type Starter
Length	128 mm (5.04 in.)	145 mm (5.71 in.)
Weight	2950 g	3800 g
Rating Voltage	12 V	12 V
Rating Output	1.6 kW	1.4 kW
Rotating of Direction	Counterclockwise*	←

*: Viewed from Pinion Side

2) Construction

- Instead of the construction of the armature coil of the conventional starter that uses round-shaped conductor wires, the PS starter uses square conductors. With this type of construction, the same conditions that are realized by winding numerous round-shaped conductor wires can be achieved without increasing the mass. As a result, the output torque has been increased, and the armature coil has been made more compact.
- Because the surface of the square-shaped conductors that are used in the armature coil functions as a commutator, the overall length of the PS starter has been shortened.

Conventional Type Starter



PS Starter

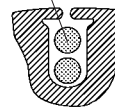
Square-Shaped Conductor



A – A Cross Section

PS Starter

Round-Shaped Conductor Wire

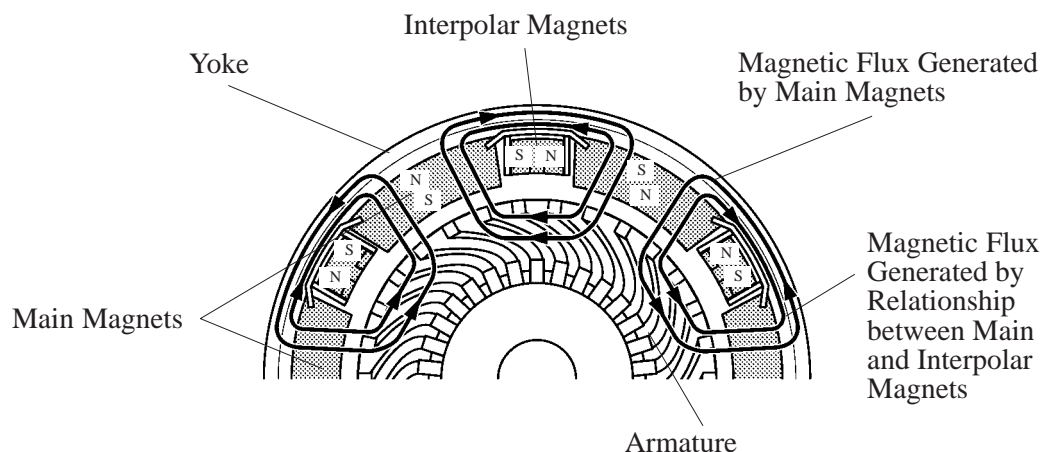


B – B Cross Section

Conventional Type Starter

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- Instead of the field coils used in the conventional starter, the PS starter has adopted two types of permanent magnets: the main magnets and the interpolar magnets. The main and interpolar magnets are arranged alternately inside the yoke, allowing the magnetic flux that is generated between the main and interpolar magnets to be added to the magnetic flux that is generated by the main magnets. In addition to increasing the amount of magnetic flux, this construction shortens the overall length of the yoke.



Cross Section of Yoke Portion

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