

# ENGINE ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

**6-1**

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## 1. Specifications

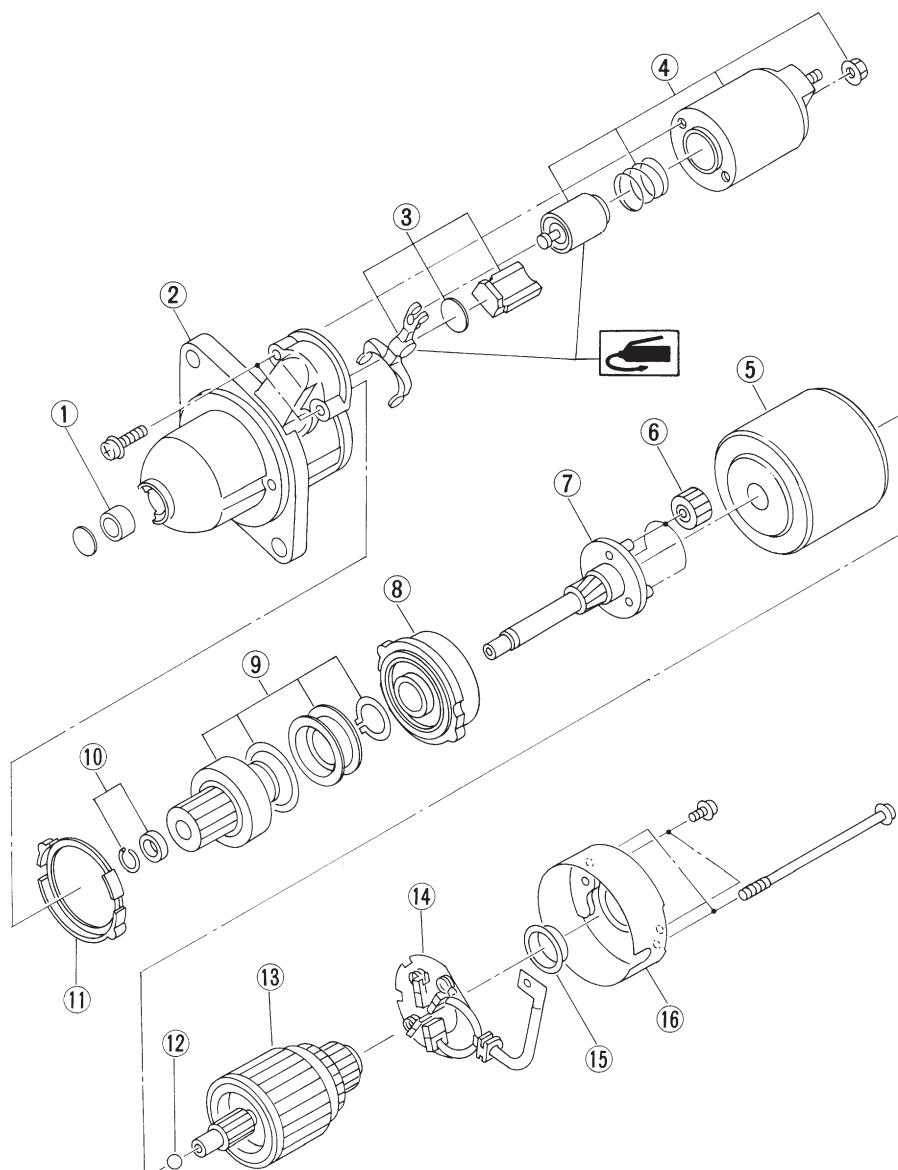
## A: 1800 cc MODEL

Item		Designation
Starter	Type	Reduction type
	Model	MT M001T77181
	Manufacturer	MITSUBISHI
	Voltage and output	12 V — 1.0 kW
	Direction of rotation	Counterclockwise (when observed from pinion)
	Number of pinion teeth	8
	No-load characteristics	Voltage 11 V
		Current 90 A or less
		Rotating speed 3,000 rpm or more
	Load characteristics	Voltage 8 V
		Current 280 A or less
		Torque 8.5 N·m (0.87 kg-m, 6.3 ft-lb)
		Rotating speed 980 rpm or more
	Lock characteristics	Voltage 4 V
		Current 780 A or less
		Torque 17.6 N·m (1.80 kg-m, 13.0 ft-lb) or more
Generator	Type	Rotating-field three-phase type, Voltage regulator built-in type
	Model	A2T39091
	Manufacturer	Mitsubishi Electric
	Voltage and output	12 V — 75 A
	Polarity on ground side	Negative
	Rotating direction	Clockwise (when observed from pulley side)
	Armature connection	3-phase Y-type
	Output current	1,500 rpm — 30 A or more 2,500 rpm — 64 A or more 5,000 rpm — 76 A or more
	Regulated voltage	14.5 <sup>+0.3</sup> <sub>-0.4</sub> V [20°C (68°F)]
Ignition coil	Model	CM12-100
	Manufacturer	HITACHI
	Primary coil resistance	0.63 — 0.77 Ω
	Secondary coil resistance	10.4 — 15.6 kΩ
	Insulation resistance between primary terminal and case	More than 10 MΩ
Spark plug	Type and manufacturer	BKR6E-11 ..... NGK RC8YC4 ..... CHAMPION
	Thread size mm	14, P = 1.25
	Spark gap mm (in)	1.0 — 1.1 (0.039 — 0.043)

## B: 2200 cc MODEL

Item		Designation	
Type	Reduction type		
Model	MT M001T77181		AT M001T75681
Manufacturer	MITSUBISHI		
Voltage and output	12 V — 1.0 kW		12 V — 1.4 kW
Direction of rotation	Counterclockwise (when observed from pinion)		
Number of pinion teeth	8		9
Starter	Voltage	11 V	
	Current	90 A or less	
	Rotating speed	3,000 rpm or more	
Load characteristics	Voltage	8 V	7.7 V
	Current	280 A or less	300 A or less
	Torque	8.5 N·m (0.87 kg-m, 6.27 ft-lb)	9.81 N·m (1.00 kg-m, 7.24 ft-lb)
	Rotating speed	980 rpm or more	1,000 rpm or more
Lock characteristics	Voltage	4 V	
	Current	780 A or less	980 A or less
	Torque	17.6 N·m (1.80 kg-m, 13.0 ft-lb) or more	23 N·m (2.3 kg-m, 17 ft-lb) or more
Generator	Type	Rotating-field three-phase type, Voltage regulator built-in type	
	Model	A2T39091	
	Manufacturer	MITSUBISHI	
	Voltage and output	12 V — 75 A	
	Polarity on ground side	Negative	
	Rotating direction	Clockwise (when observed from pulley side)	
	Armature connection	3-phase Y-type	
	Output current	1,500 rpm — 30 A or more 2,500 rpm — 64 A or more 5,000 rpm — 76 A or more	
Ignition coil	Regulated voltage	14.5 <sup>+0.3</sup> <sub>-0.4</sub> V [20°C (68°F)]	
	Model	FH0047-01R	
	Manufacturer	DEMCO	
	Primary coil resistance	0.73 Ω±10%	
	Secondary coil resistance	12.8 kΩ±15%	
	Insulation resistance between primary terminal and case	More than 10 MΩ	
Spark plug	Type and manufacturer	RC8YC4, RC10YC4 ..... CHAMPION Alternate ( BKR6E-11 ..... NGK K20PR-U11 ..... NIPPONDENSO )	
	Thread size mm	14, P = 1.25	
	Spark gap mm (in)	1.0 — 1.1 (0.039 — 0.043)	

## 1. Starter



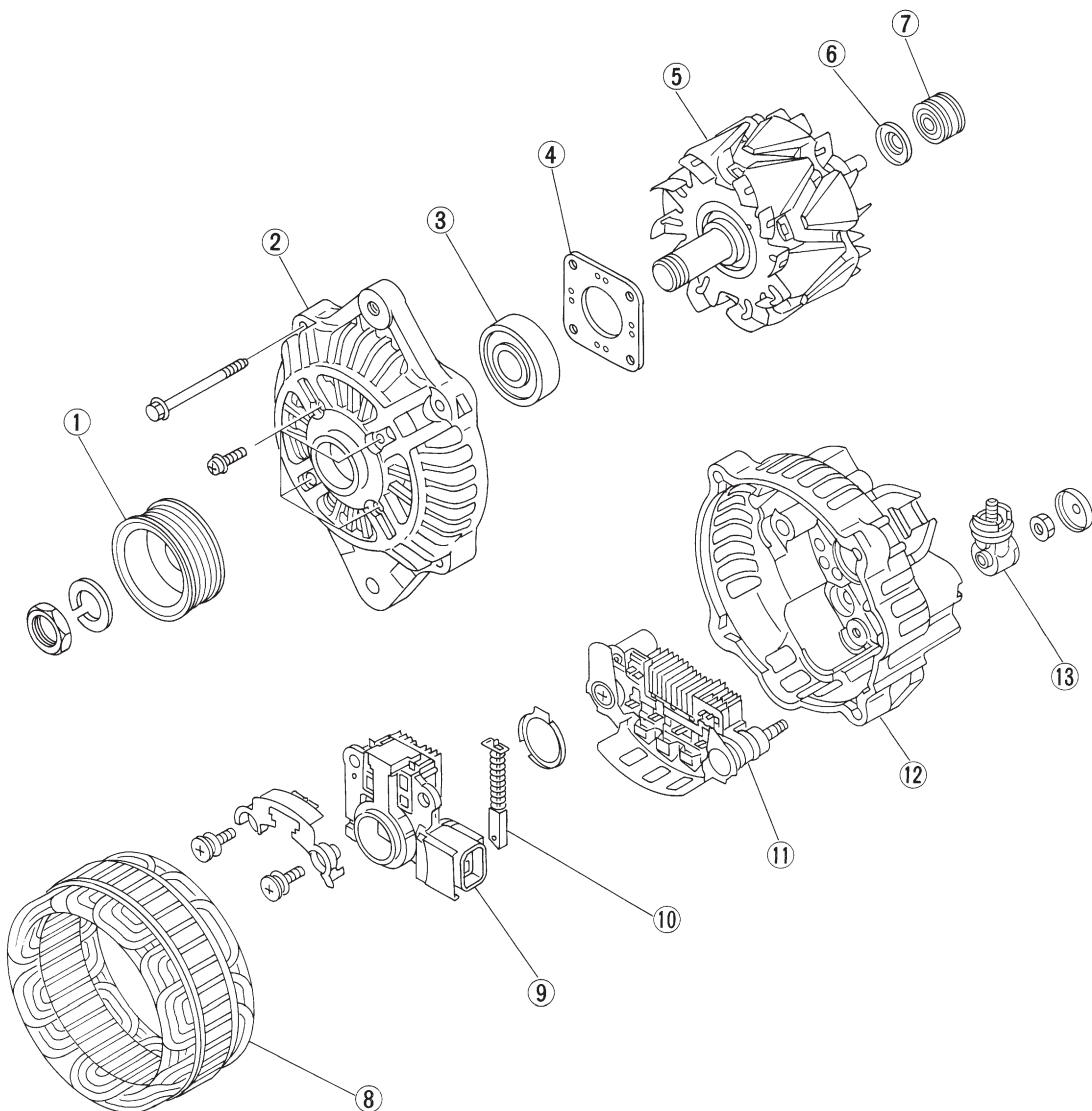
G6M0026

- ① Sleeve bearing
- ② Front bracket
- ③ Lever set
- ④ Magnet switch Assy
- ⑤ Yoke
- ⑥ Gear ASSY

- ⑦ Shaft ASSY
- ⑧ Internal gear ASSY
- ⑨ Over running clutch
- ⑩ Stopper set
- ⑪ Packing

- ⑫ Ball
- ⑬ Armature
- ⑭ Brush holder
- ⑮ Bearing
- ⑯ Rear bracket

## 2. Generator

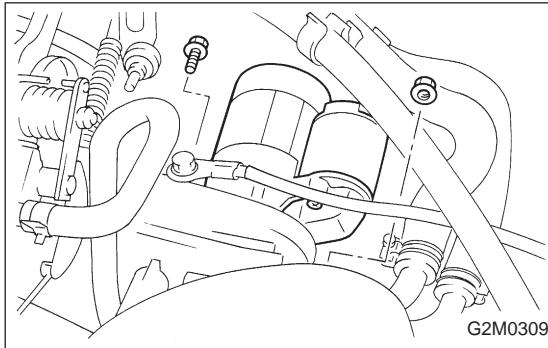
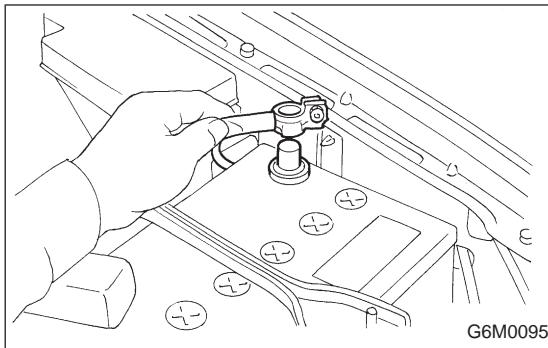


G6M0028

- ① Pulley
- ② Front cover
- ③ Ball bearing
- ④ Bearing retainer
- ⑤ Rotor

- ⑥ Holder
- ⑦ Bearing
- ⑧ Stator coil
- ⑨ Brush holder

- ⑩ Brush
- ⑪ IC regulator
- ⑫ Rear cover
- ⑬ Terminal



## 1. Starter

### A: REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION

- 1) Disconnect battery ground cable.
- 2) Remove air intake chamber. <Ref. to 2-7 [W18A0].>

- 3) Disconnect connector and terminal from starter.
- 4) Remove starter from transmission.
- 5) Installation is in the reverse order of removal.

#### **Tightening torque:**

$50\pm4 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m} (5.1\pm0.4 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}, 37\pm2.9 \text{ ft}\cdot\text{lb})$

## B: TEST

### 1. SWITCH ASSEMBLY OPERATION

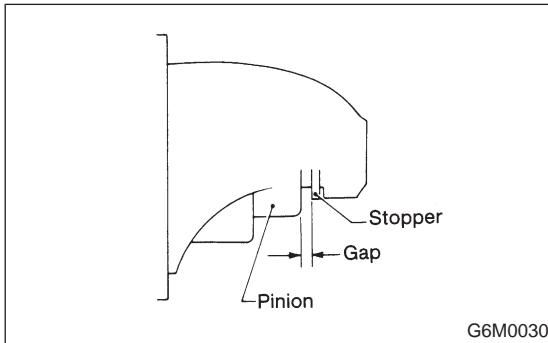
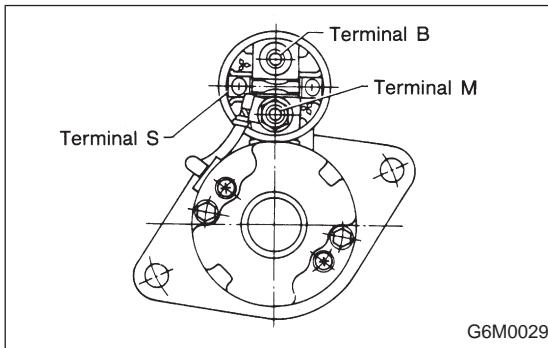
- 1) Connect terminal S of switch assembly to positive terminal of battery with a lead wire, and starter body to ground terminal of battery. Pinion should be forced endwise on shaft.

#### **CAUTION:**

With pinion forced endwise on shaft, starter motor can sometimes rotate because current flows, through pull-in coil, to motor. This is not a problem.

- 2) Disconnect connector from terminal M, and connect positive terminal of battery and terminal M using a lead wire and ground terminal to starter body.

In this test set up, pinion should return to its original position even when it is pulled out with a screwdriver.



### 2. PINION GAP

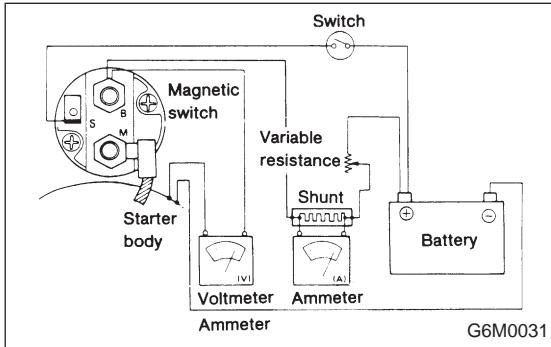
- 1) With pinion forced endwise on shaft, as outlined in step 1) above, measure pinion gap.

#### **Pinion gap:**

$0.5 — 2.0 \text{ mm} (0.020 — 0.079 \text{ in})$

If motor is running with the pinion forced endwise on the shaft, disconnect connector from terminal M of switch assembly and connect terminal M to ground terminal (–) of battery with a lead wire. Next, gently push pinion back with your fingertips and measure pinion gap.

- 2) If pinion gap is outside specified range, remove or add number of adjustment washers used on the mounting surface of switch assembly until correct pinion gap is obtained.



### 3. PERFORMANCE TEST

The starter should be submitted to performance tests whenever it has been overhauled, to assure its satisfactory performance when installed on the engine.

Three performance tests, no-load test, load test, and lock test, are presented here; however, if the load test and lock test cannot be performed, carry out at least the no-load test.

For these performance tests, use the circuit shown in figure.

#### 1) No-load test

With switch on, adjust the variable resistance to obtain 11 V, take the ammeter reading and measure the starter speed. Compare these values with the specifications.

##### **No-load test (Standard):**

**Voltage / Current**

**11 V / 90 A or less**

**Rotating speed**

**3,000 rpm or more**

#### 2) Load test

Apply the specified braking torque to starter. The condition is satisfactory if the current draw and starter speed are within specifications.

##### **Load test (Standard):**

###### **• MT vehicles**

**Voltage / Load**

**8 V / 8.5 N·m (0.87 kg-m, 6.27 ft-lb)**

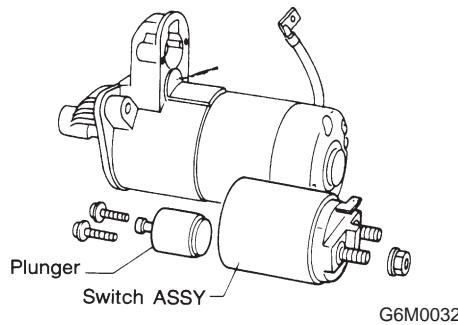
**Current / Speed**

**280 A / 980 rpm or more**

● **AT vehicles****Voltage / Load****7.7 V / 9.81 N·m (1.00 kg·m, 7.24 ft-lb)****Current / Speed****300 A max. / 1,000 rpm or more**

## 3) Lock test

With starter stalled, or not rotating, measure the torque developed and current draw when the voltage is adjusted to the specified voltage.

**Lock test (Standard):**● **MT vehicles****Voltage / Load****4 V / 780 A or less****Torque****17.6 N·m (1.80 kg·m, 13.0 ft-lb) or more**● **AT vehicles****Voltage / Current****4 V / 980 A or less****Torque****23 N·m (2.3 kg·m, 17 ft-lb) or more****C: DISASSEMBLY**

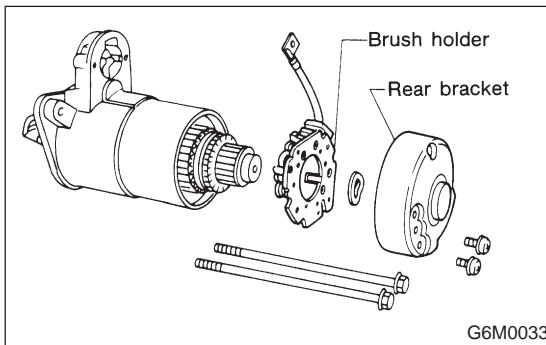
1) Loosen nut which holds terminal M of switch assembly, and disconnect connector.

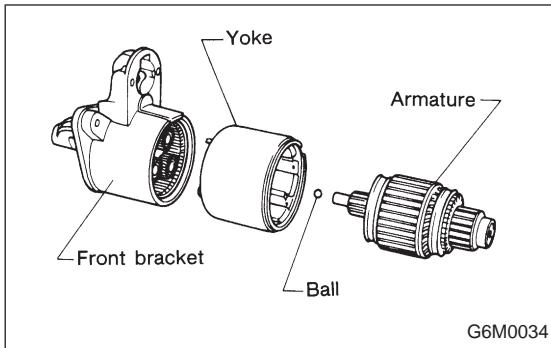
2) Remove bolts which hold switch assembly, and remove switch assembly, plunger and plunger spring from starter as a unit.

**CAUTION:**

**Be careful because pinion gap adjustment washer may sometimes be used on the mounting surface of switch assembly.**

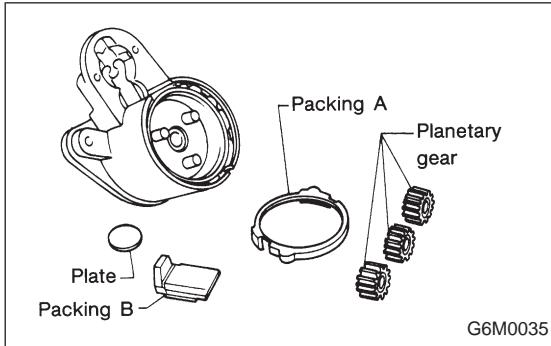
3) Remove both through-bolts and brush holder screws, and detach rear bracket and brush holder.



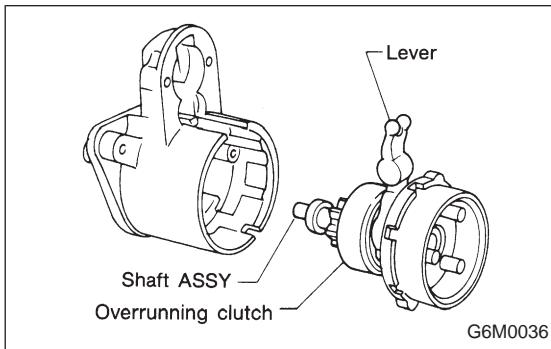


4) Remove armature and yoke. Ball used as a bearing will then be removed from the end of armature.

**CAUTION:**  
Be sure to mark an alignment mark on yoke and front bracket before removing yoke.

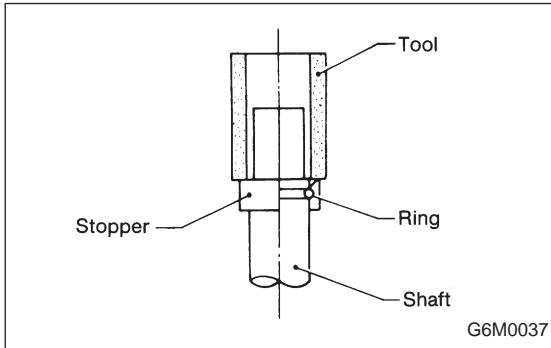


5) Remove packing A, three planetary gears, packing B and plate.



6) Remove shaft assembly and overrunning clutch as a unit.

**CAUTION:**  
Record the direction of lever before removing.



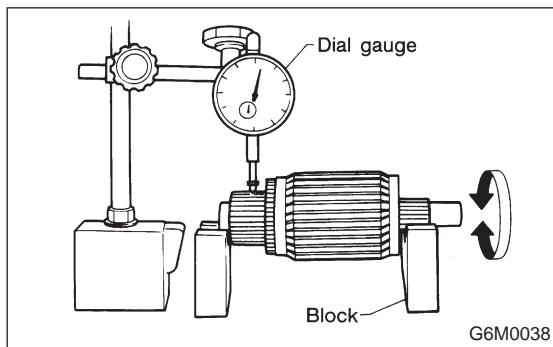
7) Remove overrunning clutch from shaft assembly as follows:

- (1) Remove stopper from ring by lightly tapping a fit tool placed on stopper.
- (2) Remove ring, stopper and clutch from shaft.

## D: INSPECTION

## 1. ARMATURE

1) Check commutator for any sign of burns or rough surfaces or stepped wear. If wear is of a minor nature, correct it by using sand paper.



2) Run-out test

Check the commutator run-out and replace if it exceeds the limit.

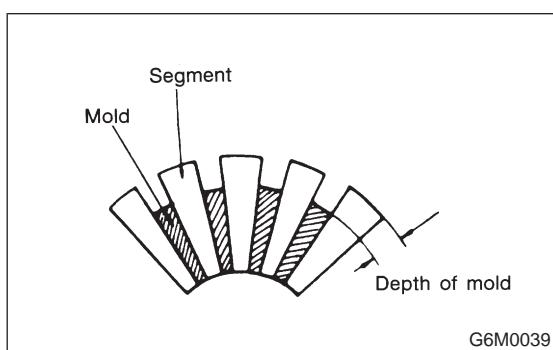
**Commutator run-out:**

**Standard**

**0.05 mm (0.0020 in)**

**Service limit**

**Less than 0.10 mm (0.0039 in)**

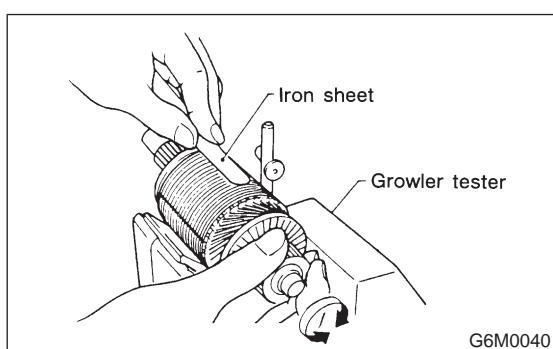


3) Depth of segment mold

Check the depth of segment mold.

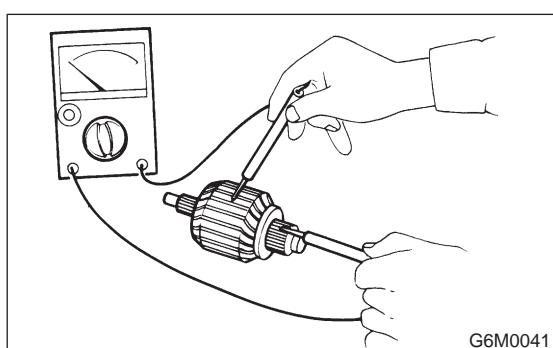
**Depth of segment mold:**

**0.5 — 0.8 mm (0.020 — 0.031 in)**



4) Armature short-circuit test

Check armature for short-circuit by placing it on growler tester. Hold a hacksaw blade against armature core while slowly rotating armature. A short-circuited armature will cause the blade to vibrate and to be attracted to core. If the hacksaw blade is attracted or vibrates, the armature, which is short-circuited, must be replaced or repaired.



5) Armature ground test

Using circuit tester, touch one probe to the commutator segment and the other to shaft. There should be no continuity. If there is a continuity, armature is grounded. Replace armature if it is grounded.

## 2. YOKE

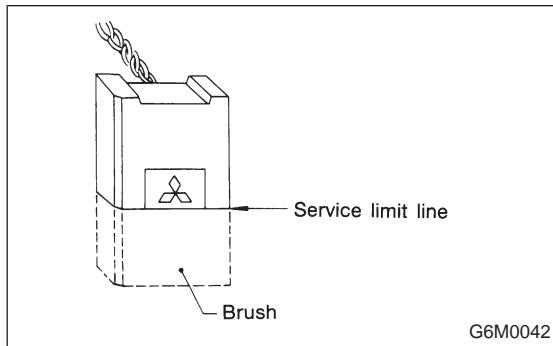
Make sure pole is set in position.

## 3. OVERRUNNING CLUTCH

Inspect teeth of pinion for wear and damage. Replace if it damaged. Rotate pinion in direction of rotation (clockwise). It should rotate smoothly. But in opposite direction, it should be locked.

### CAUTION:

**Do not clean overrunning clutch with oil to prevent grease from flowing out.**



## 4. BRUSH AND BRUSH HOLDER

### 1) Brush length

Measure the brush length and replace if it exceeds the service limit.

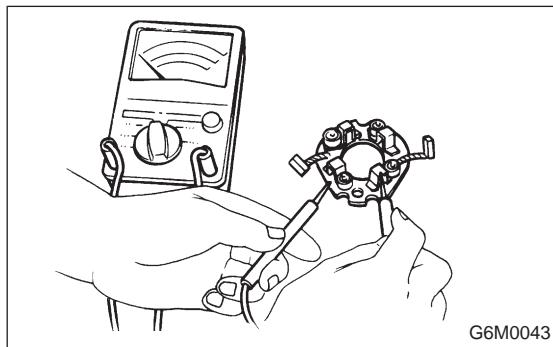
Replace if abnormal wear or cracks are noticed.

#### **Brush length:**

<b>Standard</b>	<b>17.0 mm (0.669 in)</b>
<b>Service limit</b>	<b>11.5 mm (0.453 in)</b>

### 2) Brush movement

Be sure brush moves smoothly inside brush holder.



### 3) Insulation resistance of brush holder

Be sure there is no continuity between brush holder and its plate.

## 4) Brush spring force

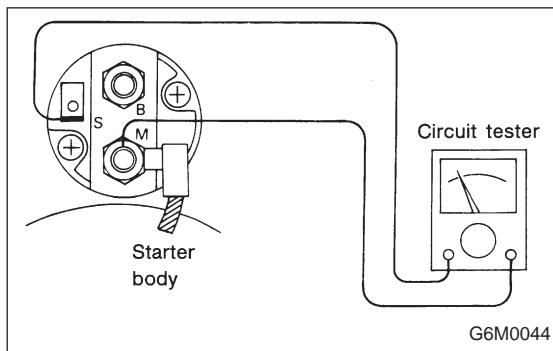
Measure brush spring force with a spring scale. If it is less than the service limit, replace brush spring.

**Brush spring force:****Standard**

**18.6 N (1.9 kg, 4.2 lb) (when new)**

**Service limit**

**6.9 N (0.7 kg, 1.5 lb)**



## 5. SWITCH ASSEMBLY

Be sure there is continuity between terminals S and M, and between terminal S and ground. Use a circuit tester (set in "ohm").

Also check to be sure there is no continuity between terminal M and B.

**Terminal / Specified resistance:**

**S — M / 10 Ω or less**

**S — Ground / 10 Ω or less**

**M — B / 1 MΩ or more**

## E: ASSEMBLY

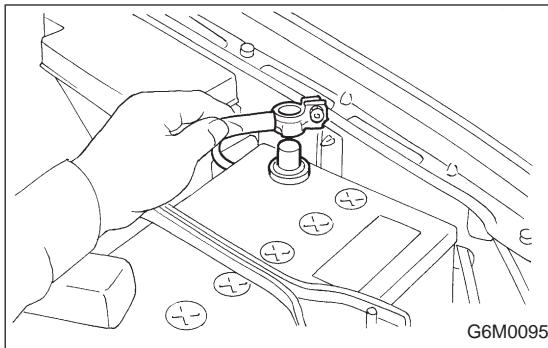
Assembly is in the reverse order of disassembly procedures. Observe the following:

1) Carefully assemble all parts in the order of assembly and occasionally inspect nothing has been overlooked.

2) Apply grease to the following parts during assembly.

- Front bracket sleeve bearing
- Armature shaft gear
- Outer periphery of plunger
- Mating surface of plunger and lever
- Gear shaft splines
- Mating surface of lever and clutch
- Ball at the armature shaft end
- Internal and planetary gears

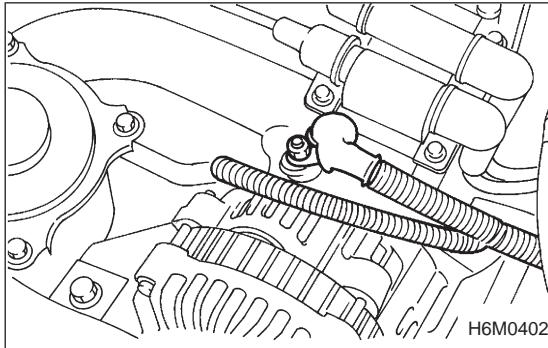
3) After assembling parts correctly, check to be sure starter operates properly.



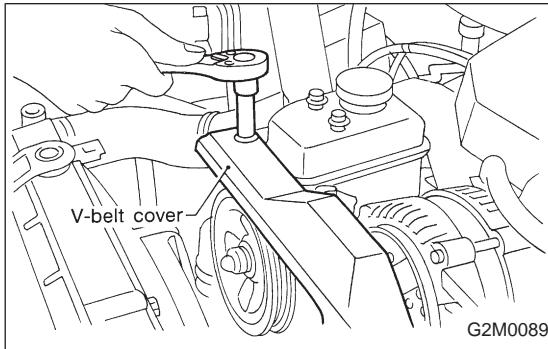
## 2. Generator

### A: REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION

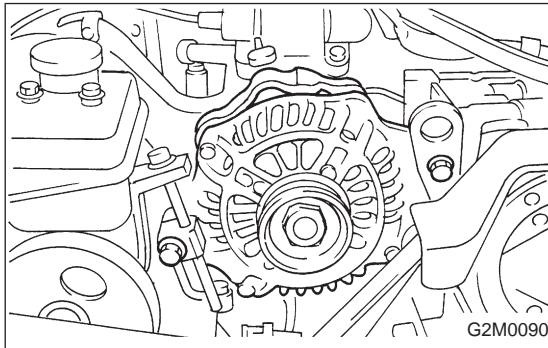
- 1) Disconnect battery ground cable.



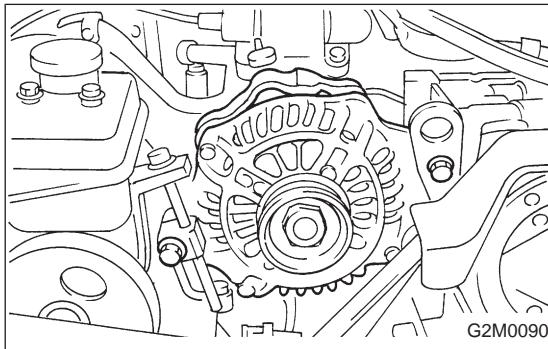
- 2) Disconnect connector and terminal from generator.



- 3) Remove V-belt cover.
- 4) Remove front side V-belt.



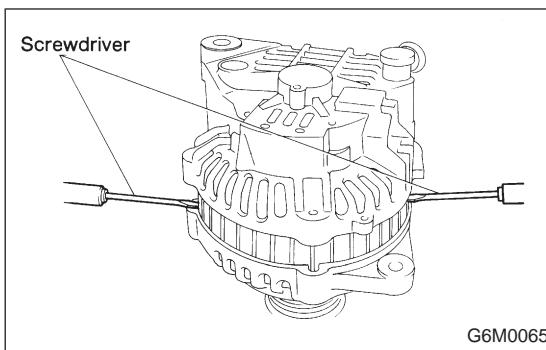
- 5) Remove bolts which install generator onto bracket.



- 6) Installation is in the reverse order of removal.

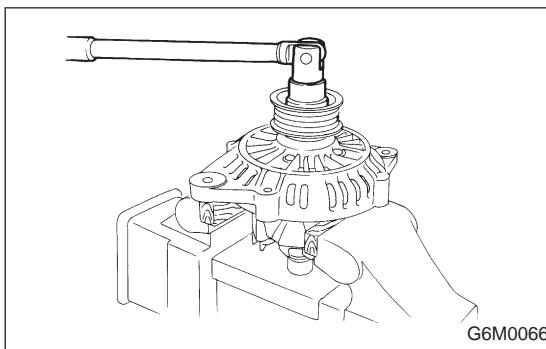
**CAUTION:**

Check and adjust V-belt tension. <Ref. to 1-5 [W1A0].>

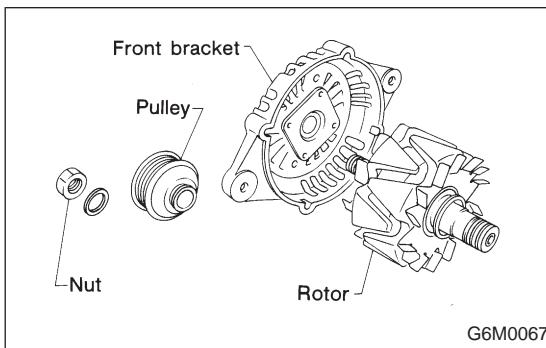


## B: DISASSEMBLY

1) Remove the four through bolts. Then insert the tip of a flat-head screwdriver into the gap between the stator core and front bracket. Pry then apart to disassemble.

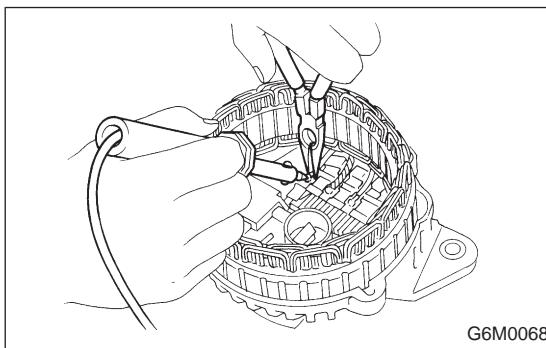


2) Hold rotor with a vise and remove pulley nut.



### CAUTION:

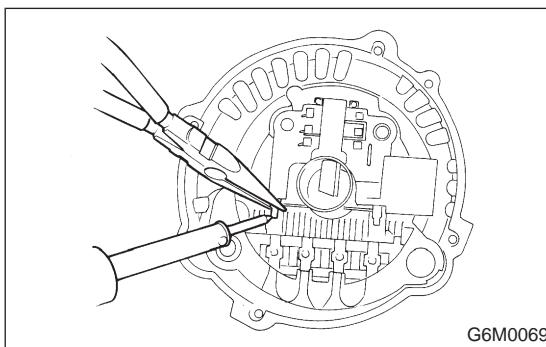
**When holding rotor with vise, insert aluminum plates or wood pieces on the contact surfaces of the vise to prevent rotor from damage.**



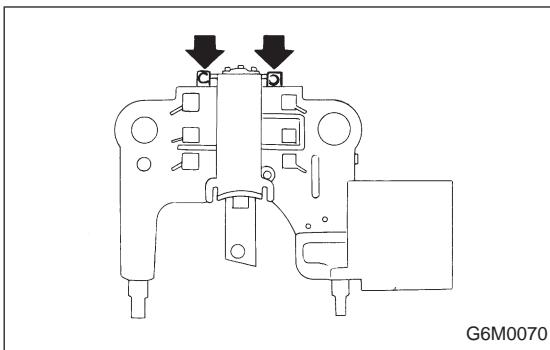
3) Unsolder connection between rectifier and stator coil to remove stator coil.

### CAUTION:

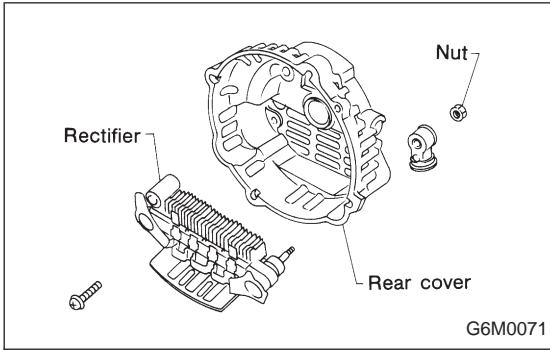
**Finish the work rapidly (less than three seconds) because the rectifier cannot withstand heat very well.**



4) Remove screws which secure IC regulator to rear cover, and unsolder connection between IC regulator and rectifier to remove IC regulator.



5) Remove the brushes by unsoldering at the pigtails.



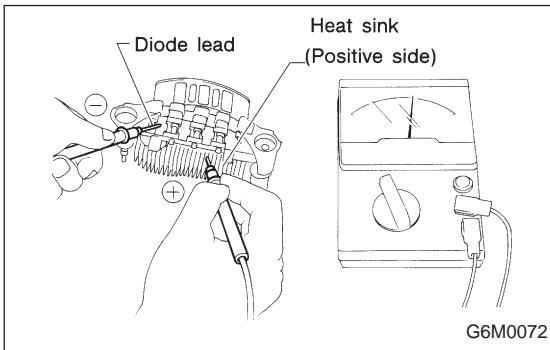
6) Remove the nut and insulating bushing at terminal B. Remove rectifier.

## C: INSPECTION AND REPAIR

### 1. DIODE

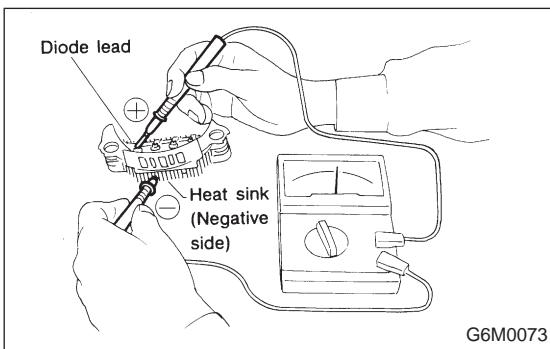
#### CAUTION:

Never use a megger tester (measuring use for high voltage) or any other similar measure for this test; otherwise, the diodes may be damaged.



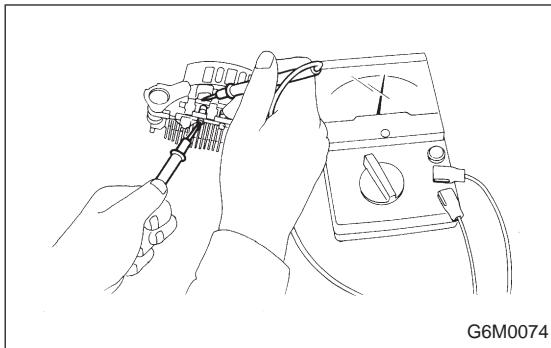
#### 1) Checking positive diode

Check for continuity between the diode lead and the positive side heat sink. The positive diode is in good condition if continuity exists only in the direction from the diode lead to the heat sink.



#### 2) Checking negative diode

Check for continuity between the negative side heat sink and diode lead. The negative diode is in good condition if continuity exists only in the direction from the heat sink to the diode lead.



## 3) Checking trio diode

Check the trio diode using a circuit tester. It is in good condition if continuity exists only in one direction.

## 2. ROTOR

## 1) Slip ring surface

Inspect slip rings for contamination or any roughness of the sliding surface. Repair slip ring surface using a lathe or sand paper.

## 2) Slip ring outer diameter

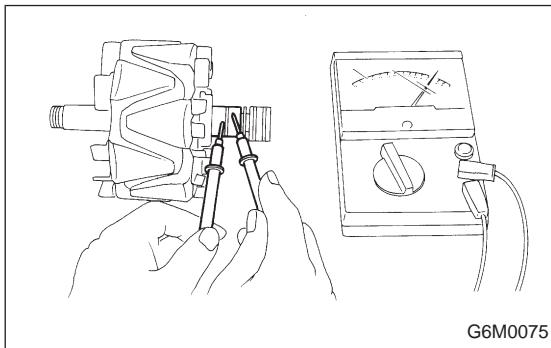
Measure slip ring outer diameter. If slip ring is worn replace rotor assembly.

***Slip ring outer diameter:******Standard***

***22.7 mm (0.894 in)***

***Limit***

***22.1 mm (0.870 in)***

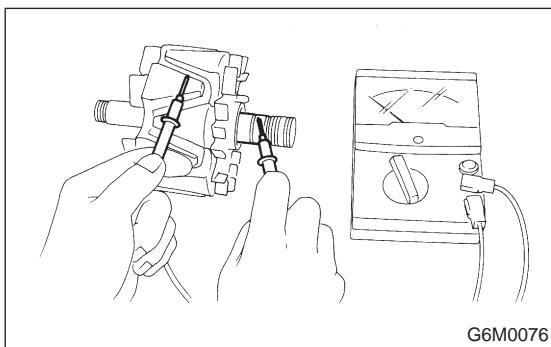


## 3) Continuity test

Check resistance between slip rings using circuit tester. If the resistance is not within specification, replace rotor assembly.

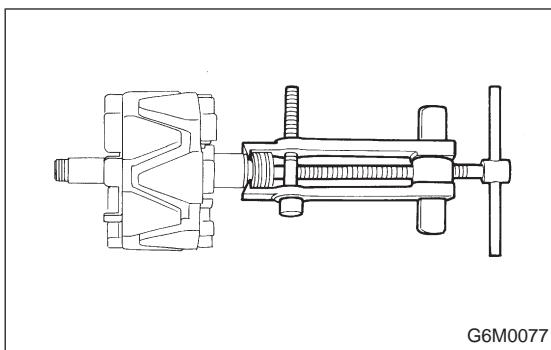
***Specified resistance:***

***Approx. 3 Ω (A2T39091)***



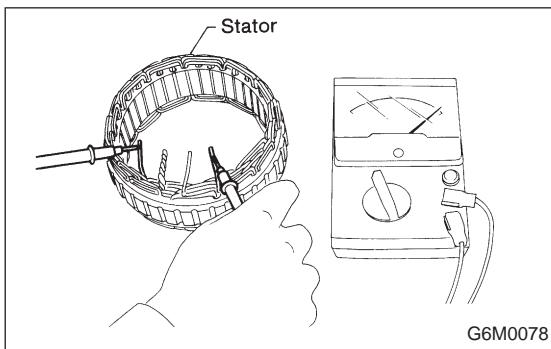
## 4) Insulation test

Check continuity between slip ring and rotor core or shaft. If continuity exists, the rotor coil is short-circuited, and so replace rotor assembly.



## 5) Ball bearing (rear side)

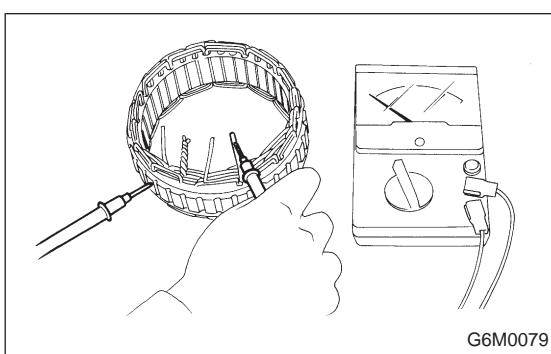
- (1) Check rear ball bearing. Replace if it is noisy or if rotor does not turn smoothly.
- (2) The rear bearing can be removed by using common bearing puller.



## 3. STATOR

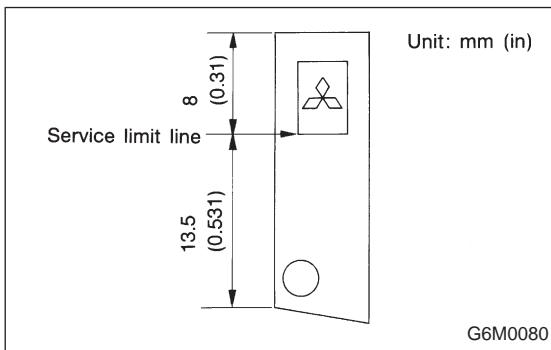
### 1) Continuity test

Inspect stator coil for continuity between each end of the lead wires. If there is no continuity between individual lead wires, the lead wire is broken, and so replace stator assembly.



### 2) Insulation test

Inspect stator coil for continuity between stator core and each end of the lead wire. If there is continuity, the stator coil is short-circuited, and so replace stator assembly.



## 4. BRUSH

- 1) Measure the length of each brush. If wear exceeds the service limit, replace the brush. Each brush has the service limit mark on it.

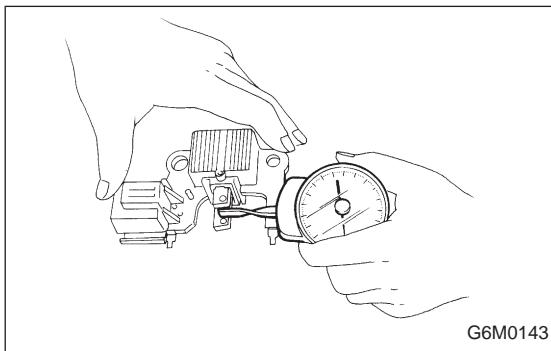
### **Brush length:**

#### **Standard**

**21.5 mm (0.846 in)**

#### **Service limit**

**8.0 mm (0.315 in)**

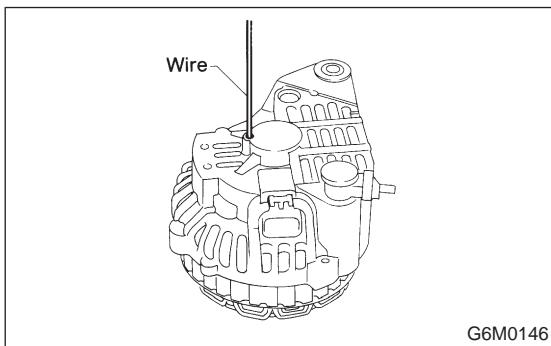
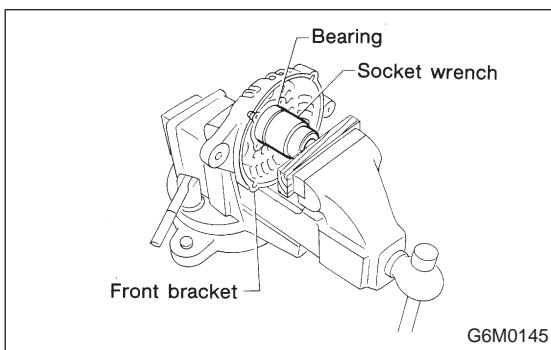
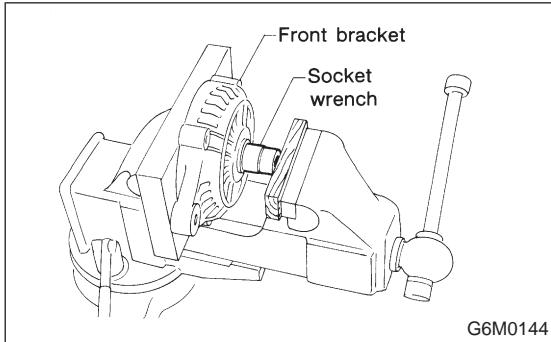


### 2) Checking brush spring for proper pressure

Using a spring pressure indicator, push the brush into the brush holder until its tip protrudes 2 mm (0.08 in). Then measure the pressure of the brush spring. If the pressure is less than 3.236 N (330 g, 11.64 oz), replace the brush spring with a new one. The new spring must have a pressure of 5.786 to 6.963 N (590 to 710 g, 20.81 to 25.04 oz).

## 5. BEARING (FRONT SIDE)

- 1) Check front ball bearing. If resistance is felt while rotating, or if abnormal noise is heard, replace the ball bearing.



- 2) Replacing front bearing

- (1) Remove front bearing retainer.
  - (2) Closely install a fit tool on the bearing inner race. Press the bearing down out of front bracket with a hand press or vise. A socket wrench can serve as the tool.

- (3) Set a new bearing and closely install a fit tool on the bearing outer race. Press the bearing down into place with a hand press or vise. A socket wrench can serve as the tool.

- (4) Install front bearing retainer.

## D: ASSEMBLY

To assemble, reverse order of disassembly.

- 1) Pulling up brush

Before assembling, press the brush down into the brush holder with your finger and secure in that position by passing a [2 mm (0.08 in) dia. length 4 to 5 cm (1.6 to 2.0 in)] wire through the hole shown in the figure.

### CAUTION:

**Be sure to remove the wire after reassembly.**

- 2) Heat the rear bracket [50 to 60°C (122 to 140°F)] and press the rear bearing into the rear bracket. Then lubricate the rear bracket.

- 3) After reassembly, turn the pulley by hand to check that the rotor turns smoothly.

### 3. Spark Plug

#### A: REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION

##### CAUTION:

All spark plugs installed on an engine, must be of the same heat range.

##### Spark plug:

- 1800 cc model

NGK: BKR6E-11

CHAMPION: RC8YC4

- 2200 cc model

CHAMPION: RC8YC4, RC10YC4

(Alternate)

NGK: BKR6E-11

NIPPONDENSO: K20PR-U11

- 1) Remove spark plug cords by pulling boot, not cord itself.
- 2) Remove spark plugs.
- 3) When installing spark plugs on cylinder head, use spark plug wrench.

##### Tightening torque (Spark plug):

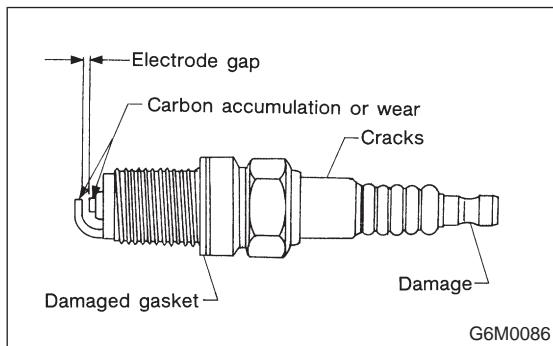
$21\pm3\text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$  ( $2.1\pm0.3\text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}$ ,  $15.2\pm2.2\text{ ft-lb}$ )

##### CAUTION:

The above torque should be only applied to new spark plugs without oil on their threads.

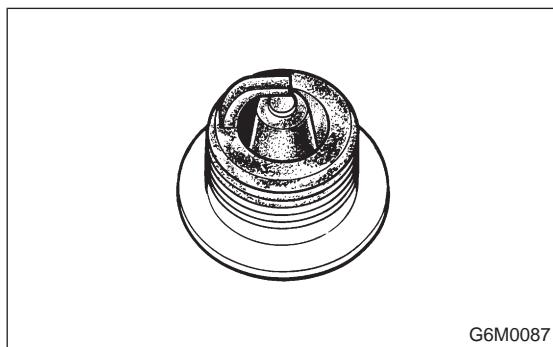
In case their threads are lubricated, the torque should be reduced by approximately 1/3 of the specified torque in order to avoid their over-stressing.

- 4) Connect spark plug cords.



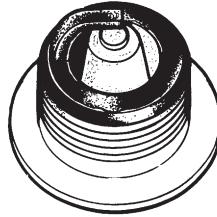
#### B: INSPECTION

Check electrodes and inner and outer porcelain of plugs, noting the type of deposits and the degree of electrode erosion.



- 1) Normal

Brown to grayish-tan deposits and slight electrode wear indicate correct spark plug heat range.

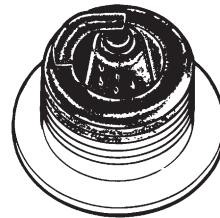


G6M0088

## 2) Carbon fouled

Dry fluffy carbon deposits on insulator and electrode are mostly caused by slow speed driving in city, weak ignition, too rich fuel mixture, dirty air cleaner, etc.

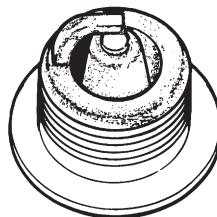
It is advisable to replace with plugs having hotter heat range.



G6M0089

## 3) Oil fouled

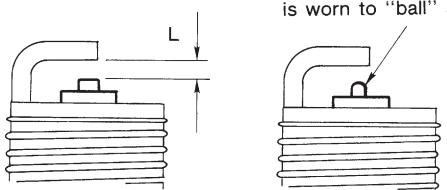
Wet black deposits show excessive oil entrance into combustion chamber through worn rings and pistons or excessive clearance between valve guides and stems. If same condition remains after repair, use a hotter plug.



G6M0090

## 4) Overheating

White or light gray insulator with black or gray brown spots and bluish burnt electrodes indicate engine overheating. Moreover, the appearance results from incorrect ignition timing, loose spark plugs, wrong selection of fuel, hotter range plug, etc. It is advisable to replace with plugs having colder heat range.



G6M0091

## C: CLEANING AND REGAPPING

Clean spark plugs in a sand blast type cleaner.

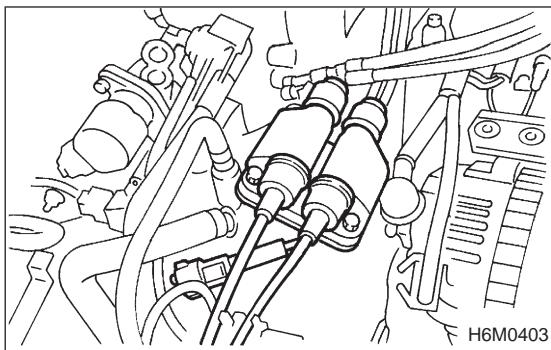
Avoid excessive blasting. Clean and remove carbon or oxide deposits, but do not wear away porcelain.

If deposits are too stubborn, discard plugs.

After cleaning spark plugs, recondition firing surface of electrodes with file. Then correct the spark plug gap using a gap gauge.

**Spark plug gap: L**

**1.0 — 1.1 mm (0.039 — 0.043 in)**



## 4. Ignition Coil

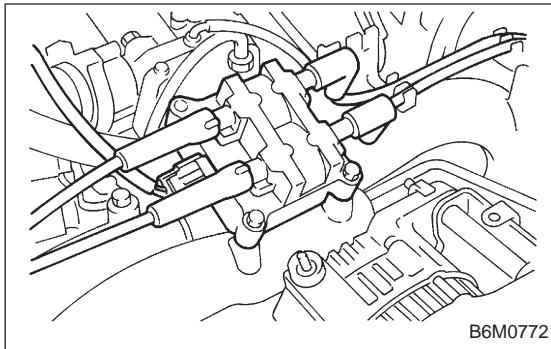
### A: REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION

#### 1. 1800 cc MODEL

- 1) Disconnect battery ground cable.
- 2) Disconnect connector from ignition coil.
- 3) Remove ignition coil.
- 4) Installation is in the reverse order of removal.

#### CAUTION:

Be sure to connect wires to their proper positions.  
Failure to do so will damage unit.

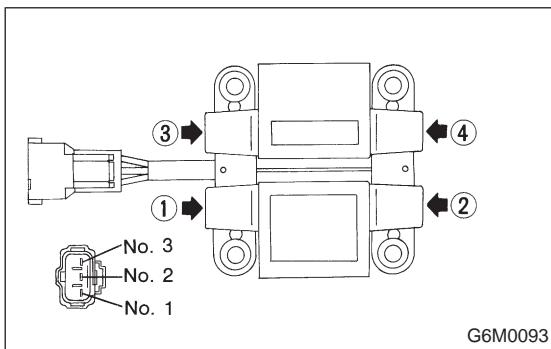


#### 2. 2200 cc MODEL

- 1) Disconnect battery ground cable.
- 2) Disconnect connector from ignition coil.
- 3) Disconnect spark plug cords from ignition coil.
- 4) Remove ignition coil.
- 5) Installation is in the reverse order of removal.

#### CAUTION:

Be sure to connect wires to their proper positions.  
Failure to do so will damage unit.



### B: INSPECTION

#### 1. 1800 cc MODEL

Using accurate tester, inspect the following items, and replace if defective.

- 1) Primary resistance
- 2) Secondary coil resistance

#### CAUTION:

If the resistance is extremely low, this indicates the presence of a short-circuit.

#### Specified resistance:

##### [Primary side]

Between terminal No. 1 and No. 2

Between terminal No. 2 and No. 3

0.62 — 0.76  $\Omega$

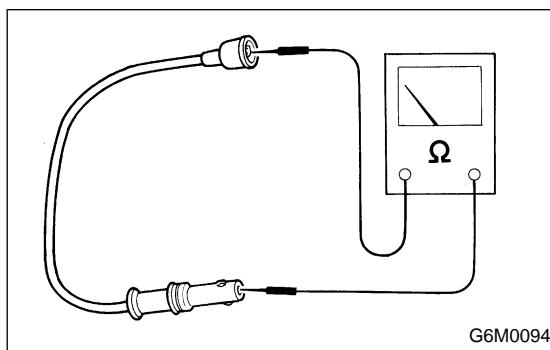
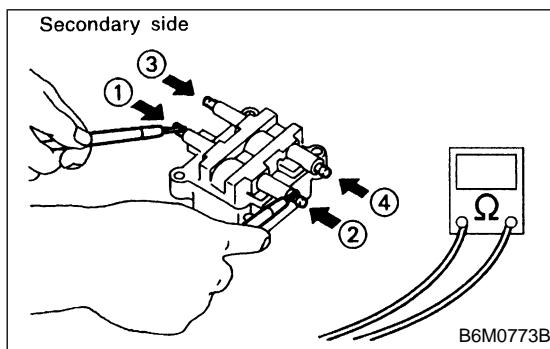
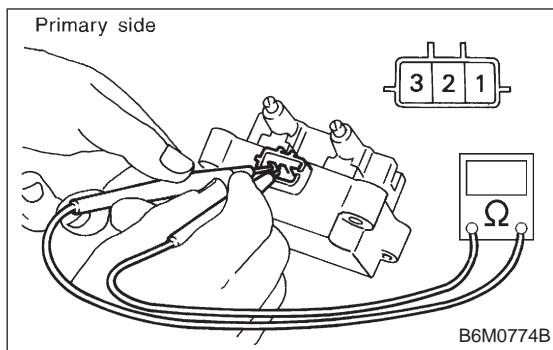
##### [Secondary side]

Between ① and ②

Between ③ and ④

17.9 — 24.5  $k\Omega$

- 3) Insulation between primary terminal and case: 10  $M\Omega$  or more.



## 2. 2200 cc MODEL

Using accurate tester, inspect the following items, and replace if defective.

- 1) Primary resistance
- 2) Secondary coil resistance

### CAUTION:

If the resistance is extremely low, this indicates the presence of a short-circuit.

#### Specified resistance:

##### [Primary side]

Between terminal No. 1 and No. 2

Between terminal No. 2 and No. 3

$0.73 \Omega \pm 10\%$

##### [Secondary side]

Between ① and ②

Between ③ and ④

$12.8 k\Omega \pm 15\%$

- 3) Insulation between primary terminal and case:  $10 M\Omega$  or more.

## 5. Spark Plug Cord

### A: INSPECTION

Check for:

- 1) Damage to cords, deformation, burning or rust formation of terminals
- 2) Resistance values of cords

#### Resistance value:

- 1800 cc model

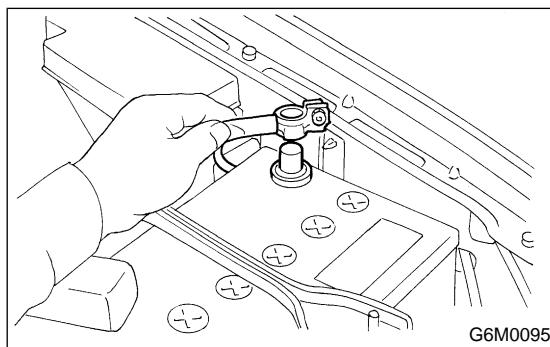
#1 and #3 cords  $4.95 — 11.56 k\Omega$

#2 cord  $4.86 — 11.33 k\Omega$

#4 cord  $5.24 — 12.23 k\Omega$

- 2200 cc model

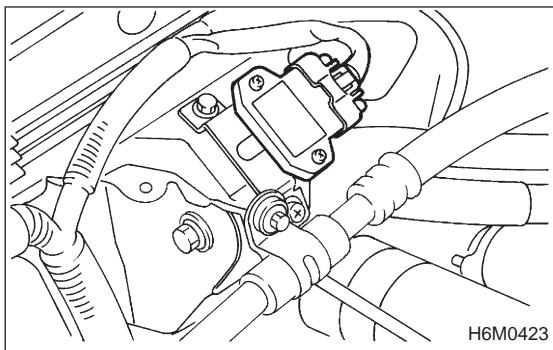
$5.12 — 12.34 k\Omega$



## 6. Ignitor

### A: REMOVAL AND INSTALLATION

- 1) Disconnect battery ground cable.
- 2) Remove intake air chamber. <Ref. to 2-7 [W18A0].>



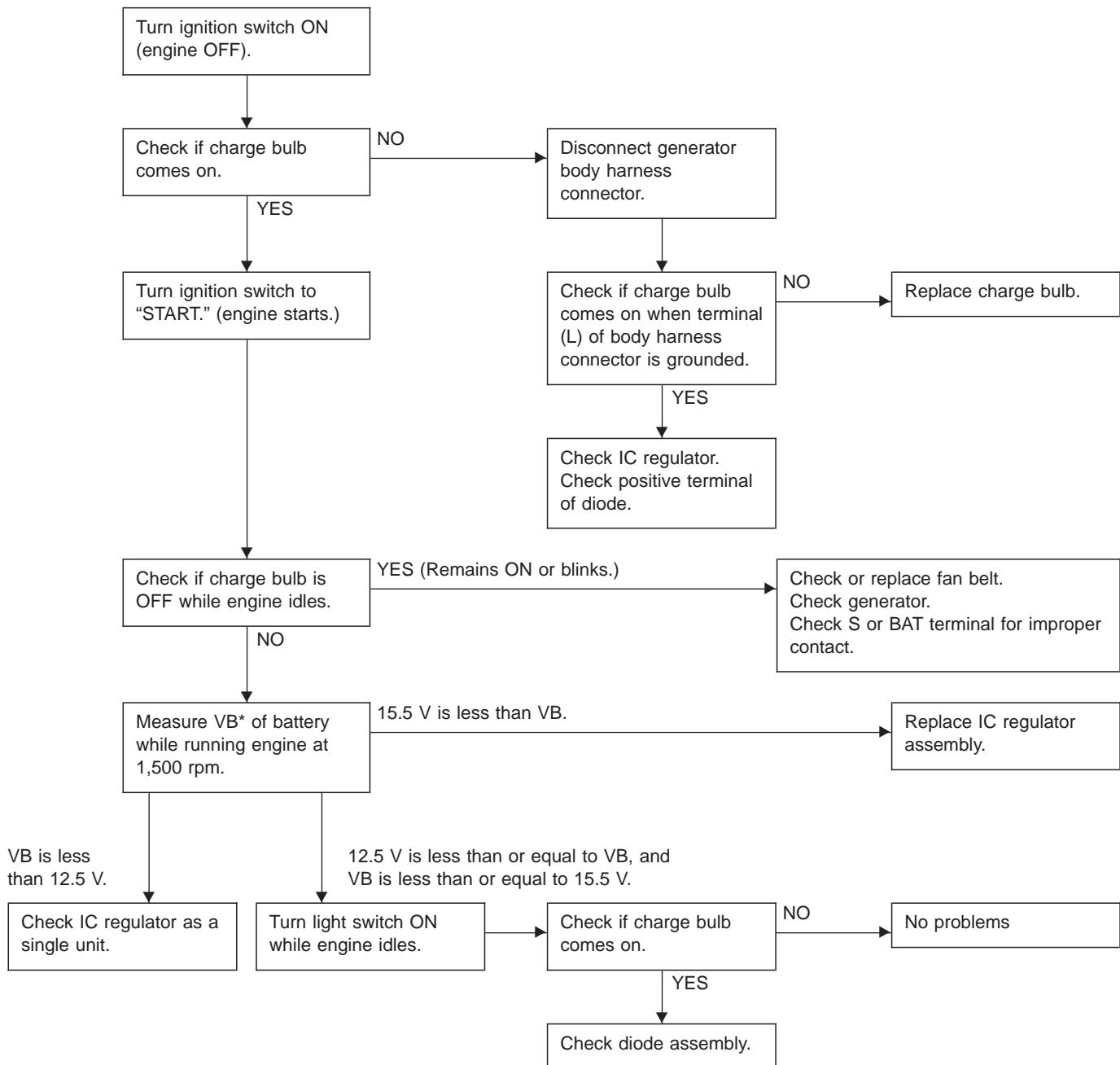
- 3) Disconnect connector from ignitor.
- 4) Remove screws which hold ignitor onto body.
- 5) Installation is in the reverse order of removal.

# 1. General Diagnostics

## A: STARTER

Trouble	Probable cause
Starter does not start.	Magnet switch poor contact or discontinuity of pull-in coil circuit
	Improper sliding of magnet switch plunger
Starter starts but does not crank engine.	Poor contact of magnet switch's main contact point
	Layer short of armature
Starter starts but engine cranks too slowly.	Contaminants on armature commutator
	High armature mica
Starter overruns.	Improper grounding of yoke field coil
	Insufficient carbon brush length
	Insufficient brush spring pressure
	Worn pinion teeth
	Improper sliding of overrunning clutch
	Improper adjustment of stud bolt
	Faulty clutch roller spring
	Poor contact of magnet switch's main contact point
	Layer short of armature
	Discontinuity, burning or wear of armature commutator
	Poor grounding of yoke field coil
	Insufficient brush length
	Insufficient brush spring pressure
	Abnormal brush wear
	Magnet switch coil is a layer short.

## B: GENERATOR



\*: Terminal voltage