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**Road vehicles — Vocabulary and  
characteristics for engineering of  
starting devices**

*Véhicules routiers — Vocabulaire et caractéristiques pour l'ingénierie  
des équipements d'allumage*



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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 32, *Electrical and electronic components and general system aspects*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

## Introduction

This document harmonizes key terms and their definitions in the form of basic technical words and simple explanations, because third parties involved in starter motor testing and start/stop systems are spreading to various regions. The purpose is to guarantee an efficient and effective communication throughout development projects within and among engineering organizations and related institutions.

In practice, many inefficiencies have been observed due to unclear or ambiguous usage of engineering terms and missing knowledge about application to various starter motor development and testing. This document is meant to preserve the essential knowledge of best practices, which rely on undocumented usage of terms. With these terms and definitions, starter motor engineers as well as newcomers are able to refer to this vocabulary framework when working together on starter motor development and testing projects in an international environment.



# Road vehicles — Vocabulary and characteristics for engineering of starting devices

## 1 Scope

This document includes common definitions for terms and their interdependencies related to starting devices as well as describes their general and specific characteristics.

## 2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

### 3.1

#### **armature**

rotating assembly of the electric machine part of the starter motor

### 3.2

#### **battery**

electrical energy source connected to the starter motor

### 3.3

#### **battery open circuit voltage**

voltage at the *battery* (3.2) *terminals* (3.40) without electrical load

### 3.4

#### **battery voltage**

voltage between the *battery* (3.2) *terminals* (3.40)

### 3.5

#### **cranking**

condition in which the starter motor rotates the *internal combustion engine (ICE)* (3.17)

[SOURCE: ISO 20574:2019, 3.16, modified — "engine" has been replaced by internal combustion engine.]

### 3.6

#### **cranking time**

time period where the starter motor drives the *internal combustion engine (ICE)* (3.17) until a significant rotational frequency change, caused by the *first ignition* (3.13), can be observed

### 3.7

#### **crankshaft**

shaft of the *internal combustion engine (ICE)* (3.17), which is connected to the *ring gear* (3.31)