

Bimonthly issued by Yamaha

Chantey

1999 No. 88

ENGLISH/SPANISH VERSION

NEWSLETTER FOR YAMAHA MARINE DEALERS

Chantey Special

Technical strength, the backbone of business



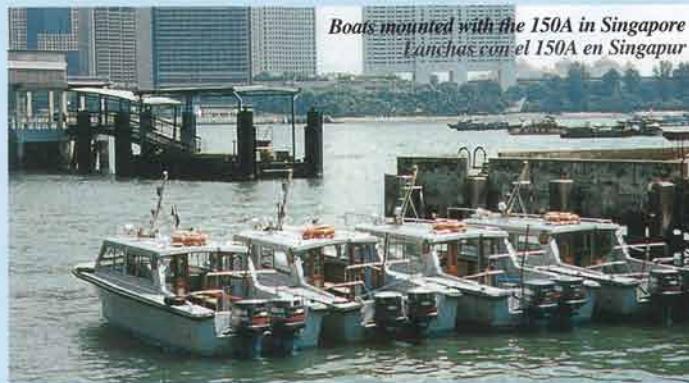
This issue's cover: Service activities in Asia

Technical strength, the backbone of business

Service activities in Asia

Yamaha Motor Company's service activities, which are being carried out around the world today as part of our Customer and Community Satisfaction (CCS) activities, are recognized as one of the Yamaha brand's outstanding qualities that sets it apart from the competition. Besides playing the vital role of ensuring that our customers use their Yamaha products in the best possible condition, service activities also help promote business in the area of parts sales.

Today, much of Asia is in a period of economic recession, but times like these can also be seen as a good opportunity to reassess our service activities and take the time to refine our technical skills. Taking advantage of this opportunity will put us in a position to make the most of these skills when the market recovers and, in doing so, we can set ourselves apart from the competition and win the kind of customer trust that leads to truly rewarding business.



Boats mounted with the 150A in Singapore
Lanchas con el 150A en Singapur



Instructor Ando (far right) with trainees in the V4/V6 seminar
El instructor Ando (primero de la derecha) con los participantes en el seminario V4/V6

Tecnología –el pilar actual de los negocios

El fortalecimiento del servicio técnico en Asia

El fortalecimiento del servicio técnico Yamaha, que actualmente se lleva a cabo en todo el mundo como parte de nuestro programa de Satisfacción al Cliente y a la Comunidad (CCS), es una de las características más destacadas que destaca a la marca de la competencia. Además de desempeñar un papel esencial para que cada usuario de un producto Yamaha lo utilice en las mejores condiciones posibles, también ayuda a promover las ventas de piezas y componentes. Una buena parte de Asia atraviesa actualmente un período de recesión económica, pero épocas como ésta pueden ser una buena oportunidad para examinar de nuevo las actividades en el sector de servicio y mantenimiento, y dedicar más tiempo a perfeccionar la preparación técnica del personal. Así, cuando el mercado se recupere, podremos sacar máximo provecho de esta preparación, adelantarnos a la competencia, y ganarnos la confianza de los clientes. Nuestros esfuerzos de hoy serán recompensados con creces mañana.

PROPELLER

LA HELICE

(7) PROPELLER APPLICATION

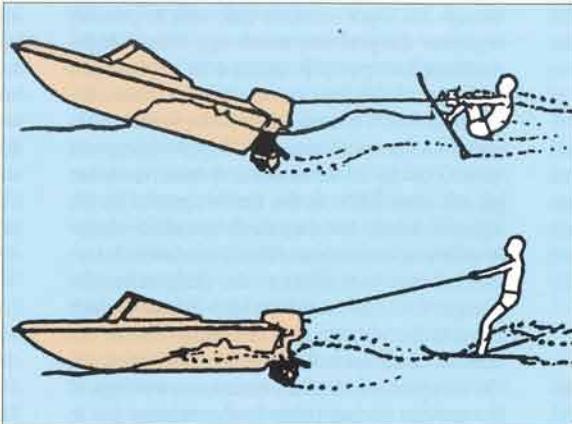
The design of a propeller can be very different depending on the application. For deep running applications (such as a fishing boat or family runabout), fuel economy, good acceleration and minimal ventilation are important.

Yamaha standard propellers are designed to provide maximum fuel economy for a range of applications, but generally should be run fairly deep in the water. Deep running maximizes acceleration for pulling skiers, or getting a heavy load up on plane.

For all-out racing applications, where the hull speed of the boat is very high, the motor is run very high on the transom for minimal drag. Generally, the propeller of choice for this type of application is an over-the-hub type. In these applications, the propeller is almost halfway out of the water when the boat is at speed.

These propellers have no exhaust hub, because the exhaust discharges at the water line. The blades function more like a scoop, since the bottom half of the propeller is providing most of the thrust.

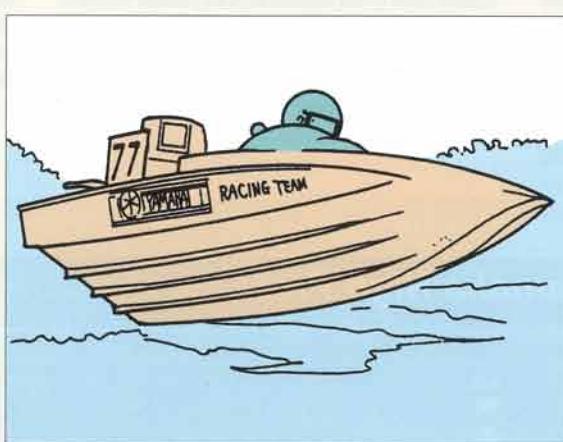
For very light boats that do not need bow lift, cleavers are often used. These have a very thick and straight trailing edge, with a razor sharp leading edge. For fast boats requiring some lift to maximize hull speed, over-the-hub choppers are the best choice. Racing style props do not run well when deep in the water, and planing acceleration is very poor. All the performance occurs after the boat comes up on plane.



(7) USO DE LA HELICE

El diseño de la hélice depende del uso. En las hélices para usar a cierta profundidad, como en los botes de pesca o pequeñas lanchas familiares, son importantes la economía de combustible, una buena aceleración y mínima creación de aire.

Las hélices Yamaha de serie se diseñan para proporcionar máxima economía de combustible en una amplia variedad de usos pero, en general, deben usarse a cierta profundidad, ya que así se consigue la máxima aceleración, ya sea para arrastrar esquiadores o cargas pesadas.



En carreras, donde la velocidad del casco de la lancha es muy alta y el motor se monta muy alto sobre el travesaño de popa para que produzca la mínima resistencia posible, generalmente se eligen hélices diseñadas sobre el cubo. En estos casos, casi la mitad de la hélice gira fuera del agua cuando la lancha va a toda velocidad.

Estas hélices no descargan los gases de escape por el cubo porque este se encuentra sobre la línea del agua. Las paletas funcionan más como cucharas, ya que la mitad inferior de la hélice proporciona la mayor parte del empuje.



En lanchas muy ligeras que no necesitan elevación de proa se usan a menudo hélices con aristas de salida rectas y muy gruesas, y aristas de entrada muy afiladas. En lanchas rápidas que requieren cierta elevación para conseguir la velocidad máxima del casco, la mejor elección son hélices diseñadas sobre el cubo. Estas hélices no trabajan bien a cierta profundidad y la aceleración inicial de la lancha es bastante mala. Recién después de que la lancha se levanta comienzan a mostrar su rendimiento.

Please write to me with any questions about service. Comuníquese conmigo ante cualquier pregunta que tenga sobre servicio y reparaciones.

Dr. Ikoma
Chantey Editorial Room
AD Dept., PR Division
Yamaha Motor Co., Ltd.
2500, Shingai, Iwata, Shizuoka, 438-8501, Japan



HPDI - Another Milestone of Yamaha Innovation

Forty years have passed since Yamaha joined the outboard motor industry in 1960, and since that time it has grown to become the world's third largest maker with a 30% share of the global market. One of the reasons for this success is the advanced level and superiority of many Yamaha technologies. However, in today's competitive market where information flows at the speed of light and all the makers are offering products with state-of-the-art technology, it is increasingly hard to develop revolutionary technology that sets one apart from the rest. Nonetheless, Yamaha has succeeded in developing yet another breakthrough technology that represents the most advanced form of High Pressure Direct Injection (HPDI) system for outboard motors.

What is the Yamaha HPDI

In order to help achieve optimum engine combustion efficiency, data is gathered by eight sensors positioned at various points around the engine block and sent to the outboard's microcomputer control. The data gathered by the sensors include crank position, throttle position, ignition timing, rpm, water temperature, air temperature, air pressure and the concentration of oxygen in the exhaust. Based on analysis of this data, the engine automatically adjusts ignition timing and the ratio

of the air/fuel mixture fed into the chamber in order to achieve optimum combustion efficiency. In this system, the fuel passes through a filter on the way to the fuel pump. As it passes subsequently through the vapor separator tank with its pressure regulator the pressure builds up. Then a high-pressure fuel pump is utilized to increase the pressure of the fuel to be injected. Here, the Yamaha HPDI system achieves the world's highest level of pressurization at 50 kg/cm² (compared to 6-30 kg/cm² in conventional systems) to ensure greater atomization as the fuel is sprayed by the injectors directly into the cylinders to achieve highly efficient combustion. The Yamaha-exclusive internal type fuel injectors are designed so the plunger does not extend into the cylinder, which contributes to increased reliability due to the absence of carbon build-up. After combustion, the O₂ (oxygen) sensor takes continuous readings of the oxygen concentration in the exhaust gas to determine how complete the combustion taking place in the cylinder is. That data is relayed immediately back to the microcomputer control which in turn makes instantaneous adjustments in the amount of fuel to be fed into each cylinder. This ensures that the engine always maintains optimum combustion conditions.

The Benefits of Yamaha HPDI

As we have now seen, the Yamaha HPDI system adopts the most advanced high-pressure fuel injection mechanism. These are exclusive Yamaha features not to be found on the direct fuel injection systems used on other outboard motor brands. The results achieved by the Yamaha system are improved fuel economy, up to 30% better than motors using conventional carburetors, as well as emission levels low enough to meet the US's Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirements for the year 2006.

Along with this entirely new HPDI system, Yamaha has developed a completely new 2.6 liter 76-degree V6 engine. The combustion chamber shape adopted on this engine has been specially designed to improve combustion in the 2500 to 5500 rpm range where outboards are used most. The new model "HPDI 200" equipped with this engine will be released in selected markets in July of this year as a 2-stroke outboard that reduces fuel consumption and environmental impact to an absolute minimum without sacrificing the inherent qualities of light weight, compactness and high power output you expect from an outboard.

The O₂ (oxygen) sensor that is one of the micro-computer sensors on this system, is the product of exclusive Yamaha technology developed for use in our electronic fuel injection systems.

El sensor O₂, uno de los sensores conectados al microprocesador de este sistema, es producto de la exclusiva tecnología Yamaha desarrollada para nuestros sistemas electrónicos de inyección de combustible.

