



**Testing and straightening
device for clutch discs 400 0006 10**

Application/vehicle type:
Cars/vans/tractors with clutch discs

Contents:

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|----------------------|-------------|
| 1 Dial gauge | 400 0006 11 |
| 2 Extension piece | 400 0006 12 |
| 3 Sensor element | 400 0006 13 |
| 4 Bracket | |
| 5 Cones | |
| 6 Clamping nut | |
| 7 Straightening fork | |

Instructions for use.

This testing and straightening device can be used to eliminate causes of faults in clutch systems brought about by excessive runout of the clutch disc, before the clutch disc is fitted. Every clutch disc is subjected to an inspection after manufacture, but it is basically impossible to exclude completely the possibility of excessive runout occurring, due to incorrect handling during transportation.

For this reason, it is essential to carry out the inspection and, if necessary, have the disc straightened. The short amount of time required is part of a professional clutch repair job, and can be invoiced to the customer.

The U-shaped bracket (4) of the measuring device, which is used to accommodate the clutch disc hub and the dial gauge (1) can be optionally mounted in the vice or secured to the workbench by screws. The horizontally-arranged plate with the screw boreholes is used in this situation for mounting the unit to the edge of the workbench. By securing the dial gauge (1) in a longitudinal hole, it can be fixed in variable positions to suit the diameter of the clutch disc. The clutch disc itself is mounted by means of the two cones (5), which are fixed into the clutch disc hubs. The cones (5) are fixed in position by two clamping nuts (6) on a threaded bolt, which is inserted into the upper borehole of the bracket piece (4).

When examining the clutch disc for runout, the maximum value 0.5 mm must not be exceeded.

The scale of the dial gauge (1) is designed for the measurement range from 0–10 mm. The scale of the dial gauge is adjusted after the clutch disc has been clamped in place.

The dial gauge (1) is adjusted in two stages.

1. By releasing the clamping nuts (6), the dial gauge (1) can be moved in axial direction. This causes the small millimeter scale to be set to the zero point.
2. The large scale (tenths of millimeter increments) is set to zero by turning the outer ring. The zero point is determined by the indicator setting of the dial gauge (1). The sensor element (3) is applied to the outer diameter of the clutch lining, and when the disc is rotated this causes the corresponding measurement to be read off on the measurement scale of the dial gauge (1). In the event of the maximum tolerance value of 0.5 mm being exceeded, the clutch disc needs to be readjusted. The correction of any tolerance excess which may exist is carried out by applying the straightening fork (7) to the clutch lining and the segment plates of the clutch disc connected to it.