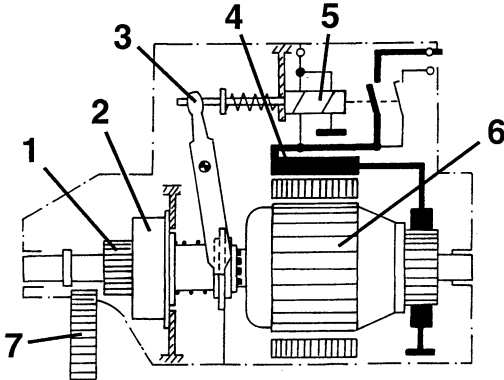


STARTER MOTOR

Overcoming the inertia and frictions the starter motor cranks the engine to set a number of revolutions in order to begin the formation of the mixture necessary for combustion and subsequent autonomous movement of the engine.

The motion is transmitted by a direct current electric motor, powered by the battery, through a coupling pinion which turns the ring gear on the flywheel.



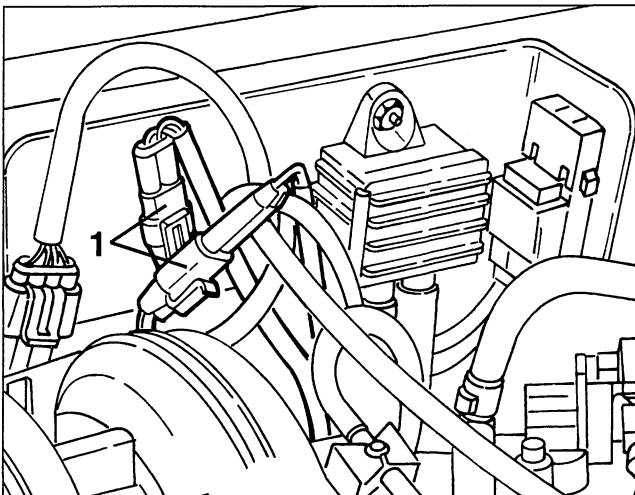
- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Pinion | 5. Relay |
| 2. Roller type freewheel | 6. Rotor |
| 3. Coupling lever | 7. Flywheel ring gear |
| 4. Excitation coil | |

Due to a freewheel coupling, the pinion disengages when the main engine turns faster than the motor. A relay energized by the motor current engages the pinion through a fork.

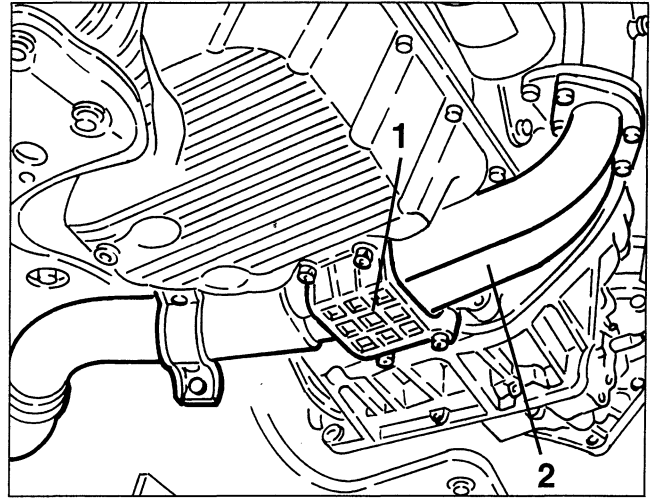
The starter motor installed is of the translating screw pinion type, with relay housed directly above the starter motor.

REMOVAL/REFITTING
(1970 c.c. Engine)

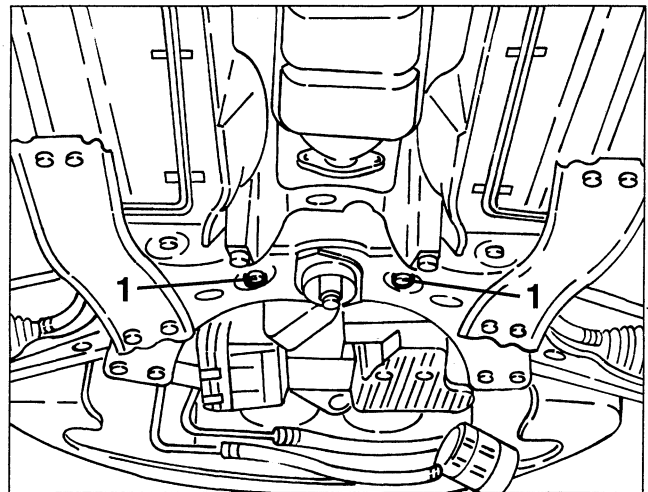
- Set the car on a lift.
 - Disconnect the battery (-) terminal.
1. Disconnect the electrical connections of the lambda sensor.



1. Remove the reinforcement bracket.
2. Remove the front section of the exhaust pipe complete with lambda sensor after slacken the fastenings.



1. Slacken the screws fastening the power steering box to the suspension crossmember.



1. Disconnect the electrical connections from the starter motor.
2. Slacken the three fastening screws and remove the starter motor.

