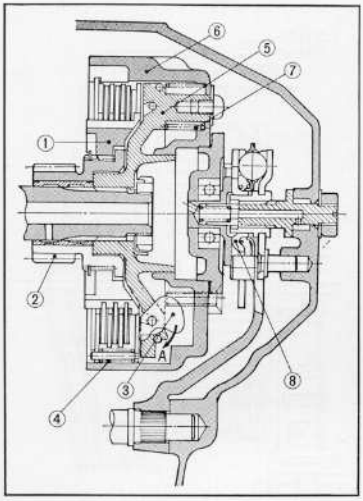

Fig. 3. 63 B Clutch mechanism C 90, CT 90
① Clutch center
② Drive gear
③ Clutch weight
④ Clutch release spring
⑤ Drive plate
⑥ Clutch outer
⑦ Clutch spring
⑧ Clutch cam plate

the drive plate, clutch friction disc, and the clutch plate are held by the clutch spring forming a single unit by mutual friction and resulting in the transmission of the rotation of the crankshaft to the drive gear.

The drive gear is engaged with the driven gear and the power is conveyed to the transmission.

When the manual lever is gripped, the clutch disengage lever is rotated by the clutch cable. The clutch lifter arm, attached to the clutch lever, presses the clutch lifter by this rotational motion; the clutch lifter presses the clutch exterior through the clutch outer cover, reducing the force of the clutch spring to zero, and freeing the drive plate, clutch plate, and friction disc. Therefore, the rotation of the drive plate and clutch plate is not transmitted to the friction disc; the drive gear stops and power transmission is not performed. In addition, the clutch damper spring is installed sideways to prevent noise caused by idling in the direction of rotation of the drive plate and the clutch exterior, preventing damage to the teeth. [C 90, CT 90] (Fig. 3. 63 B)

The clutch used on the C 90 and CT 90 is a wet type multiple disc, automatically operated by centrifugal force.

- Clutch center ① and drive gear ②

  A screw spline is incorporated to engage the clutch during start and also to maintain the clutch engaged when using the engine compression for braking.

- Clutch weight ③ and release spring ④

  When the clutch revolution attains a specified speed, the centrifugal force causes the clutch weights to move radially outward, to begin compressing the clutch release spring.

  As the clutch speed increases, greater force is applied to the release spring, overriding the force of the release spring and permitting the clutch plate to engage with the friction disc, thus, permitting the power from the engine to be transmitted to the transmission and to the rear wheel.

  The clutch release springs controls the minimum speed at which the engine output drives the rear wheel.

- Clutch shift mechanism

  The drive plate ⑤ fixed to the crankshaft is the basic component of the clutch assembly. Clutch