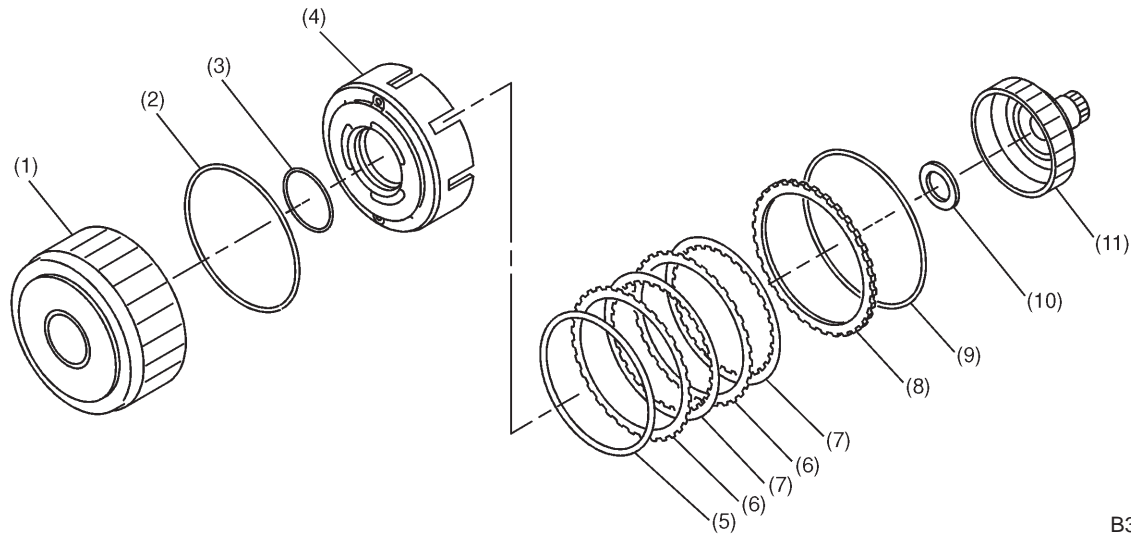


## 3-2 [M2A0] 2. Reverse Clutch

## MECHANISM AND FUNCTION

### 2. Reverse Clutch

#### A: CONSTRUCTION



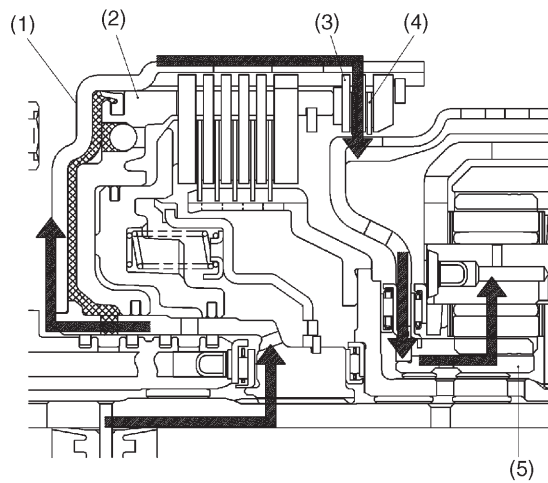
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- (1) High clutch drum
- (2) Lip seal
- (3) Lathe cut seal ring
- (4) Reverse clutch piston
- (5) Dish plate
- (6) Driven plate

- (7) Drive plate
- (8) Retaining plate
- (9) Snap ring
- (10) Thrust needle bearing
- (11) High clutch hub

**B: FUNCTION****1. DURING OPERATION**

Hydraulic pressure is applied to the reverse clutch piston from the control valve when shifting in reverse. The drive plate and driven plate are connected by this pressure, and engine power from the high clutch drum is transmitted to the front sun gear through the 2-4 brake hub.



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- |                           |                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| (1) High clutch drum      | (4) Drive plate    |
| (2) Reverse clutch piston | (5) Front sun gear |
| (3) Driven plate          |                    |

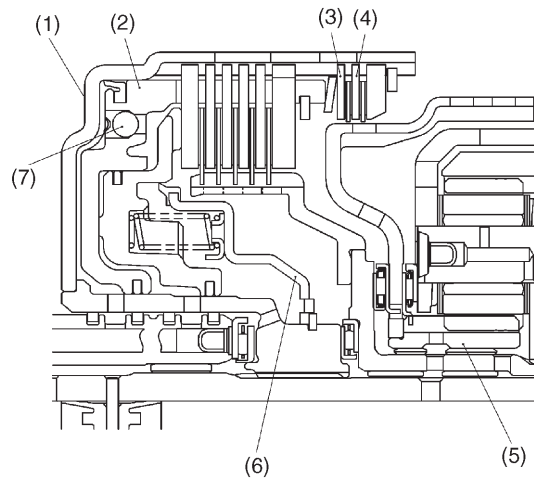
## 3-2 [M2B2] 2. Reverse Clutch

### MECHANISM AND FUNCTION

#### 2. DURING NON-OPERATION

When the shift lever is in any position other than reverse, no hydraulic pressure is applied to the reverse clutch piston. Hence the drive plate and driven plate are separated, and no power is transmitted.

The check ball is built into the clutch piston. This check ball releases oil pressure from the clutch piston while the drum rotates idle. It thus avoids build-up of residual pressure in the clutch drum and a resultant half-engaged clutch, which may otherwise be caused by centrifugal oil pressure.



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- |                           |                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| (1) High clutch drum      | (5) Front sun gear |
| (2) Reverse clutch piston | (6) Cover          |
| (3) Driven plate          | (7) Check ball     |
| (4) Drive plate           |                    |