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Cooperative Engineering Program

SAE J543 APR86

**Starting Motor
Pinions and Ring
Gears**

SAE Standard
Reaffirmed April 1986

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**Submitted for Recognition as
an American National Standard**



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RATIONALE:

Currently under revision by the Cranking Motor Subcommittee of the SAE Electrical & Electronic Systems Technical Committee.

RELATIONSHIP OF SAE STANDARD TO ISO STANDARD:

Not applicable.

REFERENCE SECTION:

Not applicable.

APPLICATION:

The tables and illustrations included in this SAE Standard are to be used as a guide in establishing starting motor pinions and ring gear designs. Consult the gear manufacturer for detail dimensions.

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STARTING MOTOR PINIONS AND RING GEARS

The following table and illustrations are to be used as a guide in establishing starting motor pinions and ring gear designs. Consult the gear manufacturer for detail dimensions.

1. **RING GEAR DESIGN:** Ring gears of 10/12 pitch and finer are normally not chamfered. Gears coarser than 10/12 pitch should be chamfered in accordance with Fig. 1.
2. **RING GEAR AND PINION INSTALLATION:** Backlash is necessary for free meshing and running of the pinion with the ring gear. Backlash may be obtained by increasing the center distance as shown in Fig. 2 or by reducing the tooth thickness.
3. **RING GEAR HARDNESS:** Hardness range for typical ring gears after assembly is:
8/10 pitch and coarser Rockwell C45-52
10/12 pitch and finer Rockwell C48-55
4. **CENTER DISTANCE:** The formula for calculating center distance (C.D.) is:

$$C.D. = \frac{\text{No. Ring Gear Teeth (Blank)}^a + \text{No. Pinion Teeth (Blank)}^a}{2 \times \text{Diametral Pitch}^b} + \Delta C^c$$

where:

a = the number of teeth is equal to the number used to determine blank size. A blank is a disk or cylinder of such size as to relate to a standard gear of standard addendum, dedendum and given number of teeth. To increase tooth strength and improve cranking ratio, many pinion gears are cut on an oversize blank (example: 10 teeth on 11 tooth blank). In this example, 11 would be used for the number of pinion teeth in calculating center distance.

b = for fractional diametral pitch (example: 8/10 pitch), use the numerator (8 in this example) for center distance calculation.

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4. Continued:

$c = \Delta C$ is the increase in center distance to obtain backlash. See Fig. 2.
If backlash is obtained by reducing tooth thickness, omit ΔC from the C.D. formula.

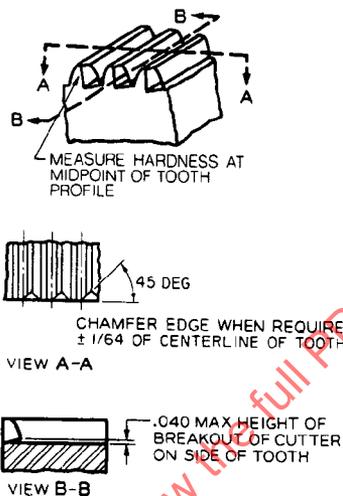


FIG. 1

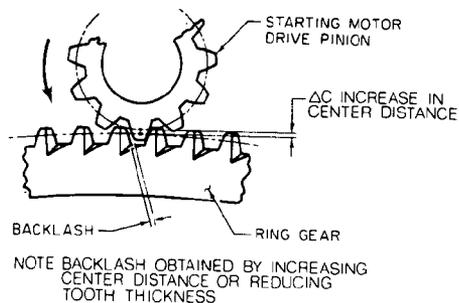


FIG. 2