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Raber et al.

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(54) **WET CLUTCH FOR A MOTORCYCLE**

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patent is extended or adjusted under 35
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(22) Filed: **Dec. 17, 2013**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

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Related U.S. Application Data

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PCT/DE2012/000651, filed on Jun. 28, 2012.

(30) **Foreign Application Priority Data**

Jun. 30, 2011 (DE) 10 2011 106 021

(51) **Int. Cl.**
F16D 13/56 (2006.01)
F16D 13/52 (2006.01)

(Continued)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC **F16D 13/52** (2013.01); **F16D 13/646**
(2013.01); **F16D 13/683** (2013.01); **F16D**
2300/12 (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC ... F16D 13/646; F16D 13/52; F16D 2300/12;
F16D 13/648; F16D 13/644; F16D 13/686;
F16D 13/56; F16D 13/585

USPC 192/70.17, 89.2
See application file for complete search history.

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Primary Examiner — Robert Hodge

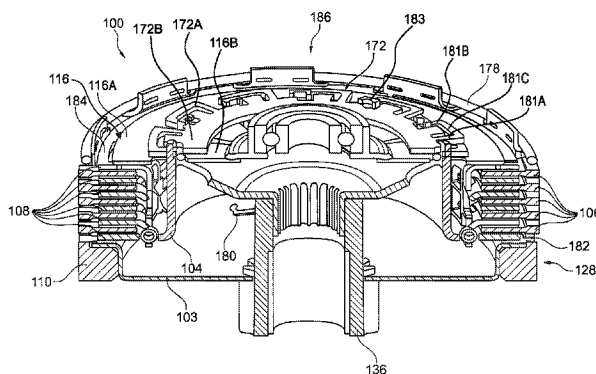
Assistant Examiner — Stacey Fluhart

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Simpson & Simpson, PLLC

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A wet clutch for a motorcycle having an outer basket having a first toothing as the input side of the wet clutch, an inner basket which is coaxial to the outer basket having a second toothing as the output side of the wet clutch, first frictional elements which are torsionally connected to the outer basket, second frictional elements which are torsionally connected to the inner basket, the first and second frictional elements being situated axially alternating between the inner basket and the outer basket, and a clamping element to compress the first and second frictional elements axially in order to produce a torsional connection between the input side and the output side. The inner basket and/or the outer basket can essentially be produced from one or more sheet metal parts.

8 Claims, 72 Drawing Sheets



US 9,371,866 B2

Page 2

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F16D 13/64 (2006.01) 192/3.29
F16D 13/68 (2006.01) 2011/0297503 A1* 12/2011 Szuba 192/108

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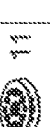































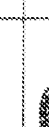




















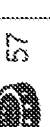








	P1	P2	P3	P4	P5	P6	P7	P8
V1								
V2								
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Fig. 1

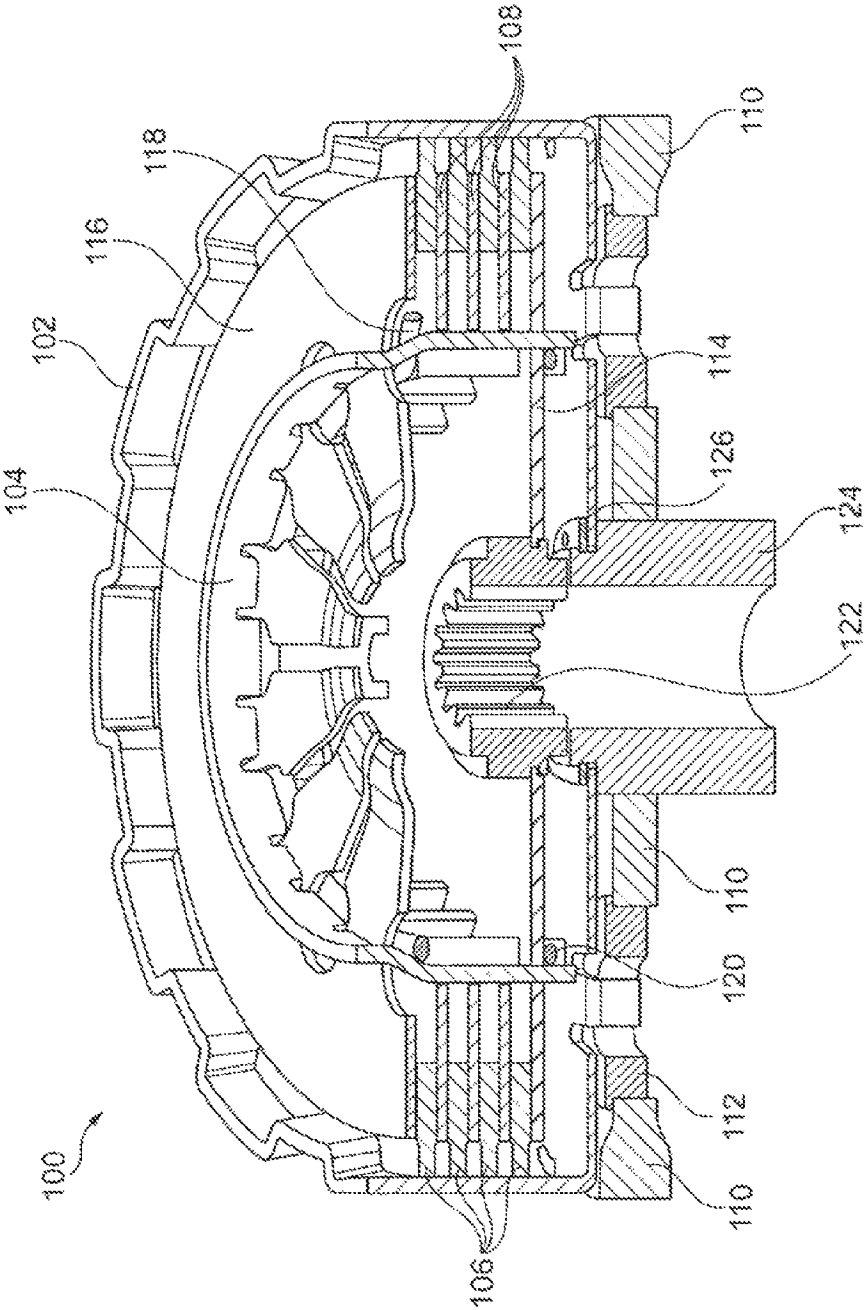


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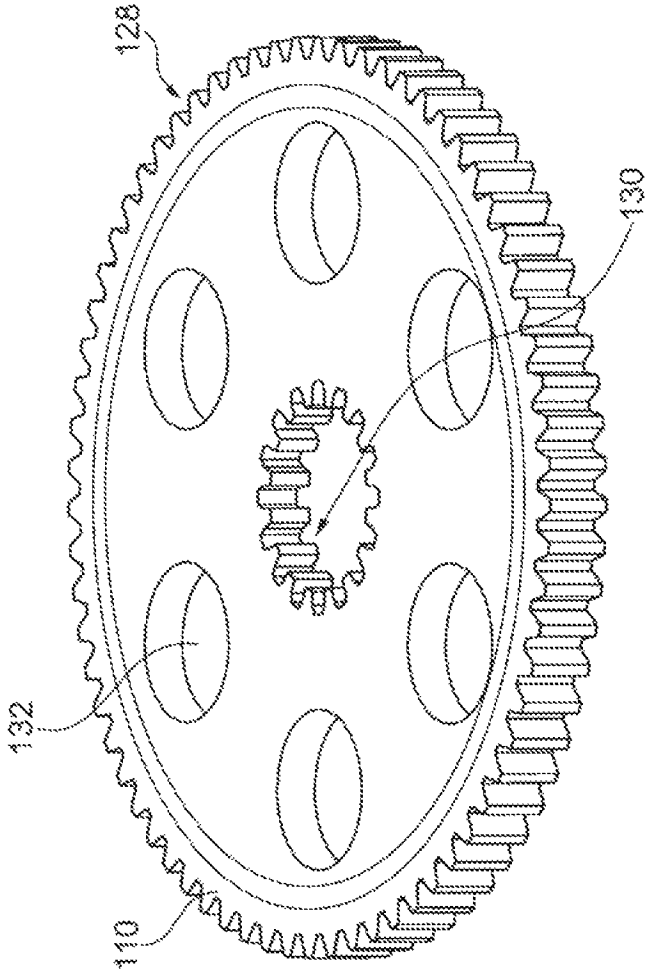


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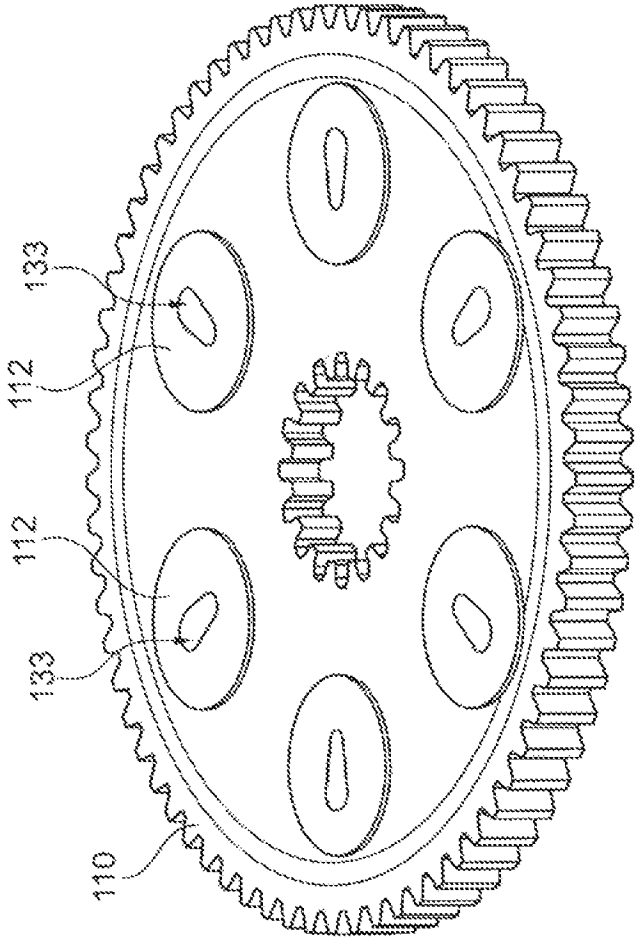


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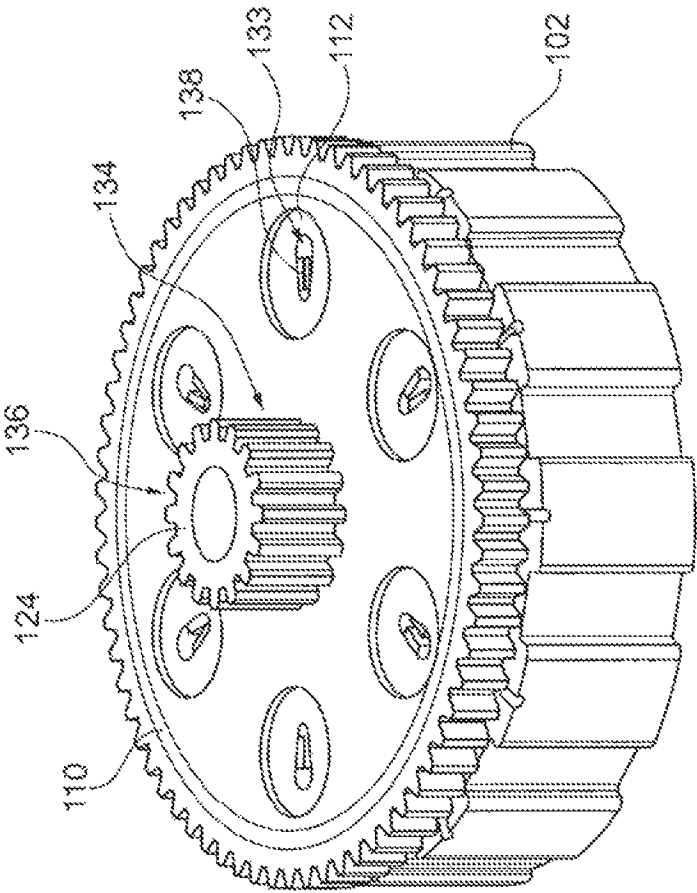


Fig. 5

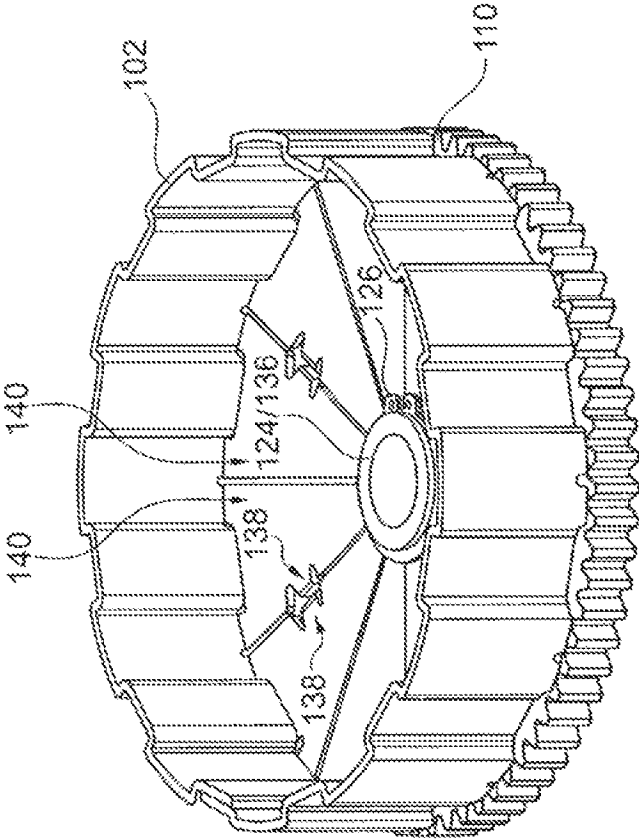


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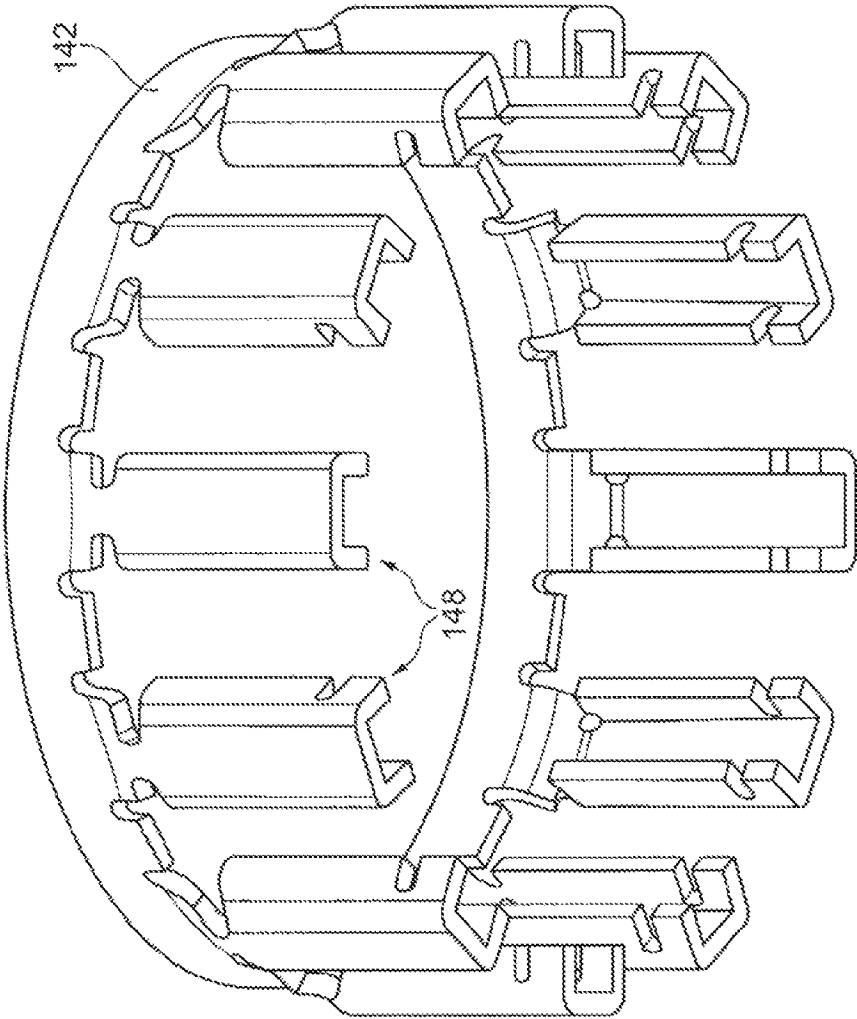


Fig. 7

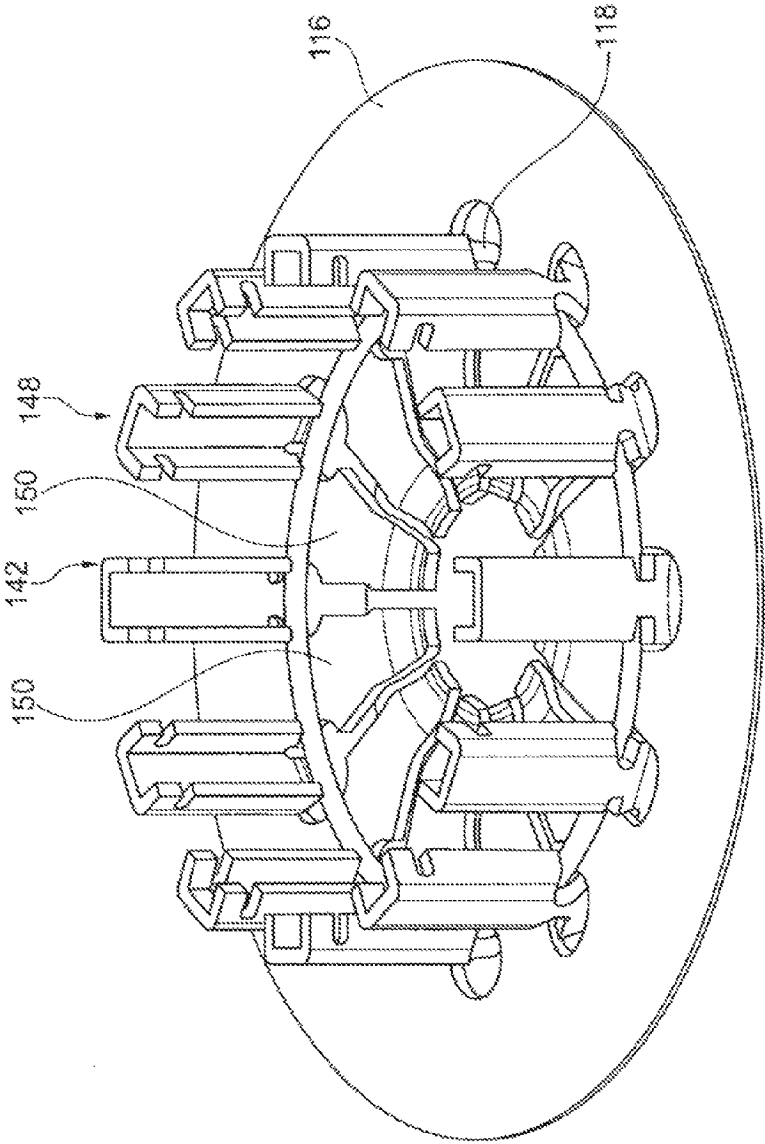


Fig. 8

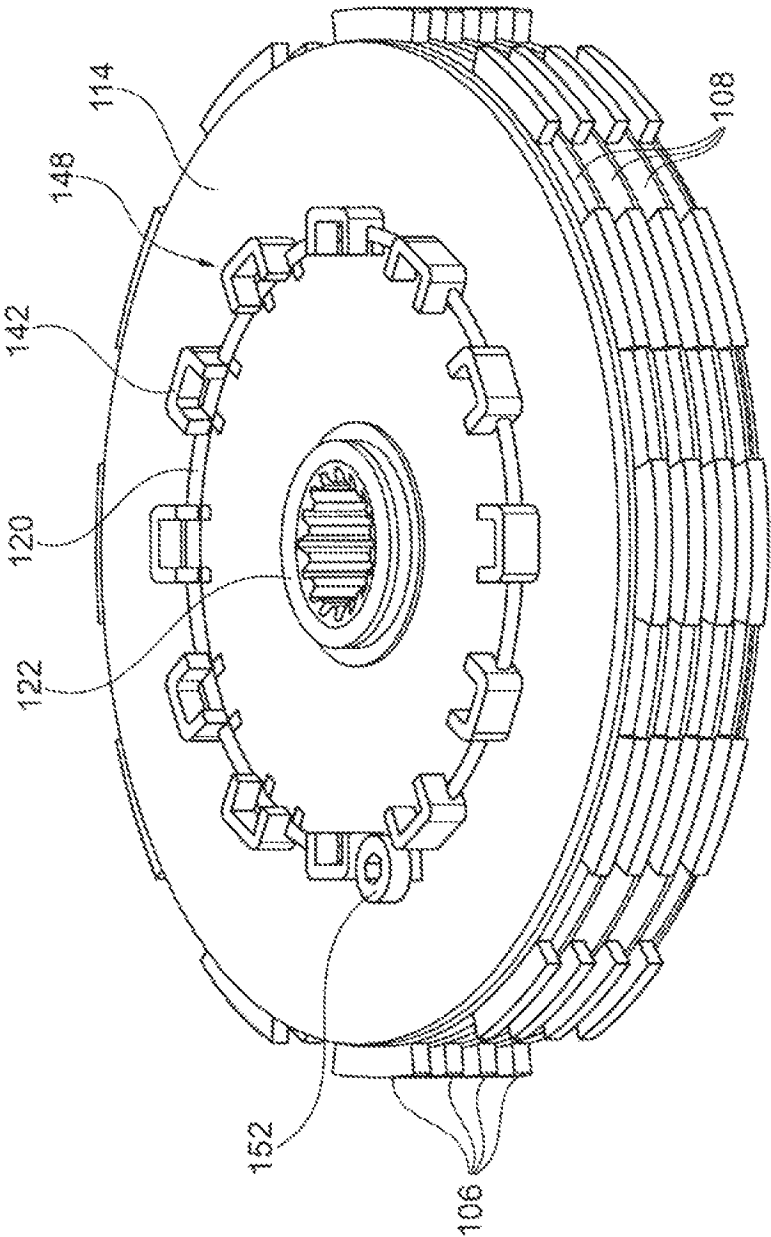


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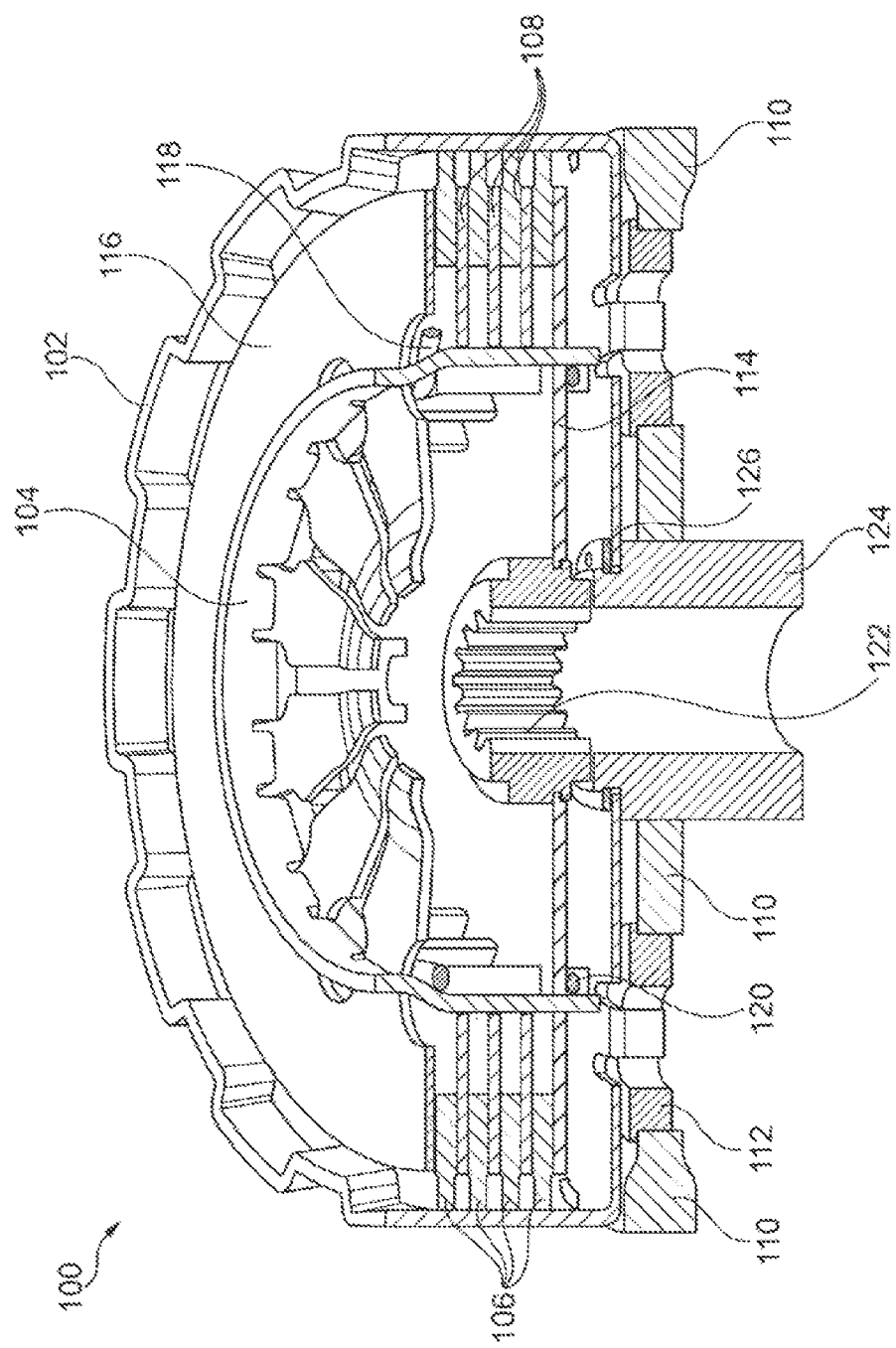


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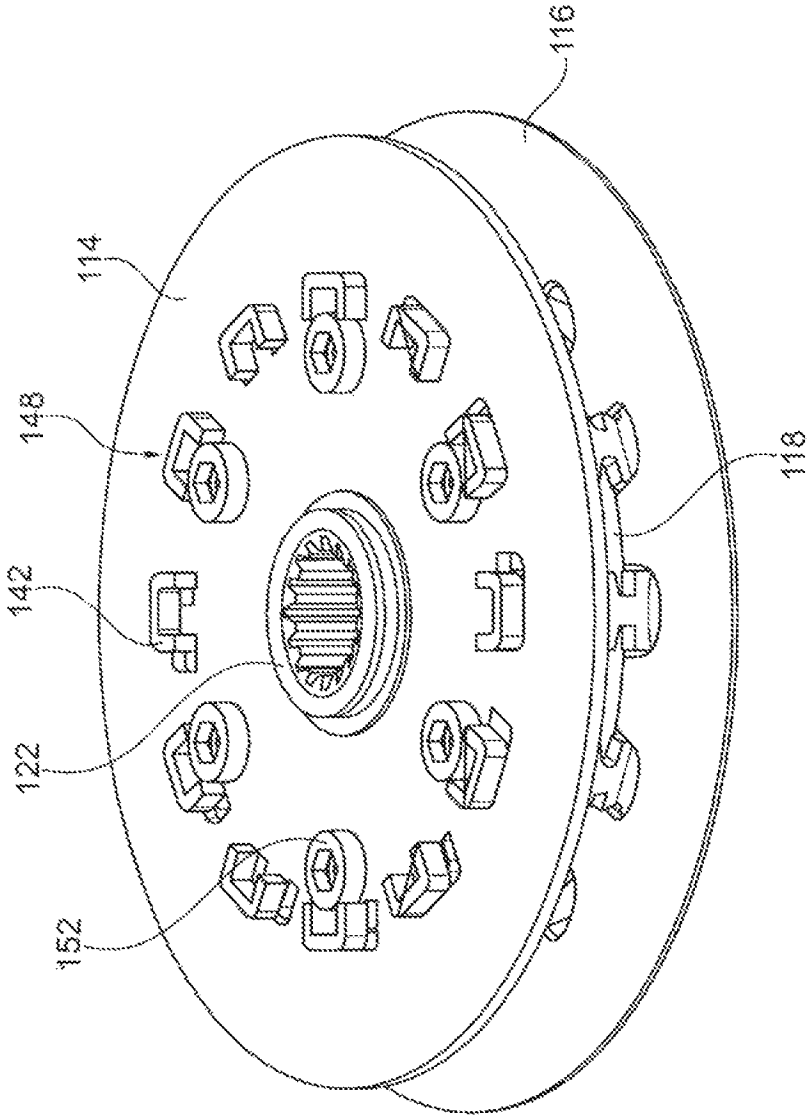


Fig. 11

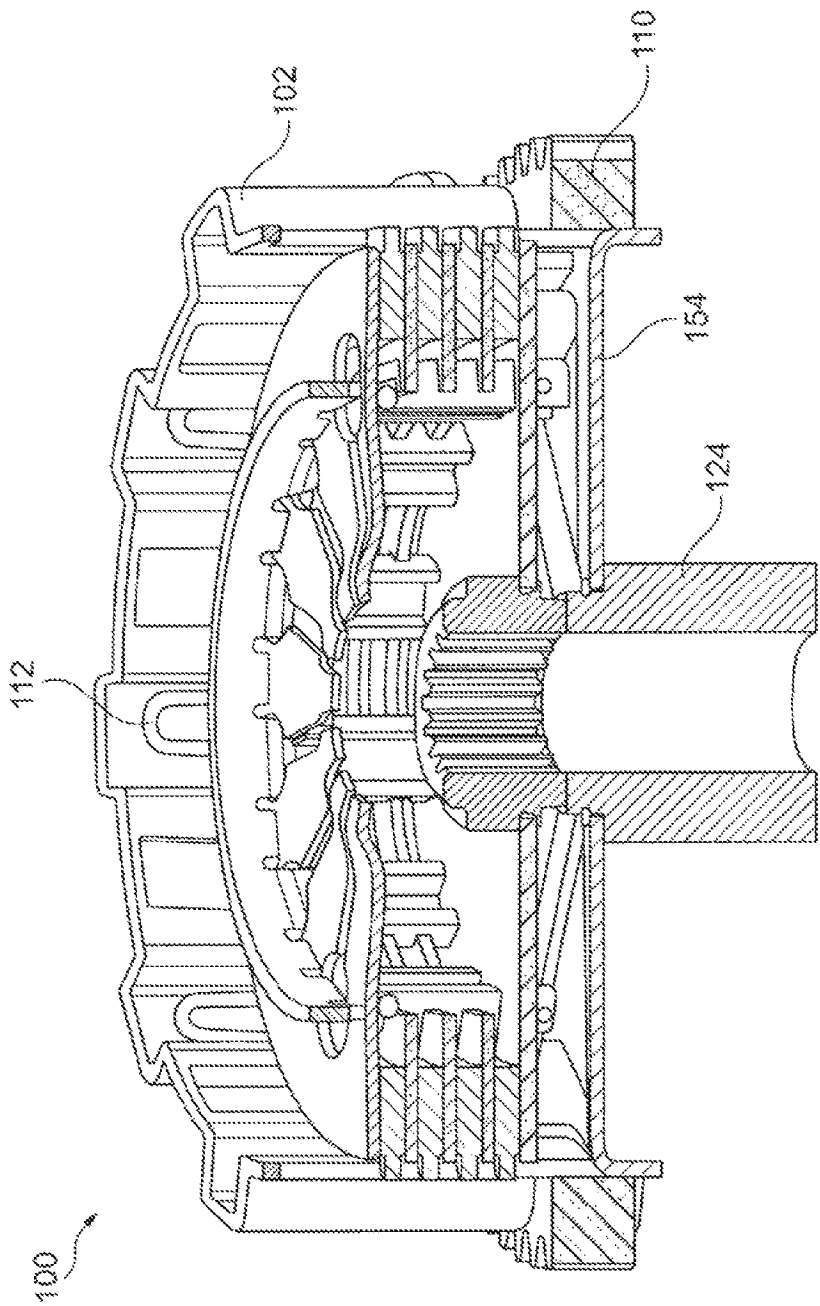


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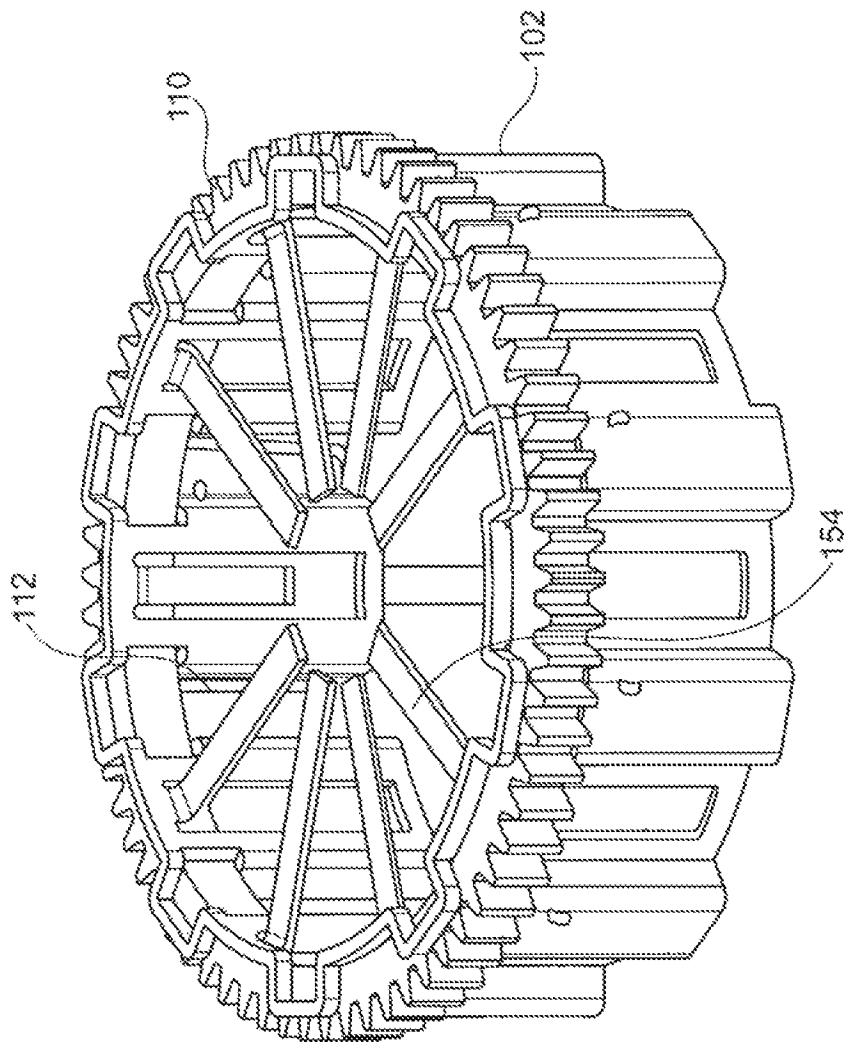


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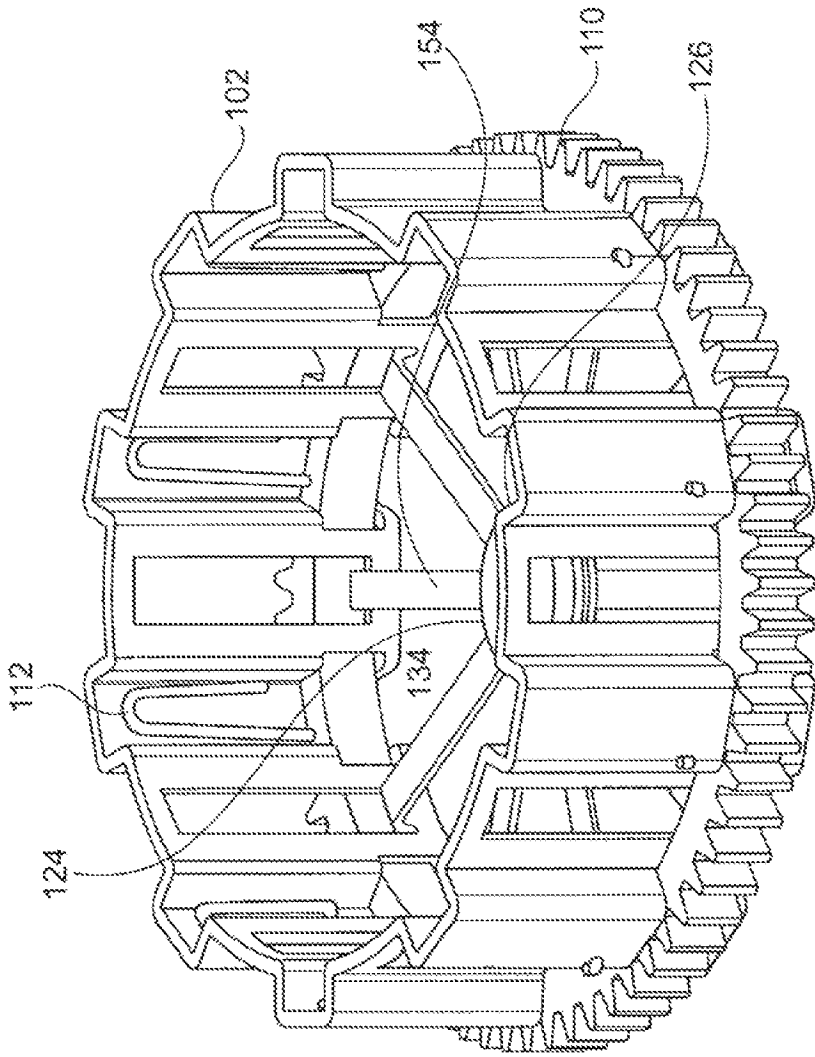


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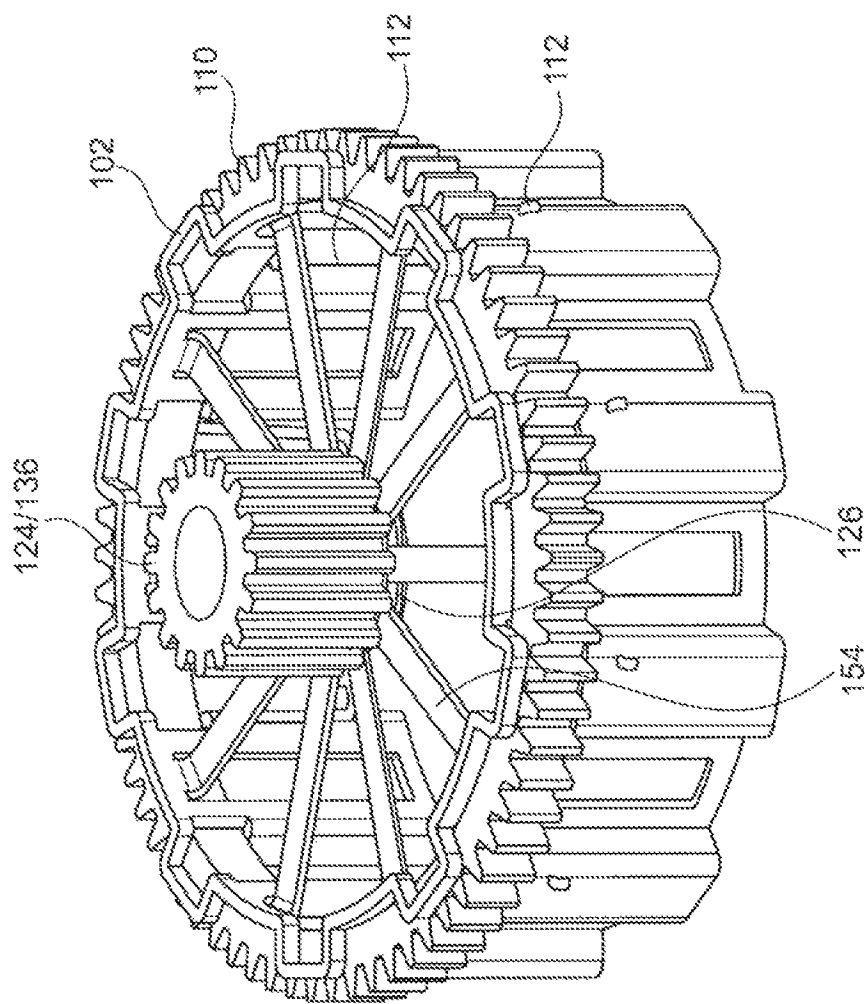


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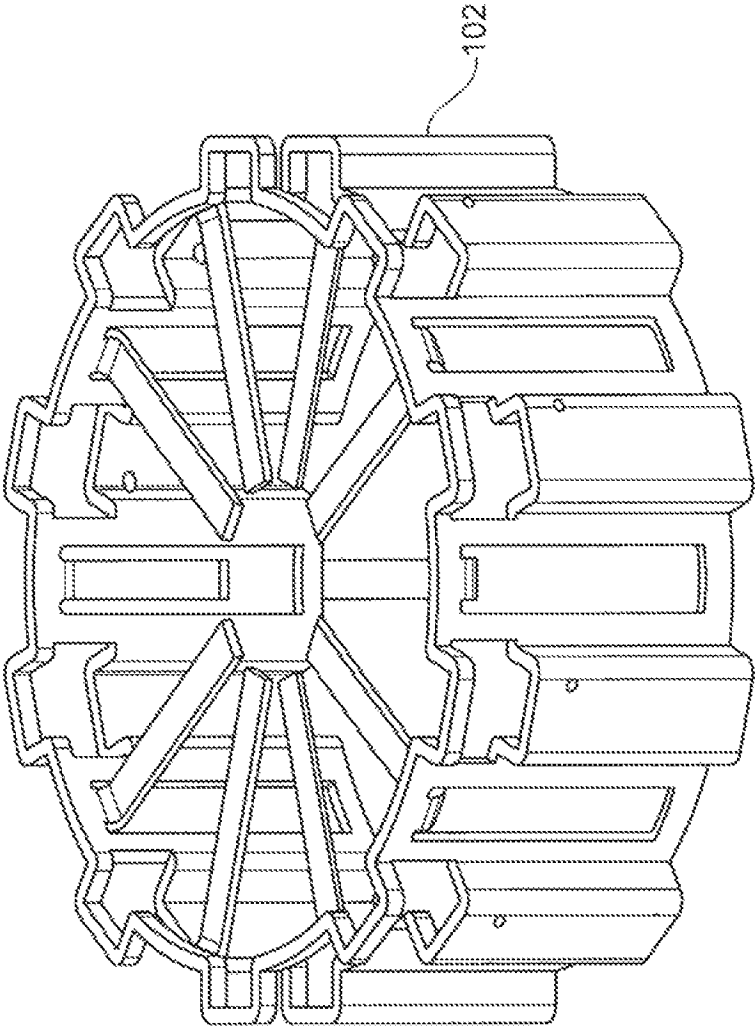
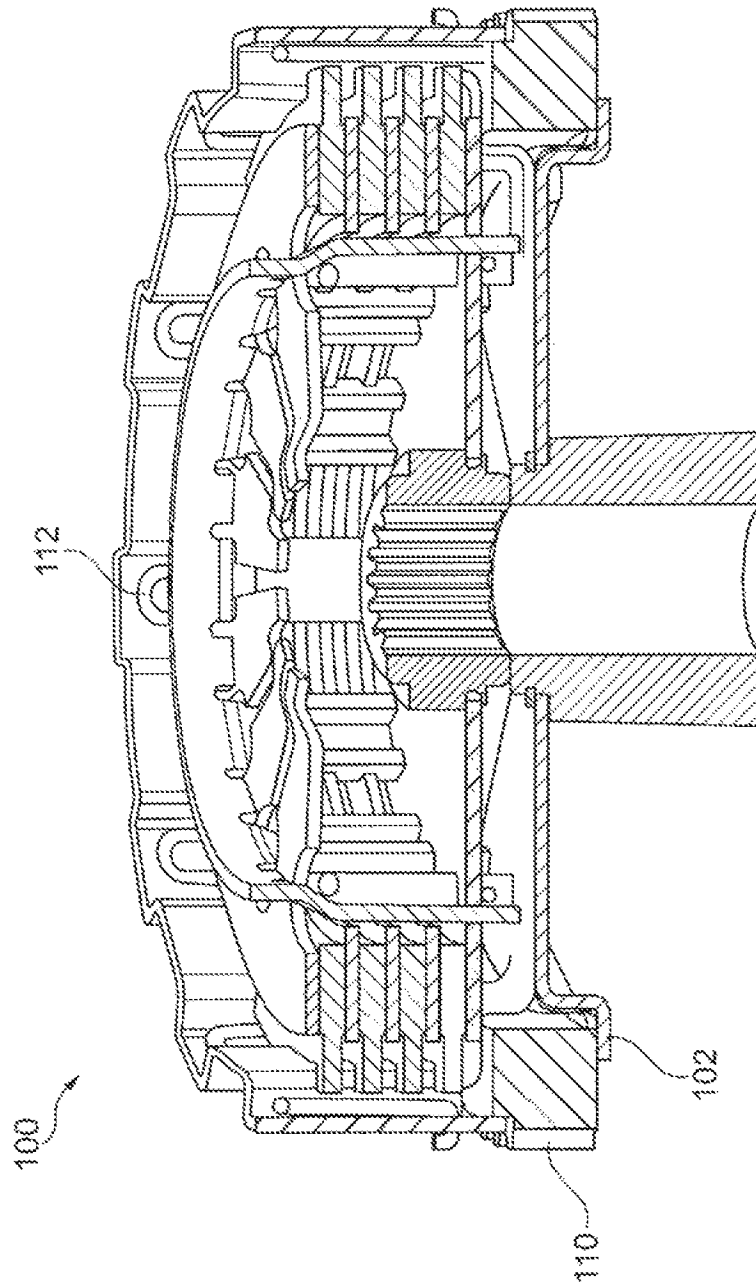


Fig. 16



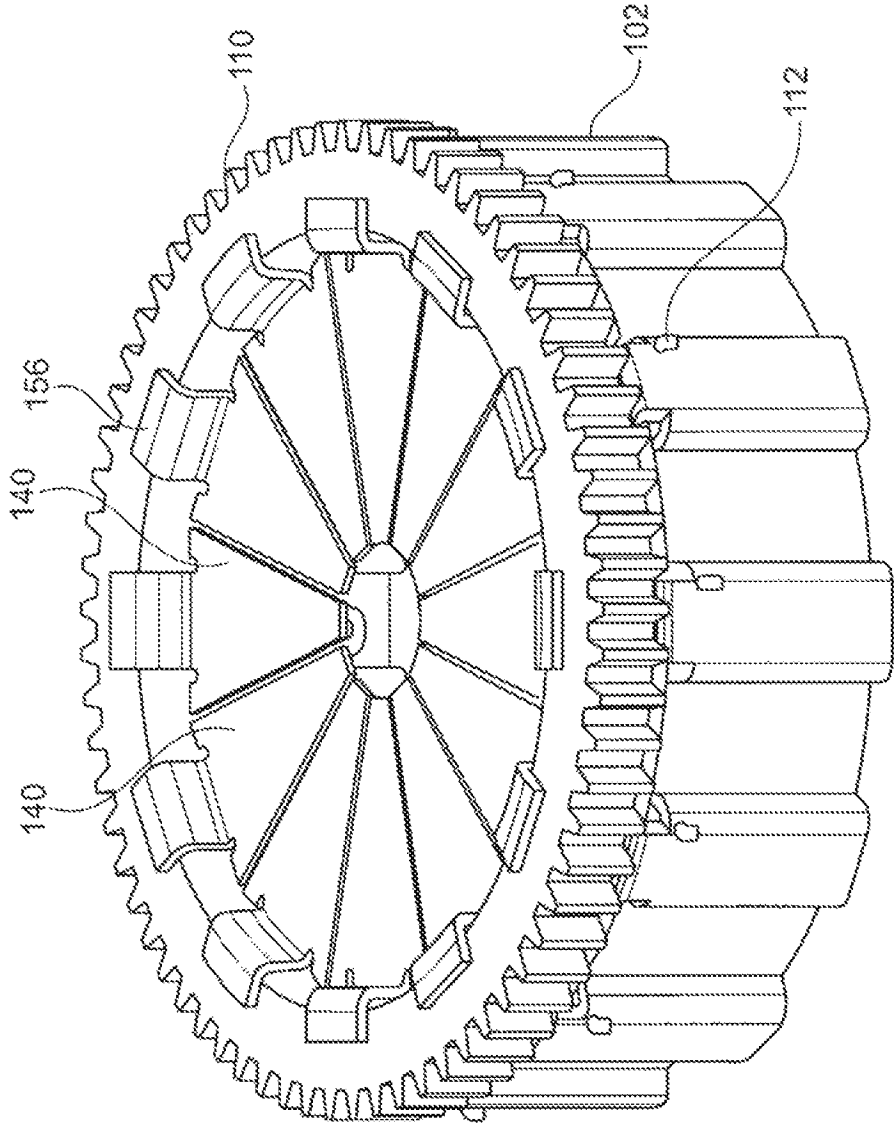


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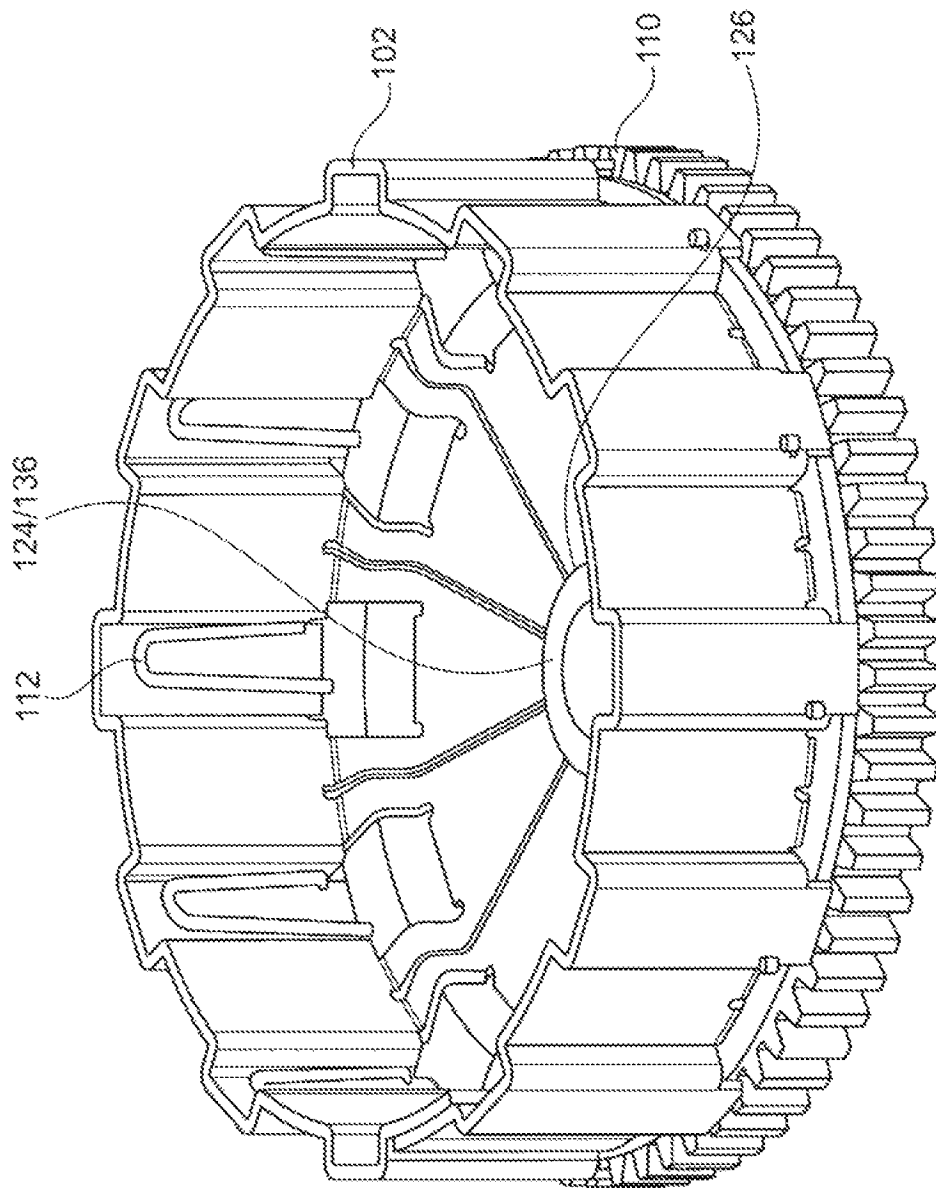


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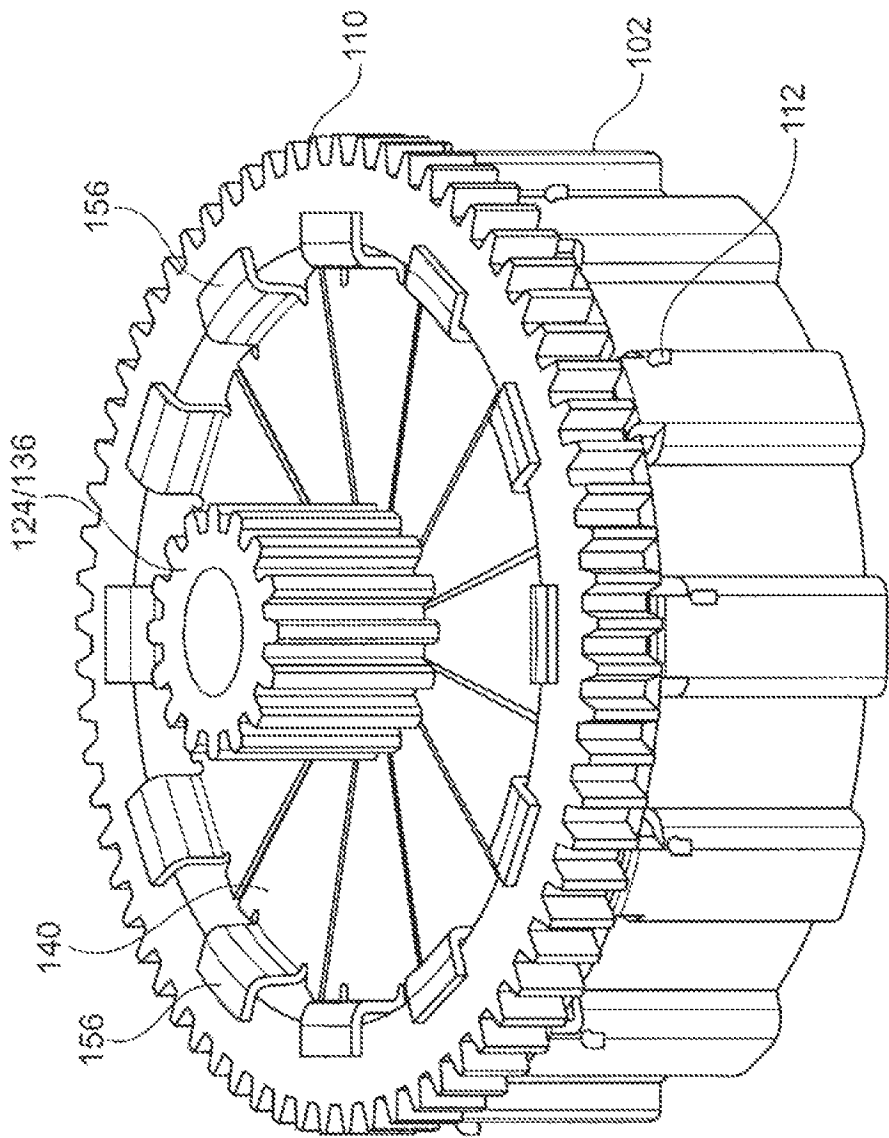


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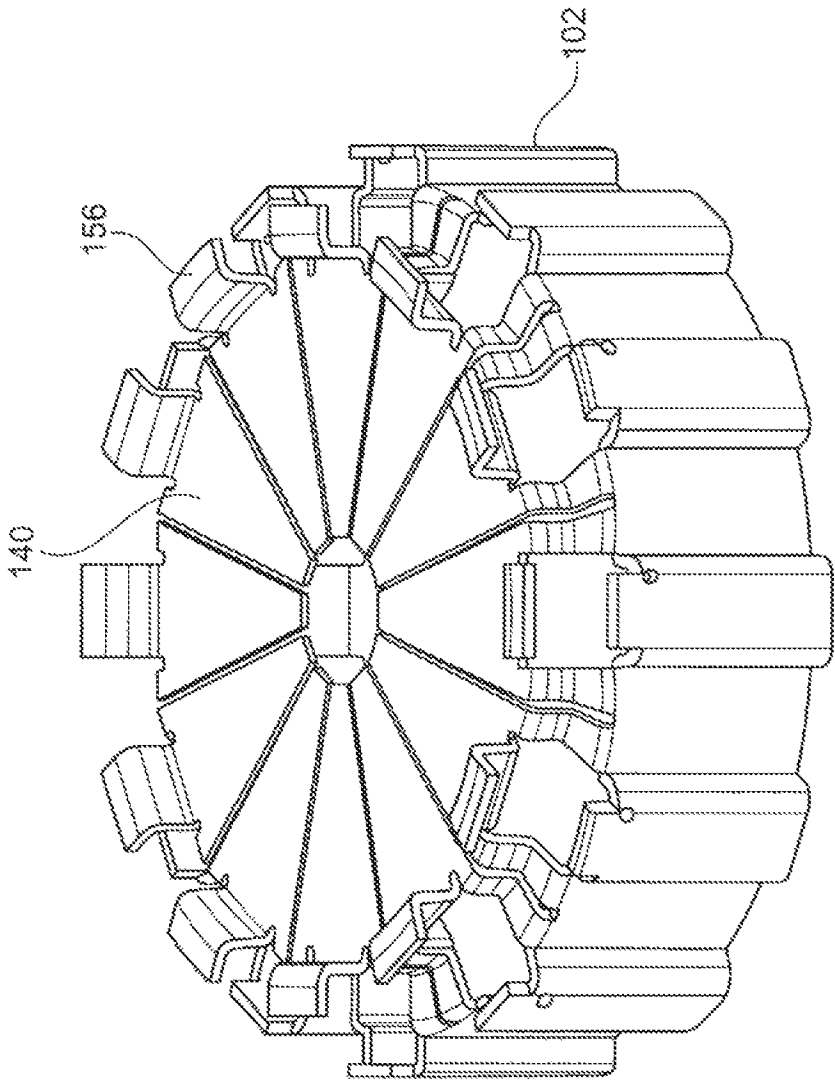


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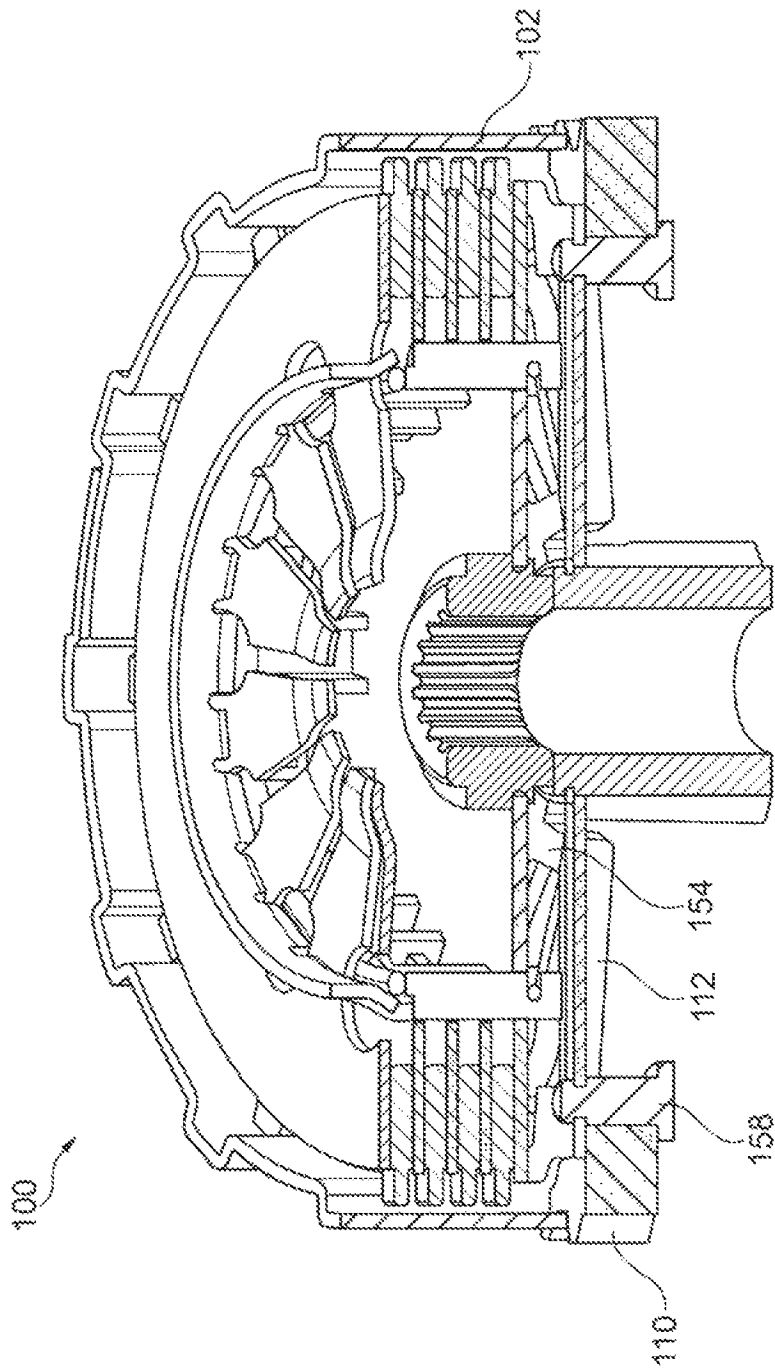


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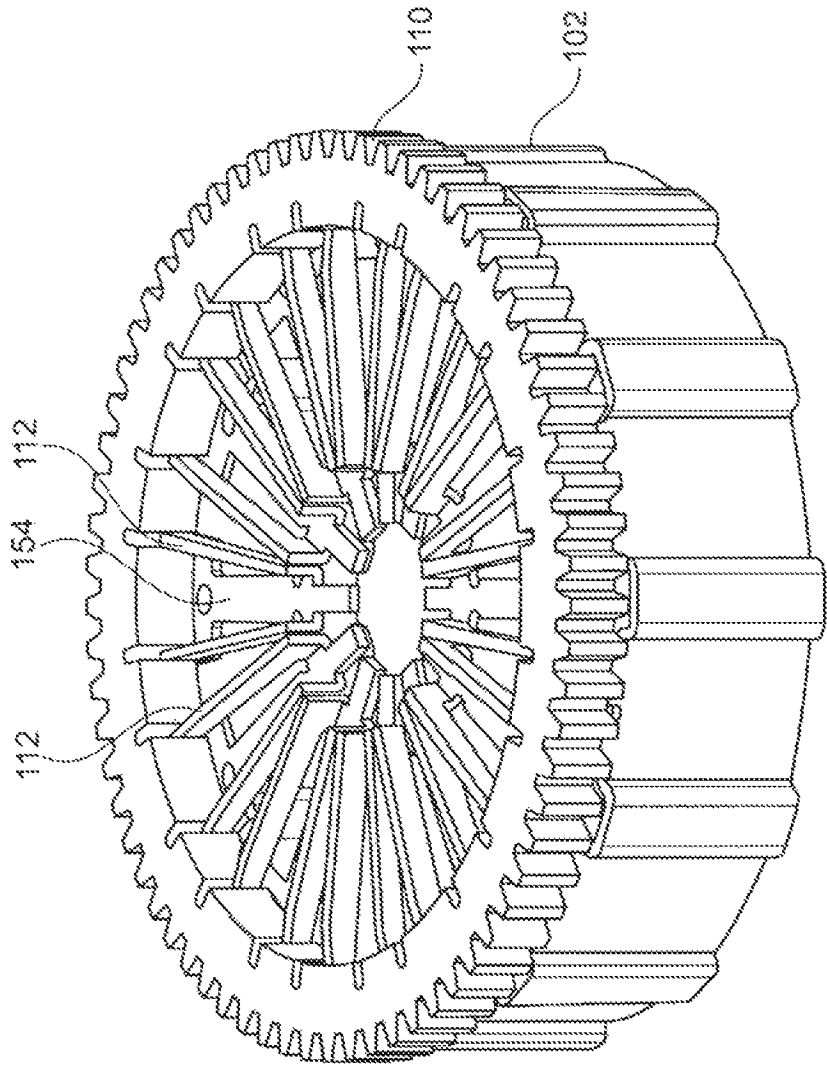


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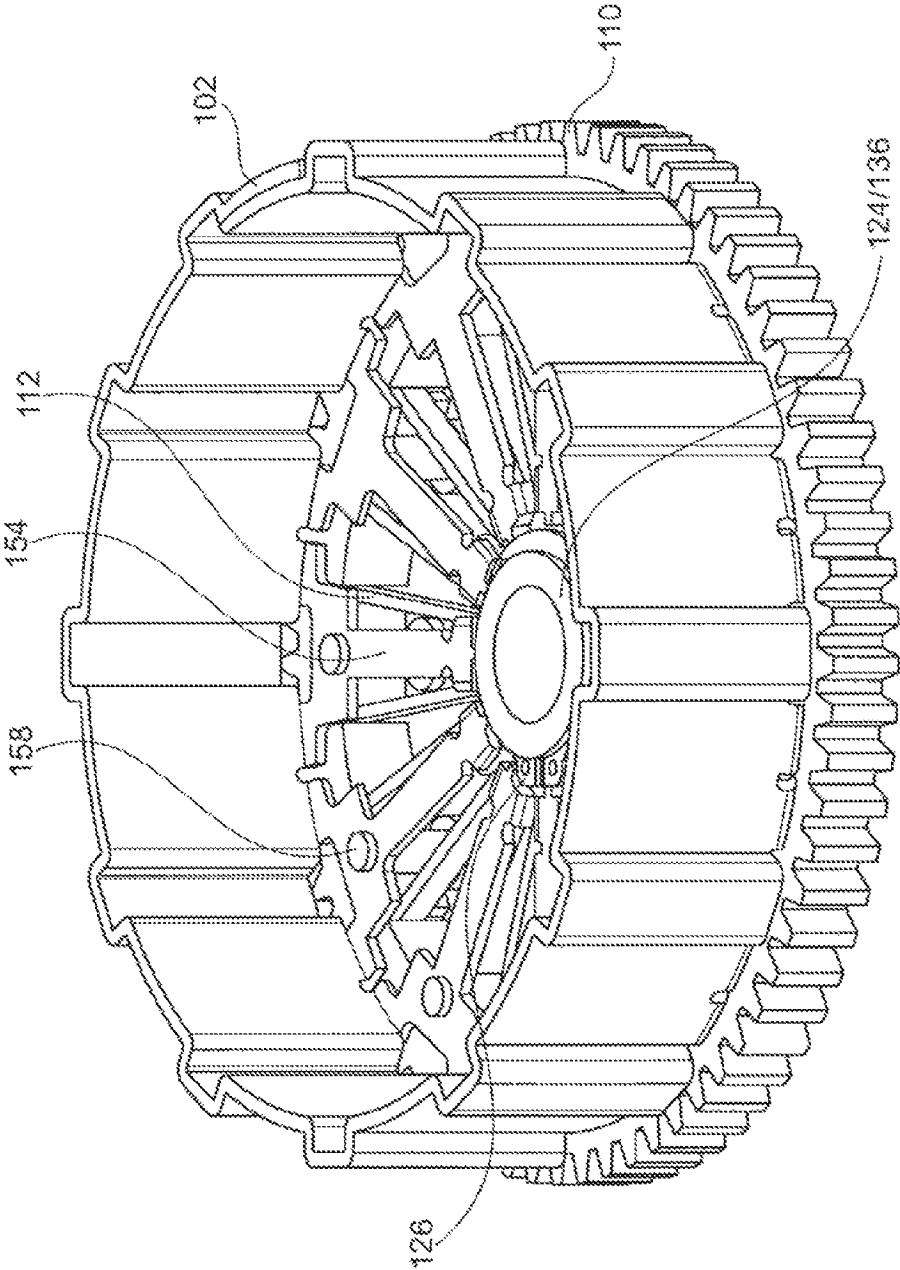


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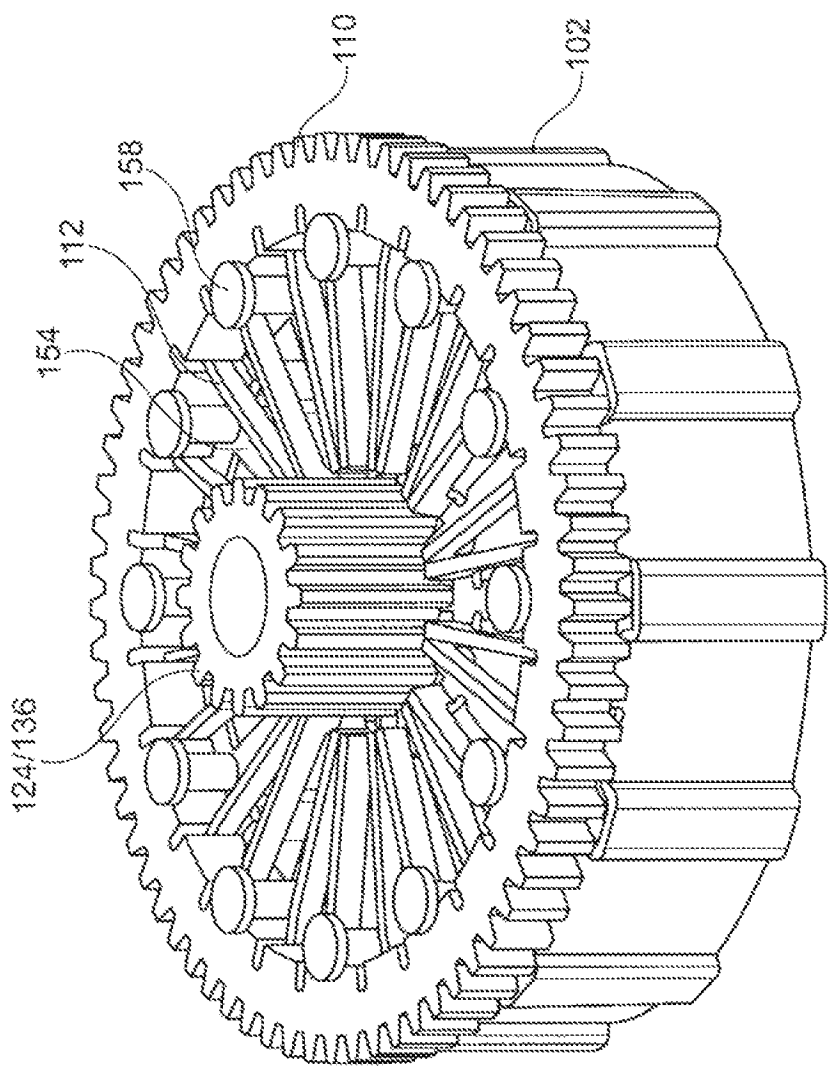


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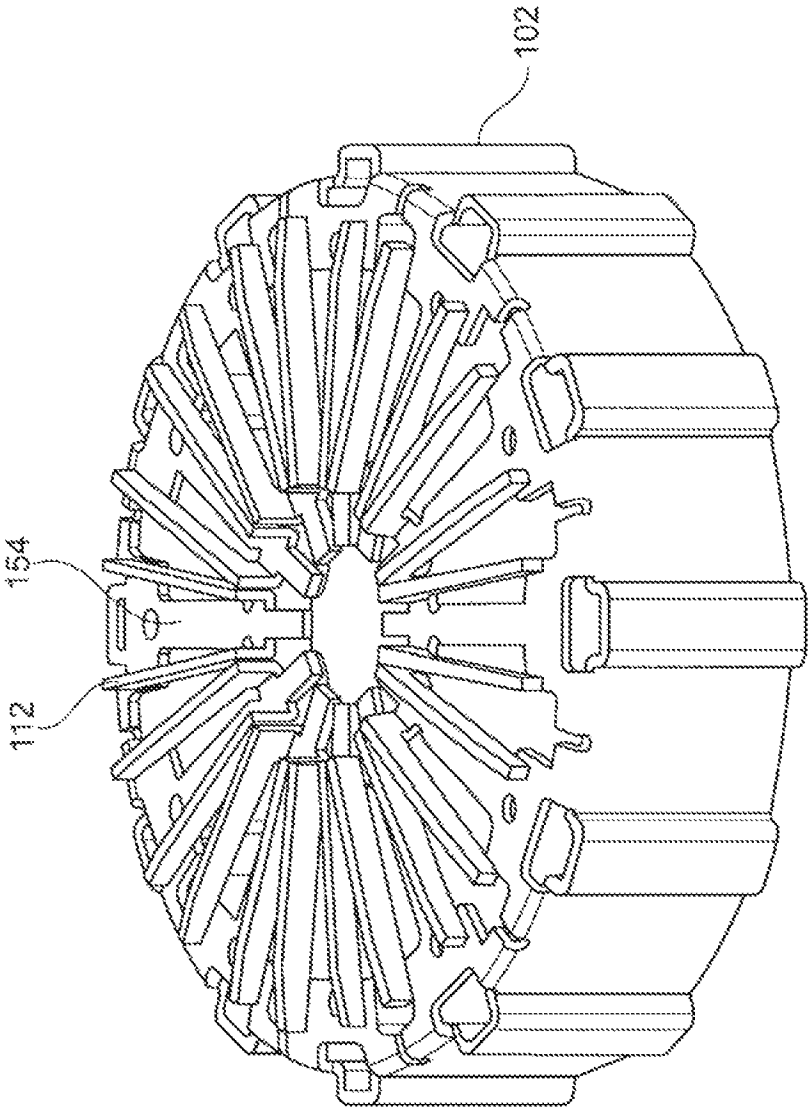


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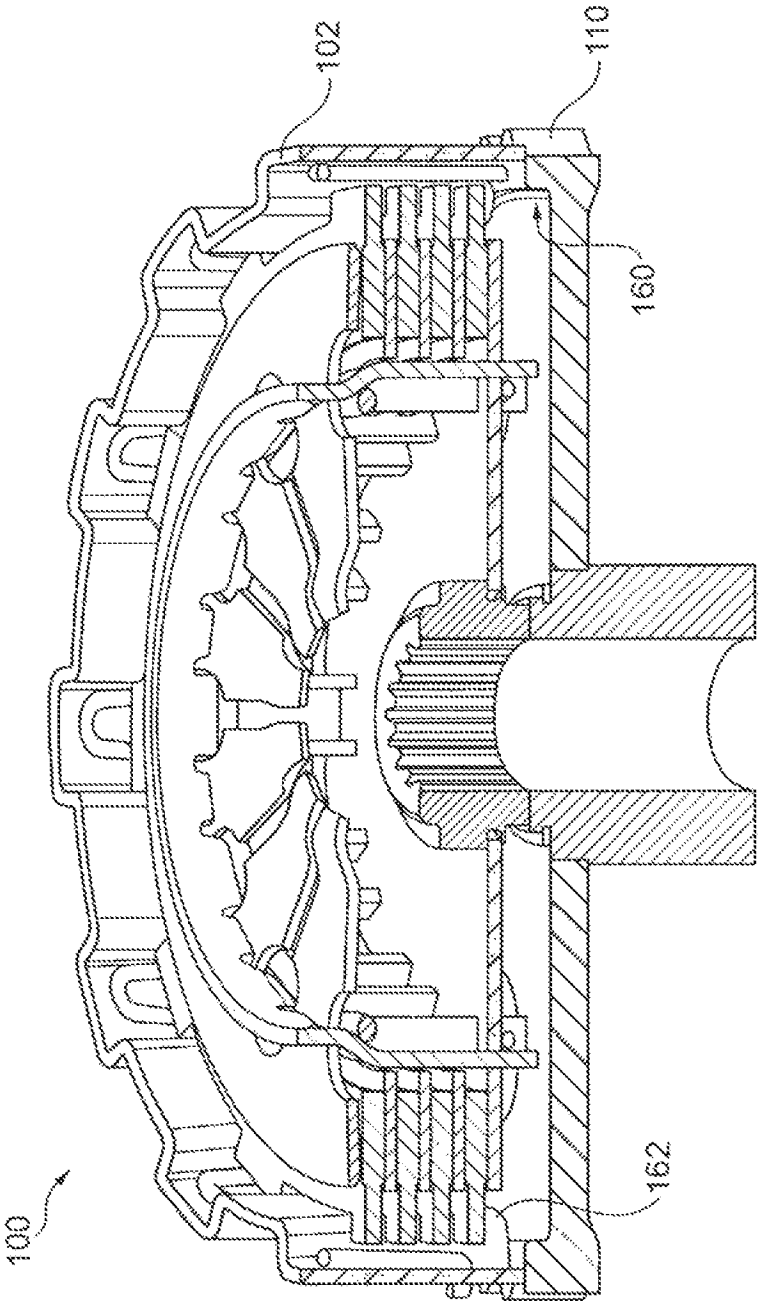


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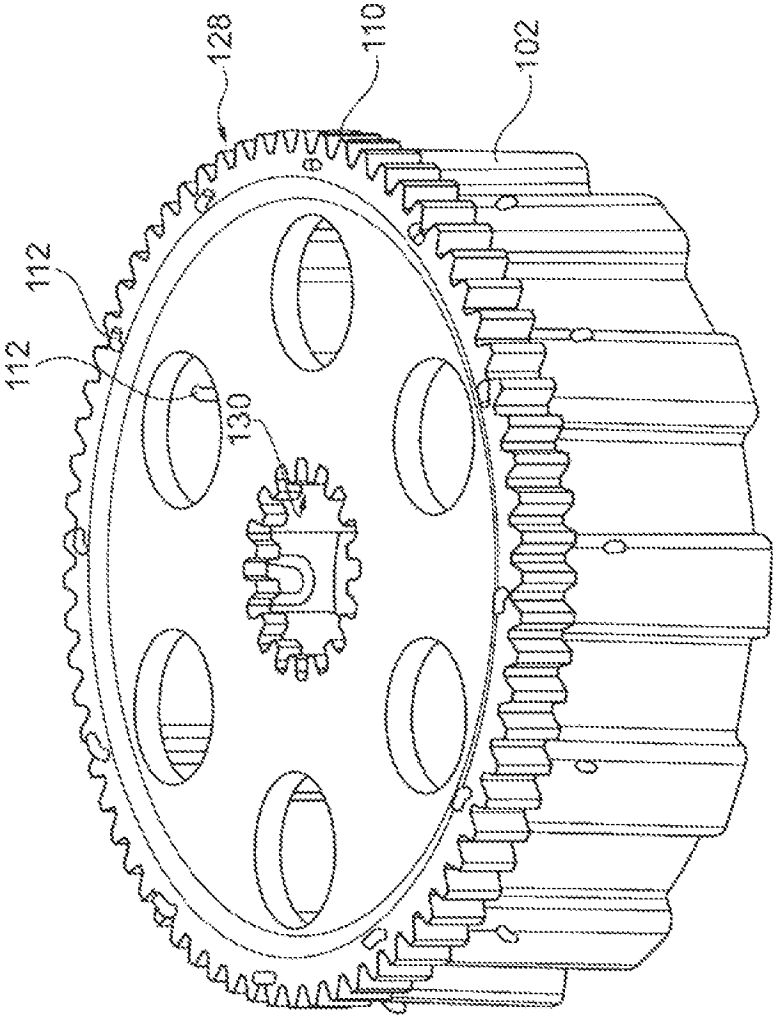


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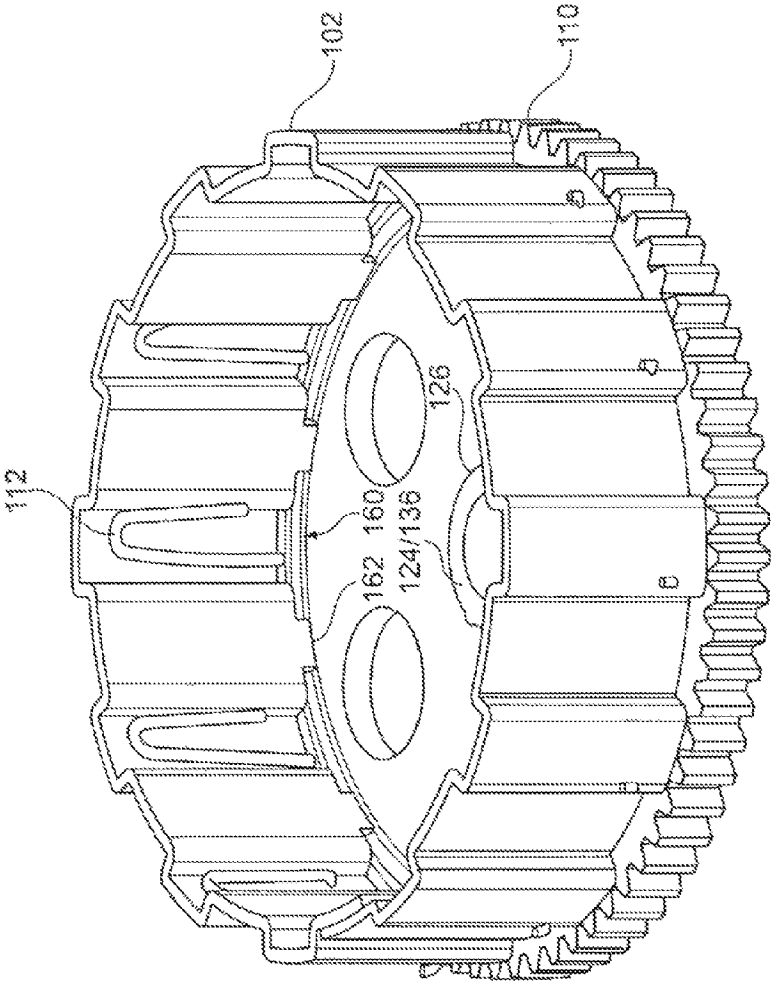


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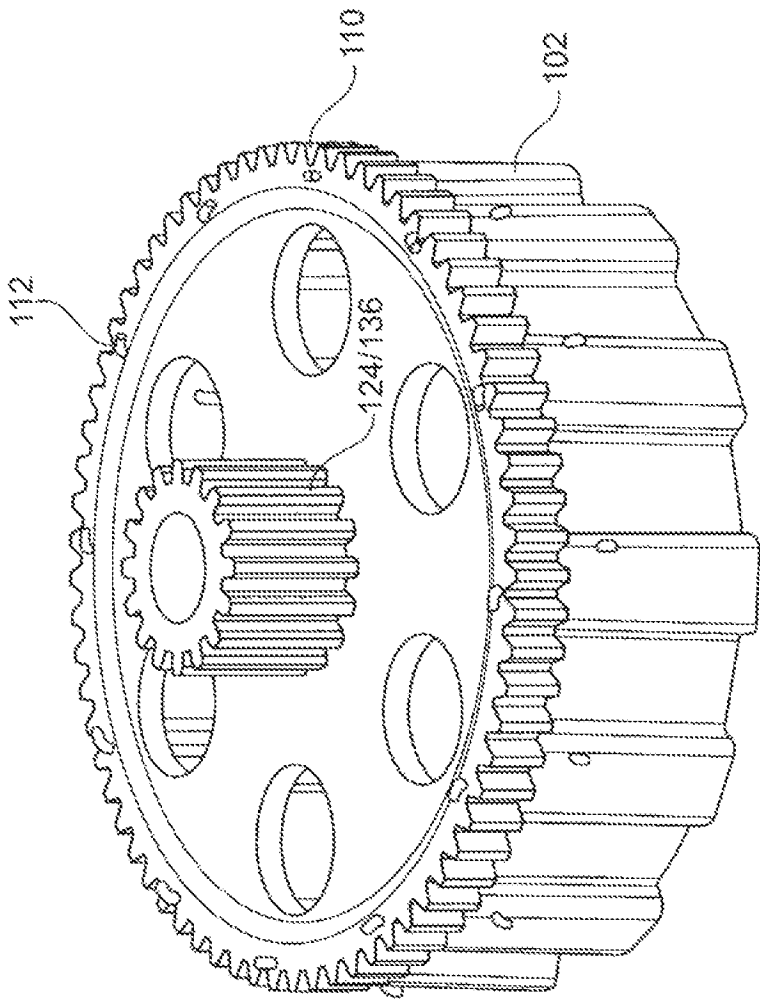


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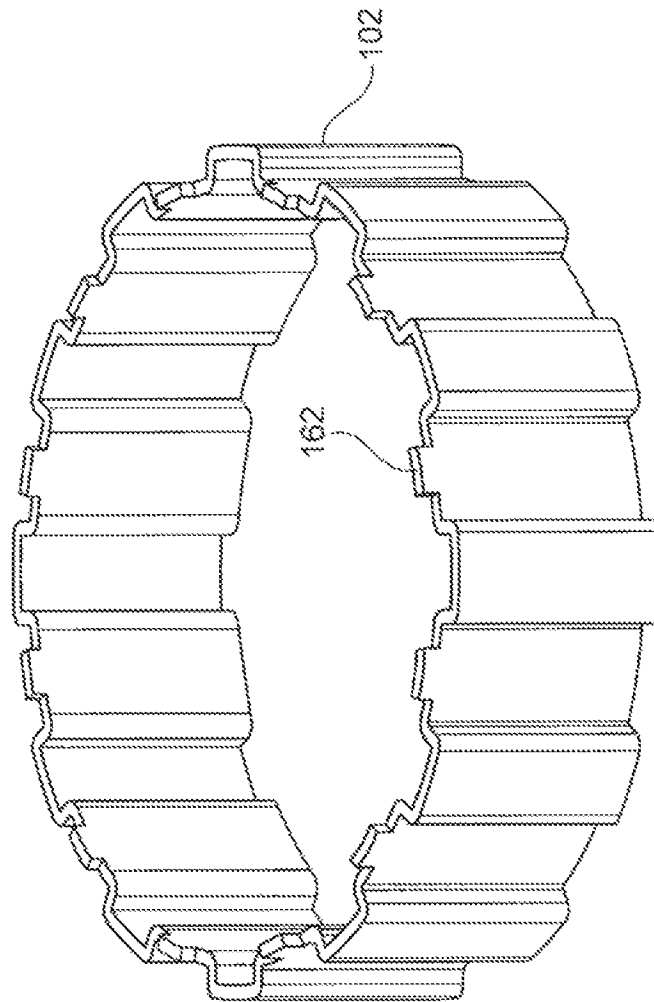


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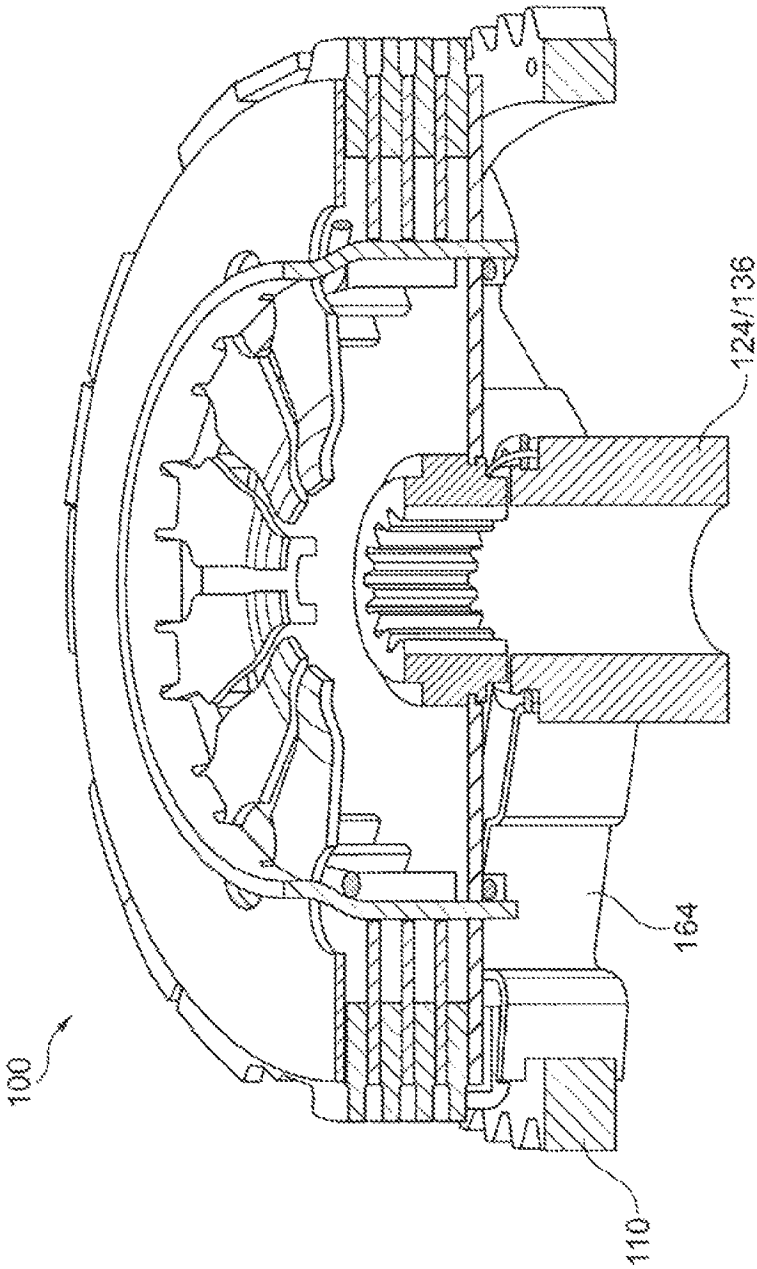


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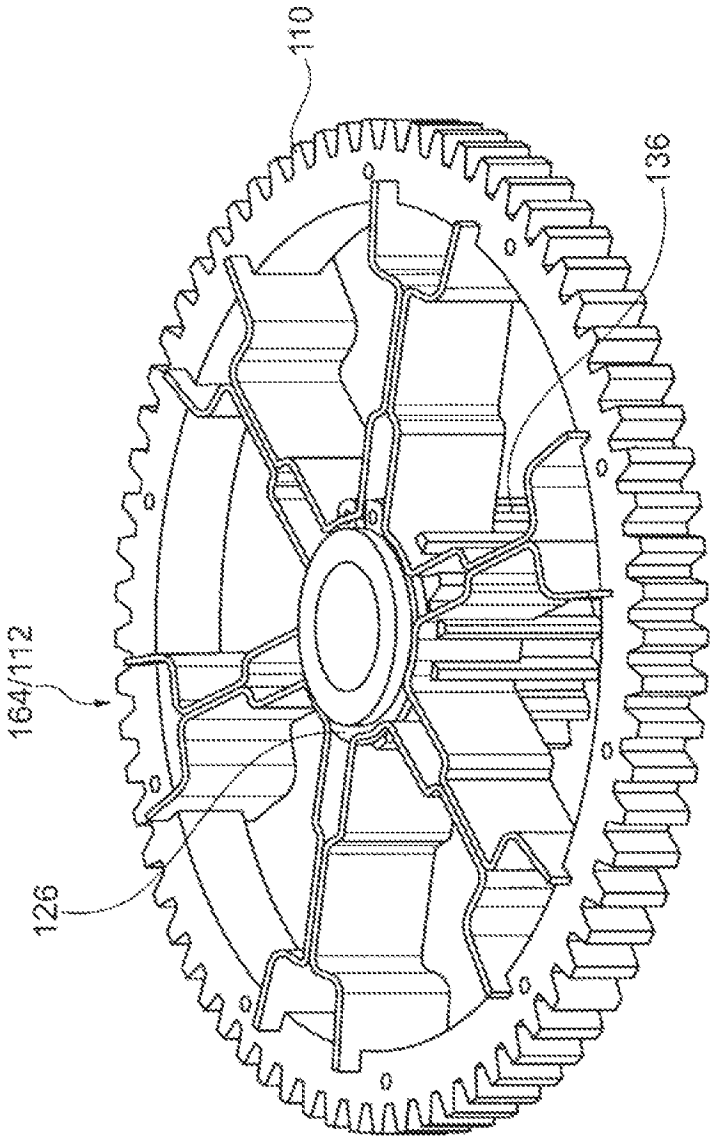


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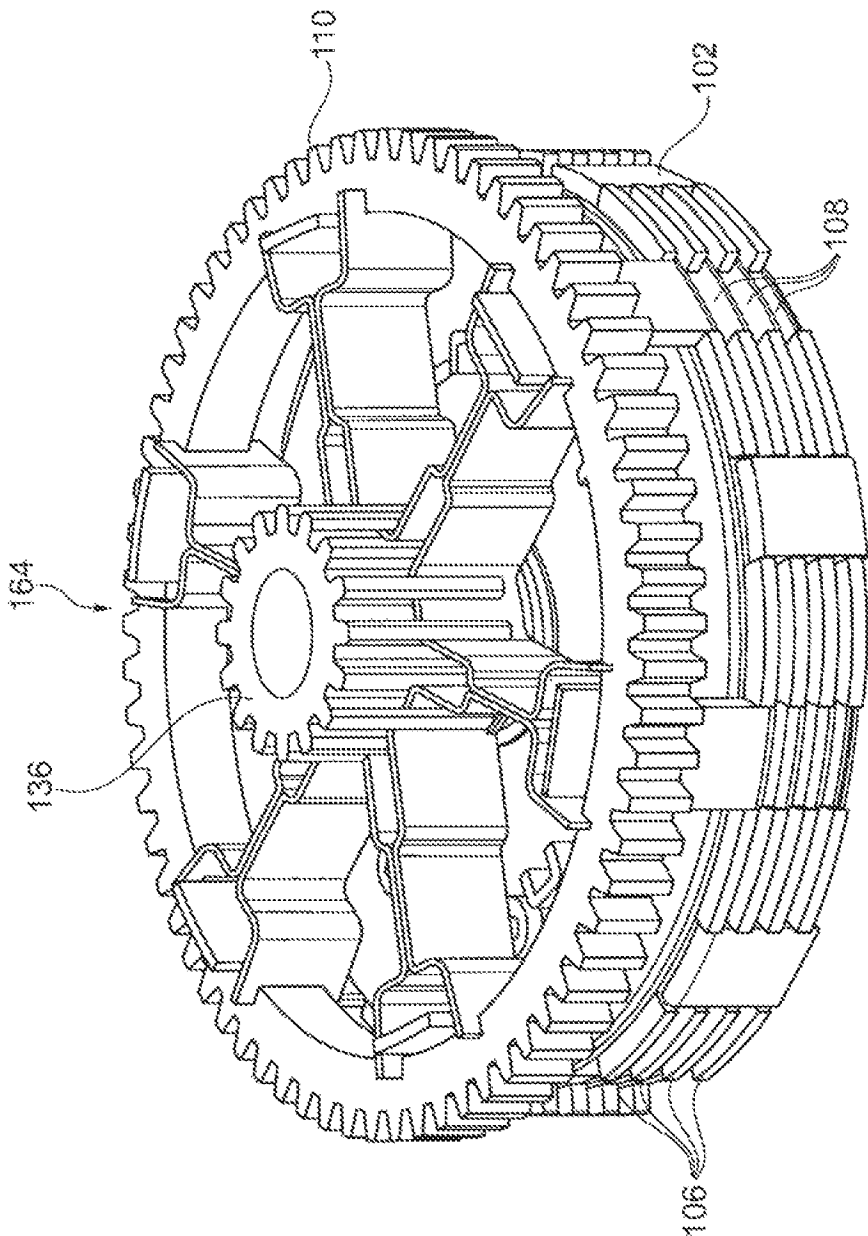


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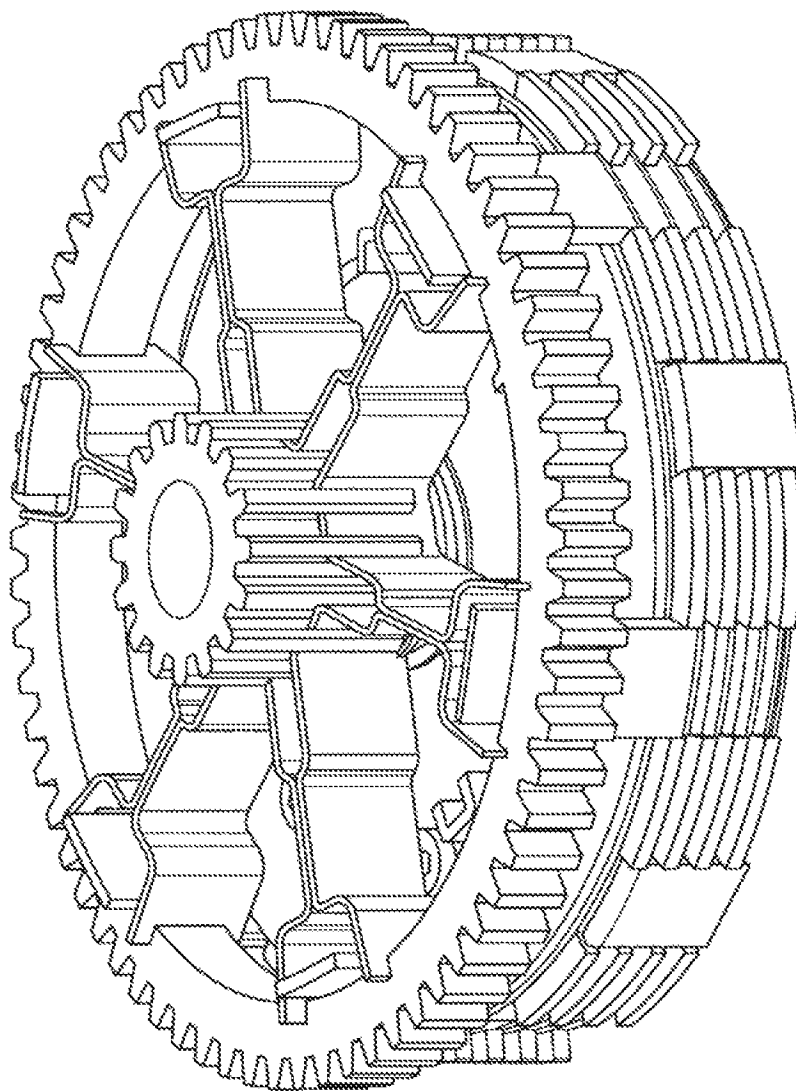


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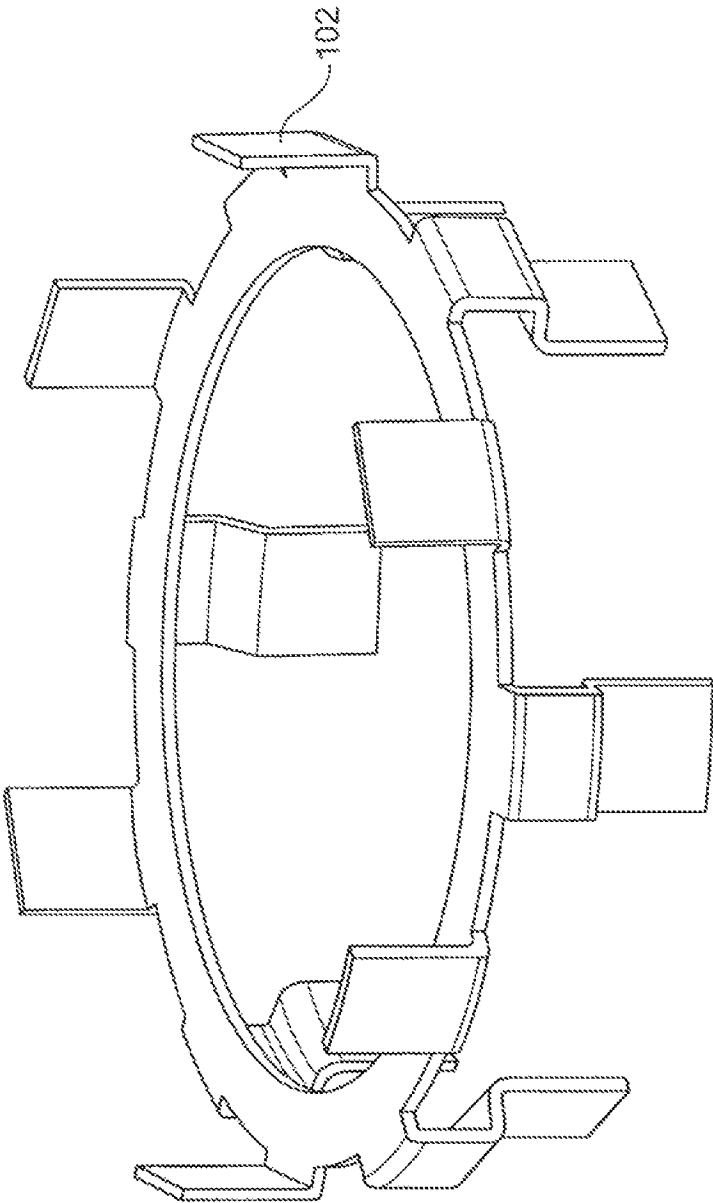


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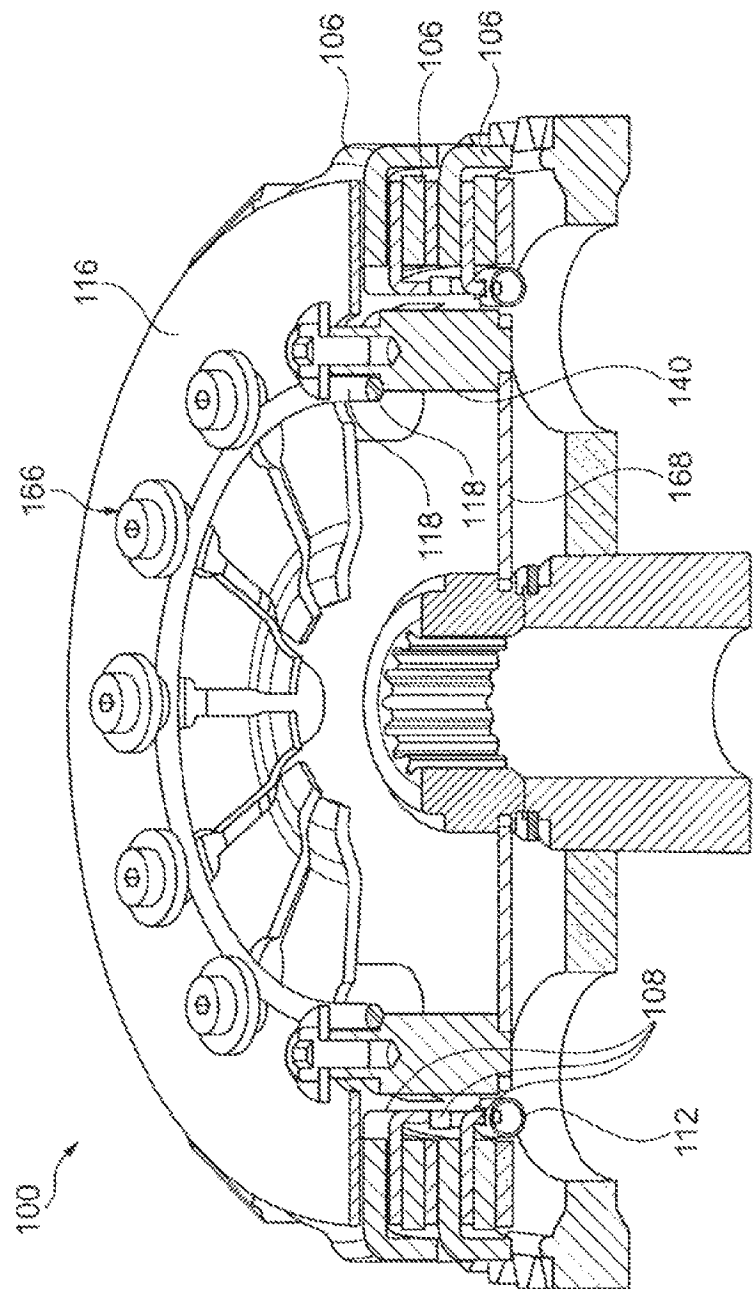


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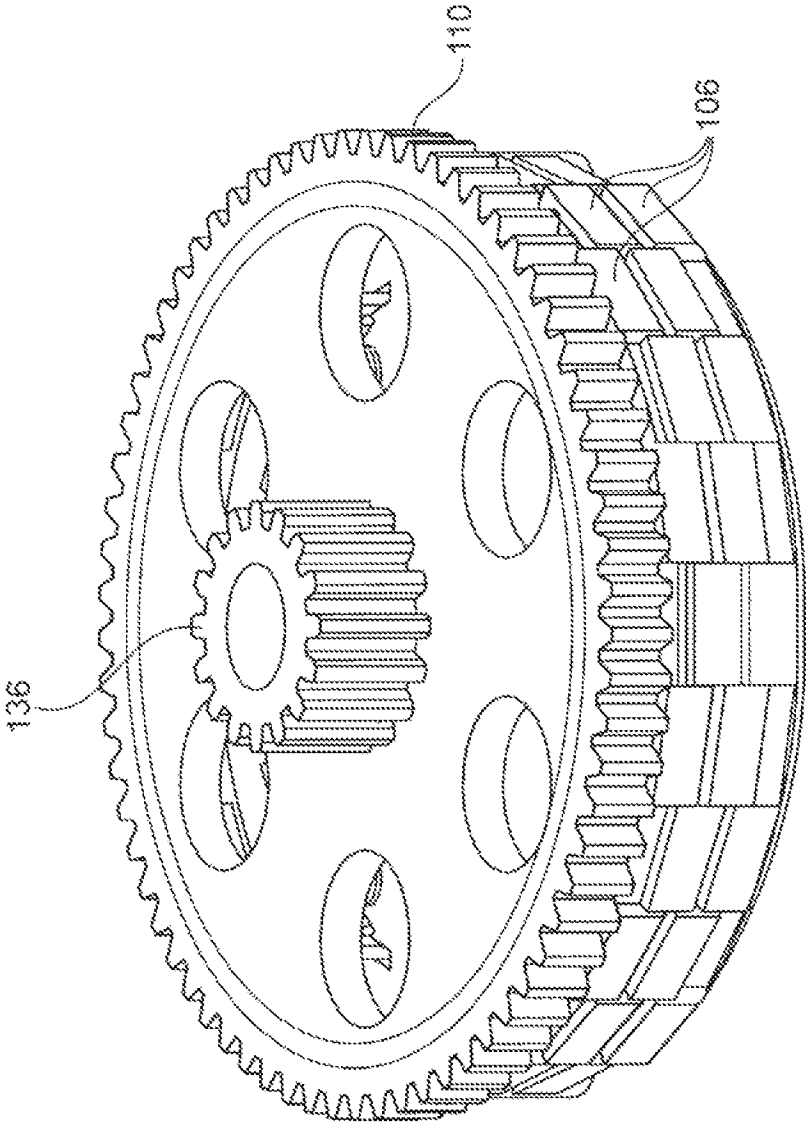
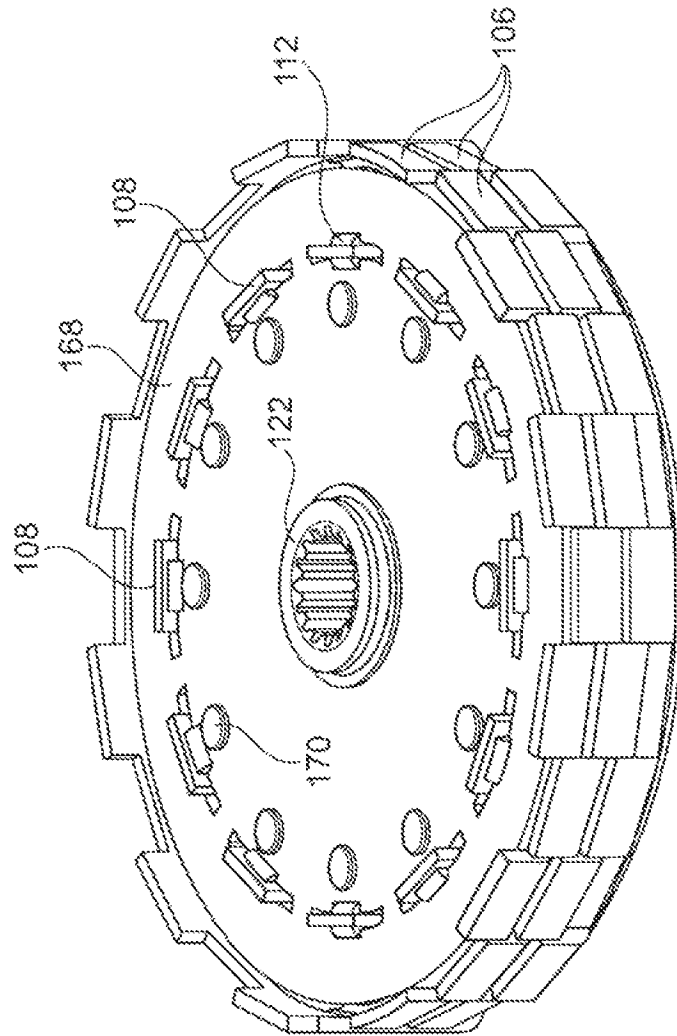


Fig. 38



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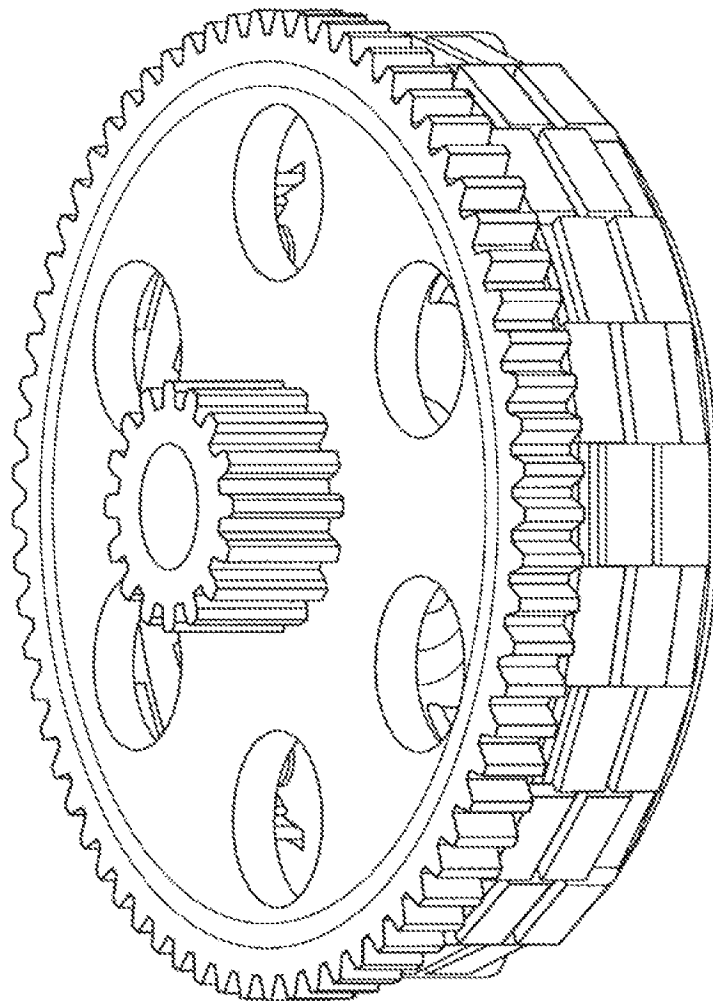


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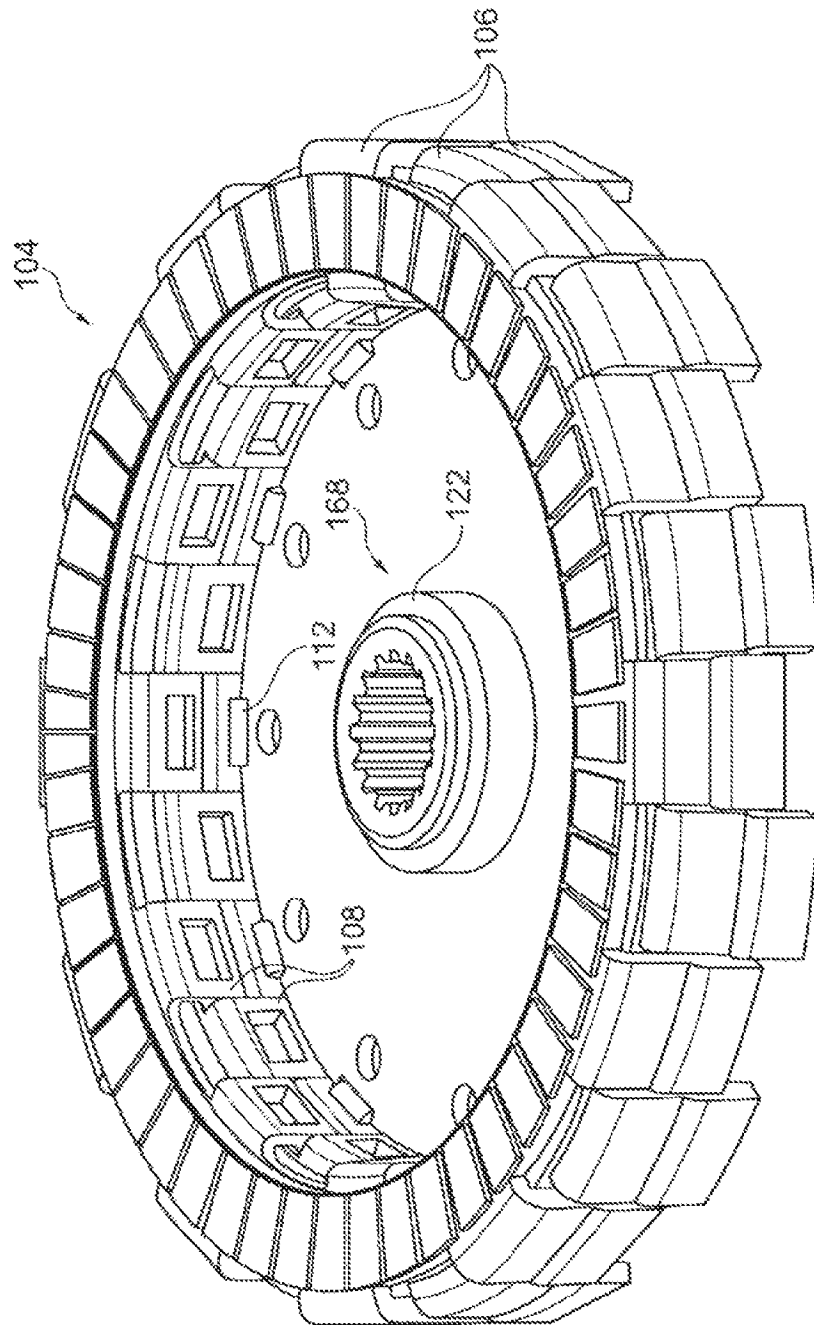


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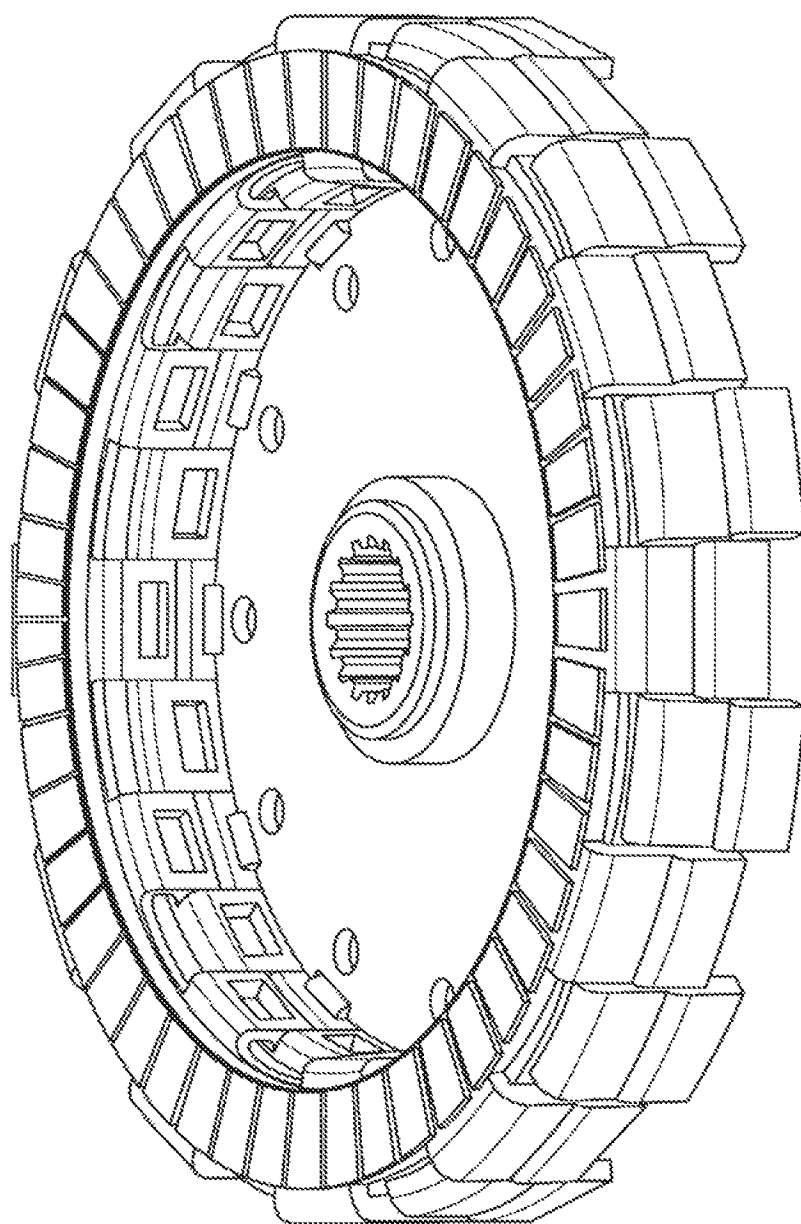


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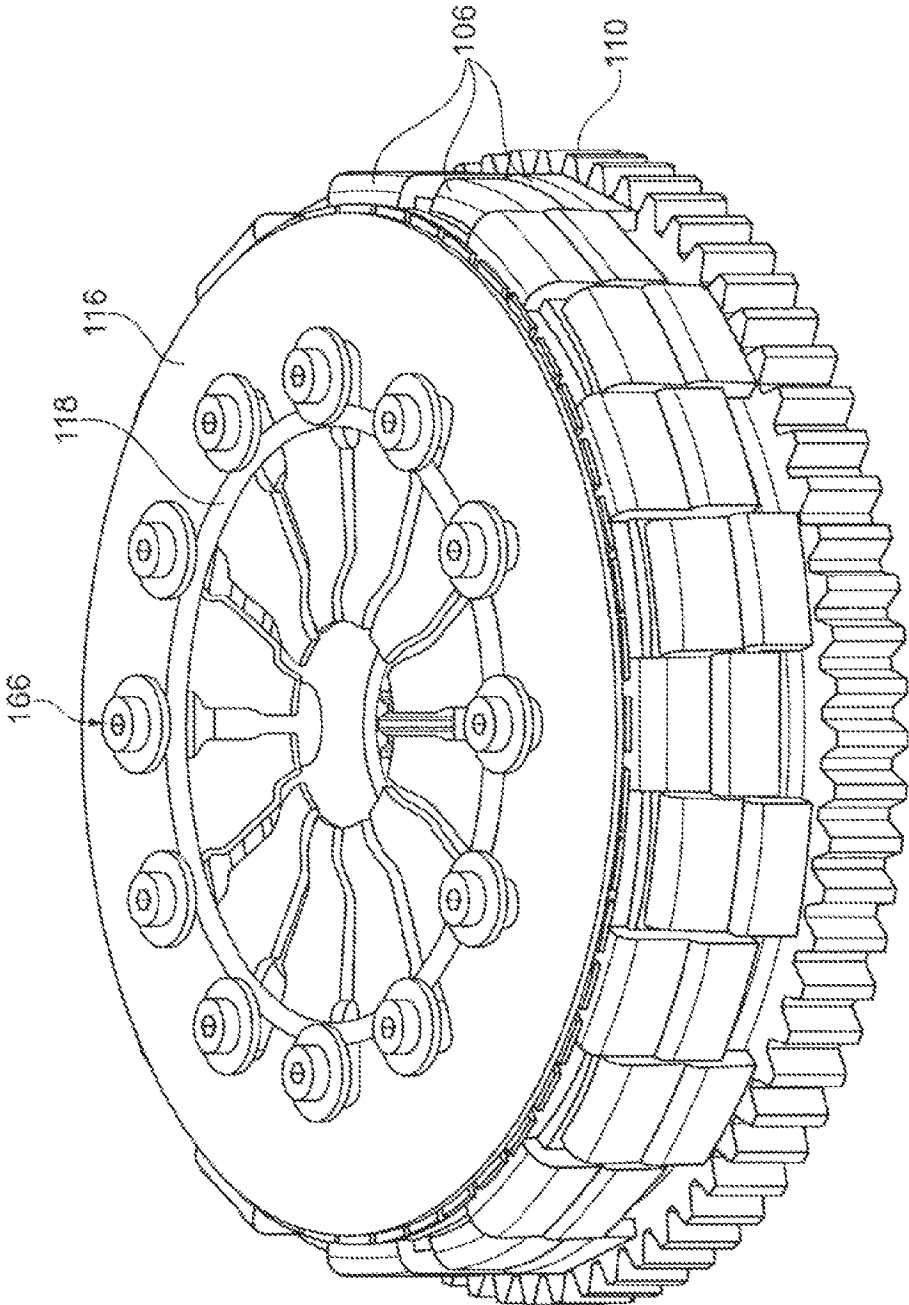


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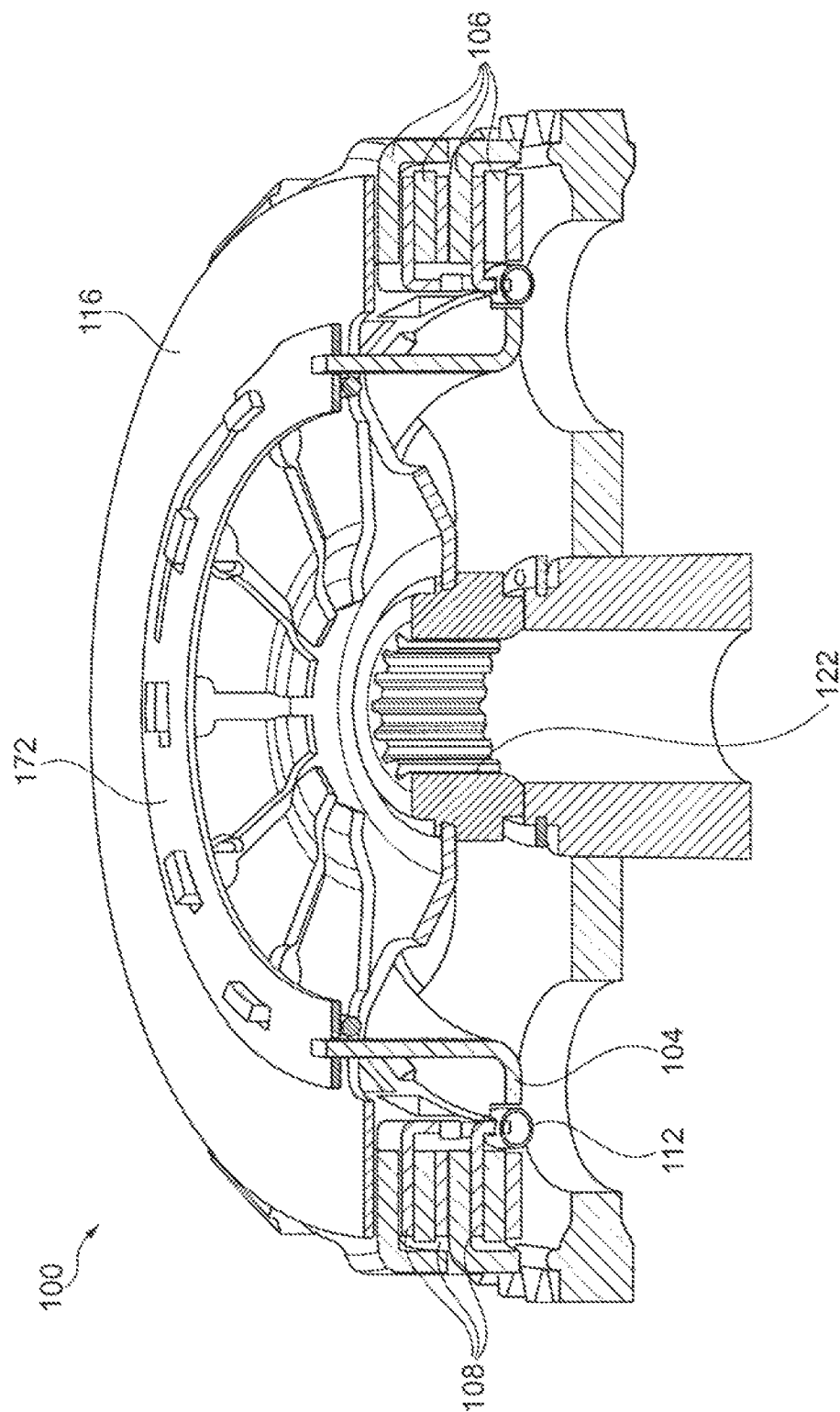


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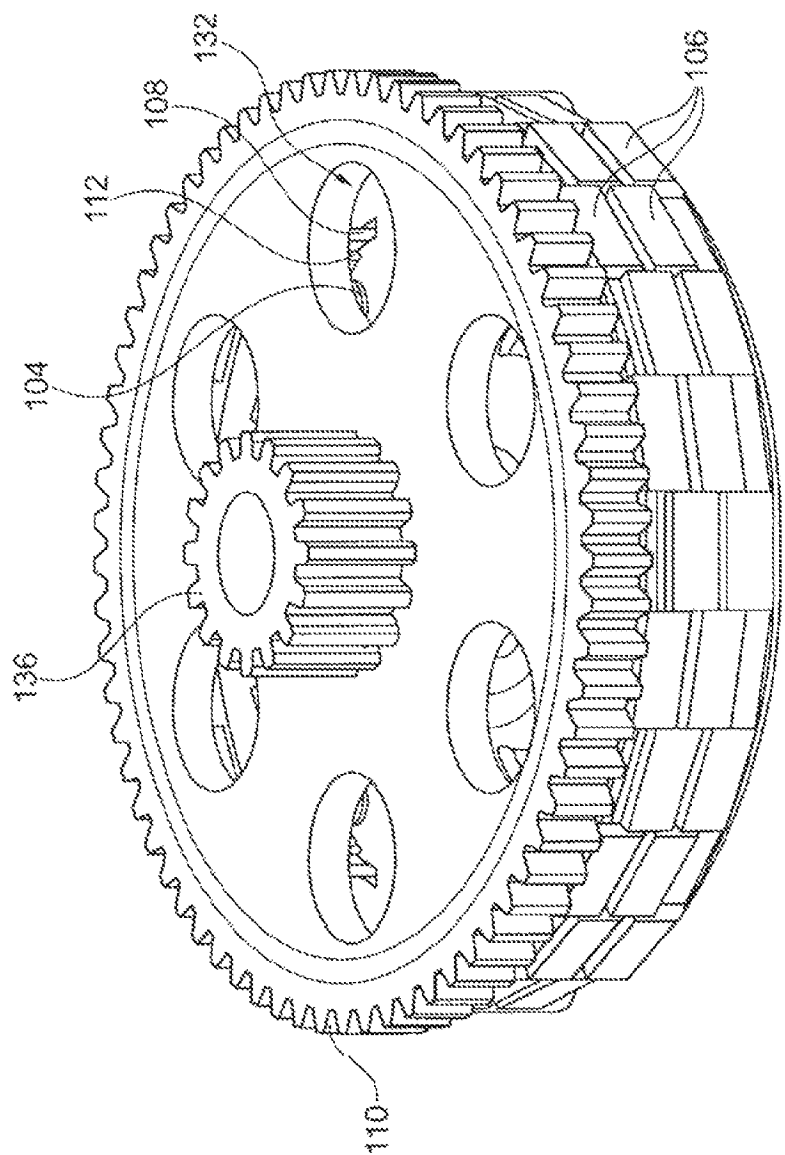


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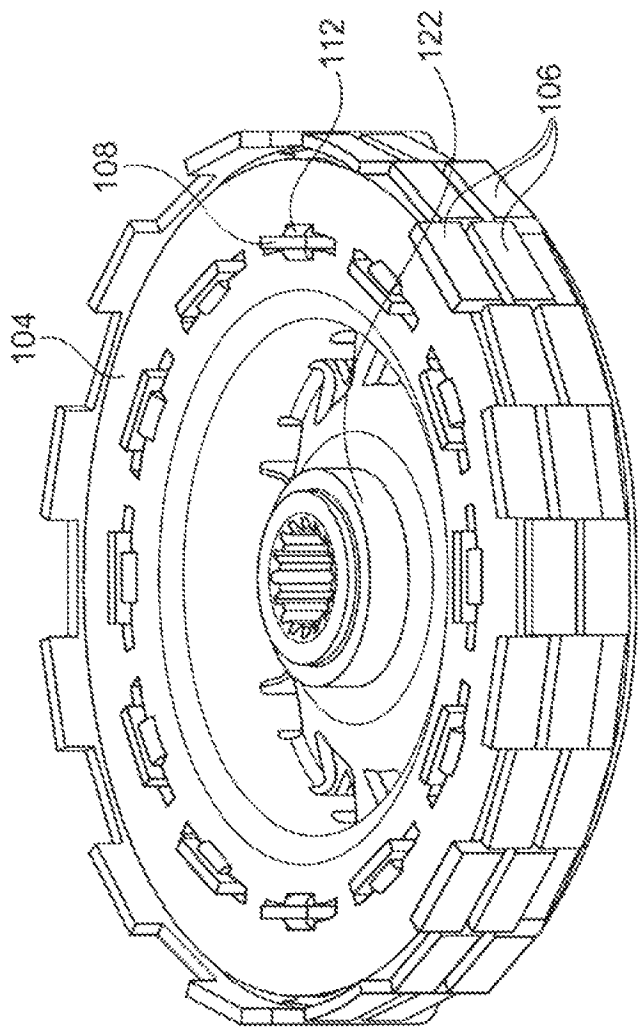


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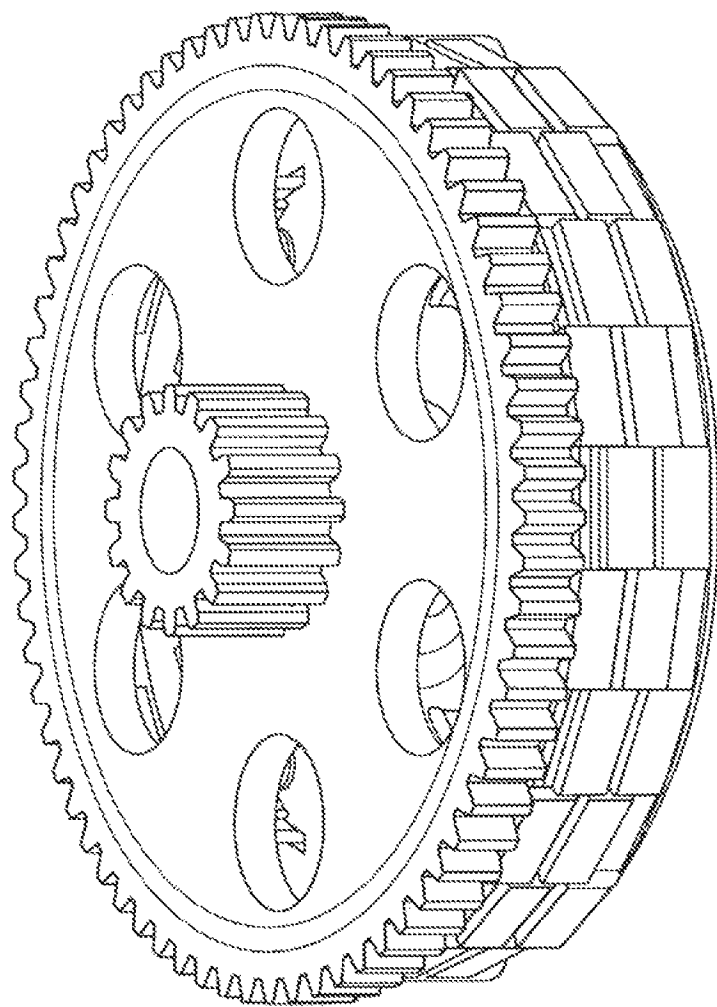


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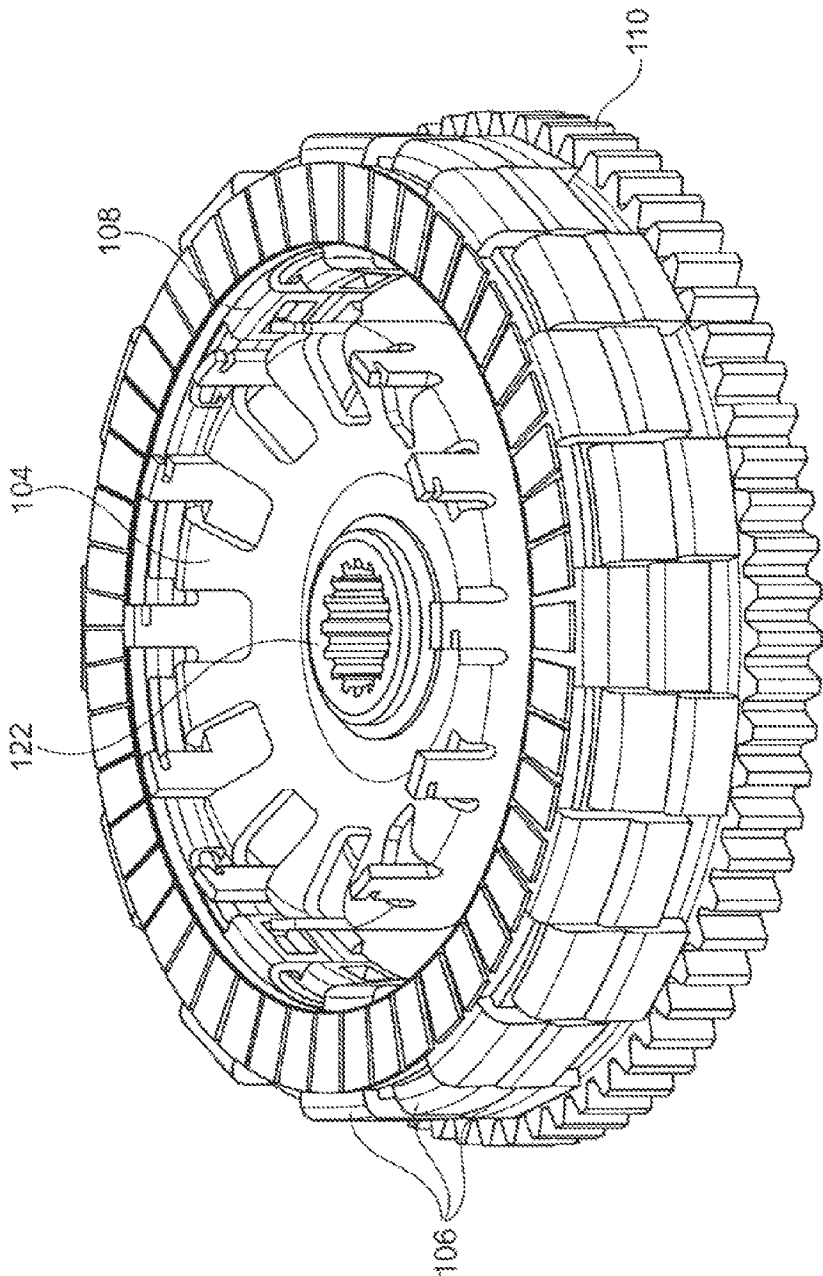


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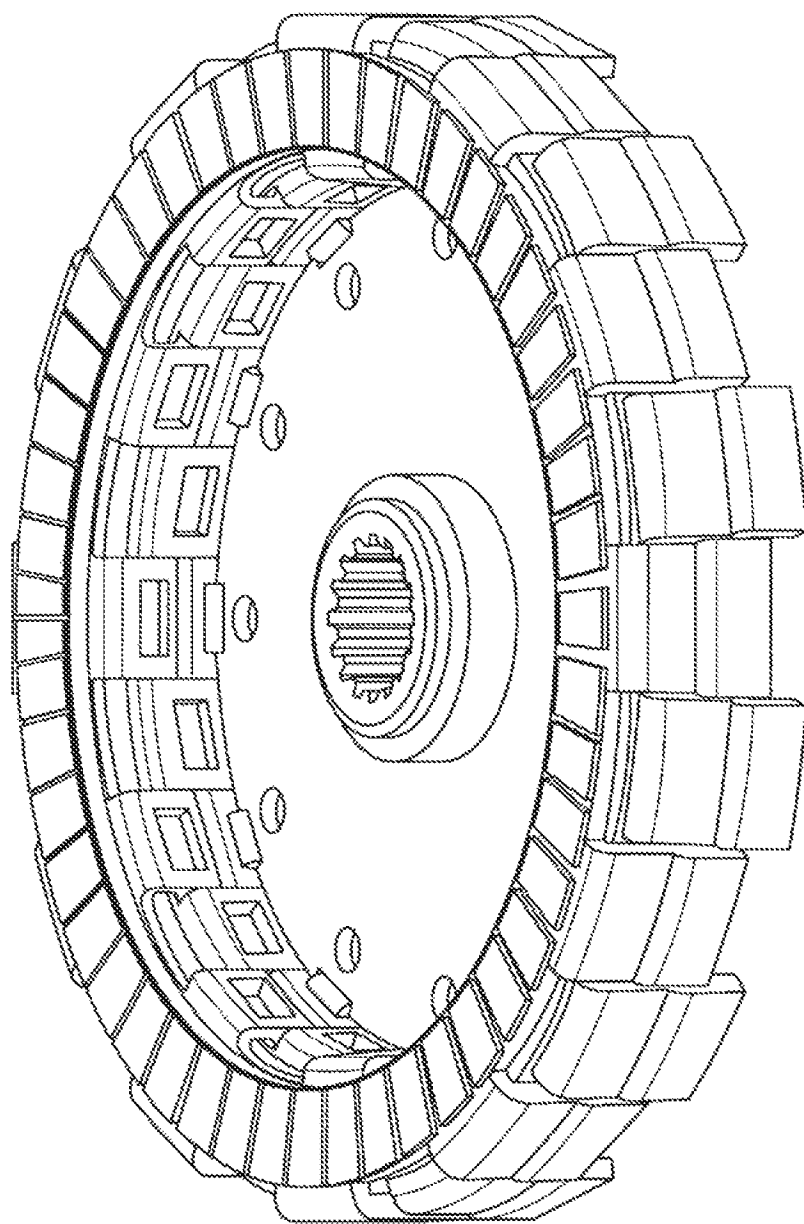


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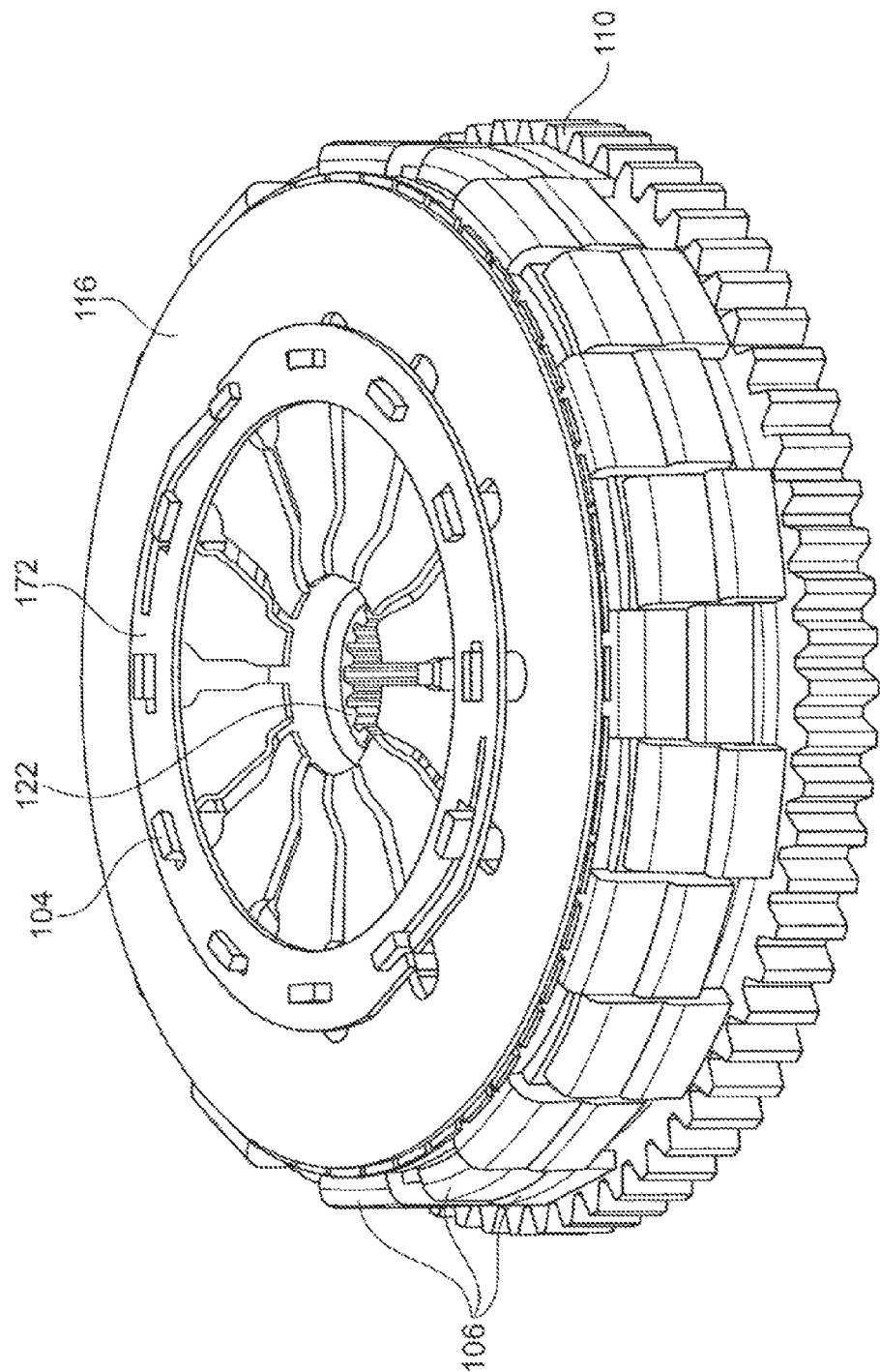


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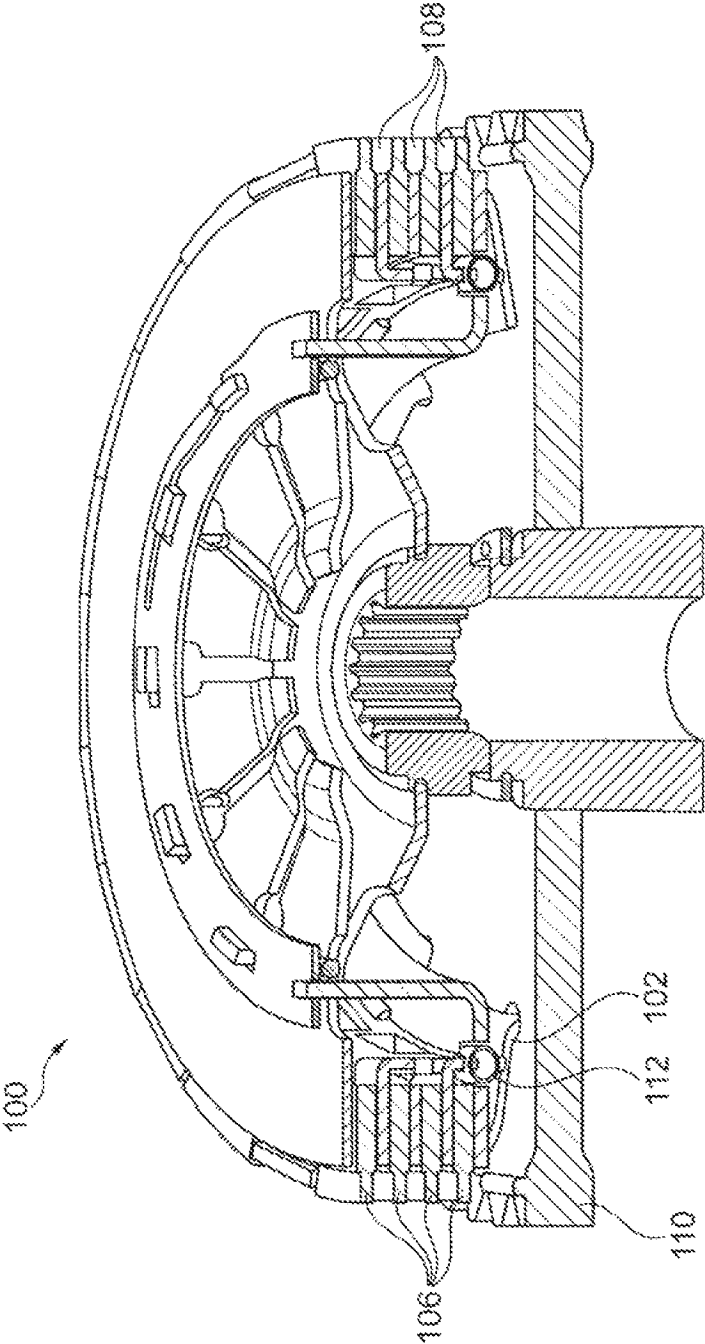


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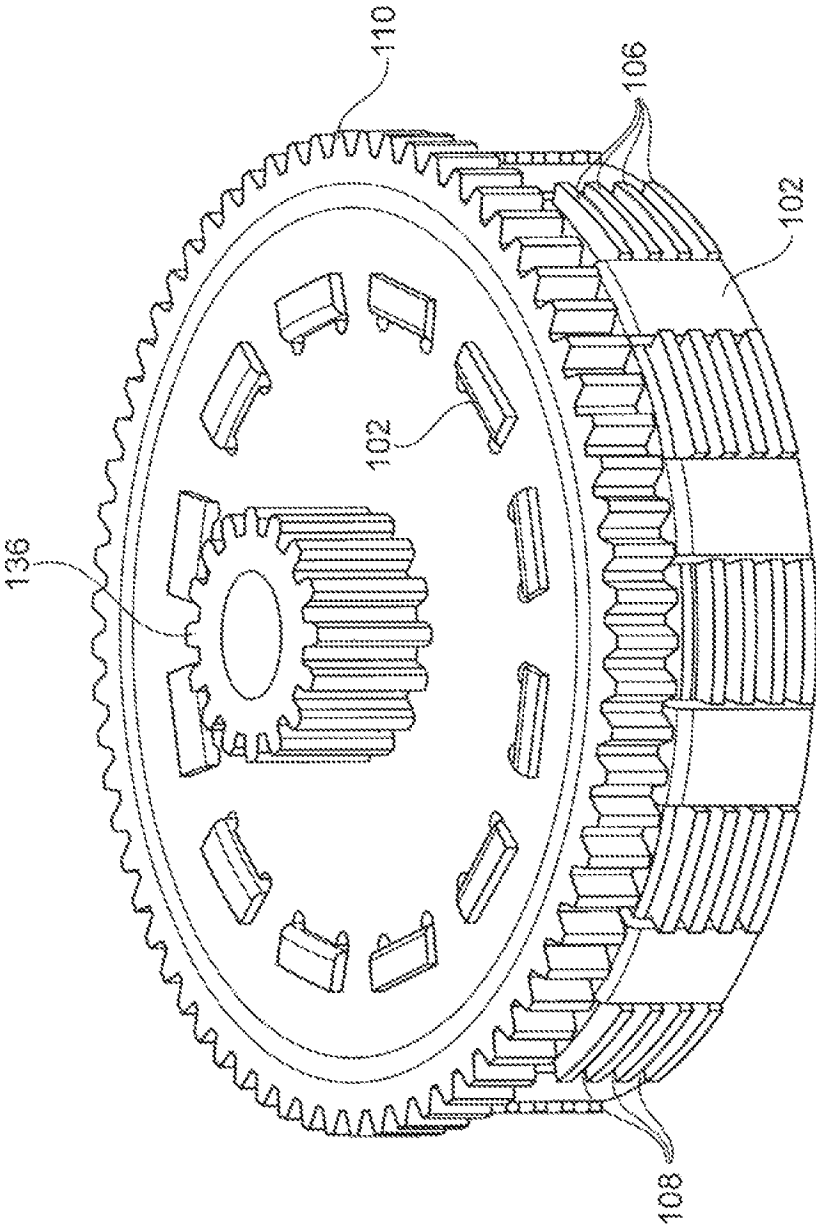


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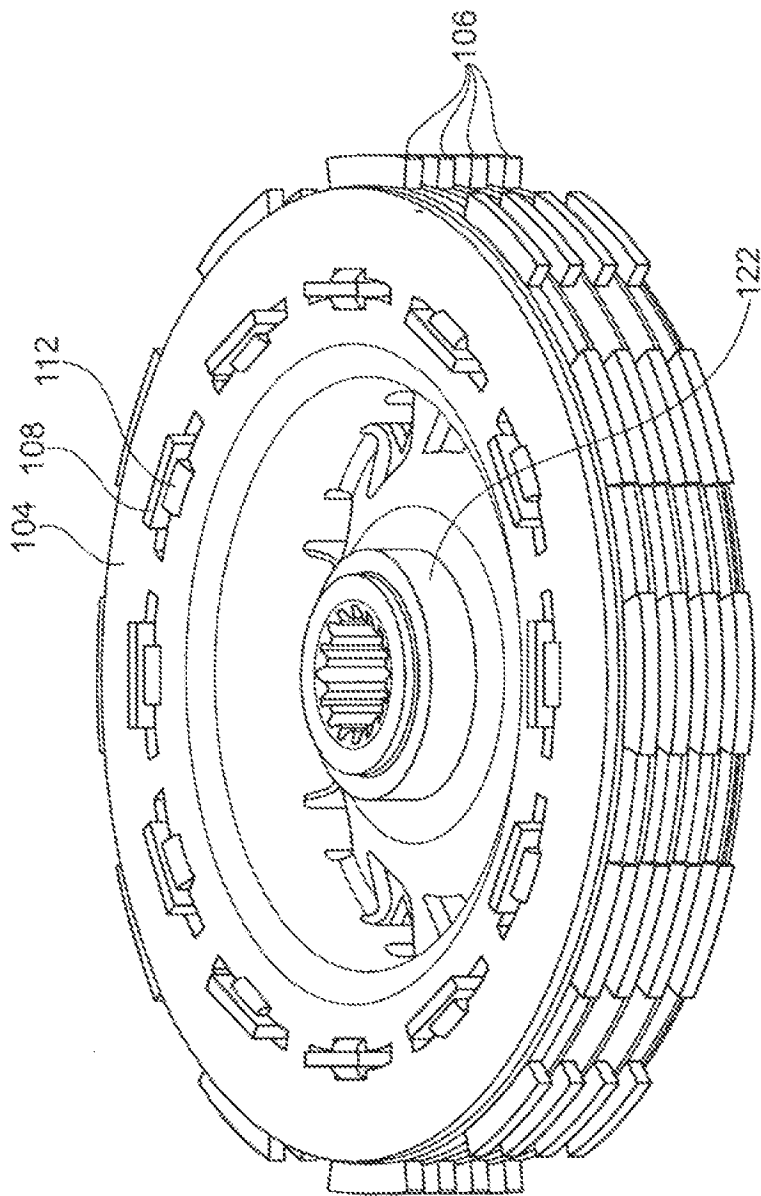


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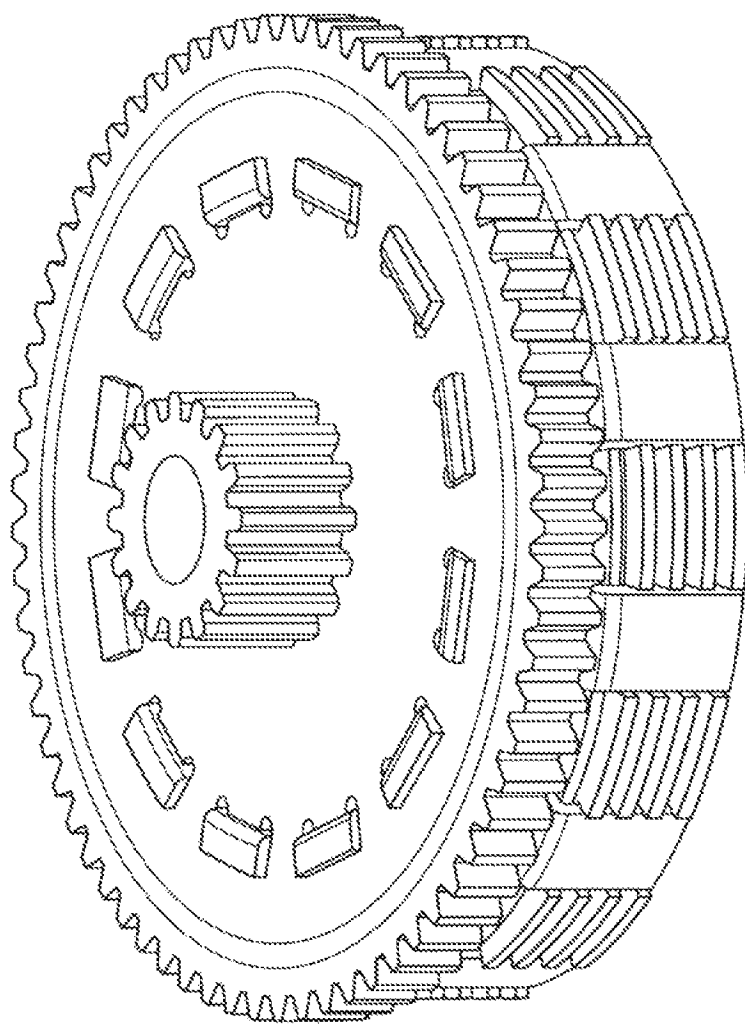


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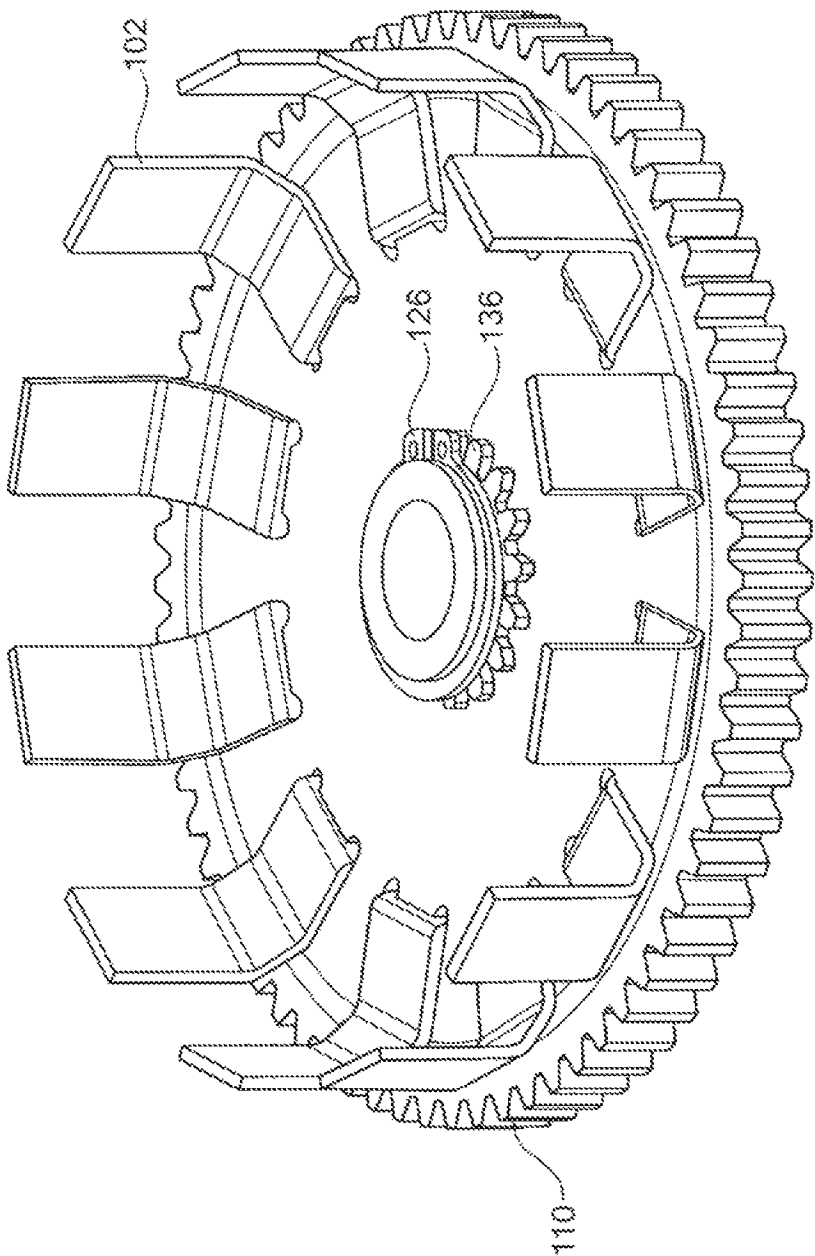


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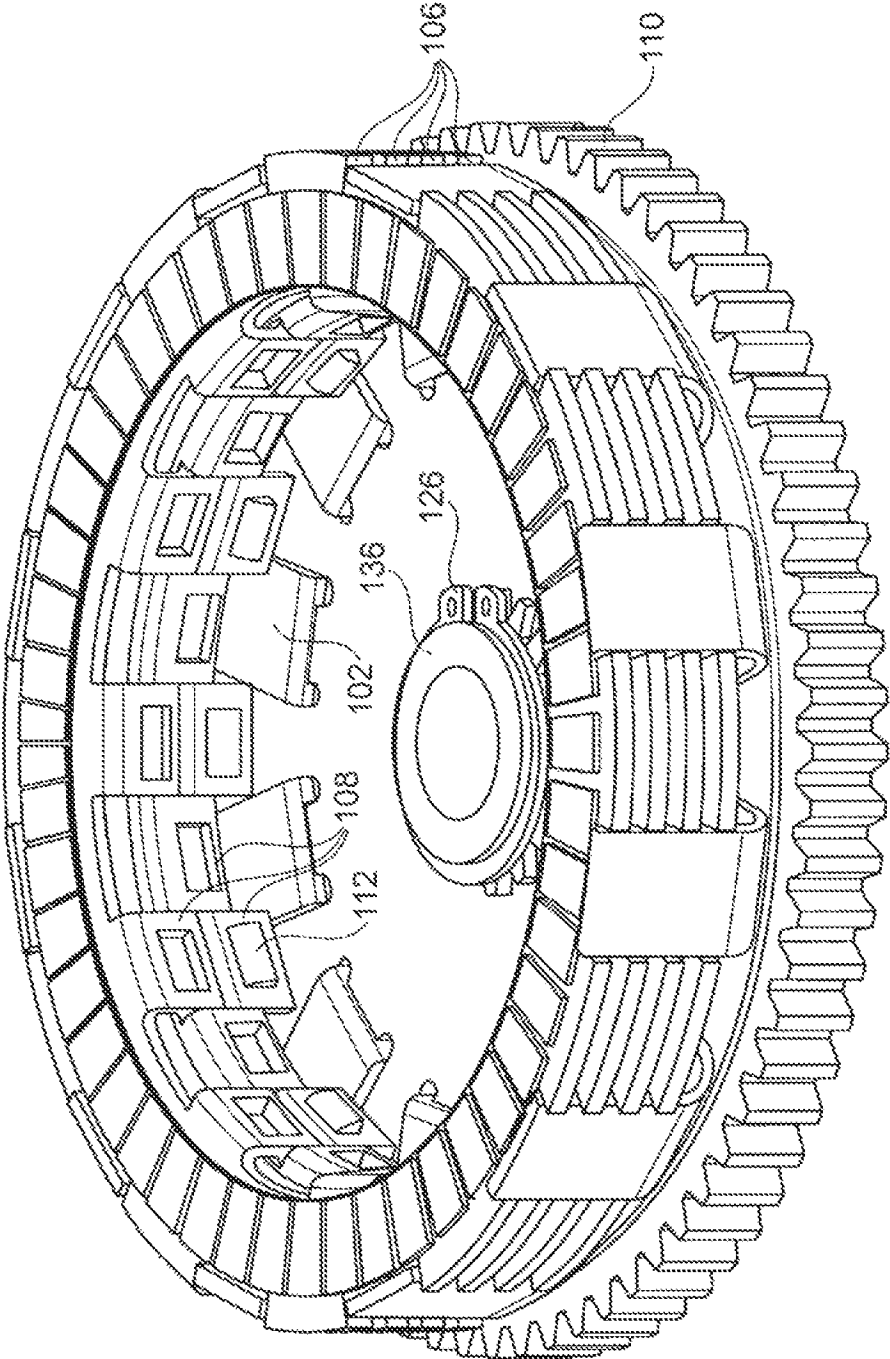


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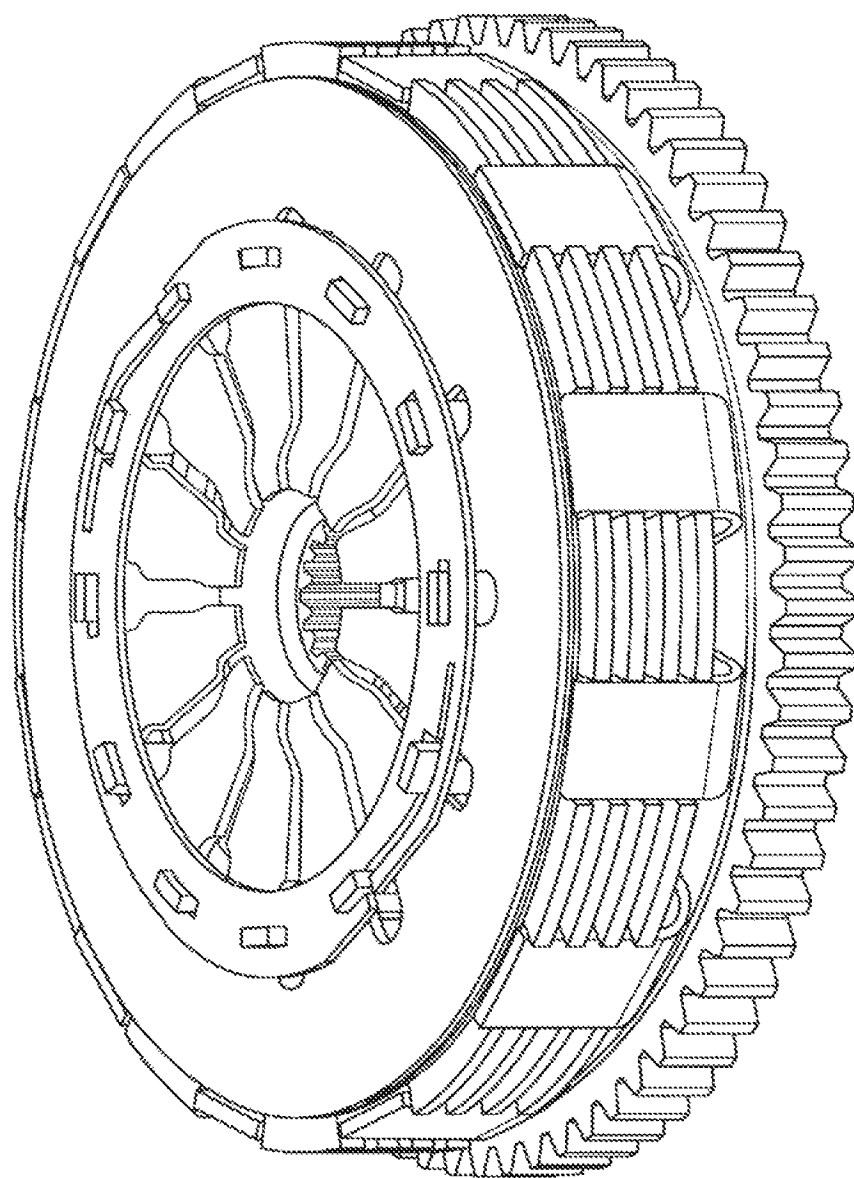


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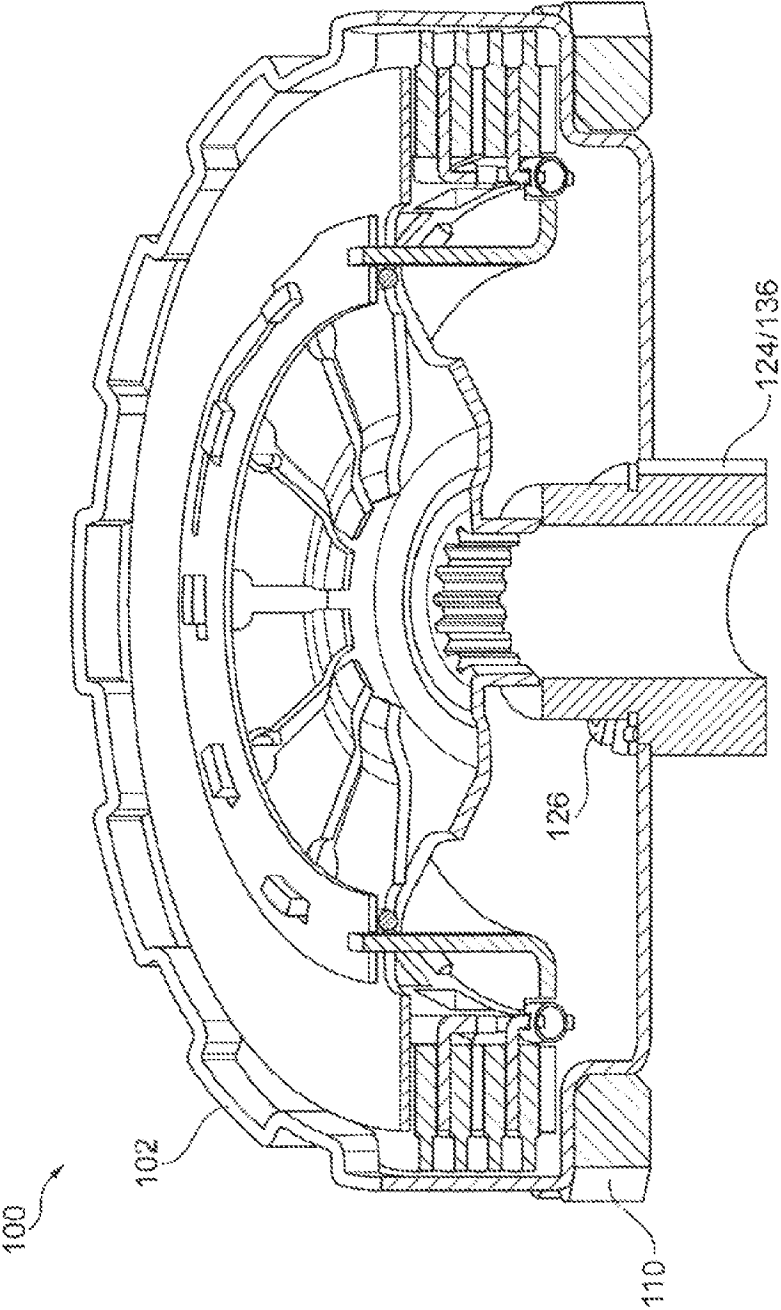


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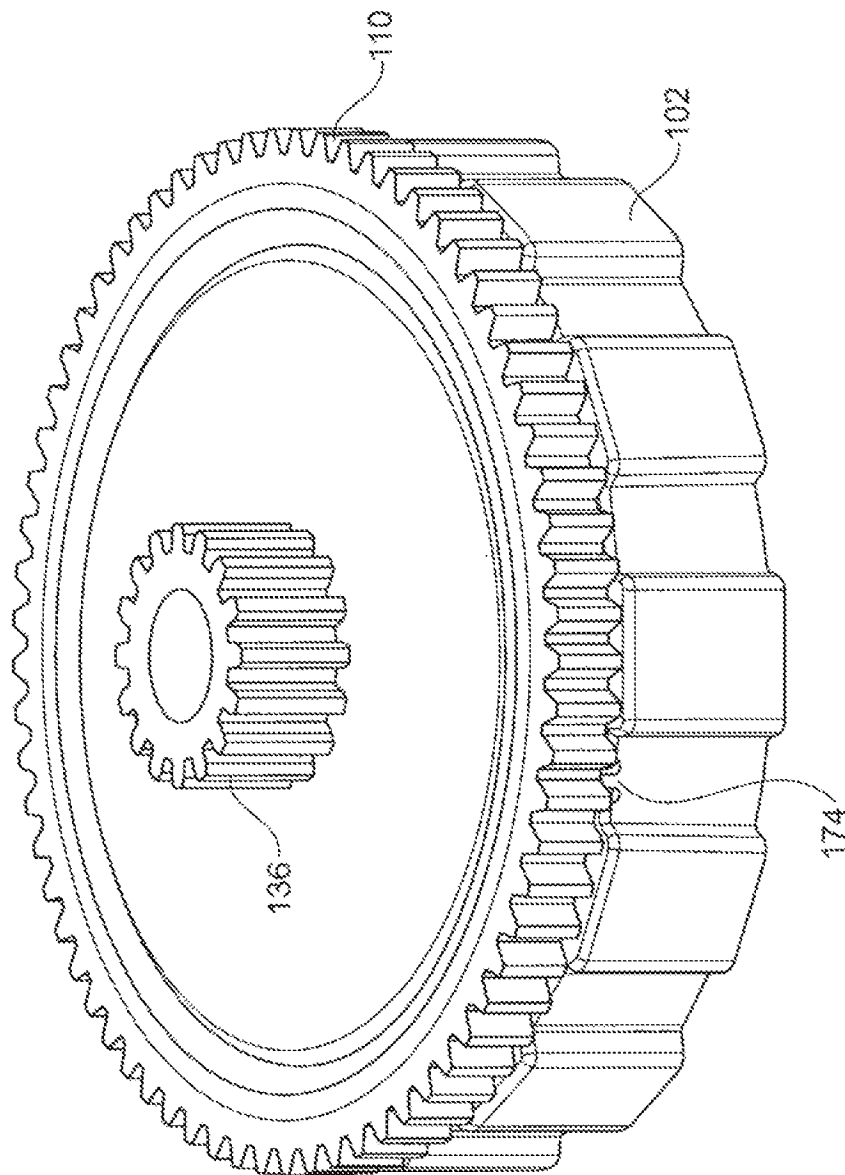


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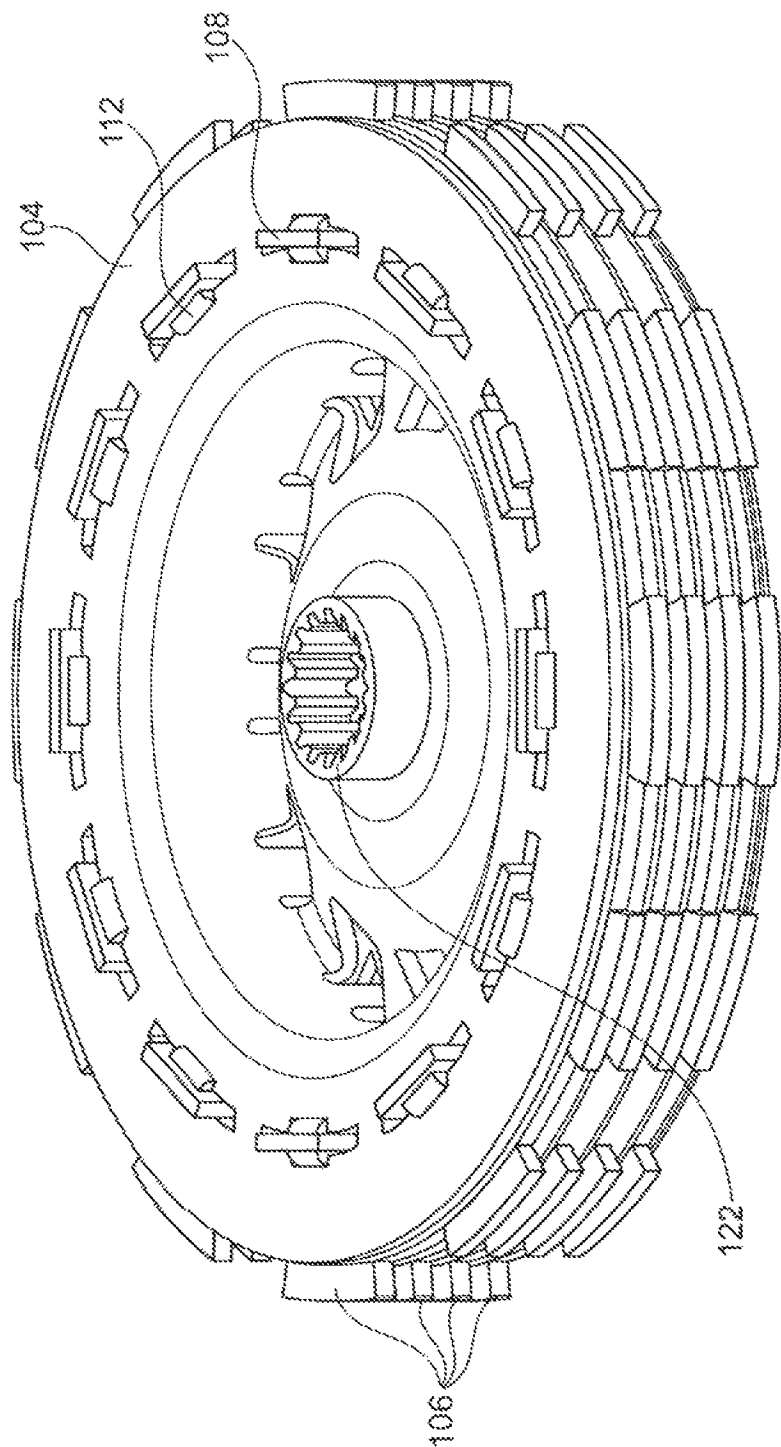


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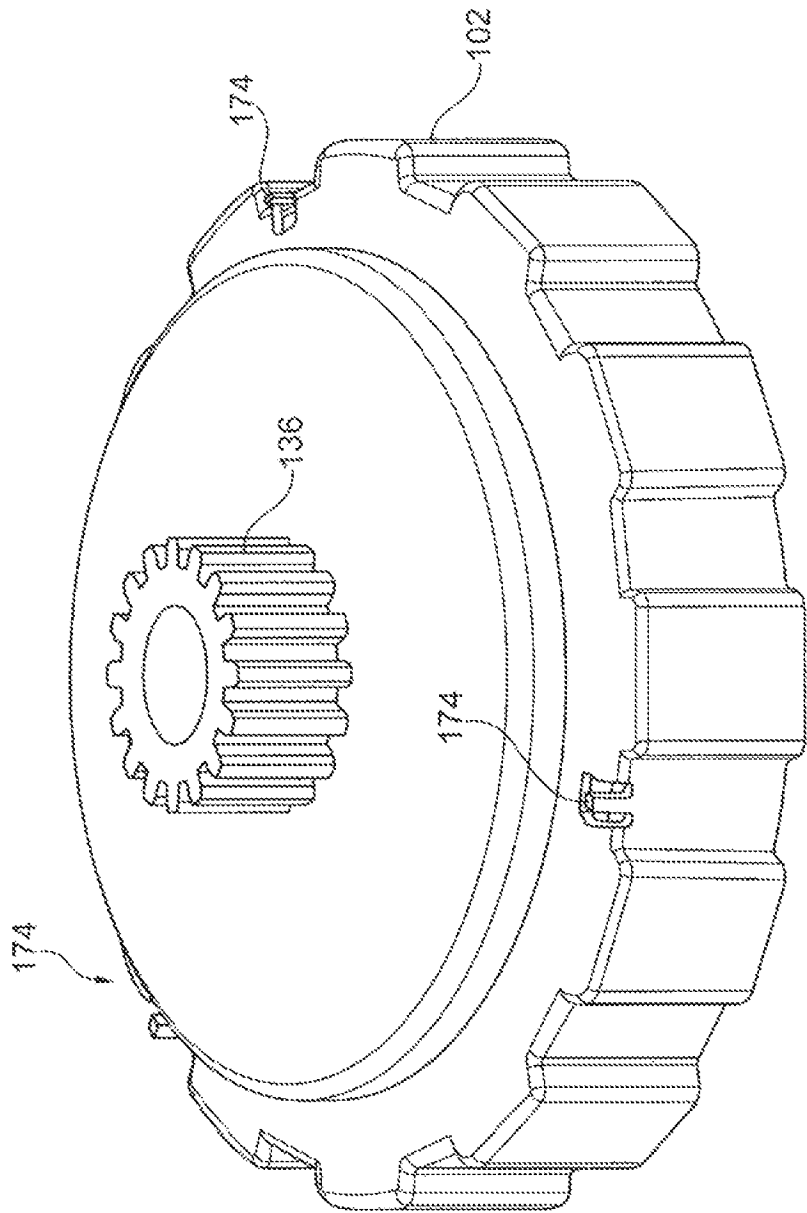


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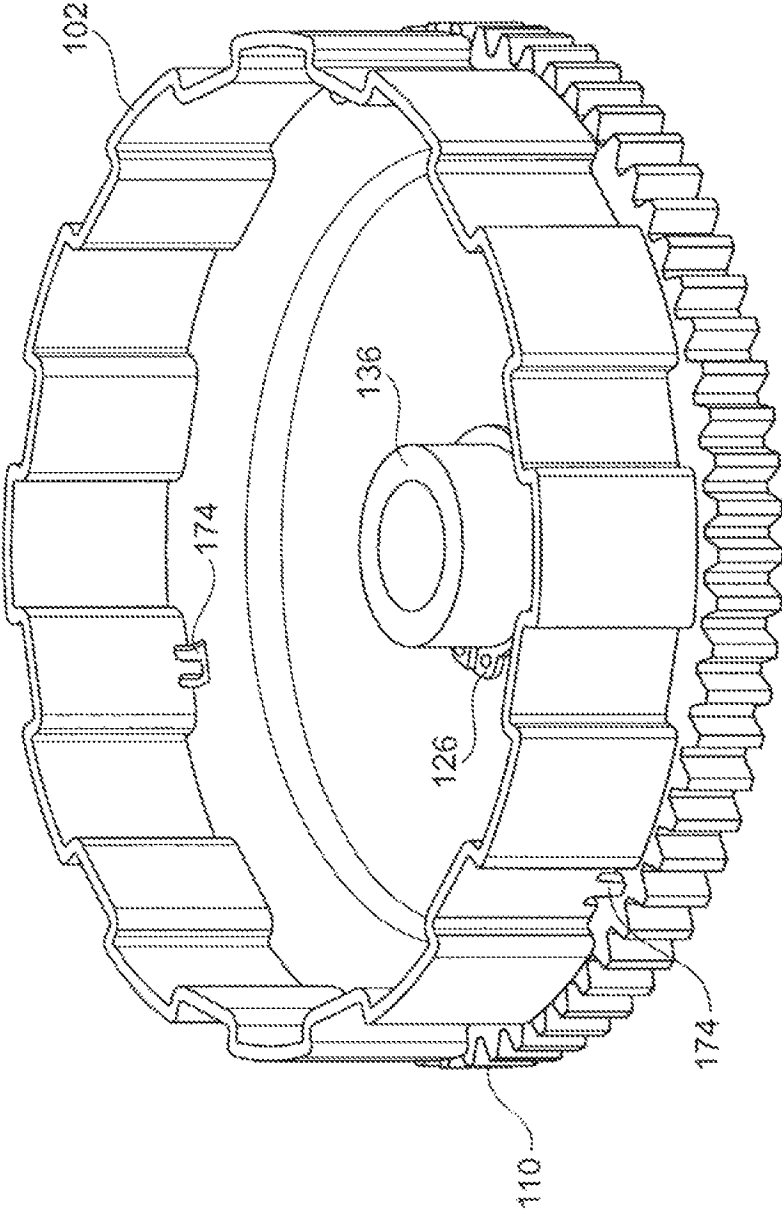


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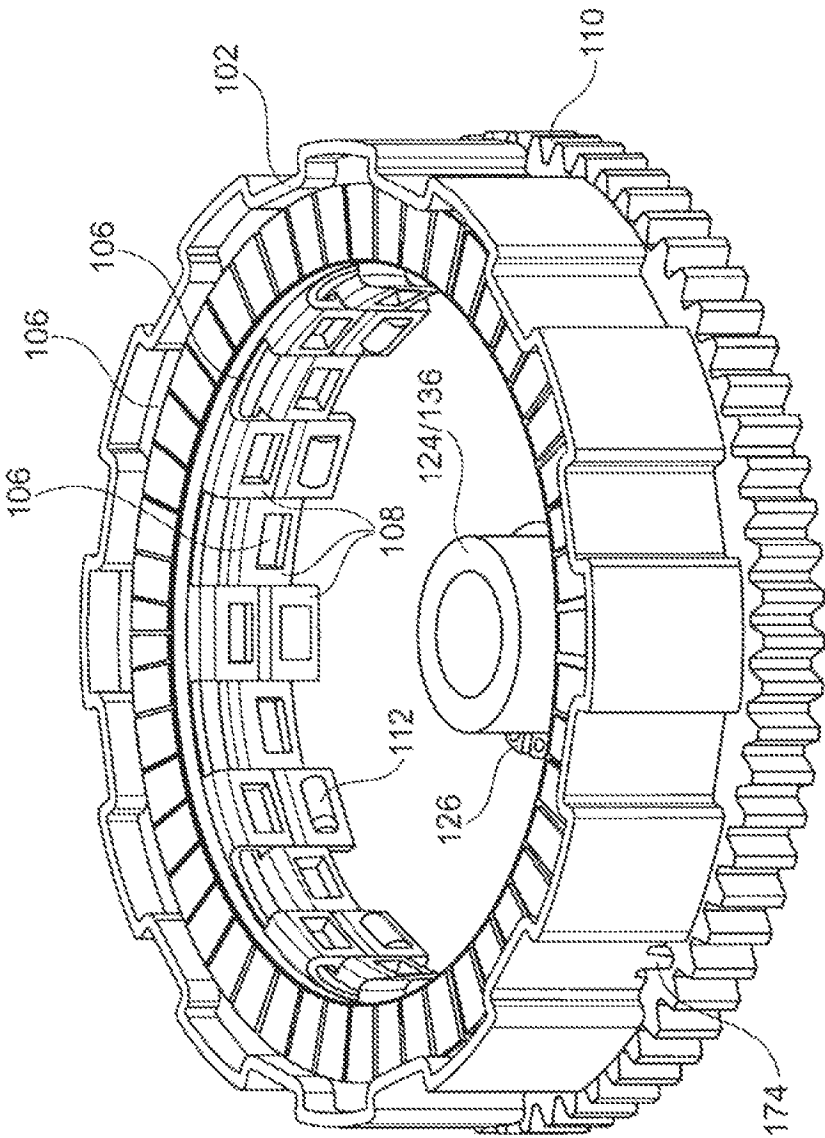


Fig. 63

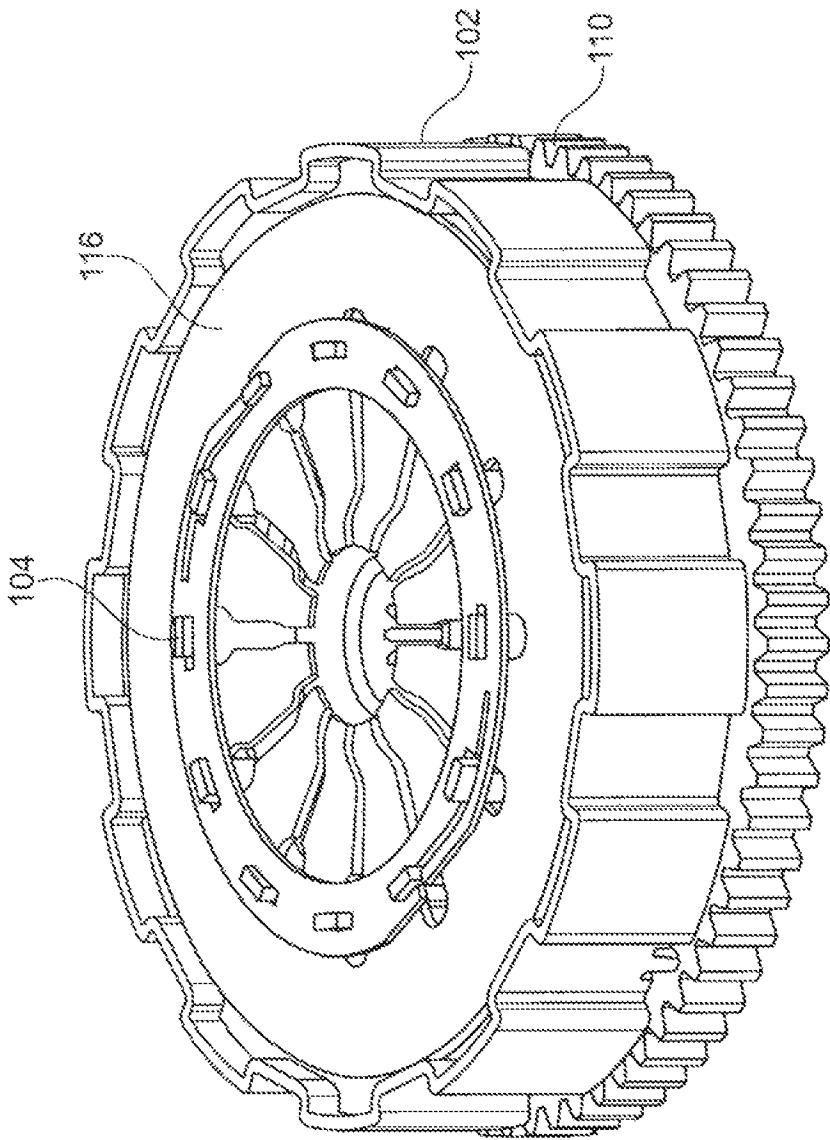


Fig. 64

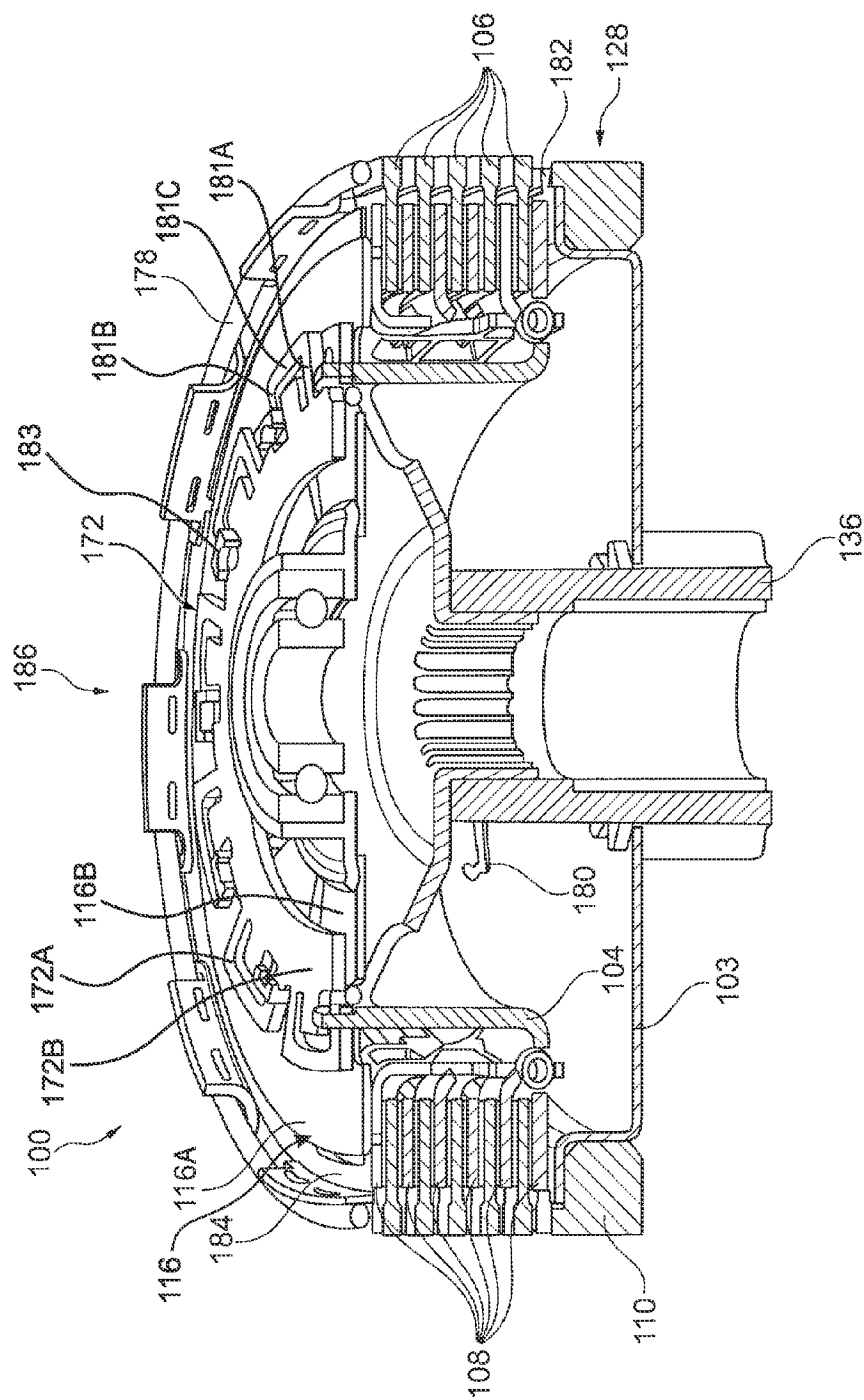


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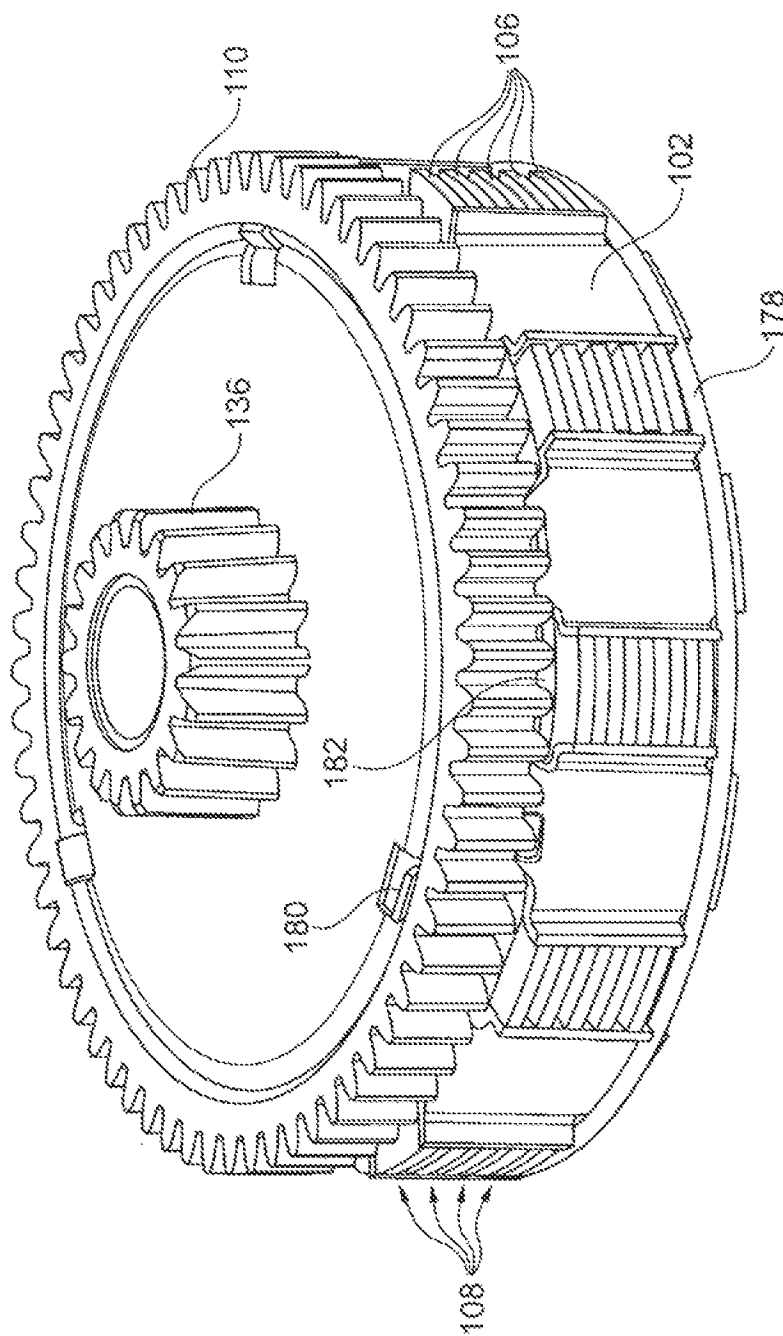


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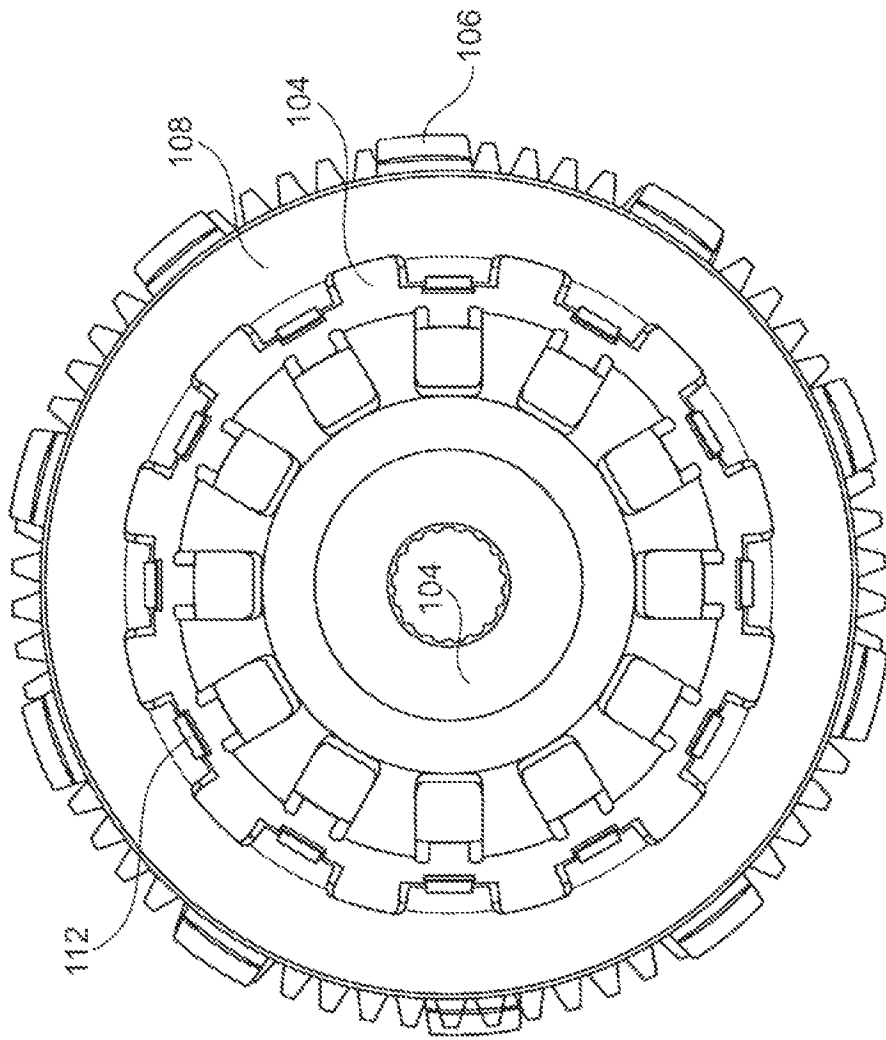


Fig. 67

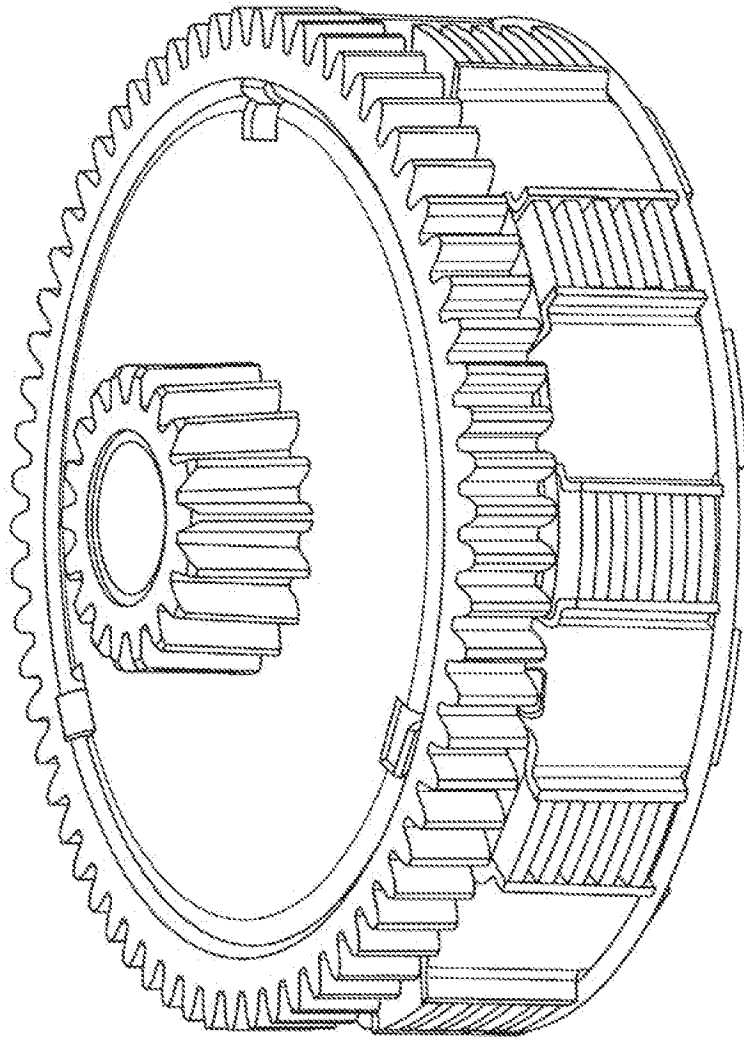


Fig. 68

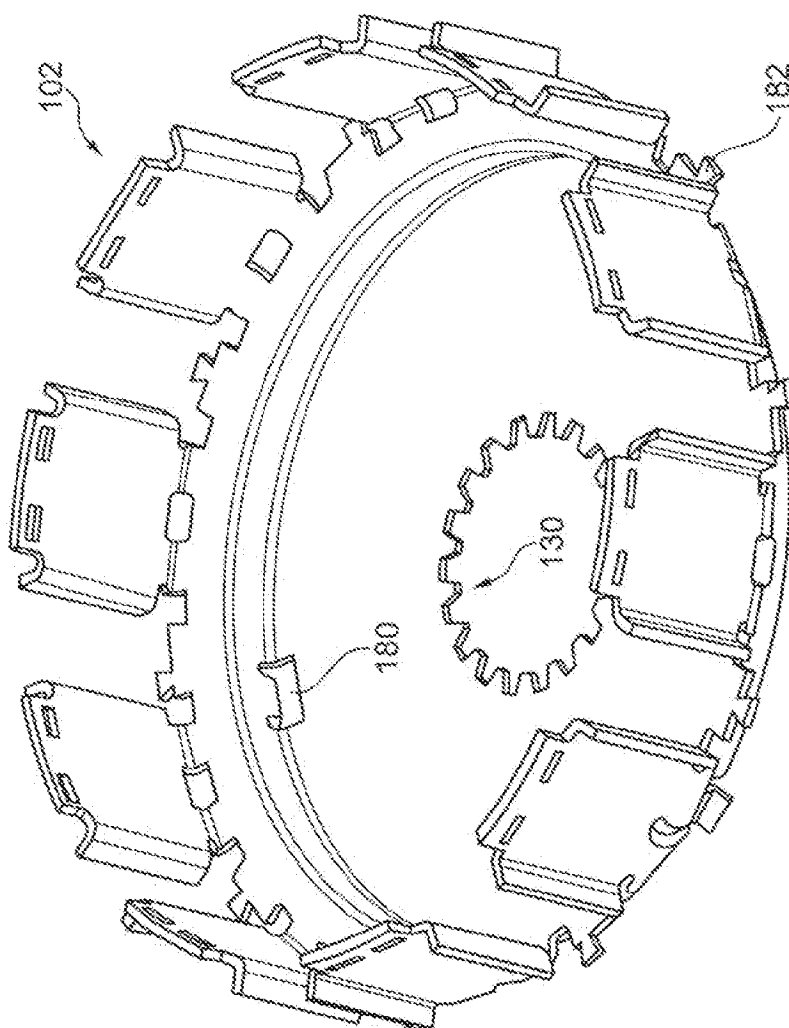


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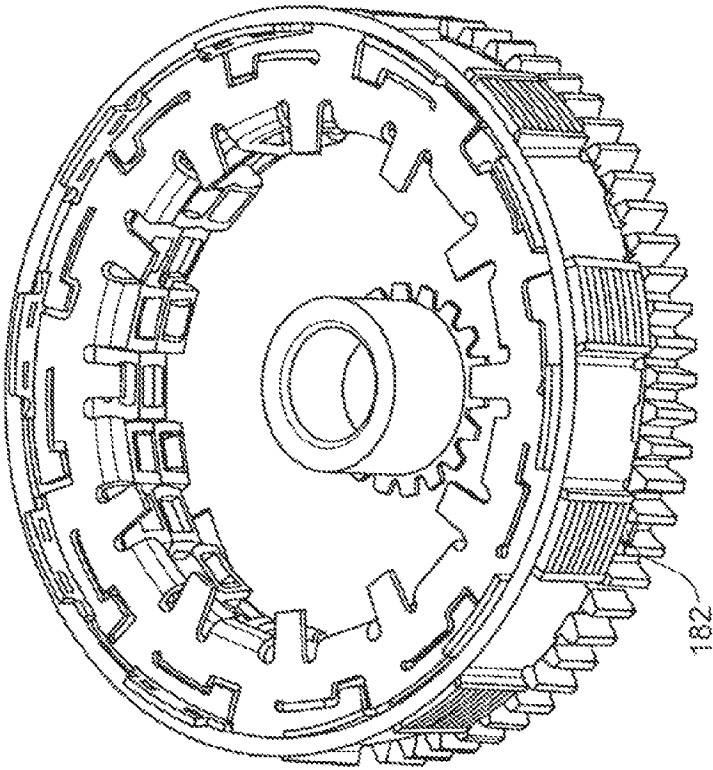


Fig. 70

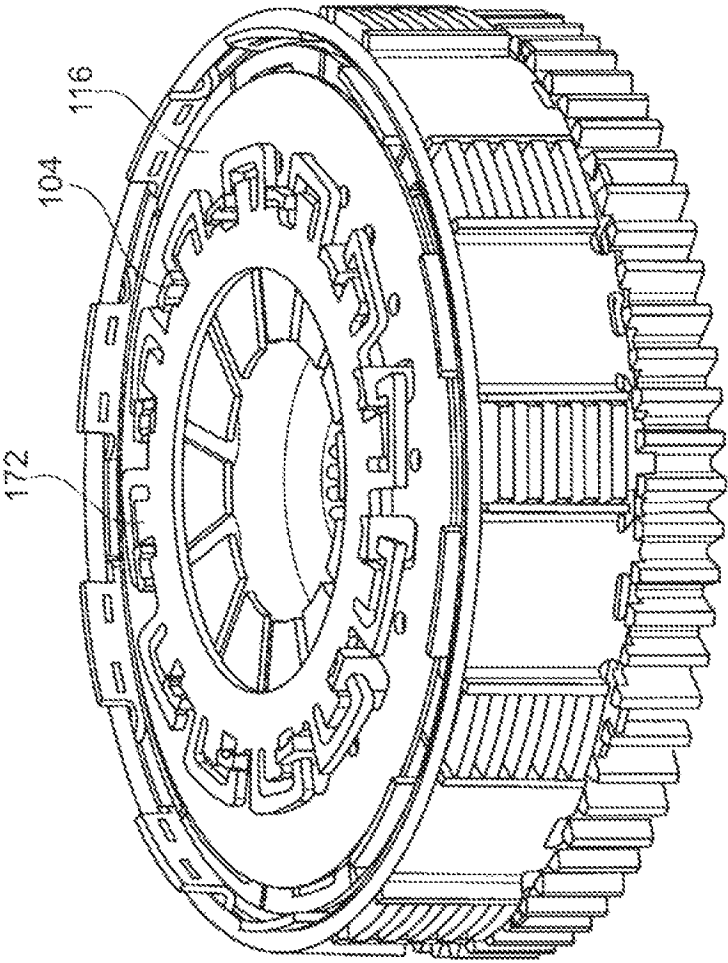


Fig. 71

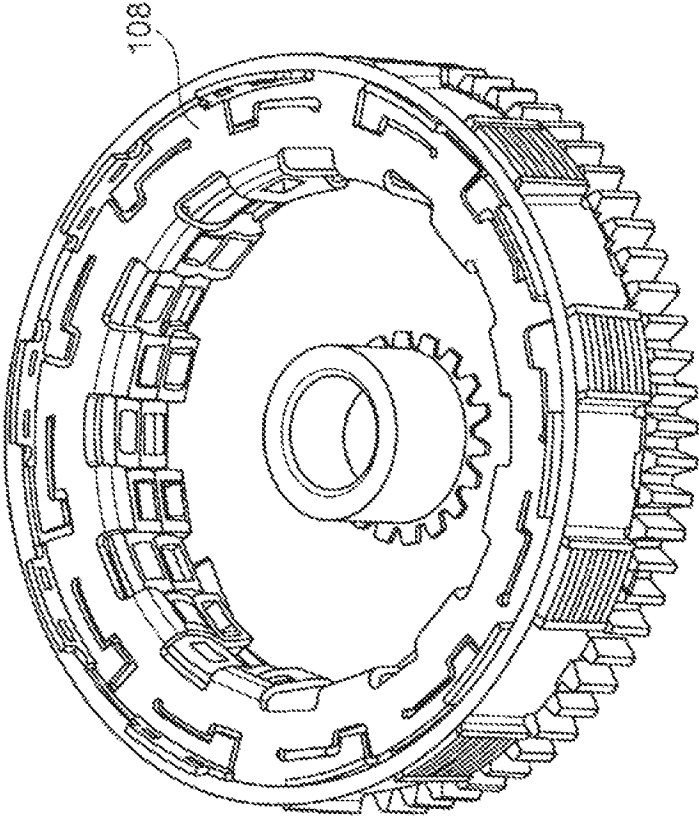


Fig. 72

1

WET CLUTCH FOR A MOTORCYCLE**CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

This patent is filed under 35 U.S.C. §120 and §365(c) as a continuation of International Patent Application No. PCT/DE2012/000651 filed Jun. 28, 2012, which application claims priority from German Patent Application No. 10 2011 106 021.2 filed Jun. 30, 2011, which applications are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to a wet clutch, and in particular, to a multiple-disk wet clutch for a motorcycle.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

A wet clutch for a motorcycle normally includes an inner basket and an outer basket, which are situated coaxially on a main transmission shaft. A number of first friction disks are engaged with the outer basket and a number of second friction disks are engaged with the inner basket, the first and second friction disks being situated coaxially in alternating order. A frictional lock can be produced selectively between the inner basket and the outer basket, by pressing the stack of first and second friction disks against each other axially. A torque of a drive engine is normally input into the outer basket by means of spur gearing, and uncoupled to the main transmission shaft via an internal tooththing of the inner basket. The entire clutch runs in an oil bath, which normally also surrounds the transmission.

A number of suggestions have been made for the advantageous design of such a wet clutch. In order to be used in a motorcycle, the clutch must be robust and compact; in addition, it should be producible in large quantities at low cost, and if possible usable with different drive engines. For example, the clutch should also support the link-in of a kick-starter, for example by means of a kick-starter gear connected torsionally to the outer basket.

A usual embodiment for the described clutch uses parts made of a die-cast alloy for the inner and outer baskets. The outer gearwheel for coupling the engine torque into the outer basket is formed in a single piece with the kick-starter gear. The axial clamping force on the friction disks is supplied by means of coil springs. This clutch is relatively complicated to produce, has a high mass moment of inertia, and the clamping force of the coil springs varies over a decrease in height of the friction disks which is a function of wear. Thus, there is a long-felt need to provide a wet clutch for a motorcycle, which fulfills the demands described above in an improved manner.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention generally includes a wet clutch for a motorcycle, in particular for a lightweight motorcycle, having an outer basket having a first tooththing as the input side of the wet clutch, an inner basket which is coaxial to the outer basket having a second tooththing as the output side of the wet clutch, first frictional elements which are torsionally connected to the outer basket, second frictional elements which are torsionally connected to the inner basket, the first and second frictional elements being situated axially alternating between the inner basket and the outer basket, and a clamping element to compress the first and second frictional elements axially in order to produce a torsional connection between the input side and

2

the output side. The inner basket and/or the outer basket can essentially be produced from one or more sheet metal parts.

That makes it possible to provide a wet clutch for a lightweight motorcycle, which has reduced production costs while requiring little construction space. For example, for a lightweight motorcycle of the approximately 200 cm³ class, the proposed wet clutch can be easily producible in large quantities. This makes it possible to dispense with a complex casting or die casting process to produce elements of the wet clutch. Using the wet clutch can make it easier to mass produce lightweight motorcycles, for example, for the Asian market. Furthermore, a mass moment of inertia of the proposed wet clutch can be smaller than that of a conventional clutch.

In an embodiment, one of the baskets comprises a deep-drawn part. This enables the inner or outer basket to be easily and quickly produced from one metal sheet, resulting in a simple, robust and precise clutch basket. A tooththing element for introducing or extracting force can be produced separately and attached to the inner or outer basket.

In an embodiment, a starter gear is positively connected coaxially to the outer basket. The starter gear can be set up to engage with a kick-starter. Because of the positive connection of the starter gear with the outer basket, a substantial part of the outer basket can be produced from the metal sheet, while the tooththing of the input side and of the starter gear can be realized in a material-saving way, for example, from cast, turned or machined parts.

In an embodiment, the starter gear can be integrated with a plain bearing bush for supporting the outer basket. In this way, the outer basket can be realized in a compact, production- and installation-friendly manner. By providing the starter gear near the bearing bush, the starter gear can be dimensioned with a relatively small circumference, which can be exploited to match an actuation travel distance of the foot pedal to a torsional angle of the wet clutch, and thus, a crank angle of the drive engine.

In an embodiment, the clamping element includes a membrane spring. The membrane spring can likewise be made from a sheet metal part. Through the use of similar procedural steps to produce the membrane spring and at least one of the clutch baskets, fabrication quality of the friction clutch can be improved overall, thus reducing production costs.

In another embodiment, an elastic element is provided for torsionally elastic connection of the outer basket to the assigned tooththing element. This makes it possible to implement a shock absorber, which can contribute to reducing load change reactions or attenuating torsional vibrations, which may be introduced into the wet clutch, for example, by the drive engine.

The elastic element includes a number of radial sheet metal straps. This enables the use of sheet steel as a source material for producing the wet clutch to be extended consistently to the elastic element, which can result in additional advantages in the production technique. In one embodiment, the sheet metal straps can be designed in a single piece with one of the two clutch baskets.

The outer basket can include an additional encircling ring to support the outer basket under centrifugal force loading, thus reducing the danger of the outer basket bending or breaking under high speeds of rotation. In this way, an additional safety reserve can be provided, without having to significantly increase expense with regard to the material used or the production of the wet clutch.

In an embodiment, a device for producing an axial pre-tensioning on the clamping element is provided, in order to compensate for a decrease in the height of the stacked first and

second frictional elements which is a function of wear. For example, in comparison to a conventional clutch having coil springs, in this way an actuation travel distance needed to operate the clutch can be kept essentially constant over the life of the frictional elements. This eliminates the need for an external mechanism to compensate for a corresponding actuation play, for example, a manually-operated mechanism; thus making it possible to increase the reliability of use of the wet clutch, or of a vehicle in which the wet clutch is used.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

A total of 12 different embodiments V1 through V12 are described. Each of the embodiments is described through eight views P1 through P8. P1 shows the total construction, P2 a gear wheel that serves as the input of the wet clutch, P3 a damping of the gear, P4 a starter gear, P5 an outer basket, P6 an inner basket, P7 a fastening of the inner basket at one of its axial ends, and P8 the fastening of the inner basket at the other axial end.

Some of the embodiments V1 through V12 build on each other, so that not all views P1 through P8 are different among all embodiments V1 through V12. For example, the embodiment V1 represents a basic form on which the embodiments V2, V3 and V8 build. Variations of the embodiment V3 are found in the embodiments V4 through V7. V9 is a variation of the embodiment V8, on which the embodiments V10 and V11 build. Finally, V12 is a variation of the embodiment V11.

The nature and mode of operation of the present invention will now be more fully described in the following detailed description of the invention taken with the accompanying drawing figures, in which:

FIG. 1 is a matrix which makes it easier to assign the following figures to different embodiments;

FIGS. 2 through 9 depict embodiment V1 of the wet clutch of the present invention;

FIGS. 10 and 11 depict embodiment V2 of the wet clutch; FIGS. 12 through 16 depict embodiment V3 of the wet clutch;

FIGS. 17 through 21 depict embodiment V4 of the wet clutch;

FIGS. 22 through 26 depict embodiment V5 of the wet clutch;

FIGS. 27 through 31 depict embodiment V6 of the wet clutch;

FIGS. 32 through 36 depict embodiment V7 of the wet clutch;

FIGS. 37 through 43 depict embodiment V8 of the wet clutch;

FIGS. 44 through 50 depict embodiment V9 of the wet clutch;

FIGS. 51 through 57 depict embodiment V10 of the wet clutch;

FIGS. 58 through 64 depict embodiment V11 of the wet clutch; and,

FIGS. 65 through 72 depict embodiment V12 of the wet clutch.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

At the outset, it should be appreciated that like drawing numbers on different drawing views identify identical, or functionally similar, structural elements of the invention. While the present invention is described with respect to what

is presently considered to be the preferred aspects, it is to be understood that the invention as claimed is not limited to the disclosed aspects.

Furthermore, it is understood that this invention is not limited to the particular methodology, materials and modifications described and, as such, my, of course, vary. It is also understood that the terminology used herein is for the purpose of describing particular aspects only, and is not intended to limit the scope of the present invention, which is limited only by the appended claims.

Unless defined otherwise, all technical and scientific terms used herein have the same meaning as commonly understood to one of ordinary skill in the art to which this invention belongs. Although any methods, devices or materials similar or equivalent to those described herein can be used in the practice or testing of the invention, the preferred methods, devices, and materials are now described.

Embodiment V1

FIG. 2 shows wet clutch 100 for use in a motorcycle, in particular in a lightweight motorcycle having a reciprocating internal combustion engine with one or more cylinders and a cylinder capacity of approximately 170-250 cm³, for example, approximately 200 cm³. Wet clutch 100 includes outer basket 102, inner basket 104, friction disks 106, laminae 108, primary gear 110, shock absorbers 112, floor plate 114, lamellar spring 116, supporting wire 118, closing wire 120, output hub 122, bearing bush 124 and locking ring 126. A torque of a drive engine can be introduced into wet clutch 100 via primary gear 110. A pinion that meshes with primary gear 110 normally sits directly on a crankshaft of the drive engine. Primary gear 110 includes cutouts into which shock absorbers 112, which are designed as elastic elements are introduced. Each shock absorber 112 has an additional cutout, with which a corresponding axial strap of outer basket 102 engages.

A number of friction disks 106 are torsionally engaged with outer basket 102, friction disks 108 however being shiftable in an axial direction in outer basket 102. In the vertical direction, there is lamina 108 located between each two adjacent friction disks 106, laminae 108 being torsionally connected to inner basket 104 such that lamellae 108 can be shifted in the axial direction relative to inner basket 104.

Beneath lowest friction disk 106 is floor plate 114, which is supported on inner basket 104 by means of closing wire 120. Floor plate 114 is torsionally connected to inner basket 104. Above uppermost friction disk 106 is lamellar spring 116, which is likewise torsionally connected to inner basket 104. Lamellar spring 116 is braced against supporting wire 118, which is positioned along an inner circumference of inner basket 104. Radially within inner basket 104, lamellar spring 116 has twelve tongues directed radially inward. If the tongues are moved axially downward, a section of lamellar spring 116 lying radially outside of inner basket 104 is raised; if the tongues are raised, then the section lying outside is lowered. By raising the tongues, friction disks 106 and laminae 108 are compressed axially between lamellar spring 116 and floor plate 114, so that a frictional force between friction disks 106 and laminae 108 or floor plate 114 or lamellar spring 116 is increased, in order to produce a torsional connection between outer basket 102 and inner basket 104.

Floor plate 114 is torsionally connected to output hub 122, which has inner toothing, in order to deliver torque from inner basket 104. The delivery normally takes place at a primary

5

shaft of a transmission, for example, a centrifugally-controlled automatic transmission or a shiftable multiple-speed spur gear transmission.

Primary gear wheel **110** has a recess in the area of its axis of rotation, in which bearing bush **124** is accommodated. Bearing bush **124** extends further downward through a coaxial cutout in the floor section of outer basket **102**. The cutout in outer basket **102** has a smaller diameter than that in primary gear wheel **110**, and bearing bush **124** accordingly has a shoulder, which constitutes the upper limit of an axial position of bearing bush **124**. On a section of bearing bush **124** which extends through the cutout in the floor section of inner basket **104**, a radially encircling groove is formed, with which locking ring **126** engages in order to prevent bearing bush **124** from falling out downward. In combination with the described shoulder, the axial position of bearing bush **124** relative to outer basket **102** is thus fixed in both directions.

FIG. 3 shows primary gear wheel **110** from FIG. 1. Primary gear wheel **110** is preferably made of steel, and may be produced by means of any known fabrication methods, such as forming, reshaping or machining. Primary gear wheel **110** has external toothing **128**, internal toothing **130** and six axial receptacles **132**, which are distributed uniformly over a circumference around the axis of rotation of primary gear wheel **110**. Teeth **128** and **130** can be produced by any known fabrication method such as milling, eroding or broaching.

External toothing **128** is set up to mesh with a pinion of a drive engine. Internal toothing **130** is set up for the torsional reception of bearing bush **124**. Alternatively, the torsional connection may also be brought about by a different type of connection, such as by caulking, wedging, welding or shrink-fitting. Receptacles **132** are set up to receive shock absorbers **112**; receptacles **132** may also have a different shape than the circular form shown.

FIG. 4 shows primary gear wheel **110** with shock absorbers mounted. Otherwise, the depiction corresponds to that in FIG. 3. Shock absorbers **112**, for their part, have receptacles **133**, which are essentially drop-shaped, with narrow ends directed radially inward.

FIG. 5 shows primary gear wheel **110** with mounted shock absorbers **112** from FIG. 4, with outer basket **102** and bearing bush **124** additionally attached. In contrast to the depiction in FIG. 2, bearing bush **124** faces upward instead of downward. In addition, bearing bush **124** carries external toothing **134**, which is intended to engage with a pinion of a starter device. The starter device may include in particular a foot pedal, which may act on starter gear **136** by means of an engaging device and/or an intermediate gear set. In another embodiment, a pinion of an electric starter may also engage with external toothing **134** of bearing bush **124**. Bearing bush **124** together with external toothing **134** will be referred to hereinafter as starter gear **136**.

Outer basket **102** is made from a sheet metal material, for example, by roller processing. Furthermore, six straps **138** are formed by bending from the sheet metal material of outer basket **102**, which are accommodated in receptacles **133** of shock absorbers **112**. In the depicted embodiment, straps **138** are duplicated in each case, so that there are always two straps **138** located in one receptacle **133**.

FIG. 6 shows the sub-assembly from FIG. 5 from an upside-down perspective. Twelve webs **140** are bent inward radially by 90° from the sheet metal material which forms the radial delimitation of outer basket **102**. Each web **140** has essentially the form of a piece of pie or pizza. On each of webs **140** one of straps **138** is formed, which is shaped as shown in FIGS. 2 and 5 by bending downward by 90°. The points of webs **140** pointing radially inward fit radially against bearing

6

bush **124** or starter gear **136**, as shown in FIG. 2. Locking ring **126** secures bearing bush **124** against falling out downward, if necessary.

FIG. 7 shows inner carrier **142**, which represents an essential element of inner basket **104** which is shown in FIG. 2.

Inner carrier **142** is likewise made from sheet metal, for example, by roller processing. Inner carrier **142** serves to drive or support laminae **108**. Moreover, lamellar spring **116** is supported on inner carrier **142**, so that inner carrier **142** serves as a bearing point of lamellar spring **116** and furthermore to brace the clamping force and disengaging force of wet clutch **100**. In addition, lamellar spring **116** is centered over inner carrier **142** in the radial direction.

Inner support **142** includes ring-shaped upper section **144**, out of which twelve U-shaped profiles **148** point axially downward. Profiles **148** are open radially downward, and include cutouts for supporting wire **118** and closing wire **120** from FIG. 2.

FIG. 8 shows inner carrier **142** from FIG. 7 together with lamellar spring **116** and supporting wire **118** in an upside-down perspective. Lamellar spring **116** can be produced from a sheet metal part, for example, by bending, stamping or other known types of processing. Similar to outer basket **102**, lamellar spring **116** has twelve webs **150** pointing radially inward. Webs **150** extend on the inner surface of a circumference on which profiles **148** lie. On the outer surface of this circumference lamellar spring **116** is solidly formed. Webs **150** are bent in an S-shape in the axial direction.

FIG. 9 shows the sub-assembly depicted in FIG. 8, friction disks **106** and laminae **108** as well as closing wire **120** being assembled in addition. Closing wire **120** runs through the provided cutouts of U-shaped profiles **148** of inner carrier **142**, and secures stack of friction disks **106** and laminae **108** against falling out upward. Closing wire **120** is bent radially upward at both of its ends, and screw **152** secures closing wire **120** at this point against unintended loosening. Screw **152** is screwed into a recess having external threading in floor plate **114**.

Embodiment V2

Embodiment V2 is based on embodiment V1, and differs essentially in the attachment of floor plate **114** to inner carrier **142**. The rest of the features named above in reference to embodiment V1 are unchanged.

FIG. 10 shows wet clutch **100** of embodiment V2 in a view corresponding to FIG. 2.

FIG. 11 shows the attachment of floor plate **114** to inner carrier **142**. The cutouts in U-shaped profiles **148** of inner carrier **142**, which receive closing wire **120** in embodiment V1 (see FIG. 9), are changed in embodiment V2 in such a way that floor plate **114** can be set on profiles **148** and rotated around the axis of rotation of wet clutch **100** so that an axial securing of floor plate **114** on inner carrier **142** develops. Floor plate **114**, and in particular, its U-shaped cutouts to receive profiles **148**, do not differ from those of embodiment V1. Depending on the design of the cutouts on profiles **148** of inner carrier **142**, floor plate **114** is secured on inner carrier **142** by turning it clockwise or counter-clockwise.

To secure floor plate **114** against twisting, and thus, against loosening of the axial securing on inner carrier **142**, six screws **152** are provided, which are screwed into the corresponding threading of floor plate **114**. Screws **152** are positioned so that a head of each screw **152** engages partially with the radial opening of assigned U-shaped profile **148**. There are six screws **152** provided, which engage with every second one of profiles **148**. In other embodiments, more or fewer

7

screws **152** may also be provided, in which case screws **152** are distributed uniformly around a circumference of floor plate **114**.

Embodiment V3

Embodiment V3 is based on embodiment V1, and differs from the latter essentially in the toothing of outer basket **102**, the additional structure and producibility of outer basket **102**, and shock absorbers **112**.

FIG. **12** shows wet clutch **100** in a depiction corresponding to FIG. **2**. It differs from the latter in that primary gear wheel **110** is designed as a ring gear, a torsional connection of ring gear **110** to outer basket **102** being produced by a positive lock with the meandering external profile of outer basket **102**.

A floor section of outer basket **102** is formed by ten webs **154**, which extend radially inward as far as bearing bush **124**. Shock absorbers **112** are implemented by twelve U-shaped spring elements, which make an elastic transfer of torque possible between ring gear **110** and outer basket **102**.

FIG. **13** shows outer basket **102** with ring gear **110** and shock absorbers **112**. In reference to the depiction in FIG. **12**, the depicted sub-assembly is turned upside-down. Outer basket **102** can be produced from a sheet metal material, for example, by roller processing. Ten radial webs **154** are made by bending corresponding straps of the sheet metal material of outer carrier **102** radially inward by 90°. Between every two adjacent webs **154** is a radial protrusion to receive friction disks **106** torsionally on outer basket **102**. The number of protrusions and webs **154** may vary; however, there may also be twelve of them, as in embodiment V1.

Shock absorbers **112** lie in the radial protrusions of outer basket **102**, and extend in an essentially axial direction. One leg of each shock absorber **112** extends straight upward, and is received in one of the corresponding axial cutouts of ring gear **110**. The other leg is somewhat shorter in the axial direction, and is bent radially outward by 90° in order to engage with a corresponding radial cutout in outer basket **102**. The end section of shock absorber **112** can be bent back again outside of outer basket **102** to secure it against falling out, for example, downward by 90°, as depicted in FIG. **13**.

Shock absorbers **112** allow the spring-loaded turning of the ring gear contrary to outer basket **102**. The turning of ring gear **110** in the depiction in FIG. **13** counter-clockwise is limited by the fact that a section of the sheet metal material of outer basket **102** bent radially outward strikes the longer leg of shock absorber **112**. In the other direction of rotation, the turning is limited by the fact that the legs of shock absorber **112** strike each other. For example, the depicted embodiment of shock absorber **112** is used in such a way that ring gear **110** is turned in the clockwise direction when a normal transfer of force occurs, that is, from the drive engine to the transmission instead of the opposite direction.

FIG. **14** shows the sub-assembly from FIG. **13** together with bearing bush **124** or starter gear **136**, from a perspective corresponding to that of FIG. **12**.

Starter gear **136** or bearing bush **124** is secured on outer basket **102** against falling out axially by means of locking ring **126**.

FIG. **15** shows the sub-assembly from FIG. **14** from a perspective corresponding to that of FIG. **13**.

FIG. **16** shows outer basket **102** without additional structural components, from a perspective corresponding to those of FIGS. **13** and **15**.

Embodiment V4

Embodiment V4 is based on embodiment V3. The two embodiments differ essentially in the fact that the floor sec-

8

tion of outer basket **102** is similar in design to embodiment V1. The other features correspond to those of embodiment V3.

FIG. **17** shows wet clutch **100** in a depiction corresponding to FIG. **12**. The floor section of outer carrier **102** is formed by a number of webs bent radially inward, as described above in reference to FIG. **6**. Ring gear **110** is connected positively to outer basket **102**, as explained above in reference to FIG. **12**.

FIG. **18** shows outer basket **102** with spring elements **112** and ring gear **110** of FIG. **17** from a perspective corresponding to that of FIG. **13**. Twelve webs **140** pointing radially inward are provided, although other numbers, for example ten, are also possible. Ring gear **110** is formed by a number of straps **156**, which are formed from the sheet metal material of outer basket **102**, held upward in the axial direction. Straps **156** are bent outward by 90° after ring gear **110** has been attached to outer basket **102**.

FIG. **19** shows the sub-assembly from FIG. **18** from a perspective corresponding to that of FIG. **17**. In addition, bearing bush **124** or starter gear **136** is attached, and secured in the axial direction by means of locking ring **126**.

FIG. **20** shows the sub-assembly from FIG. **19** from a perspective corresponding to that of FIG. **18**.

FIG. **21** shows outer basket **102** from FIG. **20** without additional structural components.

Embodiment V5

Embodiment V5 is based on embodiment V3. Essential differences pertain to a design of shock absorbers **112** and an attachment of ring gear **110** to outer basket **102**.

FIG. **22** shows wet clutch **100** corresponding to the depiction of FIG. **12**. Ring gear **110** is joined to outer basket **102** by means of a number of rivets **158**. A floor section of outer basket **102** is made from webs **154** of FIG. **13**. Shock absorbers **112** are likewise realized in the floor region of outer basket **102** by sheet metal strips running essentially radially, which engage radially on the outside with ring gear **110**.

FIG. **23** shows outer basket **102** with ring gear **110** from a perspective corresponding to that of FIG. **13**.

Each web **154** consists of a sheet metal strip, which is produced from the sheet metal material of outer basket **102** by bending it radially inward by 90°. From a radially inner section of each web **154** two sheet metal strips run radially outward, which stand essentially perpendicular on the sheet metal strip of web **154**. The additional sheet metal strips form shock absorber **112**. The sheet metal strips of shock absorber **112** engage at radially outer ends with corresponding grooves, which are formed in the axial direction on an inner circumference of ring gear **110**. This enables ring gear **110** to rotate with respect to outer basket **102** in a measure allowed by the bending of shock absorbers **112**.

To produce outer basket **102**, the sheet metal strips of shock absorber **112** are formed in reference to the sheet metal strips of webs **154**, before webs **154** are bent radially inward.

FIG. **24** shows the sub-assembly from FIG. **23** together with a number of rivets **158**, bearing bush **124** or starter gear **136**, and locking ring **126**, from a perspective corresponding to that of FIG. **22**.

Ring gear **110** is fastened on the lower part of outer basket **102** by means of rivets **158**.

FIG. **25** shows the sub-assembly from FIG. **14** in a perspective corresponding to that of FIG. **23**. Rivets **158** center ring gear **110** in reference to outer basket **102**. In addition, rivets **158** limit a torsional angle between ring gear **110** and outer basket **102**.

FIG. 26 shows outer basket 102 without additional elements in a perspective corresponding to that of FIG. 25.

Embodiment V6

Embodiment V6 is based on embodiment V3, however primary gear wheel 110 is designed similar to that in embodiment V1.

FIG. 27 shows wet clutch 100 in a depiction corresponding to that of FIG. 12. Instead of ring gear 110, primary gear wheel 110 corresponding to FIG. 2 is provided. In an outer gear region, primary gear wheel 110 has shoulder 160, with which axial centering webs 162 engage, which are formed in a radial outer region of outer basket 102.

FIG. 28 shows outer basket 102 with primary gear wheel 110 and shock absorbers 112, in a perspective corresponding to that of FIG. 13. Primary gear wheel 110 is formed essentially like primary gear wheel 110 of embodiment V1 depicted in FIG. 3. In addition, axial holes are bored in an outer region in order to receive end sections of U-shaped shock absorbers 112. After the end sections have been passed through the bored holes, the spring wire is bent down by 90° in the circumferential direction in order to prevent it from falling out.

In one embodiment, primary gear wheel 110 can be produced by reshaping. To that end, a metal sheet can be used that is thickened in sections. External toothing 128 and internal toothing 130 can be produced in a known way, for example, by milling or broaching.

FIG. 29 shows the subassembly of FIG. 28 in a perspective corresponding to that of FIG. 27, where in addition bearing bush 124 or starter gear 136 is attached and is secured in the vertical direction on primary gear wheel 110 by means of locking ring 126.

FIG. 30 shows the sub-assembly from FIG. 29 in a perspective corresponding to that of FIG. 28.

FIG. 31 shows outer basket 102 without additional structural components.

Embodiment V7

Embodiment V7 is based on embodiment V3. However, the floor section of outer basket 102 is formed by a number of spokes 164, which can be produced from separate sheet metal strips.

FIG. 32 shows wet clutch 100 in a depiction corresponding to that of FIG. 12. The sheet metal strips of spokes 164 lie in axial grooves in the inner circumference of ring gear 110 and additional grooves in the region of the outer circumference of bearing bush 124 or of starter gear 136.

FIG. 33 shows primary gear wheel 110 with spokes 164, starter gear 136 and locking ring 126. Spokes 164 are each formed by sections of two sheet metal strips, end sections of the sheet metal strips, which are placed opposite each other being assigned in each case to adjoining spokes 164. In a radial center section of spokes 164, the sheet metal strips lie against each other and can be connected to each other, for example, by riveting or welding. Grooves in the starter gear 136, which each receive a center section of each sheet metal strip, preferably lie on a circumference around the axis of rotation of the starter gear 136, and each undercut two adjacent teeth of the starter gear 136.

Because of the sheet metal strips of spokes 164, starter gear 136 can be rotated by a certain measure relative to ring gear 110. In this sense, the sheet metal strips of spokes 164 serve as shock absorbers 112. The rotation distance between starter

gear 136 and ring gear 110 is limited by straps of outer basket 102, as explained more precisely in reference to the following two figures.

FIG. 34 shows primary gear wheel 110, starter gear 136, spokes 164 and outer basket 102, together with friction disks 106 and laminae 108, in a perspective corresponding to that of FIG. 13.

Outer basket 102 includes straps that extend downward, with which friction disks 106 engage torsionally. Furthermore, outer basket 102 includes straps that extend upward, each of which lies between two sheet metal strips, which together form spoke 164. The straps of outer basket 102 are narrower than the distance between the sheet metal strips of spokes 164, so that a distance of rotation of ring gear 110 relative to starter gear 136 is limited by means of the difference in width.

FIG. 35 shows the sub-assembly of FIG. 34 in a similar depiction.

FIG. 36 shows outer basket 102 without additional structural components.

Embodiment V8

Embodiment V8 is based on embodiment V1. It differs from the latter in that friction disks 106 have webs bent down in the axial direction to transfer torque among each other. Lamellar spring 116 is secured on inner basket 114 by means of second supporting wire 118. Additional supporting wire 118 is secured by bolts 166. Shock absorbers 112 are realized by coil springs. The inner basket includes a base plate and an inner carrier.

FIG. 37 shows wet clutch 100 in a depiction corresponding to that of FIG. 2. In addition to lower supporting wire 118, upper supporting wire 118 is provided, which is located opposite lower supporting wire 118 relative to lamellar spring 116. Bolts 166 each include stud 170 with female threading, which is connected to floor plate 168 of inner basket 104 for example by riveting, and a screw, which is screwed axially from above into the female threading of stud 170. Bolts 166 are distributed uniformly on a circumference around the axis of rotation of wet clutch 100.

Shock absorbers 112 each lie in a recess of base plate 168 of inner basket 104. The recesses are located on a circumference around the axis of rotation of wet clutch 100, and shock absorbers 112, in the unloaded state, rest with both ends against boundaries of the recesses. Moreover, the ends of shock absorbers 112 rest against webs of the laminae, which point downward in the axial direction. The recesses in base plate 168 are shaped so that the webs of laminae 168 can be displaced in the circumferential direction. That makes laminae 108 rotatable by a certain amount relative to base plate 168 of inner basket 104, in which case the shock absorbers are compressed. The webs of adjoining laminae 108 engage with each other, so that laminae 108 are torsionally connected to each other. A similar connection exists between adjoining friction disks 106, in which case the corresponding webs however lie on the radial outer surface of friction disks 106.

FIG. 38 shows primary gear wheel 110 with starter gear 136 and friction disks 106. The sub-assembly is turned upside-down relative to the depiction in FIG. 37.

FIG. 39 shows base plate 168 and inner carrier 142 of inner basket 104 together with friction disks 106 and output hubs 122. The depicted sub-assembly is turned upside-down relative to the depiction in FIG. 37. It is possible to recognize the rivets of studs 170 for joining them to base plate 168, and straps of inner carrier 142, which protrude through base plate 168 and each encircle shock absorber 112. The side of the

11

cutouts in base plate **168** to receive the axial straps of inner carrier **142** limits the rotation distance of inner carrier **142** relative to base plate **168**.

FIG. **40** shows a depiction of primary gear wheel **110** similar to that of FIG. **38**.

FIG. **41** shows inner basket **104** with base plate **168**, friction disks **106**, laminae **108** and output hub **122**. It can be seen that inner basket **104** is formed by the straps of laminae **108** bent down in the axial direction and meshing with each other.

FIG. **42** shows a depiction similar to that of FIG. **41**.

FIG. **43** shows primary gear wheel **110** with friction disks **106** and laminae **108**, as well as lamellar spring **116** in the assembled state.

Embodiment V9

Embodiment V9 is based on embodiment V8. It differs essentially in the fact that inner basket **104** is deep-drawn, and another attachment of lamellar spring **116** is provided on inner basket **104**.

FIG. **44** shows wet clutch **100** in a depiction corresponding to that of FIG. **37**. Inner basket **104** is formed by a deep-drawn part, which replaces base plate **168** and bolts **166** in embodiment V8 (see FIG. **37**). Inner basket **104** includes a radial section, which has recesses in which shock absorbers **112** lie. As in embodiment V8, ends of shock absorbers **112** rest additionally against straps of laminae **108** which are directed downward, so that inner basket **104** can be rotated relative to laminae **108** which are folded together, while shock absorbers **112** are compressed.

Inner basket **104** also includes an axial section, which ends in twelve finger-like straps in the area of lamellar springs **116** that extend upward, which are passed through corresponding cutouts in lamellar spring **116**.

To secure lamellar spring **116** axially on inner basket **104**, support plate **172** is provided which has corresponding cutouts for the straps of inner basket **104**. The straps of inner basket **104** each have a lateral groove, with which support plate **172** engages by twisting it around the axis of rotation of wet clutch **100**. Lamellar spring **116** is thus fastened axially to inner basket **104**.

Securing of support plate **172** against rotation is realized by two radial spring devices of support plate **172** located opposite each other, each in the area of one of the straps of inner basket **104**. From the lower end of the axial straps, inner carrier **104** extends further inward radially in the form of a pot and abuts on drive hub **122**. Drive hub **122** and inner basket **104** carry toothing that meshes with each other to transmit the torque. Inner basket **104** also serves to brace the axial clamping force on the stack of friction disks **106** and laminae **108**, the clamping force being exerted by lamellar spring **116**.

FIG. **45** shows primary gear wheel **110** with starter gear **136** and inner basket **104**, to which friction disks **106** and laminae **108** are attached. The perspective here corresponds to that of FIG. **38**.

Through one of receptacles **132** in primary gear wheel **110** it is possible to recognize the radial section of inner basket **104**, which has a recess in which shock absorber **112** is located and from which a strap of one of the laminae protrudes.

FIG. **46** shows inner basket **104** with output hub **122**, together with friction disks **106** and laminae **108**. The depiction corresponds to that of FIG. **45**, primary gear wheel **110** being removed.

FIG. **47** shows a depiction similar to that of FIG. **45**.

12

FIG. **48** shows the sub-assembly from FIG. **45** from a different perspective. The perspective corresponds to that of FIG. **41**, and is upside-down in relation to that of FIG. **47**.

Readily recognizable are the twelve finger-shaped straps protruding upward to receive lamellar spring **116** and support plate **172**. The grooves leading in the circumferential direction are each made in the straps of inner basket **104** on the clockwise side. Accordingly, a securing is effected by the support plate, by turning the latter counterclockwise relative to inner carrier **104**.

FIG. **49** shows another depiction of inner carrier **104**, having additional elements of wet clutch **100**.

FIG. **50** shows the sub-assembly from FIG. **48** with additionally attached lamellar spring **116** and support plate **172**.

Embodiment V10

Embodiment V10 is based on embodiment V9. It differs from the latter in that outer basket **102** is realized by bent parts.

FIG. **51** shows wet clutch **100** in a depiction corresponding to that of FIG. **44**. Outer basket **102** is realized by twelve bent elements, which extend in the axial direction between the webs of friction plates **106** running radially outward. Furthermore, the bent elements of outer basket **102** include an extension running essentially radially at the lower end of the axial section, while at one radially inner end of the radial section a meshing element engages with a corresponding cutout in primary gear wheel **110**.

FIG. **52** shows primary gear wheel **110** with starter gear **136**, outer basket **102** and friction disks **106** and laminae **108**, in a perspective corresponding to that of FIG. **45**. The bent elements of outer basket **102** are twelve elements that are independent of each other, which are mounted individually on primary gear wheel **110**. After the end section of each bent element has been passed through one of the cutouts in primary gear wheel **110**, the corresponding end section is bent radially outward by 90° in order to secure the bent element on primary gear wheel **110**.

FIG. **53** shows the sub-assembly from FIG. **52** without primary gear wheel **110**, from the same perspective. Friction disks **106** have meshing elements running axially outward to introduce a torque. After outer basket **102** is assembled, its axial sections lie between these meshing elements. Laminae **108** have meshing elements bent down in the axial direction, which are interconnected with each other in such a way that the meshing elements of uppermost lamina **108** in FIG. **53**, which protrude upward through the cutouts in inner basket **104**, can be used to introduce a force or a torque into all of laminae **108**.

FIG. **54** shows a depiction similar to that of FIG. **52**.

FIG. **55** shows the sub-assembly from FIG. **52** without friction disks **106** and laminae **108**, in a perspective corresponding to that of FIG. **51**. The twelve bent elements of outer basket **102** are mounted on primary gear wheel **111**). Starter gear **136** meshes with the corresponding internal toothing of primary gear wheel **110**, and is secured in the axial direction by means of locking ring **126**.

FIG. **56** shows the sub-assembly from FIG. **52** from a perspective corresponding to that of FIG. **51**. Inner basket **104** is not shown, so that shock absorbers **112** lie only in the recesses in the straps of lowest lamina **108**, which are provided for that purpose.

FIG. **57** shows the sub-assembly from FIG. **56** together with inner basket **104**, lamellar spring **116** and support plate **172**, from a corresponding perspective.

13

Embodiment V11

Embodiment V11 is based on embodiment V9. It differs from the latter in that outer basket **102** is a deep-drawn part and primary gear wheel **110** is replaced by ring gear **110**.

FIG. **58** shows wet clutch **100** from a perspective corresponding to that of FIG. **44**. Outer basket **102** is formed similar to that in embodiment V1 (see FIG. **2**). Outer basket **102** is deep-drawn, however, so that the radial floor section of outer basket **102** has no gaps or joints. In the area between the radial and the axial section of outer basket **102** a shoulder is provided, in which ring gear **110** comes to lie. Bearing bush **124** or starter gear **136** is torsionally connected to outer basket **102** by means of tothing, and is secured in the axial direction on outer basket **102** by means of locking ring **126**.

FIG. **59** shows outer basket **102** together with ring gear **110** and starter gear **136** from a perspective corresponding to that of FIG. **44**. Three cogs for axial engagement with corresponding cutouts in ring gear **110** are provided on deep-drawn outer basket **102**, in order to transmit a torque between ring gear **110** and outer basket **102**. In one embodiment, three such cogs **174** are distributed uniformly around the circumference of outer basket **102**. Cogs **174** can be formed, for example, by bending them out of the deep-drawn outer basket.

FIG. **60** shows inner basket **104** with output hub **122**, friction disks **106**, laminae **108** and shock absorbers **112**. The depicted sub-assembly corresponds essentially to that of embodiment V10 (see FIG. **53**), with the difference that output hub **122** is formed in a single piece with inner basket **104**.

FIG. **61** shows outer basket **102** with starter gear **136** from a perspective corresponding to that of FIG. **59**. Readily recognizable are three cogs **174**, which extend axially upward, distributed around a circumference. In other embodiments, a different number of cogs **174** may also be provided on outer basket **102**.

FIG. **62** shows the sub-assembly from FIG. **59** from an upside-down perspective.

FIG. **63** shows the sub-assembly from FIG. **62**, together with friction disks **106** and laminae **108**. Inner basket **104** is not attached, so that shock absorbers **112** lie only in the recesses in the straps of lowest lamina **108**, which are provided for that purpose.

FIG. **64** shows the sub-assembly from FIG. **63** together with inner basket **104**, lamellar spring **116** and support plate **172**. The sub-assembly differs from the embodiment V10 shown in FIG. **57** essentially by outer basket **102**.

Embodiment V12

Embodiment V12 is based on embodiment V11.

Outer basket **102** is deep-drawn, as in embodiment V11, but is connected to ring gear **110** in a different manner. Furthermore, outer basket **102** is designed to receive an outside-encircling wire ring, which closes off the stack of friction disks **106** and laminae **108** toward the top. An additional holding element for support plate **172** is provided on inner basket **104**. Support plate **172** has a modified holding and securing mechanism. Uppermost lamina **108** is set up to realize the lining resiliency. Spring **116** includes: section **116A** radially outward of inner basket **104**; and tongues **116B** radially inward of inner basket **104**.

FIG. **65** shows wet clutch **100** from a perspective corresponding to that of FIG. **58**. Outer basket **102** is deep-drawn, and has at its upper axial end a holding structure to receive encircling wire ring **178**. Wire ring **178** closes off stacked friction disks **106** and laminae **108** toward the top and serves

14

to brace outer basket **102** under centrifugal force loading, in order to increase a bursting strength of outer basket **102**.

To center ring gear **110** on the shoulder of outer basket **102**, three straps **180** are formed on outer basket **102**, distributed around the circumference. After ring gear **110** is attached to outer carrier **102**, straps **180** are bent down radially outward by 90° in order to fix ring gear **110** in the axial direction. A different number of straps **180** may also be provided on outer carrier **102**.

To transfer torque between outer carrier **102** and ring gear **110**, a number of teeth **182** are provided in the area of the shoulder on outer carrier **102**, which engage with external tothing **128** of ring gear **110**.

As will be described below in still greater detail in reference to FIG. **66**, outer basket **102** is not closed in the radial direction as in embodiment V11, but open. Support plate **172** will be described in greater detail below in reference to FIG. **71**.

Starter gear **136** is torsionally connected to outer carrier **102** by means of tothing. Starter gear **136** has a hollow bore, in which a bearing bush is located. A non-toothed section of Starter gear **136** extends upward in the axial direction as far as inner basket **104**. Output hub **122** is formed in a single piece on inner basket **104**, and protrudes from above into the hollow bore of starter gear **136**.

Uppermost lamina **108** includes a number of spring elements **184** distributed around a circumference, on which lamellar spring **116** lies. The lining resiliency of friction disks **104** is realized by means of spring elements **184**.

Also depicted in FIG. **65** is clutch release bearing **186**, above lamellar spring **116**.

FIG. **66** shows outer carrier **102** with ring gear **110** and starter gear **136**, as well as friction disks **106**, laminae **108** and wire ring **178**. The perspective here corresponds to that of FIG. **59**.

Teeth **182** and straps **180** formed on outer basket **102** are recognizable. Friction disks **106** have axial straps to introduce a torque. In the area of these straps, a radial wall of outer basket **102** is interrupted. A section of the radial wall of outer basket **102** is bent radially outward on each side of the overlapping straps of friction disks **106**, in order to improve introduction of force. Because of the interruptions in the radial wall of outer basket **102**, the latter is not closed, like outer basket **102** of embodiment V11, but open.

FIG. **67** shows inner basket **104** together with friction disks **106**, laminae **108** and shock absorbers **112**.

Friction disks **106** include straps running radially outward to introduce a torque (see FIG. **66**). Corresponding straps of laminae **108** are attached to the radial inner surface of laminae **108**. Here the straps are bent down in the axial direction, and the straps of adjoining laminae **108** are interconnected with each other in such a way that a torque can be transmitted between the laminae.

FIG. **68** shows a depiction similar to that of FIG. **66**. FIG. **69** shows outer carrier **102** from a perspective similar to that of FIG. **65**. It can be seen how a footing for wire ring **178** is formed by the outward-bent sections of outer basket **102**. This footing supports wire ring **178** axially downward. On a radial inner surface, wire ring **178** fits against axial end sections of the radial wall of outer basket **102**.

FIG. **69** shows outer carrier **102** without additional structural components of wet clutch **100**, from a perspective corresponding to that of FIG. **62**. Internal tothing **130** is provided to transfer torque to starter gear **136**. Also readily recognizable are three straps **180** for axial engagement with

corresponding cutouts of gear wheel **110**, and ten radial teeth **182** for engagement with the teeth of external toothing **128** of ring gear **110**.

FIG. **70** shows the sub-assembly from FIG. **68** from an upside-down perspective.

FIG. **71** shows the sub-assembly from FIG. **70** with additionally attached inner basket **104**, lamellar spring **116** and support plate **172**.

Support plate **172** includes: a number of U-shaped spring arms **172A** extending outward in a radial direction, only one end of each spring arm being connected to a radial inner region of support plate **172**; and region **172B** radially inward of inner basket **104**. Each spring arm **172A** includes: leg **181A** extending from region **172B**; leg **181B** directly engaged with a respective protrusion **183** of inner basket **104**; and leg **181C** connecting legs **181A** and **181B**. Each spring arm is bent in the axial direction in such a way that it is oriented axially upward in the load-free state. The triple leg of each spring element engages with the grooves of inner carrier **104** provided for that purpose, so that support plate **172** is secured in the axial direction. At the same time, an axial pre-tensioning is exerted between inner basket **104** and lamellar spring **116** by the spring force of the spring elements. Predictable wear within the bearing point between lamellar spring **116** and inner basket **104** is compensated for by the pre-tensioning. Bearing without free play can thus be realized over the life of wet clutch **100**.

FIG. **72** shows a depiction similar to that of FIG. **70**. Lamina **108** depicted on top has a number of straps extending radially inward.

Thus, it is seen that the objects of the present invention are efficiently obtained, although modifications and changes to the invention should be readily apparent to those having ordinary skill in the art, which modifications are intended to be within the spirit and scope of the invention as claimed. It also is understood that the foregoing description is illustrative of the present invention and should not be considered as limiting. Therefore, other embodiments of the present invention are possible without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention.

LIST OF REFERENCE NUMBERS

100 wet clutch
102 outer basket
104 inner basket
106 friction disks
108 laminae
110 primary gear wheel
112 shock absorber
114 floor plate
116 lamellar spring
118 supporting wire
120 closing wire
122 output hub
124 bearing bush
126 locking ring
128 outer toothing
130 inner toothing
132 receptacle
133 receptacle
134 outer toothing
136 starter gear
138 straps
140 web
142 inner carrier
144 upper section

148 profiles
150 web
152 screw
154 web
156 strap
158 rivet
160 shoulder
162 centering web
164 spoke
166 bolt
168 base plate
170 stud
172 support plate
174 cog
178 wire ring
180 strap
182 tooth
184 spring element
186 clutch release bearing

What is claimed is:

1. A wet clutch for a motorcycle, comprising:

an outer basket, having a first toothing, as an input side of the wet clutch;

an inner basket coaxial to the outer basket, having a second toothing, as an output side of the wet clutch;

a first plurality of frictional elements torsionally connected to the outer basket;

a second plurality of frictional elements torsionally connected to the inner basket;

a support plate directly engaged with the inner basket, the support plate including:

a region radially inward of the inner basket; and,

a plurality of spring arms extending radially outward from the region past the inner basket; and,

a spring including:

a section axially disposed between the plurality of spring arms and the first and second pluralities of frictional elements; and,

a plurality of tongues:

radially inward of the inner basket;

arranged, in a first position, to compresses the first and second frictional elements to produce a torsional connection between the input side and the output side; and,

arranged, in a second position, to enable relative rotation between the inner and outer baskets, wherein the plurality of spring arms is arranged to axially pre-tension the spring when the spring is in the position to compensate for a decrease in a height of the first and second pluralities of frictional elements while enabling relative rotation between the inner and outer baskets.

2. The wet clutch of claim 1, further comprising:

at least one spring element in contact with the spring and a first frictional element in the first plurality of frictional elements.

3. The wet clutch of claim 1, wherein:

the outer basket includes a radial wall with a plurality of interruptions; and, the first plurality of frictional elements extend radially outward into the interruptions.

4. The wet clutch of claim 3, wherein the first plurality of frictional elements extend radially outward past the radial wall.

5. A wet clutch for a motorcycle, comprising:

an outer basket, having a first toothing, as an input side of the wet clutch;

17

an inner basket coaxial to the outer basket, having a second
tooth, as an output side of the wet clutch;
a first plurality of frictional elements torsionally connected
to the outer basket;
a second plurality of frictional elements torsionally con- 5
nected to the inner basket;
a support plate directly connected to the inner basket, the
support plate including:
a region radially inward of the inner basket; and,
a plurality of U-shaped spring arms extending radially 10
outward from the region past the inner basket; and,
a spring including:
a section axially disposed between the plurality of
U-shaped spring arms and the first and second plu-
ralities of frictional elements; and, 15
a plurality of tongues:
radially inward of the inner basket;
arranged, in a first position, to compresses the first and
second frictional elements to produce a torsional
connection between the input side and the output 20
side; and,
arranged, in a second position, to enable relative rota-
tion between the inner and outer baskets, wherein
the plurality of U-shaped spring arms is arranged to
axially pre-tension the spring when the spring is in

18

the second position to compensate for a decrease in
a height of the first and second pluralities of fric-
tional elements while enabling relative rotation
between the inner and outer baskets.
6. The wet clutch of claim 5, further comprising:
at least one spring element in contact with the spring and a
first frictional element in the first plurality of frictional
elements.
7. The wet clutch of claim 5, wherein:
the inner basket includes a plurality of protrusions extend-
ing in an axial direction away from the first and second
pluralities of frictional elements; and,
said each spring arm includes:
a first leg of the U-shape extending radially outward
from the region;
a second leg of the U-shape directly engaged with a
respective protrusion from the plurality of protru-
sions; and,
a third leg of the U-shape connecting the first and second
legs.
8. The wet clutch of claim 7, wherein the second leg of the
U-shape is directly engaged with a groove in the respective
protrusion.

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