2. Operation

A: NON-TURBO MODELS

Applying foot pressure to the clutch pedal moves the release lever. This causes the release bearing to slide on the guide, pressing the center of the diaphragm spring. The diaphragm spring is warped and the force having pressed the pressure plate is released. As a result, the flywheel, clutch disc and pressure plate are disengaged, disconnecting the driving power.

The push type clutch has the point of action at the peripheral tips of the diaphragm spring fingers, through which the pressure plate is pressed to the clutch disc. When the power transmission is to be interrupted, the diaphragm spring is forced to warp using the pivots established on the inward side of the spring finger tips (on the principle of the lever and fulcrum) to disengage the pressure plate from the clutch disc.

B: TURBO MODELS

Applying foot pressure to the clutch pedal moves the release lever. This causes the release bearing to slide on the guide, pulling the center of the diaphragm spring. The diaphragm spring is warped and the force having pressed the pressure plate is released. As a result, the flywheel, clutch disc and pressure plate are disengaged, disconnecting the driving power.

In the pull type clutch, the diaphragm spring has the point of action located inward from the tip, through which the pressure plate is pressed against the clutch disc.When the power transmission is to be interrupted, the diaphragm spring is forced to pivot on the tip and warp away from the pressure plate (on the principle of lever and fulcrum).