Automotive Steering, Suspension, and Alignment, 8th Edition
Chapter 7

Name_____

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

1) What parts are included in a typical clutch pack assembly?

2) What is the difference between a driving device and a reaction device?

3) Why do some clutch discs use friction material on only one side?

4) What is the purpose and function of an accumulator?

5) What is a "clutch-to-clutch" type transmission?

1) The parts of a clutch assembly include:
   - drum
   - hub
   - lined plates (discs)
   - unlined discs (steels)
   - pressure plate
   - apply piston
   - piston return springs

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2) The driving devices connect the turbine shaft from the torque converter to the elements of the planetary gear train. The reaction devices connect (lock) a member of the gear train to the transmission case.
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3) Single-sided plates have friction material on one side only, and half of the plates have lugs on the inner diameter while the other half have on the outer diameter. Single-sided plates run cooler than two-sided plates, a feature that allows for more power transfer.
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4) An accumulator is tied hydraulically to the clutch or band servo, and absorbs fluid during the pressure buildup stage when a clutch or band applies. This has the effect of slowing the pressure increase and lengthening the time it takes for the friction device to lock up.
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5) A clutch-to-clutch transmission or transaxle is a unit that does not use one-way clutches and instead just uses multiple-plate clutches for all clamping functions.
   A Chrysler 41TE transaxle is an example of a clutch-to-clutch automatic transmission.
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