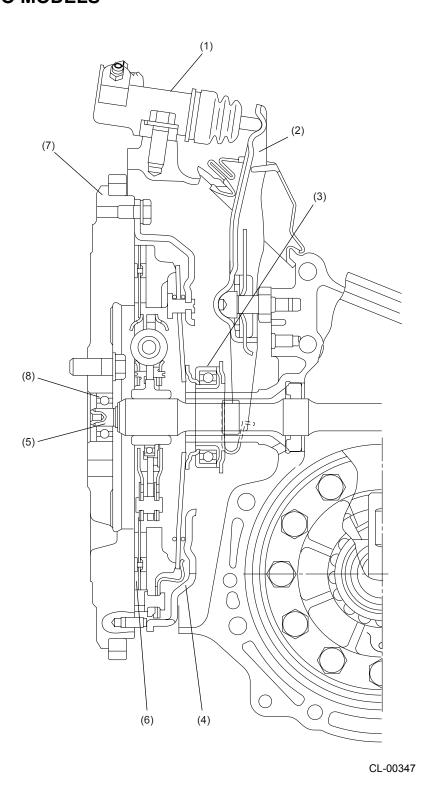


A: NON-TURBO MODELS

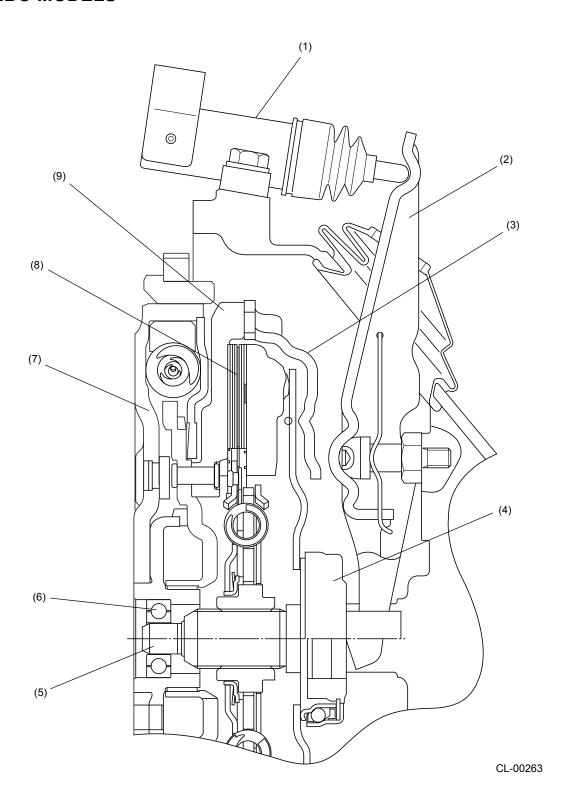


CL-4

- (1) Operating cylinder
- (2) Release lever
- (3) Release bearing
- (4) Clutch cover

- (5) Main shaft
- (6) Clutch disc
- (7) Flywheel
- (8) Pilot bearing

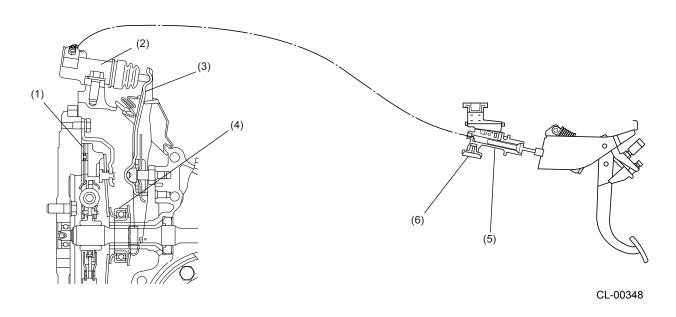
B: TURBO MODELS



- (1) Operating cylinder
- (2) Release lever
- (3) Clutch cover
- (4) Release bearing
- (5) Main shaft
- (6) Pilot bearing
- (7) Primary flywheel
- (8) Clutch disc
- (9) Secondary flywheel

C: CLUTCH CONTROL SYSTEM

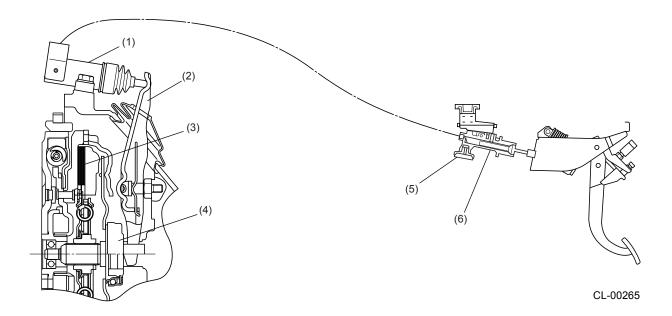
Non-turbo models



- (1) Clutch disc
- (2) Operating cylinder
- (3) Release lever

- (4) Release bearing
- (5) Clutch master cylinder
- (6) Damper

Turbo models



- (1) Operating cylinder
- (2) Release lever
- (3) Clutch disc

- (4) Release bearing
- (5) Damper
- (6) Clutch master cylinder

FLYWHEEL

CLUTCH

3. Flywheel

A: GENERAL

1. NON-TURBO MODELS

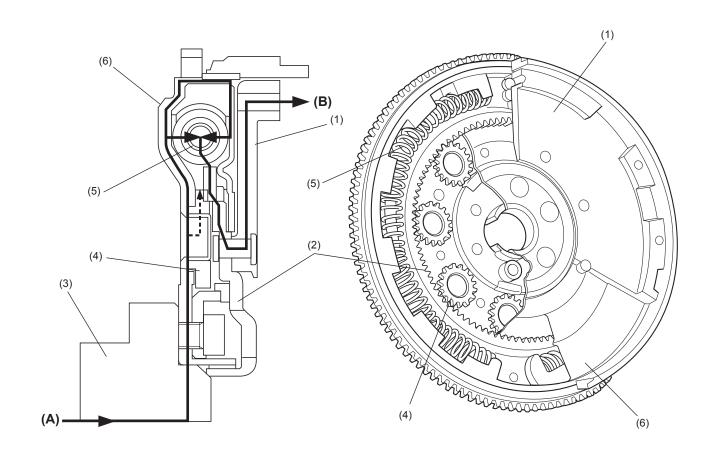
The flywheel is directly connected to the crankshaft. The mass of the flywheel absorbs the fluctuations in crankshaft rotation, and the flywheel transmits the engine torque to the clutch disc.

2. TURBO MODELS

- The flywheel is of a dual mass type, which consists of a primary flywheel, damper spring, ring gear, planetary gears, and a secondary flywheel.
- The damper spring is attached to the periphery of the primary flywheel.
- The engine power flows from the primary flywheel through the damper spring, ring gear and planetary gears to the secondary flywheel, and then is transmitted to the transmission via the clutch. Torque fluctuation in this power train is dampened by lowering the rigidity of the power train using a two piece flywheel with a damper spring, ring gear and planetary gears in between, which helps reduce vibration and noise from the power unit.

B: CROSS SECTIONAL VIEW AND TORQUE FLOW

• Turbo models

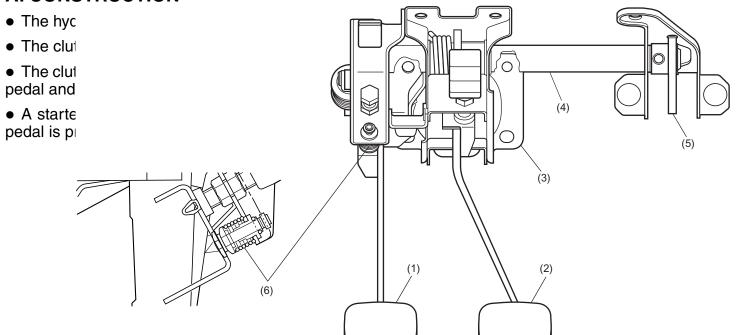


- (1) Secondary flywheel
- (2) Ring gear
- (3) Crankshaft
- (4) Planetary gear

- (5) Damper spring
- (6) Primary flywheel
- (A) Input
- (B) Output

4. Hydraulic Clutch Pedal System

A: CONSTRUCTION



- (1) Clutch pedal
- (2) Brake pedal
- (3) Brake and clutch pedal bracket

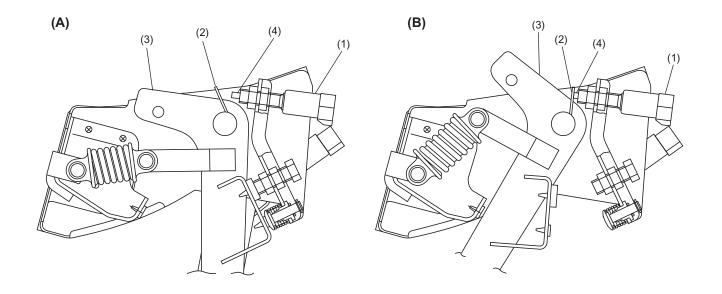
- (4) Rod
- (5) Lever
- (6) Initial pedal effort reducing mechanism

B: OPERATION

1. STARTER INTERLOCK MECHANISM

When the clutch pedal is fully depressed, the stopper on the pedal pushes the clutch switch pushrod inwards.

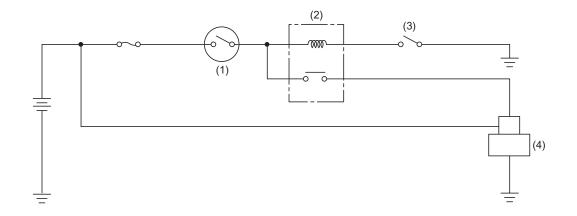
When the pushrod is pressed in, the switch turns ON and connects the ignition switch to the starter circuit enabling engine start.



- (A) When clutch switch is OFF
- (1) Clutch switch
- (2) Stopper

- (B) When clutch switch is ON
- (3) Clutch pedal
- (4) Pushrod

• Schematic drawings



- (1) Ignition switch
- (2) Starter relay

- (3) Clutch switch
- (4) Starter motor