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Tips for Clutch Maintenance

The following information is not intended as a step by step guide, but simply to provide additional information to help you better maintain your mini truck.

After Disassembly

1. The flywheel: Inspect the surface for cracks, scaring, and hot spots. Hot spots are typically purple or blue blotches or spots on the surface. If the surface shows scaring and/or hot spots and the rest of your inspection shows no defects, you can try to have an automotive shop resurface the flywheel. You should then examine the teeth for wear, chips or missing teeth.



If teeth are chipped or missing you should replace the flywheel.



The center of the flywheel will have either a bearing or a bushing. If it is a bearing, make sure it spins freely. If it is a bushing, make sure its surface is smooth and there is not excessive wear.



2. Inspect the transmission spline for wear and damage. Clean and apply lube, but **do not over lube.**



3. Inspect the surface the throw out bearing rides on. Clean and lube.



4. Inspect the clutch arm assembly. Clean and lube the bearings on each end. Pull the clutch cable and ensure the clutch arm assembly operates smoothly and returns to its original position.



5. Reassemble

NOTES:

1. Prior to reassembly, inspect the back of the engine for any leaks that may require repair.
2. If the flywheel teeth are fine, but the surface shows wear, scaring and/or hot spots, you may want to take it to a shop and see if it can be resurfaced to save some money.