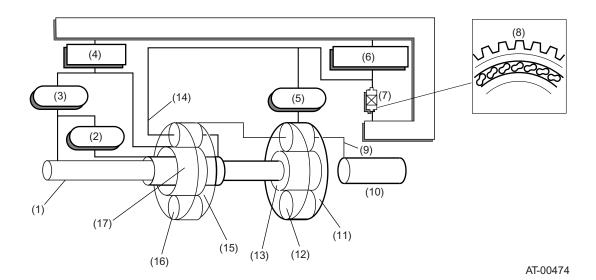


AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION

9. Gear Train

A: CONSTRUCTION

The gear train consists of two sets of planetary gears, three sets of multi-plate clutches, two sets of multi-plate brakes and one set of one-way clutch.

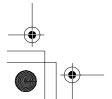




- (2) High clutch (operates in 3rd and 4th speeds)
- (3) Reverse clutch (operates while moving in reverse)
- (4) 2-4 brake
- (5) Low clutch
- (6) Low & reverse brake

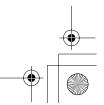
- (7) One-way clutch
- (8) Free/locked
- (9) Rear planetary carrier
- (10) MPT models: reduction drive shaft VTD Models: intermediate shaft
- (11) Rear internal gear
- (12) Rear pinion gear

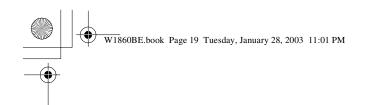
- (13) Rear sun gear
- (14) Front planetary carrier
- (15) Front internal gear
- (16) Front pinion gear
- (17) Front sun gear

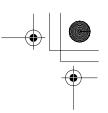










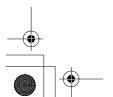


AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION

B: OPERATION

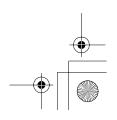
1. OPERATION TABLE

		Reverse clutch	2-4 brake	High clutch	Low clutch	Low & reverse brake	One- way clutch	
	Р							
	R							
	N							
Selector lever operation	D	1ST						
		2ND						
		3RD						
		T ♥ 4TH						
	3	1ST						
		3RD						
		T 4TH						
	2	1ST						
		2ND						
		3RD						
		T 4TH						
	1	1ST						
		2ND						
		3RD						
		4TH						

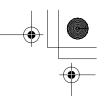












AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION

2. N RANGE

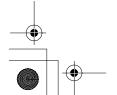
Since the rear sun gear and the high clutch drum are in mesh with the input shaft, they rotate together with the input shaft.

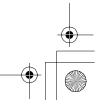
The high clutch drum does not transmit the torque to the planetary unit since the reverse clutch and the high clutch are not engaged.

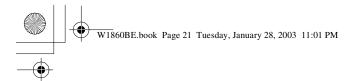
The torque of the rear sun gear is transmitted to the rear internal gear through the pinion gear. However, the torque of the rear sun gear is not transmitted to the rear planetary carrier since the low clutch is disengaged and, therefore, the rear internal gear is freewheeling.

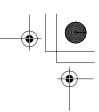
As a result, the torque of the input shaft is not transmitted to the reduction drive shaft*.

Operating condition of components	Power flow (in acceleration)
All clutches and brakes : disengaged	
	Input shaft
	Rear sun gear
	Rear pinion gear
	Rear internal gear
	Low clutch (free)
	AT-00476

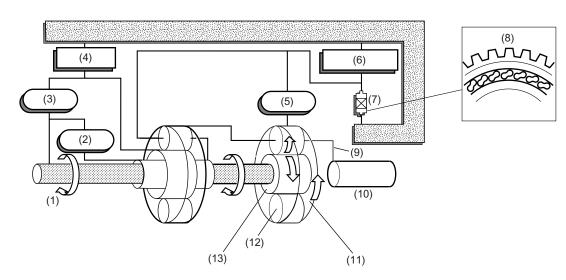








AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION



: (14)

: (16)

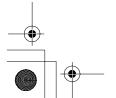
: (17)



- (2) High clutch
- (3) Reverse clutch
- (4) 2-4 brake
- (5) Low clutch
- (6) Low & reverse brake

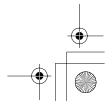
- (7) One-way clutch
- (8) No effect
- (9) Rear planetary carrier
- (10) MPT models: reduction drive shaft VTD Models: intermediate shaft
- (11) Rear internal gear
- (12) Rear pinion gear

- (13) Rear sun gear
- (14) Input
- (15) Output
- (16) Lock
- (17) Planetary gear components involved in power transmission

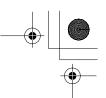










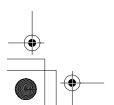


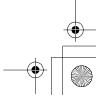
AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION

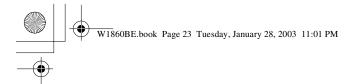
3. PRANGE

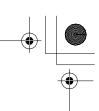
All the clutches and brakes are free, just as in the N range. The parking pawl engages with the parking gear which forms an integral part of the reduction drive gear, preventing the gear from rotating.

Operating condition of components	Power flow (in acceleration)
All clutches and brakes : disengaged	
	Input shaft
	▼
	Rear sun gear
	Poor pinion goor
	Rear pinion gear
	Rear internal gear
	Low clutch (free)
	AT-00476
	711 00470

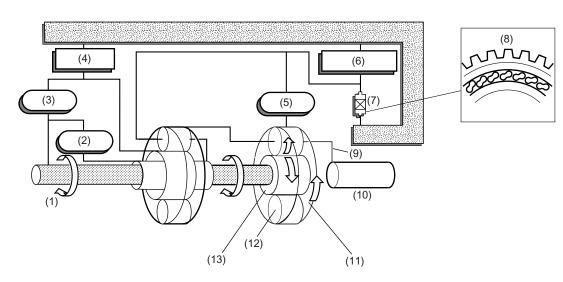








AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION



: (14)

: (16)

: (17)

AT-00477

(1) Input shaft

(2) High clutch

(3) Reverse clutch

(4) 2-4 brake

(5) Low clutch

(6) Low & reverse brake

(7) One-way clutch

(8) No effect

(9) Rear planetary carrier

(10) MPT models: reduction drive shaft VTD Models: intermediate shaft

(11) Rear internal gear

(12) Rear pinion gear

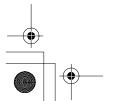
(13) Rear sun gear

(14) Input

(15) Output

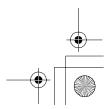
(16) Lock

(17) Planetary gear components involved in power transmission

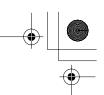










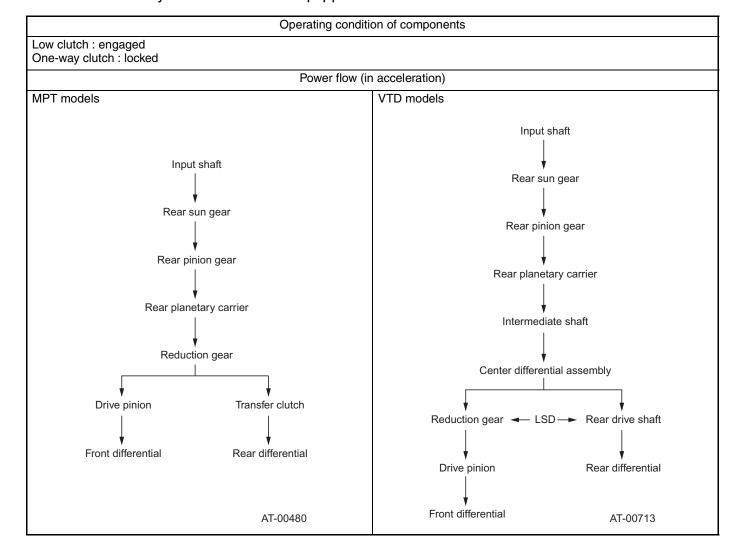


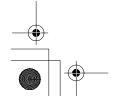
AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION

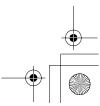
4. 1ST SPEED GEAR OF D OR 3 RANGE (D₁, 3₁)

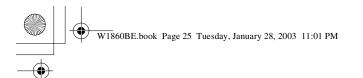
When the 1st gear is selected in the D or 3 range, only the low clutch is engaged. In this state, the rear internal gear attempts to rotate counterclockwise but it is impossible by the action of the one-way clutch which locks the internal gear to the transmission case. As a result, rotation of the rear sun gear causes the pinion gears to rotate around the sun gear. This causes the planetary carrier to rotate. In this way, rotation of the input shaft is transmitted to the reduction drive shaft* after being subjected to speed reduction by the planetary gear train.

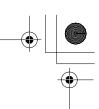
On the other hand, the rear internal gear rotates clockwise if the reverse driving force is applied to it by the reduction drive shaft* during coasting. This clockwise rotation of the internal gear causes the one-way clutch to freewheel. Since the power path between the reduction drive shaft* and the input shaft is lost as a result, no engine braking effect is available.



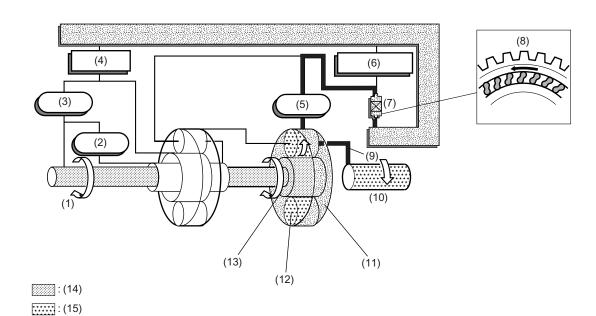








AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION





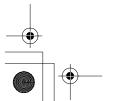
- (2) High clutch
- (3) Reverse clutch

: (16) : (17)

- (4) 2-4 brake
- (5) Low clutch
- (6) Low & reverse brake

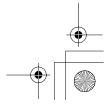
- (7) One-way clutch
- (8) Locked
- (9) Rear planetary carrier
- (10) MPT models: reduction drive shaft VTD Models: intermediate shaft
- (11) Rear internal gear
- (12) Rear pinion gear

- (13) Rear sun gear
- (14) Input
- (15) Output
- (16) Locked
- (17) Planetary gear components involved in power transmission



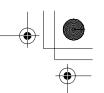












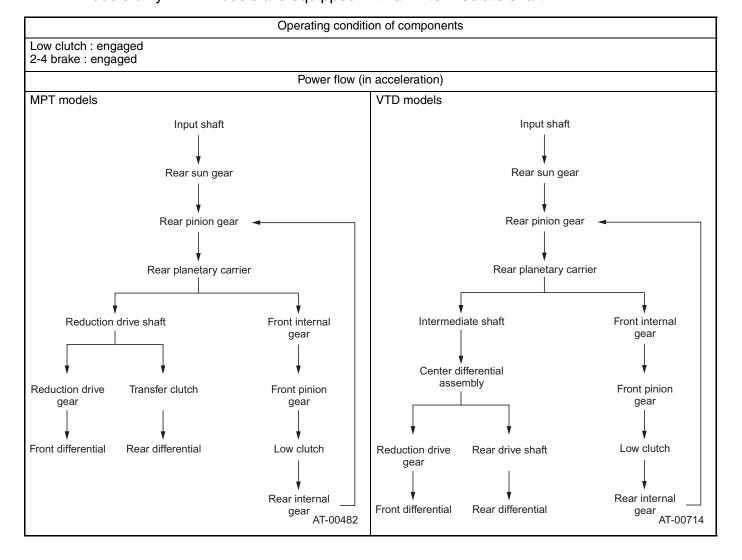
AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION

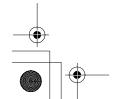
5. 2ND SPEED GEAR IN D, 3, 2 RANGE (D₂, 3₂, 2₂)

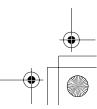
When the 2nd gear is selected in D, 3, or 2 range, the 2-4 brake and the low clutch are engaged. The front sun gear is now locked to the transmission case due to engagement of the 2-4 brake. In this state, the torque of the rear sun gear is transmitted to the rear internal gear through the path of the front internal gear, front pinion gears, low clutch drum and low clutch. At this time, the one-way clutch is freewheeling since the low clutch drum is rotating clockwise.

In this power flow configuration, the rear pinion gears are rotated by the rear internal gear at a speed faster than that available from the configuration for the 1st gear, so the rotation speed of the reduction drive shaft* is higher than that of the 1st gear.

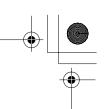
Since the drive power is transmitted without passing through the one-way clutch in the 2nd gear, the backward driving force from the wheels is transmitted through the reduction drive shaft* to the input shaft; this makes the engine braking effect available.



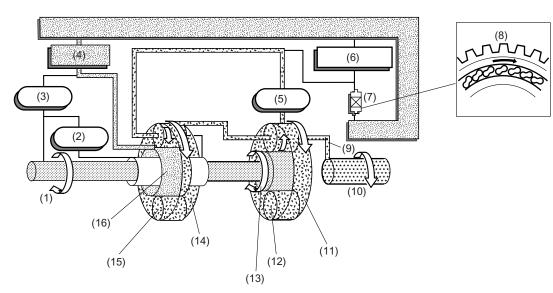








AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION



: (17)

: (19)

:(20)

AT-00483

(1) Input shaft

(2) High clutch

(3) Reverse clutch

(4) 2-4 brake

(5) Low clutch

(6) Low & reverse clutch

(7) One-way clutch

(8) Free

(9) Rear planetary carrier

(10) MPT models: reduction drive shaft VTD Models: intermediate shaft

(11) Rear internal gear

(12) Rear pinion gear

(13) Rear sun gear

(14) Front internal gear

(15) Front pinion gear

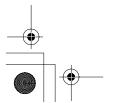
(16) Front sun gear

(17) Input

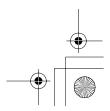
(18) Output

(19) Locked

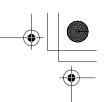
Planetary gear components involved in power transmission







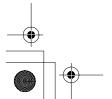


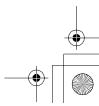


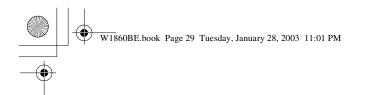
AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION

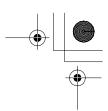
6. 3RD SPEED GEAR IN D OR 3 RANGE $(D_3, 3_3)$

When the 3rd gear is selected in the D or 3 range, the low clutch and the high clutch are engaged. The engaged high clutch rotates through its drum the front planetary carrier, and rotation of the carrier is transmitted to the rear internal gear through the engaged low clutch. In this power flow configuration, the rear sun gear and the rear internal gear rotate at the same speed since the rear pinion gears are solid on their axes and the whole planetary gear train rotates as a unit at the same speed as its sun gear. As a result, the input shaft and the reduction drive shaft* rotate at the same speed. In the 3rd gear, the one-way clutch is freewheeling because the low clutch is rotating clockwise. Since the drive power is transmitted without passing through the one-way clutch, the backward driving force from the wheels is transmitted through the reduction drive shaft* to the input shaft; this makes the engine braking effect available.

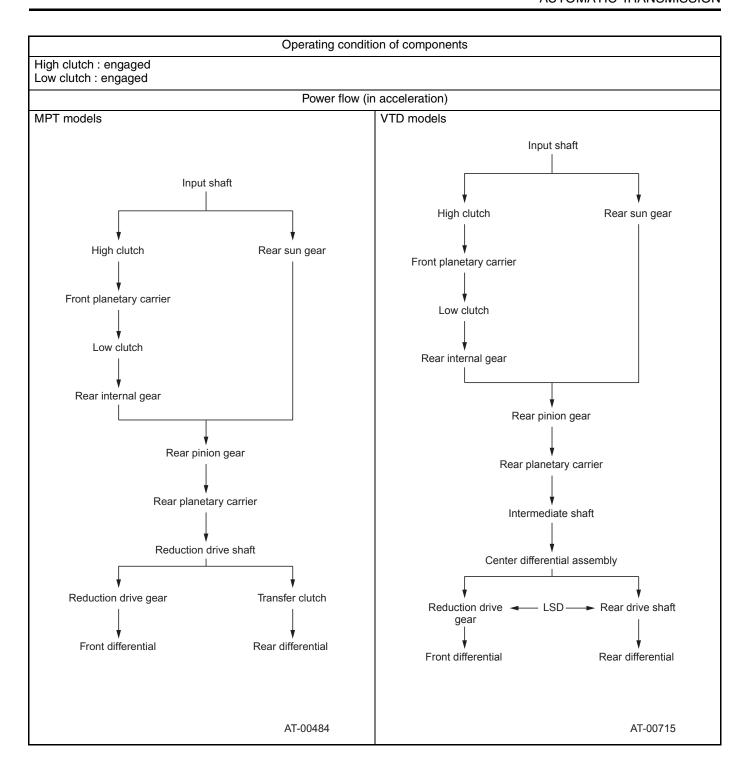


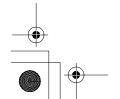






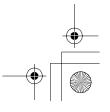
AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION



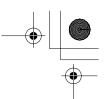




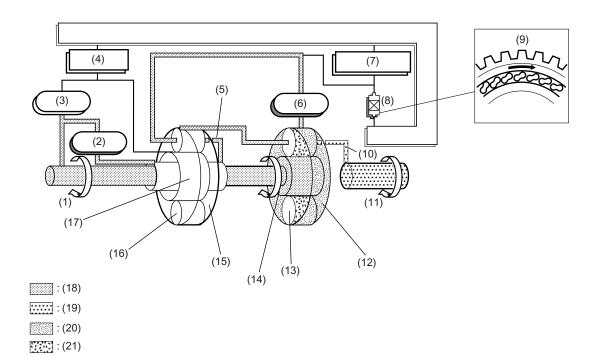








AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION

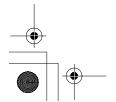




- (1) Input shaft
- (2) High clutch
- (3) Reverse clutch
- (4) 2-4 brake
- (5) Front planetary carrier
- (6) Low clutch
- (7) Low & reverse brake

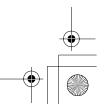
- (8) One-way clutch
- (9) Free
- (10) Rear planetary carrier
- (11) MPT models: reduction drive shaft VTD Models: intermediate shaft
- (12) Rear internal gear
- (13) Rear pinion gear
- (14) Rear sun gear

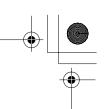
- (15) Front internal gear
- (16) Front pinion gear
- (17) Front sun gear
- (18) Input
- (19) Output
- (20) Locked
- (21) Planetary gear components involved in power transmission











AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION

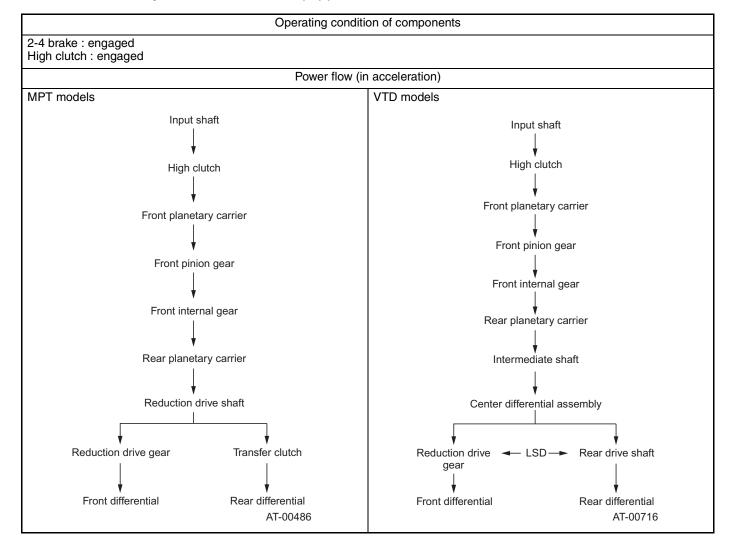
7. 4TH SPEED GEAR IN D RANGE (D₄)

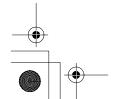
When the 4th gear is selected in the D range, the high clutch and the 2-4 brake are engaged. The engaged high clutch causes the front planetary carrier to rotate, whereas the engaged 2-4 brake causes the front sun gear to be locked to the transmission case.

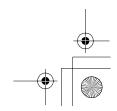
The front planetary carrier rotates at the same speed as the input shaft. The rotation of the front planetary carrier causes the front pinion gears to revolve around the stationary front sun gear, which causes the front internal gear to rotate faster than the input shaft.

As a result, the reduction drive shaft* is driven at a higher speed than the input shaft.

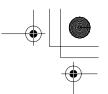
In the 4th gear, the one-way clutch is freewheeling because the low clutch is rotating clockwise. Since the drive power is transmitted without passing through the one-way clutch, the backward driving force from the wheels is transmitted through the reduction drive shaft* to the input shaft; this makes the engine braking effect available.



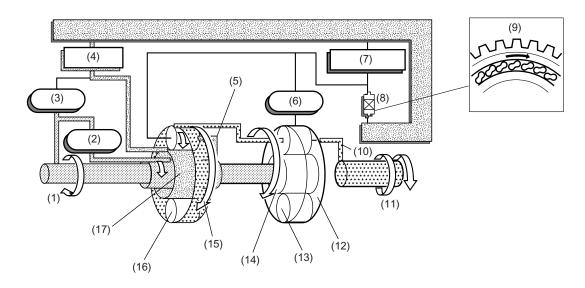








AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION



: (18)

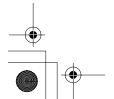
: (20)

: (21)

- (1) Input shaft
- (2) High clutch
- (3) Reverse clutch
- (4) 2-4 brake
- (5) Front planetary carrier
- (6) Low clutch
- (7) Low & reverse brake

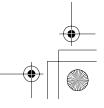
- (8) One-way clutch
- (9) Free
- (10) Rear planetary carrier
- (11) MPT models: reduction drive shaft VTD Models: intermediate shaft
- (12) Rear internal gear
- (13) Rear pinion gear
- (14) Rear sun gear

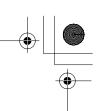
- (15) Front internal gear
- (16) Front pinion gear
- (17) Front sun gear
- (18) Input
- (19) Output
- (20) Locked
- (21) Planetary gear components involved in power transmission









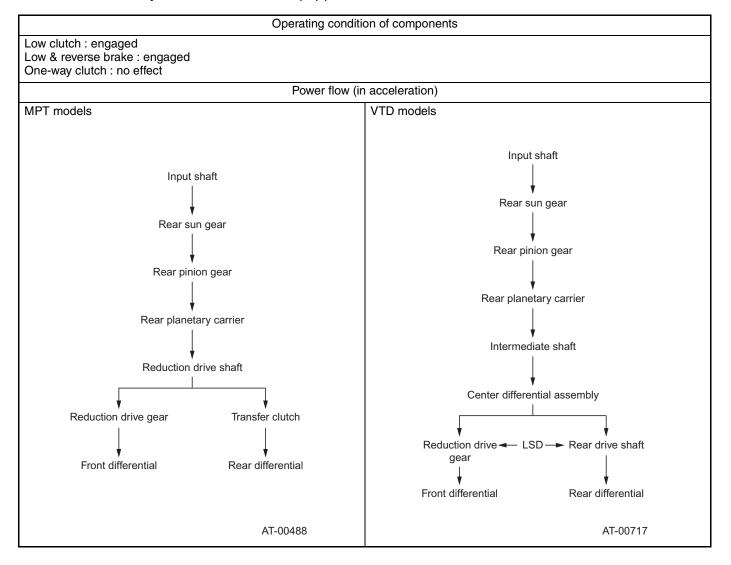


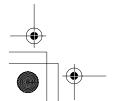
AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION

8. 1ST SPEED GEAR IN 1 RANGE (1₁)

When the 1st gear is selected in the 1 range, both the low clutch and the low & reverse brake are engaged. Although the power flow configuration is the same as that with the 1st gear in the D or 3 range, the one-way clutch produces no freewheeling effect because the low & reverse brake is locking the rear internal gear always to the transmission case.

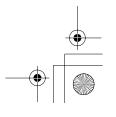
During coasting, therefore, the backward driving force from the wheels is transmitted through the reduction drive gear* to the input shaft. This means, unlike the 1st gear in D or 3 range, that the engine braking effect is available in this range.



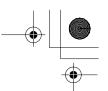




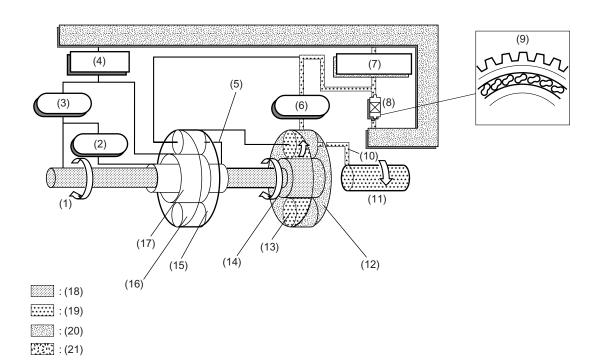








AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION



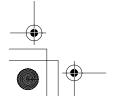




- (2) High clutch
- (3) Reverse clutch
- (4) 2-4 brake
- (5) Front planetary carrier
- (6) Low clutch
- (7) Low & reverse brake

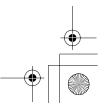
- (8) One-way clutch
- (9) no effect
- (10) Rear planetary carrier
- (11) MPT models: reduction drive shaft VTD Models: intermediate shaft
- (12) Rear internal gear
- (13) Rear pinion gear
- (14) Rear sun gear

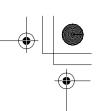
- (15) Front internal gear
- (16) Front pinion gear
- (17) Front sun gear
- (18) Input
- (19) Output
- (20) Locked
- (21) Planetary gear components involved in power transmission











AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION

9. RRANGE

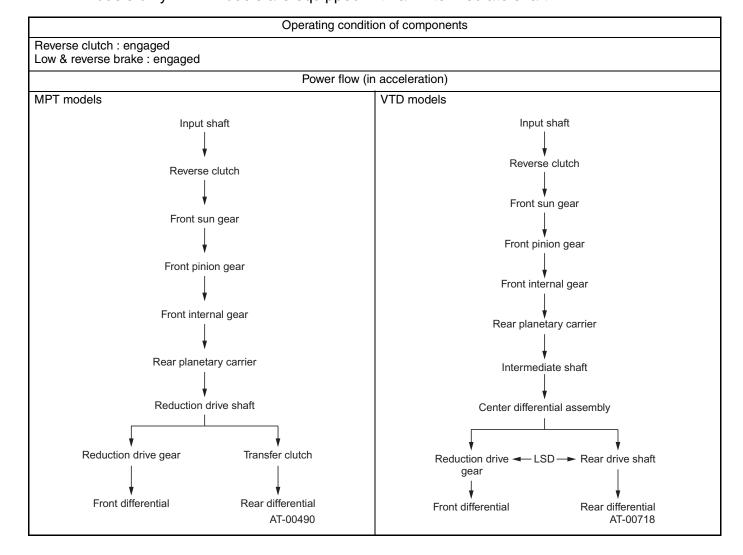
When the selector lever is placed in the R position, the reverse clutch and the low & reverse brake are engaged. The reverse clutch allows the input shaft torque to be transmitted to the front sun gear, while the low & reverse brake allows the low clutch drum to be interlocked with the transmission case.

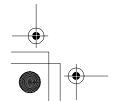
The rotation of the front sun gear causes the front pinion gear to rotate in the opposite direction and therefore the front internal gear rotates in the same direction.

At this time, the rotation speed transmitted to the front internal gear is reduced through gearing between the front sun gear and the front pinion gears.

The one-way clutch produces no freewheeling effect because the low & reverse brake is in engagement.

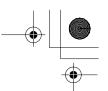
In this range, since the power transmission is made without passing through the one-way clutch, the driving force from the wheels is transmitted through the reduction drive shaft* to the input shaft; this makes the engine braking effect available.



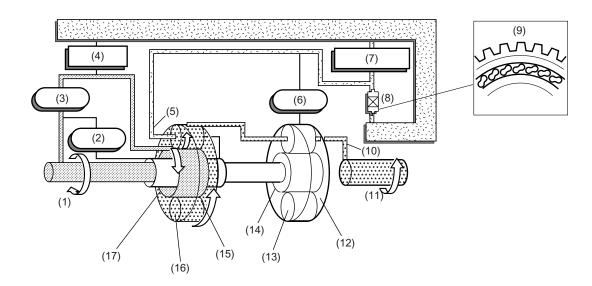








AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION



: (18)

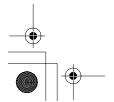
:::::::: : (19)

: (20)

- (1) Input shaft
- (2) High clutch
- (3) Reverse clutch
- (4) 2-4 brake
- (5) Front planetary carrier
- (6) Low clutch
- (7) Low & reverse brake

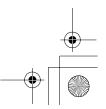
- (8) One-way clutch
- (9) no effect
- (10) Rear planetary carrier
- (11) MPT models: reduction drive shaft VTD Models: intermediate shaft
- (12) Rear internal gear
- (13) Rear pinion gear
- (14) Rear sun gear

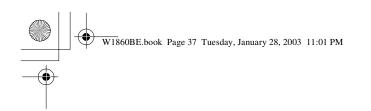
- (15) Front internal gear
- (16) Front pinion gear
- (17) Front sun gear
- (18) Input
- (19) Output
- (20) Locked
- (21) Planetary gear components involved in power transmission

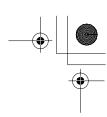












AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION

MEMO

