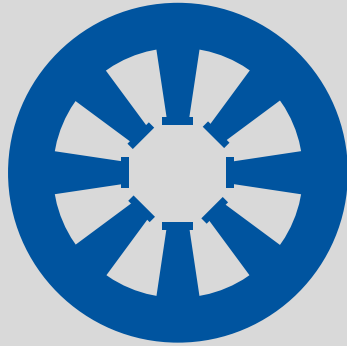
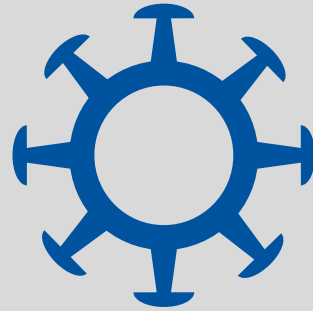


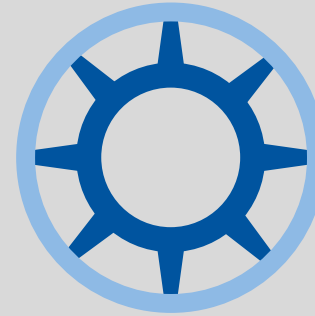
Geschlossen



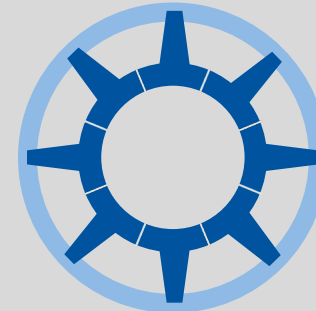
Offen



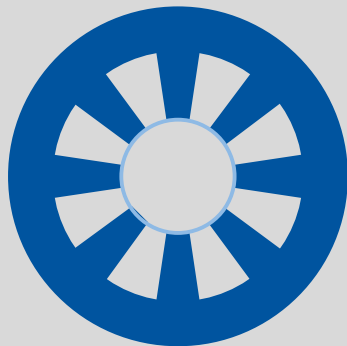
Ring/Stern



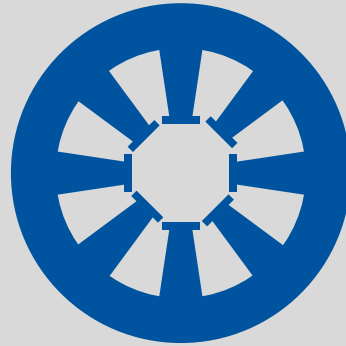
Einzelpol/Jochring



Ohne Polschuhe



Vollpolssegmente

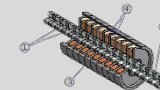


Polkette

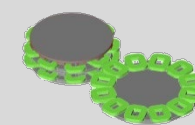


Weitere

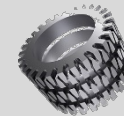
- Linear



- Axial



- Transversal



Geschlossen



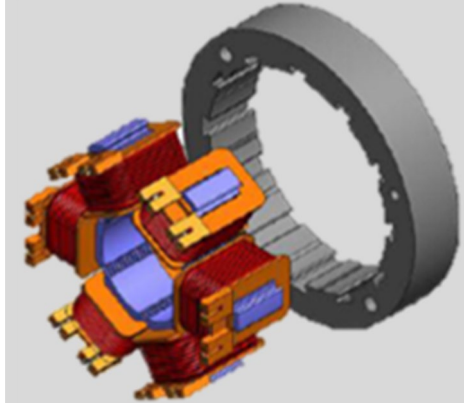
Offen



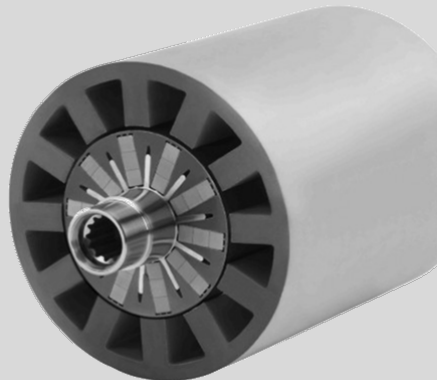
Ring/Stern



Einzelpol/Jochring



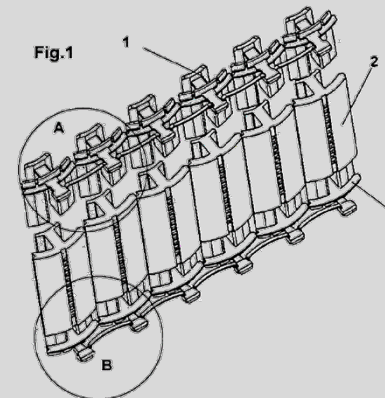
Ohne Polschuhe



Vollpolssegmente

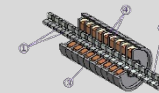


Polkette

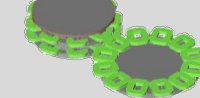


Weitere

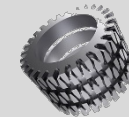
- Linear



- Axial

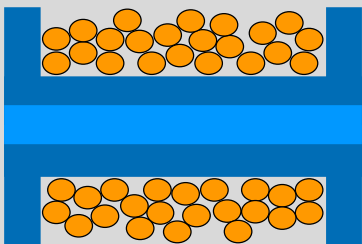


- Transversal



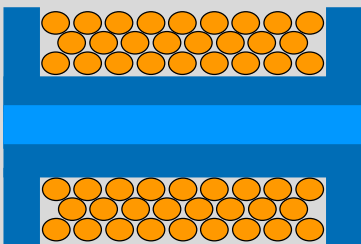
Drahtverlegung

Wilde Wicklung



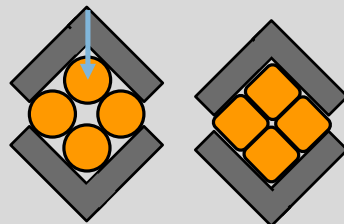
$F \approx 73\%$

Orthozyklische Wicklung



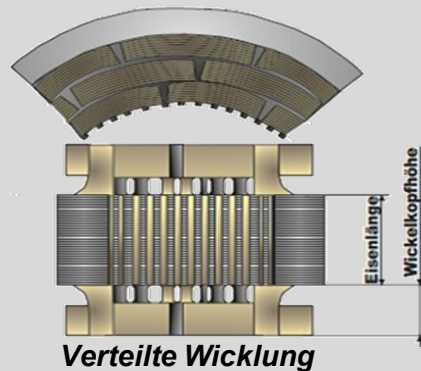
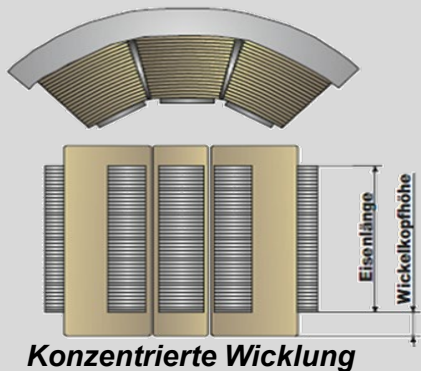
$F \approx 91\%$ (theor. Optimum)

Prismatisch nachverformt



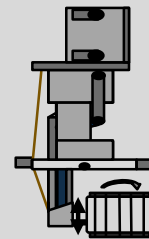
F= Mechanischer Füllgrad

Spulenverteilung

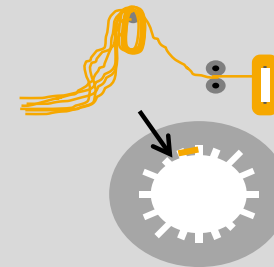


Bewicklungsart

Direkt



Extern Einziehen



Extern Formspule



Extern Steckspule oder Hairpin



Varianztreiber mit Auswirkung auf Wickeltechnologie

- Windungszahl
- Statorlänge
- Statordurchmesser
- Innenläufer/Außenläufer
- Polpaarzahl/Phasenzahl
- Drahtdurchmesser
- Drahtform
- Anzahl paralleler Drähte (Litzen)
- Drahtisolationsspezifikation
- Nutzahl
- Nutgeometrie
- etc.

Die hohe Varianz in der Statorgestaltung führt zu einem diversifizierten Produktionstechnologieportfolio. Insbesondere die Spulenverteilung und das Verhältnis aus Statorlänge zu Durchmesser hat eine Auswirkung auf die Wahl der Wickeltechnologie.