3. Flywheel

A: GENERAL

1. NON-TURBO MODELS

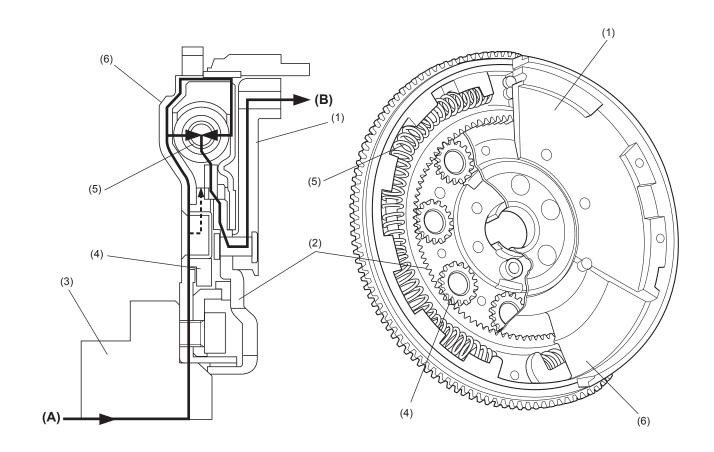
The flywheel is directly connected to the crankshaft. The mass of the flywheel absorbs the fluctuations in crankshaft rotation, and the flywheel transmits the engine torque to the clutch disc.

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



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

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