

SECTION 3 POWER TRAIN SYSTEM

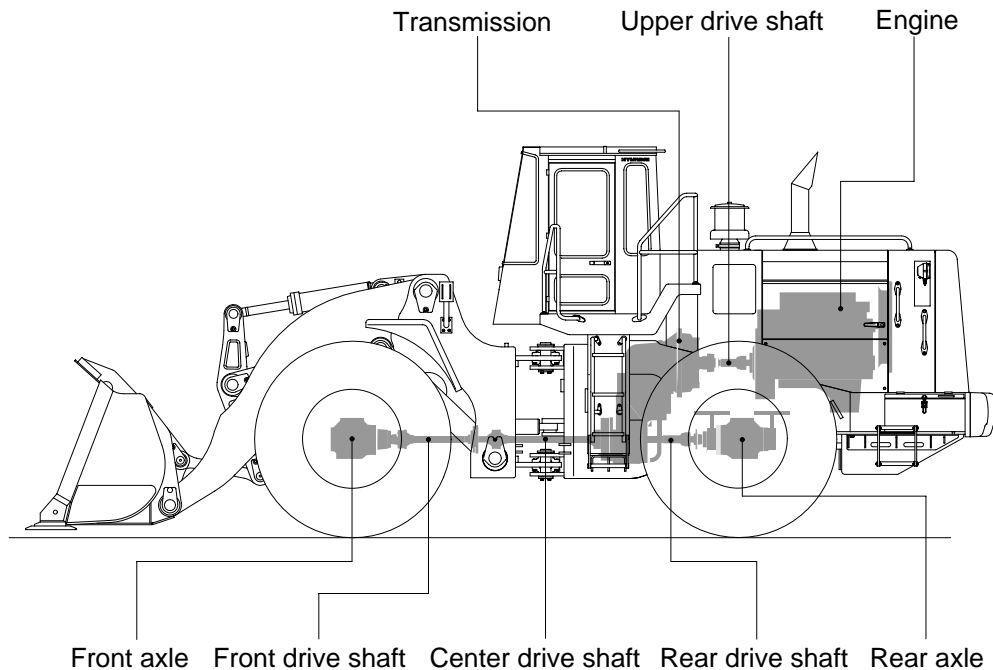


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SECTION 3 POWER TRAIN SYSTEM

GROUP 1 STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION

1. POWER TRAIN COMPONENT OVERVIEW



The power train consists of the following components:

- Transmission
- Front, center, rear and upper drive shafts
- Front and rear axles

Engine power is transmitted to the transmission through the torque converter.

The transmission is a hydraulically engaged four speed forward, three speed reverse countershaft type power shift transmission. A calliper-disc type parking brake is located on the front axle.

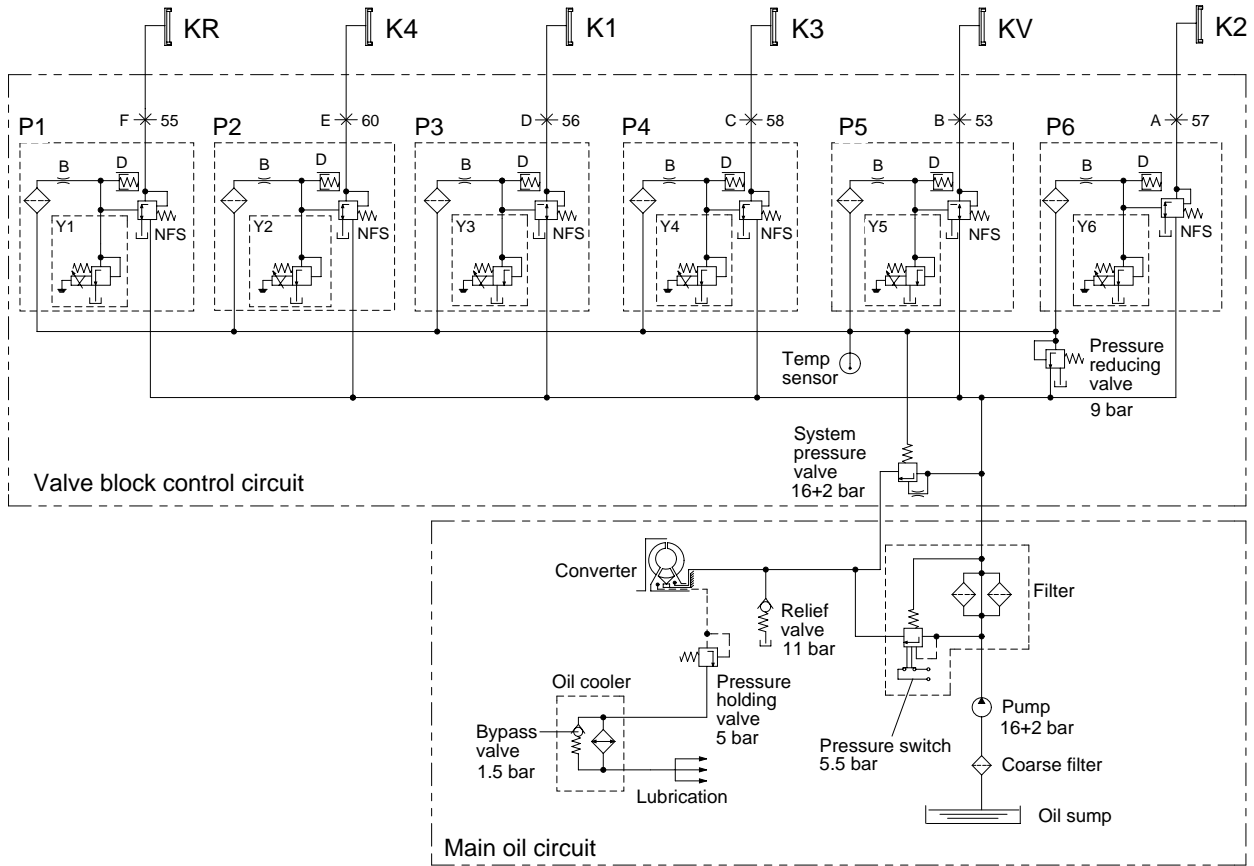
The transmission outputs through universal joints to three drive shaft assemblies. The front drive shaft is a telescoping shaft which drives the front axle. The front axle is mounted directly to the loader frame. The front axle is equipped with limited slip differential.

The rear axle is mounted on an oscillating pivot. The rear axle is equipped with limited slip differential.

The power transmitted to front axle and rear axle is reduced by the pinion gear and ring gear of differential. It then passes from the differential to the sun gear shaft(Axle shaft) of final drive.

The power of the sun gear is reduced by a planetary mechanism and is transmitted through the planetary hub to the wheel.

HYDRAULIC CIRCUIT



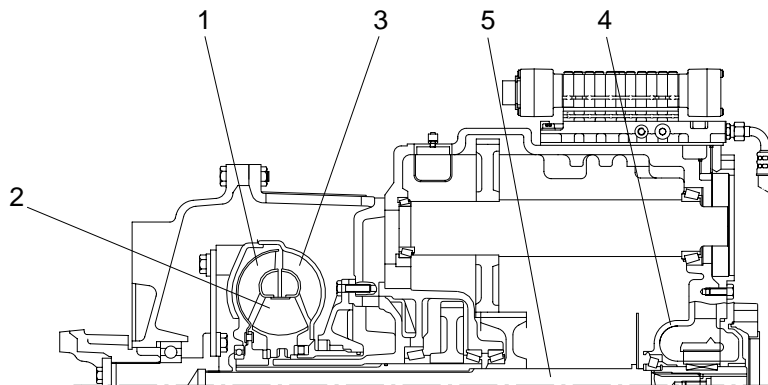
- NFS Follow-on slide
- D Vibration damper
- B Orifice
- P1 Proportional valve-clutch KR
- P2 Proportional valve-clutch K4

- P3 Proportional valve-clutch K1
- P4 Proportional valve-clutch K3
- P5 Proportional valve-clutch KV
- P6 Proportional valve-clutch K2
- Y1~Y6 Pressure regulator

Pressure regulator active	Speed							Neutral	Engaged clutch	Positions on the valve block	No. of the measuring points
	Forward				Reverse						
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3				
Y1				X					K4	F	60
Y2					X	X	X		KR	E	55
Y3	X				X				K1	D	56
Y4			X	X			X		K3	C	58
Y5	X	X	X						KV	B	53
Y6		X				X			K2	A	57
Engaged clutch	K1,KV	KV,K2	K3,KV	K4,K3	KR,K1	KR,K2	KR, K3		-	-	-

X : Pressure regulator under voltage

2. TORQUE CONVERTER



- | | | | | | |
|---|--------|---|-------------------|---|-------------|
| 1 | Pump | 3 | Turbine | 5 | Input shaft |
| 2 | Stator | 4 | Transmission pump | | |

The converter is working according to the Trilok-system, i.e. it assumes at high turbine speed the characteristics, and with it the favorable efficiency of a fluid clutch.

The converter will be defined according to the engine power so that the most favorable operating conditions for each installation case are given.

The Torque converter is composed of 3 main components : Pump wheel - turbine wheel - stator(Reaction member)

These 3 impeller wheels are arranged in such a ring-shape system that the fluid is streaming through the circuit components in the indicated order.

Pressure oil is constantly streaming out of the transmission pump through the converter. In this way, the converter can fulfill its task to multiply the torque of the engine, and at the same time, the heat created in the converter is dissipated through the escaping oil.

The oil, escaping out of the pump wheel, enters the turbine wheel and is there inverted in the direction of flow.

According to the rate of inversion, the turbine wheel and with it also the output shaft, receive a more or less high reaction moment. The stator(Reaction member), following the turbine, has the task to inverse again the oil which is escaping out of the turbine and to delivery it under the suitable discharge direction to the pump wheel.

Due to the inversion, the stator receives a reaction moment.

The relation turbine moment/pump moment is called torque conversion. This is the higher the greater the speed difference of pump wheel and turbine wheel will be.

Therefore, the maximum conversion is created at standing turbine wheel.

With increasing output speed, the torque conversion is decreasing. The adoption of the output speed to a certain required output moment is infinitely variable and automatically achieved by the torque converter.

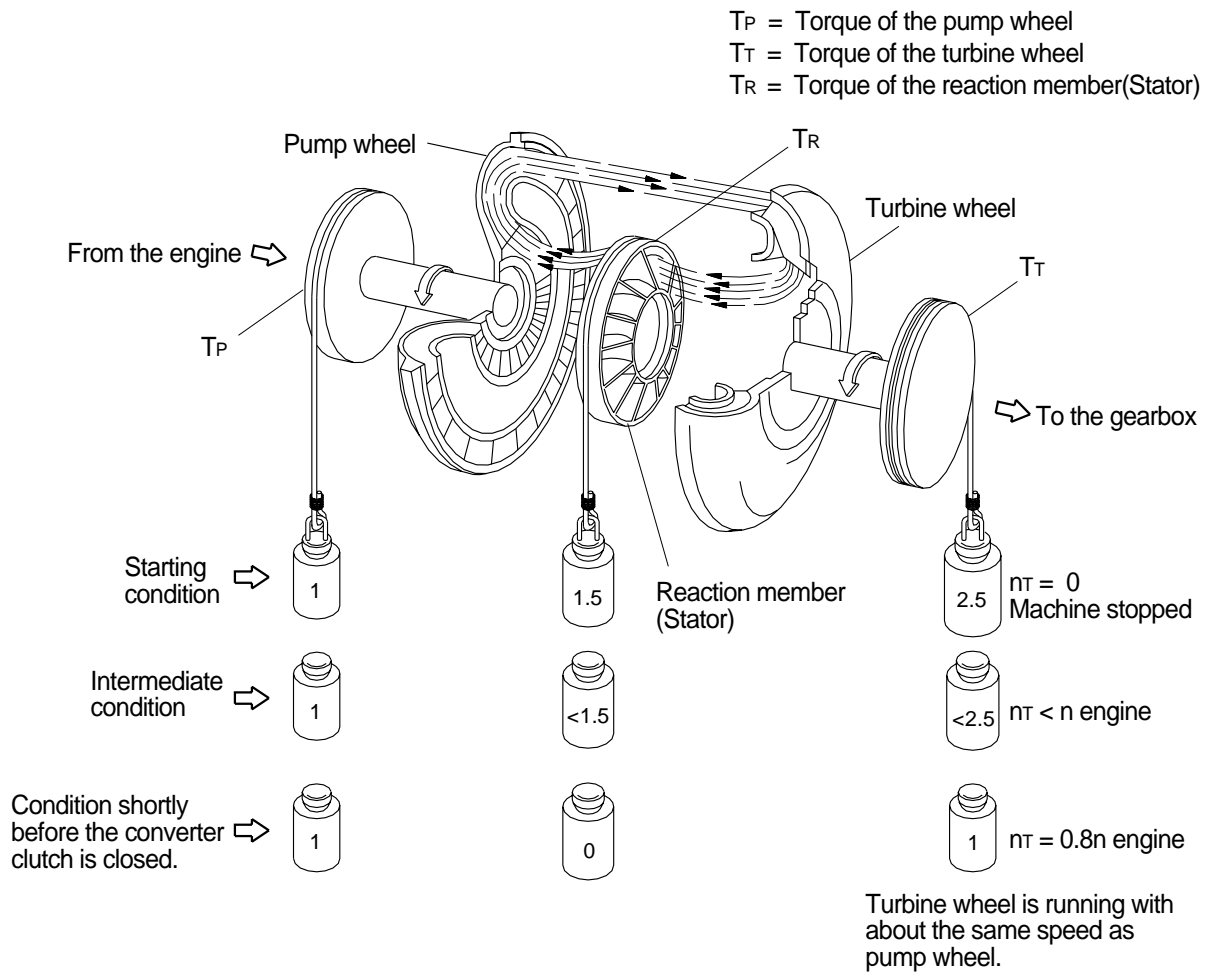
If the turbine speed is reaching about 80% of the pump speed, the conversion becomes 1.0 i.e. the turbine moment becomes equal to that of the pump moment.

From this point on, the converter is working similar to a fluid clutch.

A stator freewheel serves to improve the efficiency in the upper driving range, it is backing up in the conversion range the moment upon the housing, and is released in the coupling range.

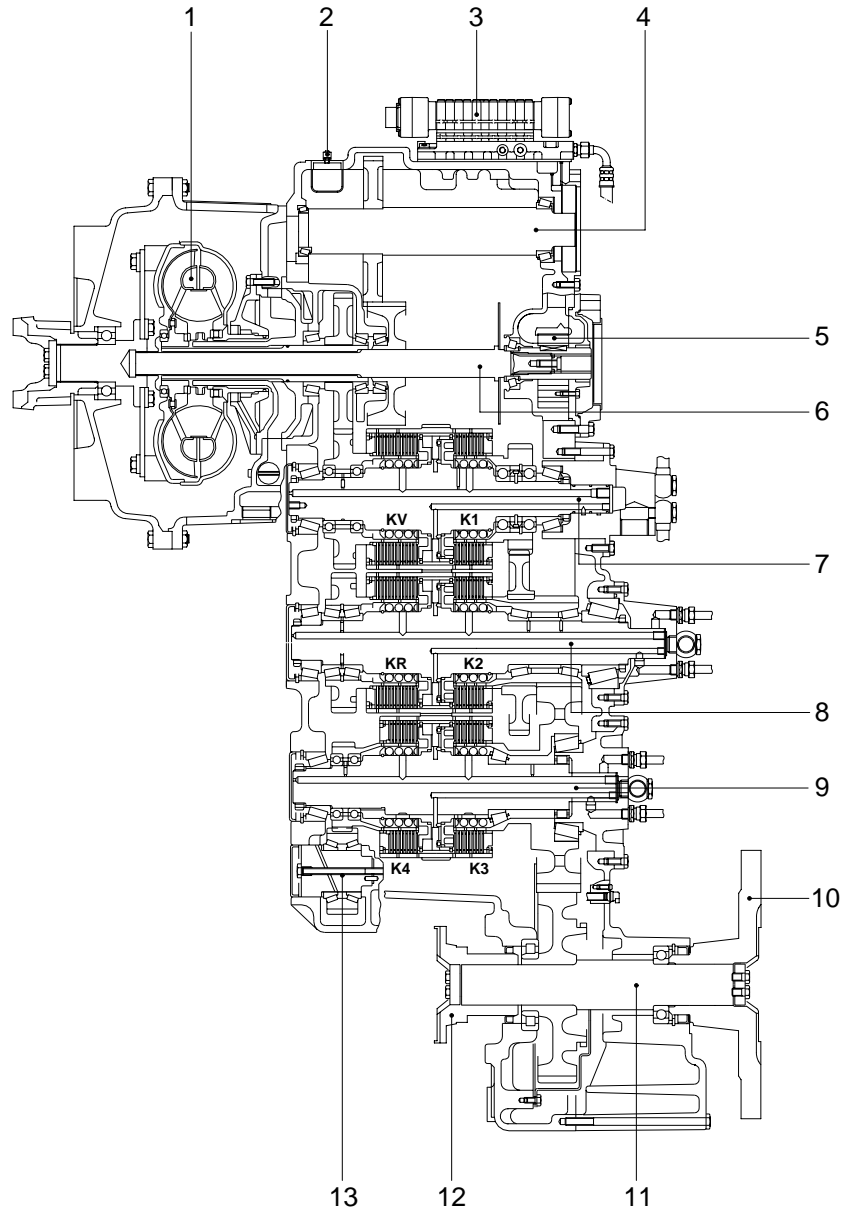
In this way, the stator can rotate freely.

Function of a hydrodynamic torque converter(Schematic view)



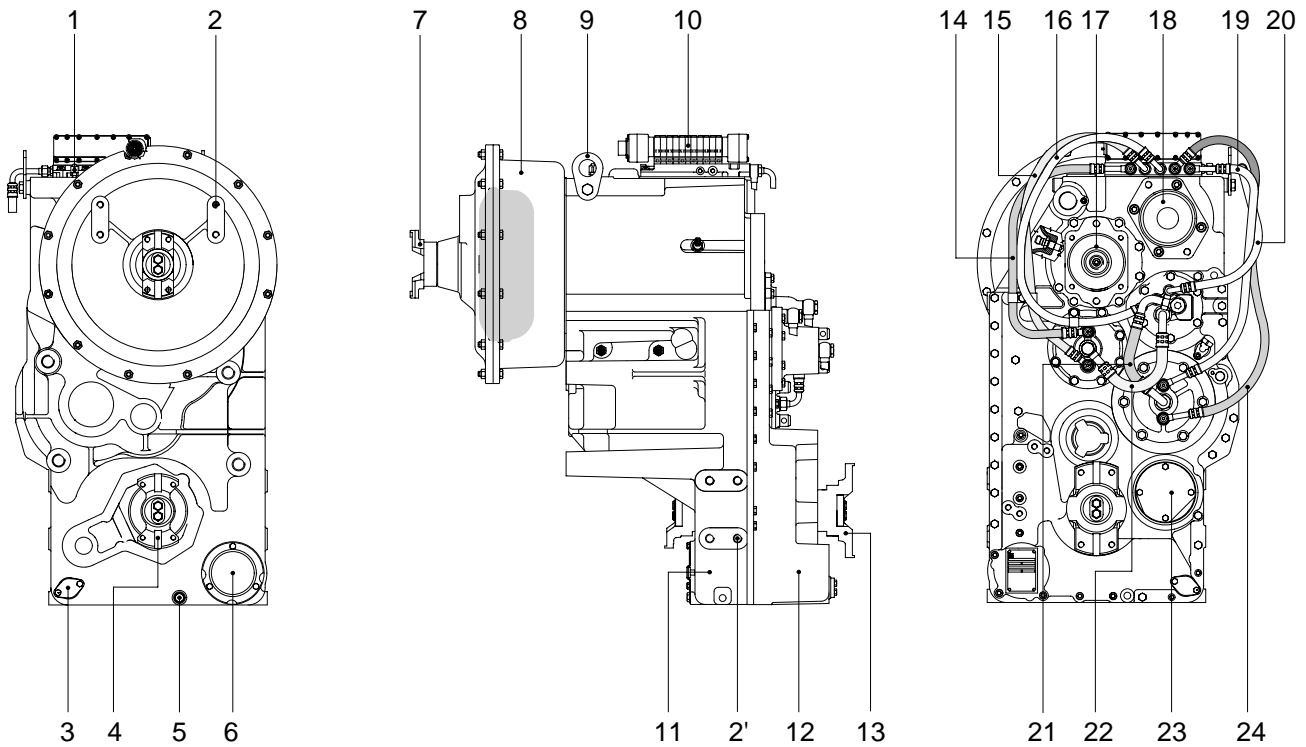
3. TRANSMISSION

1) LAYOUT



- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|----|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Torque converter | 8 | Clutch axle-KR/K2 |
| 2 | Breather | 9 | Clutch axle-K4/K3 |
| 3 | Electro-hydraulic shift control | 10 | Output flange (Rear side) |
| 4 | 2nd power take off | 11 | Output shaft |
| 5 | Transmission pump | 12 | Output flange (Converter side) |
| 6 | 1st power take off | 13 | Countershaft |
| 7 | Clutch axle-KV/K1 | | |

2) INSTALLATION VIEW



- 1 Breather
- 2 Transmission suspension M16
- 2' Transmission suspension M20
- 3 Attachment possibility for an oil filler tube with oil dipstick.
- 4 Output flange
- 5 Oil drain plug
- 6 Coarse filter
- 7 Input flange
- 8 Converter bell
- 9 Lifting lug
- 10 Electrohydraulic shift controller
- 11 Gearbox housing

- 12 Cover
- 13 Output flange
- 14 Pressure oil line clutch K2
- 15 Pressure oil line clutch KR
- 16 Pressure oil line clutch KV
- 17 1st power take off
- 18 2nd power take off
- 19 Pressure oil line clutch K3
- 20 Pressure oil line clutch K1
- 21 Lubricating oil line S2 clutch K4/K3
- 22 Lubricating oil line S1 clutch KR/K2
- 23 Emergency steering pump connection (Option)
- 24 Pressure oil line clutch K4

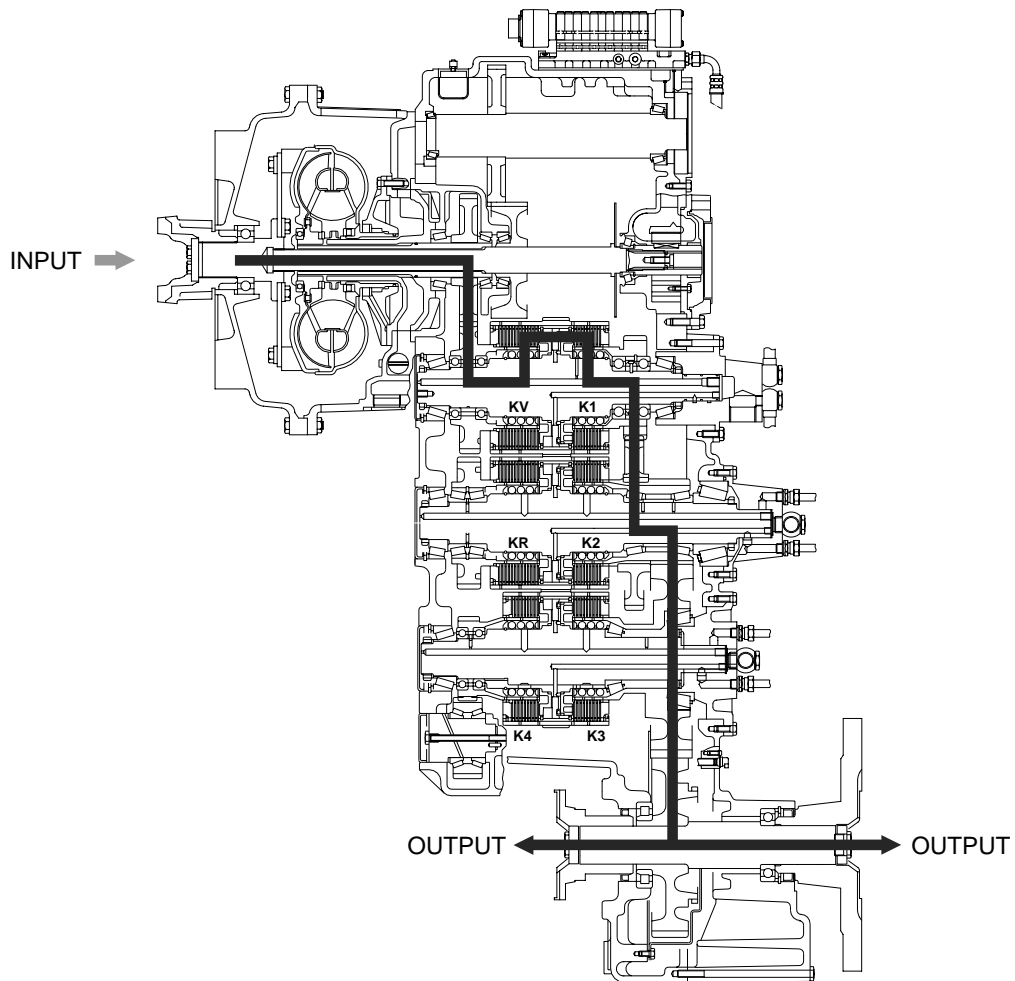
3) OPERATION OF TRANSMISSION

(1) Forward

Forward 1st

In 1st forward, forward clutch and 1st clutch are engaged.

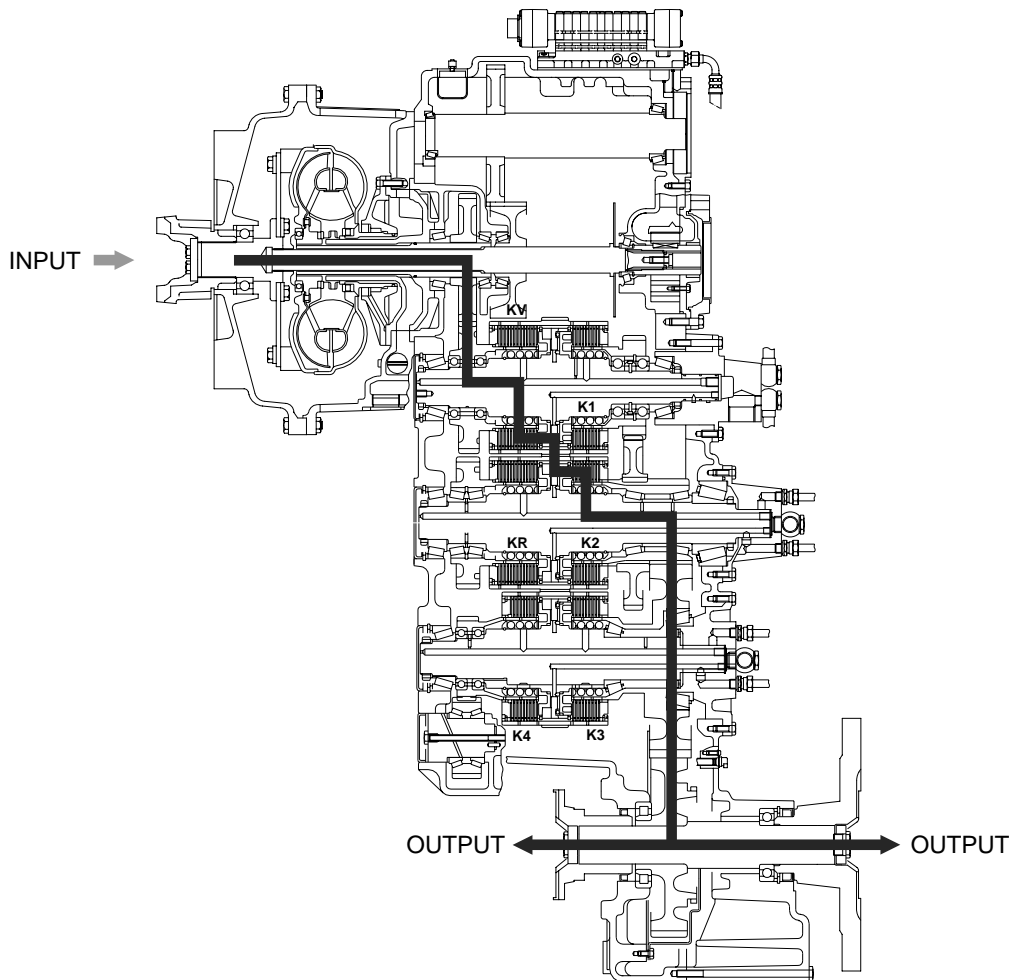
Forward clutch and 1st clutch are actuated by the hydraulic pressure applied to the clutch piston.



Forward 2nd

In 2nd forward, forward clutch and 2nd clutch are engaged.

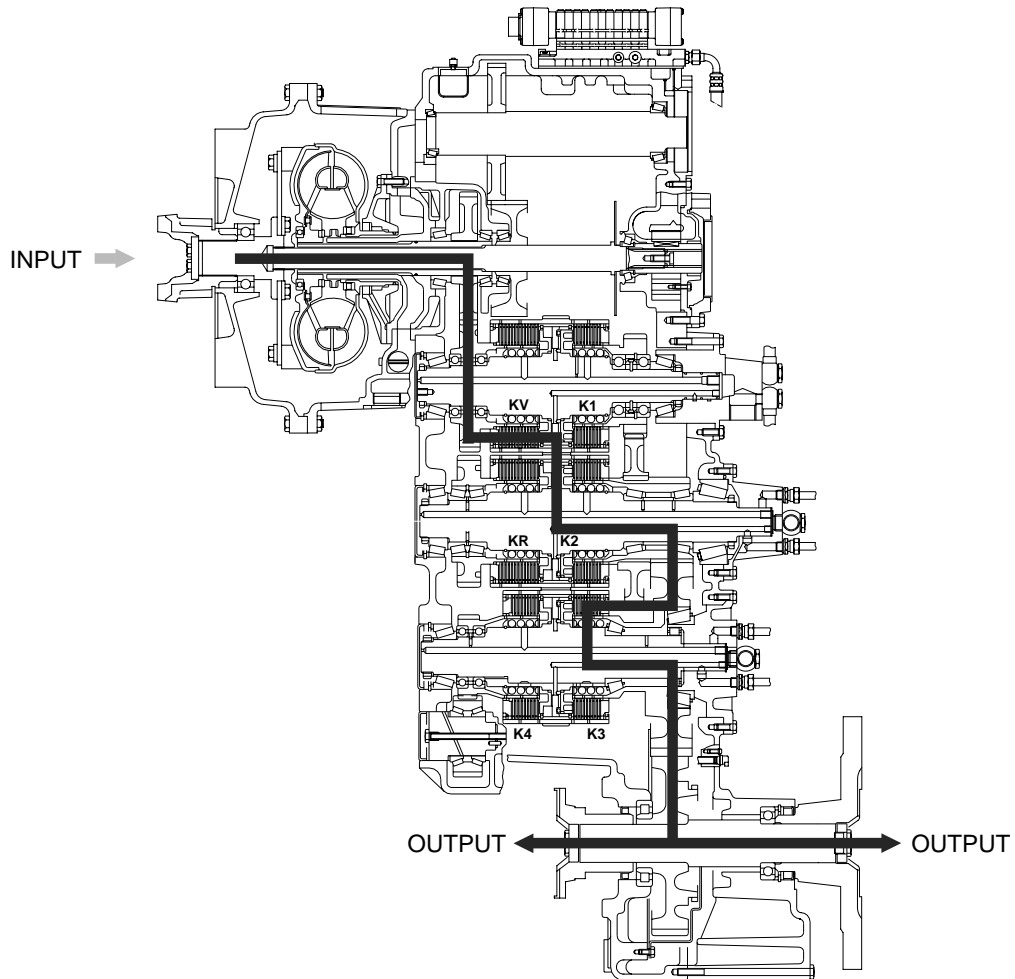
Forward clutch and 2nd clutch are actuated by the hydraulic pressure applied to the clutch piston.



Forward 3rd

In 3rd forward, forward clutch and K3(3rd) clutch are engage.

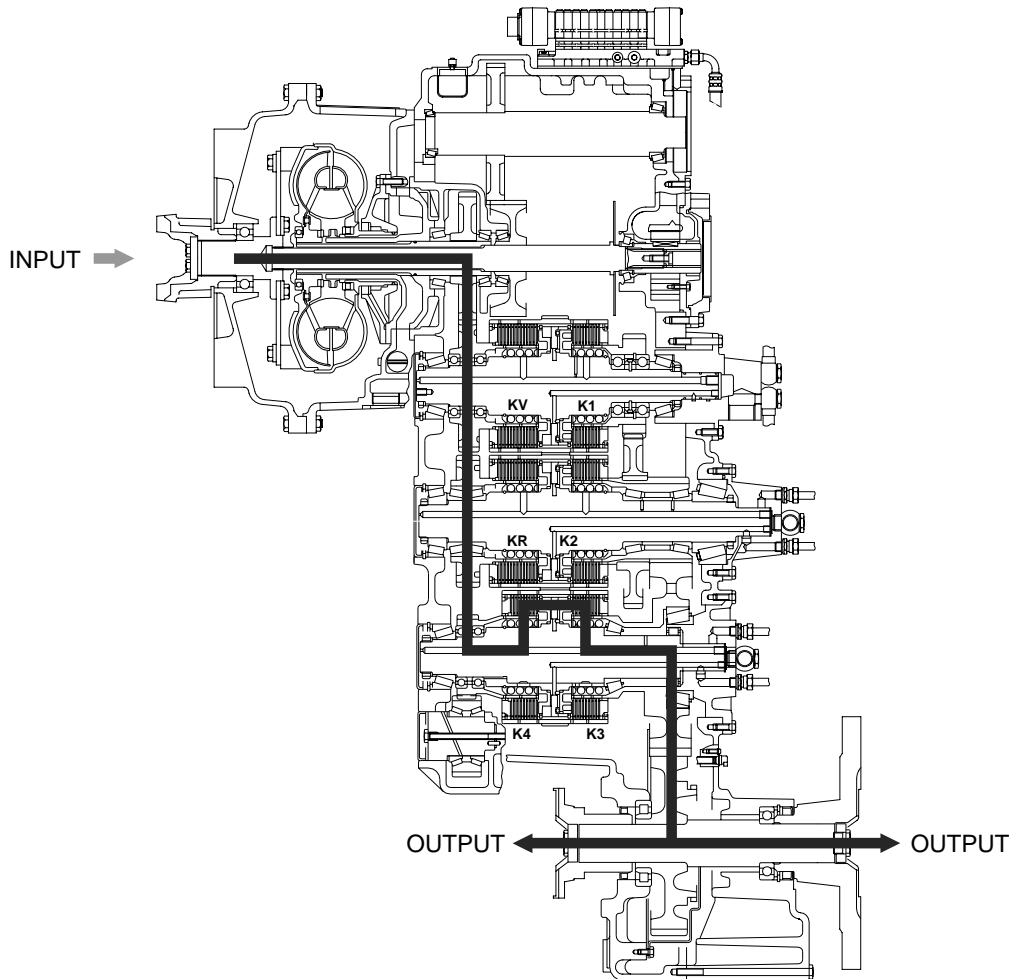
Forward clutch and 3rd clutch are actuated by the hydraulic pressure applied to the clutch piston.



Forward 4th

In 4th forward, 4th clutch and 3rd clutch are engaged.

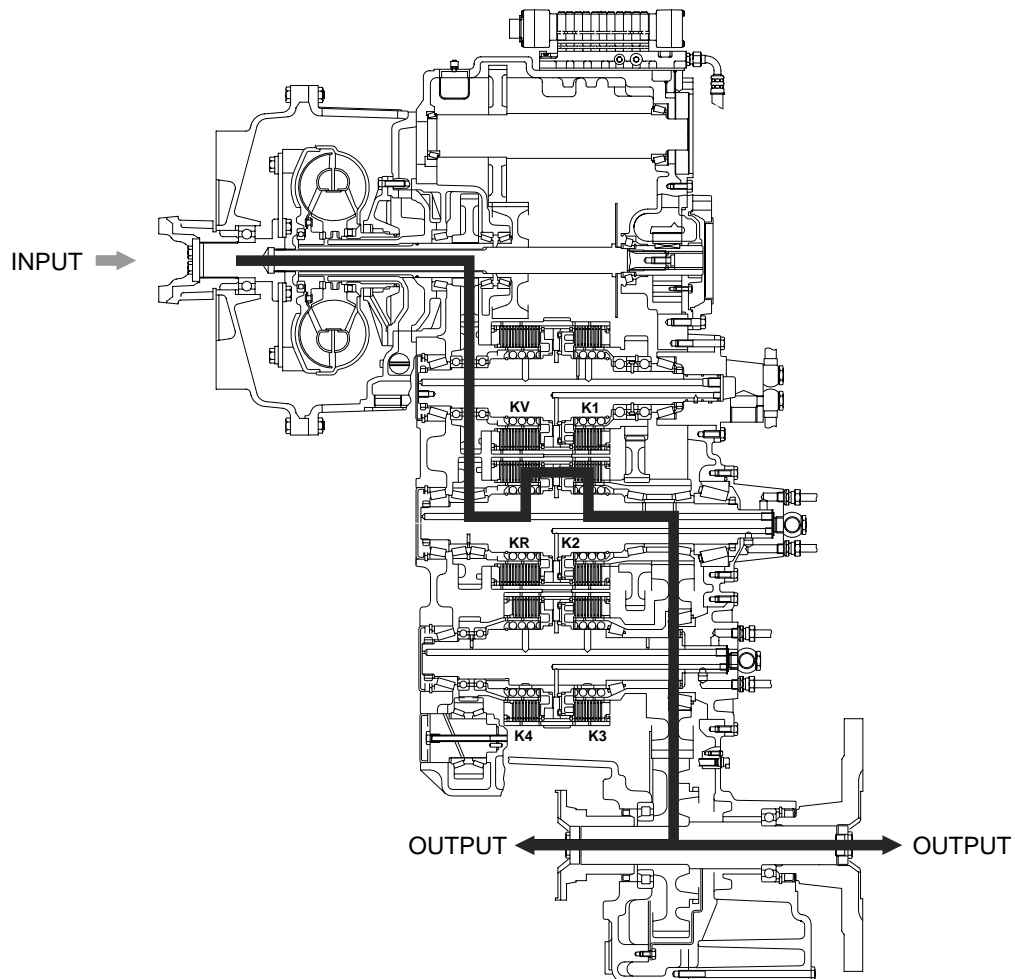
4th clutch and 3rd clutch are actuated by the hydraulic pressure applied to the clutch piston.



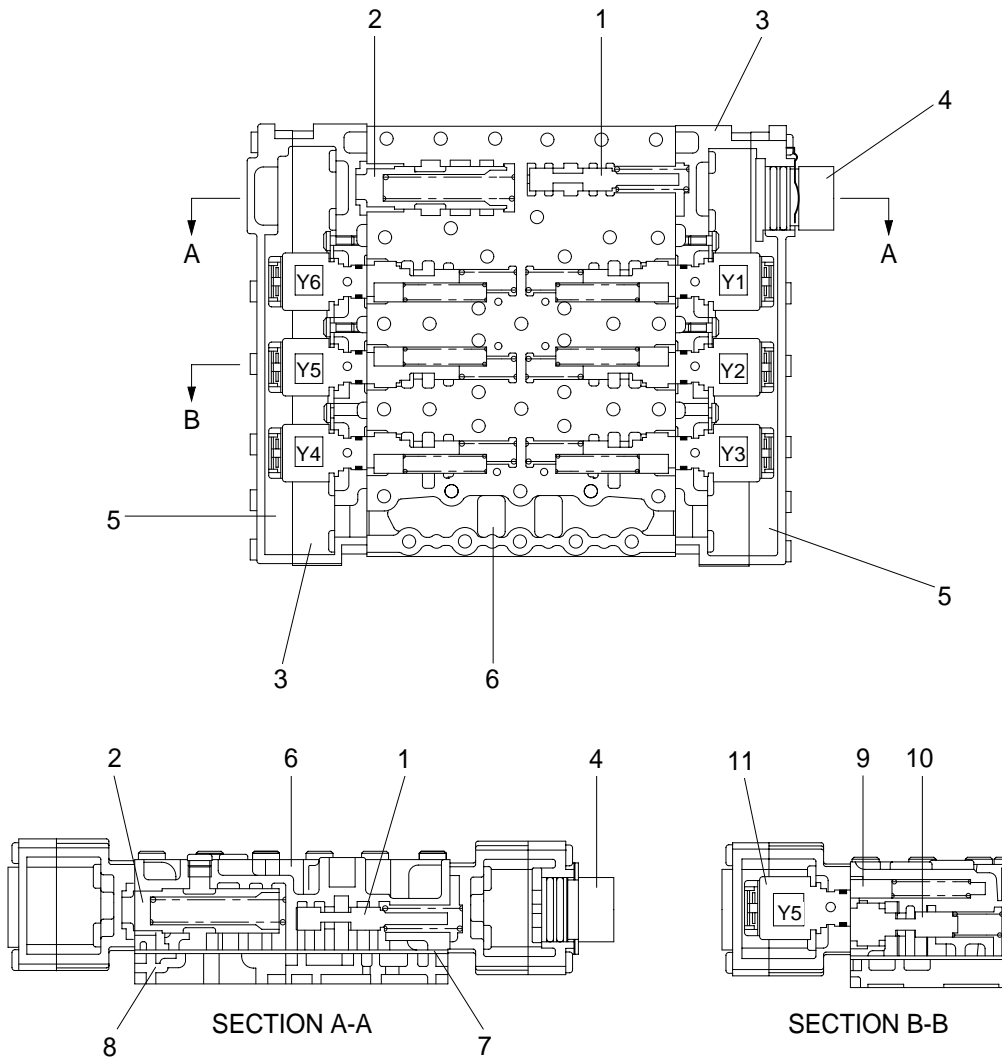
Reverse 2nd

In 2nd reverse, reverse clutch and 2nd clutch are engaged.

Reverse clutch and 2nd clutch are actuated by the hydraulic pressure applied to the clutch piston.



4) ELECTRO-HYDRAULIC SHIFT CONTROL WITH PROPORTIONAL VALVE



- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|----|--------------------|
| 1 | Pressure reducing valve(9bar) | 7 | Intermediate plate |
| 2 | Main pressure valve(16+2bar) | 8 | Duct plate |
| 3 | Housing | 9 | Vibration damper |
| 4 | Cable harness | 10 | Follow-on slide |
| 5 | Cover | 11 | Pressure regulator |
| 6 | Valve block | | |

Transmission control, see schedule of measuring points, hydraulic schematic and electro-hydraulic control unit at page 3-2, 3-14 and 3-72.

The six clutches of the transmission are selected via the 6 proportional valves P1 to P6. The proportional valve(Pressure regulator unit) consists of pressure regulator(e.g. Y6), follow-on slide and vibration damper.

The control pressure of 9 bar for the actuation of the follow-on slides is created by the pressure reducing valve. The pressure oil (16+2bar) is directed via the follow-on slide to the respective clutch.

Due to the direct proportional selection with separated pressure modulation for each clutch, the pressures to the clutches, which are engaged in the gear change, will be controlled. In this way, a hydraulic intersection of the clutches to be engaged and disengaged becomes possible.

This is creating spontaneous shiftings without traction force interruption.

At the shifting, the following criteria will be considered:

- Speed of engine, turbine, central gear train and output.
- Transmission temperature.
- Shifting mode(Up-, down-, reverse shifting and speed engagement out of neutral).
- Load condition(Full and part load, traction, overrun inclusive consideration of load cycles during the shifting).

The main pressure valve is limiting the maximum control pressure to 16+2 bar and releases the main stream to the converter and lubricating circuit.

In the inlet to the converter, a convert safety valve is installed which protects the converter from high internal pressures(Opening pressure 11bar).

Within the converter, the oil serves to transmit the power according to the well-known hydrodynamic principle(See torque converter, page 3-3).

To avoid cavitation, the converter must be always completely filled with oil.

This is achieved by a converter pressure holding valve, rear-mounted to the converter, with an opening pressure of at least 5bar.

The oil, escaping out of the converter, is directed to a oil cooler.

The oil is directed from the oil cooler to the transmission and there to the lubricating oil circuit so that all lubricating points are supplied with cooled oil.

In the electro-hydraulic control unit there are 6 pressure regulators installed.

5) GEAR SELECTOR(DW-3)

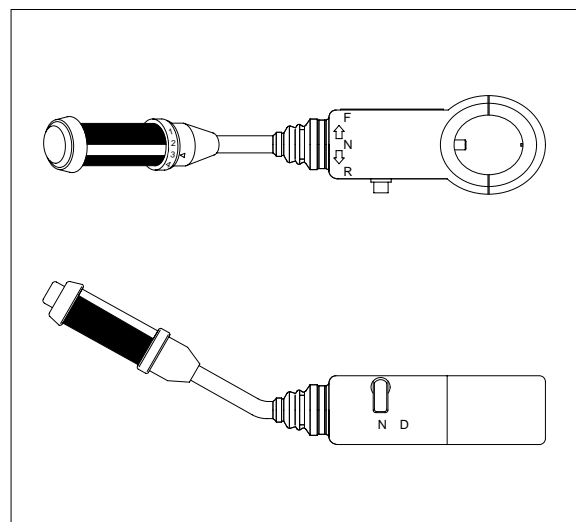
The gear selector is designed for the mounting on the left side of the steering column. By a rotative motion, the positions (Speeds) 1 to 4 are selected by tilting the lever, the driving direction Forward(F)-Neutral(N)-Reverse(R).

The gear selector is also available with integrated kickdown push button.

For the protection from unintended start off, a neutral interlock is installed :

Position **N** - Gear selector lever blocked in this position.

Position **D** - Driving.

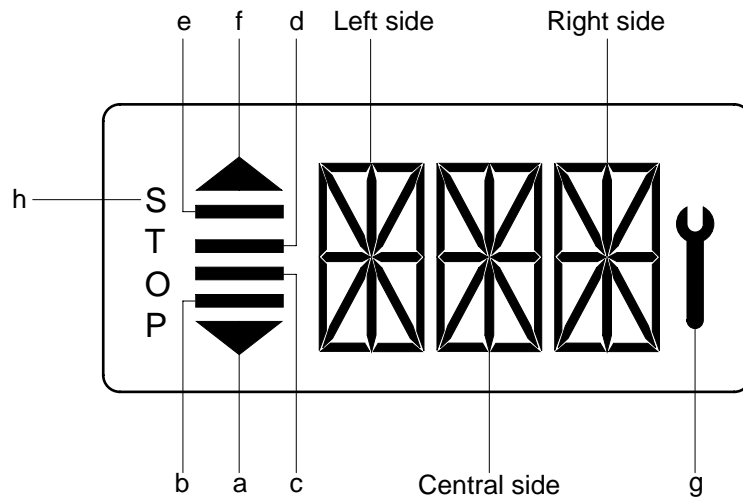


6) TRANSMISSION ERROR DISPLAY



(1) Function

The display can be used with the gear selector(DW-3). It indicates speed and driving direction as well as the activated kickdown.

When driving in the automatic mode, a bar indicator gives additionally also information about the selected driving range; The automatic range is symbolized by arrows above and below the bar indicator. In case of possible errors in the system, a wrench appears on the display, combined with indication of the error number. Also sporadically occurring errors can be indicated.



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1	Bars	a, f	Automatic range(up and down shifting)
		b, c, d, e	Preselected gear
2	Left side		For the moment still without function
3	Central and Right side		On the two alphanumeric 16-segment display, the electric control unit issues the actual state of gear and driving direction. Besides, a two digit error code will be indicated via these two segment
4	Spanner	g	Electronic control unit recognized an error, is flashing
5	Letters STOP	h	Immediate stop is required(At the moment not activated)

(2) Abbreviations

- OC : Open circuit
- SC : Short circuit
- OP mode : Operating mode
- TCU : Transmission control unit
- EEC : Electronic engine controller
- PTO : Power take off

(3) Display during operation

Symbol	Meaning	Remarks
F, N, R 1, 2, 3, 4	Actual gear and direction Central side shows actual gear Right side shows actual direction	
NN (Central and right side)	Not neutral, waiting for neutral after power up or a severe fault	To engage a gear, first move shift selector to neutral position and again to F to R position
1 bar	Manual mode 1st gear	
2 bar	Manual mode 2nd gear	
3 bar	Manual mode 3rd gear	
4 bar	Manual mode 4nd gear	
4 bars and 2 arrows	Automatic mode	a, f
Arrows(a, f) flashing	Kick down mode active	
雫 雫	Transmission neutral	Cold start phase
Bars flashing	Downshift mode active	
Spanner flashing	At least on fault active	Select neutral to get fault code displayed
WT	Warning torque converter temperature	Changes between actual gear/direction while driving, in neutral only displayed if no fault is detected(spanner)
WS	Warning sump temperature	Changes between actual gear/direction while driving, in neutral only displayed if no fault is detected(spanner)
WE	Warning high engine speed	Changes between actual gear/direction while driving, in neutral only displayed if no fault is detected(spanner)
PN	Direction F or R selected while parking brake engaged	Transmission in neutral until parking brake is released. ※ Machine starts to move after release of parking brake.
F or R flashing	Direction F or R selected while turbine speed is to high	※ Gear will engage when turbine speed drops
EE flashing (central and right side)	No communication with display	

(4) Display during AEB mode

Symbol	Meaning	Remarks
PL	AEB-Starter is plugged at the diagnostic plug	
ST	AEB-Starter-button is pressed	
K1~K4, KV, KR	Calibrating clutch K1~K4, KV or KR respectively	
- And Kx	Wait for start, initialization of clutch Kx, x : 1, 2, 3, 4, V, R	
And Kx	Fast fill time determination of clutch Kx	
= And Kx	Compensating pressure determination of clutch Kx	
OK	Calibration for all clutches finished	Transmission stays in neutral, you have to restart the TCU(Ignition off/on) after removing AEB-Starter
STOP	AEB canceled(Activation stopped)	Transmission stays in neutral, you have to restart the TCU(Ignition off/on)
STOP and Kx	AEB stopped, clutch Kx can't be calibrated	Transmission stays in neutral, you have to restart the TCU(Ignition off/on)
Spanner and Kx	Kx couldn't be calibrated, AEB finished	Transmission stays in neutral, you have to restart the TCU(Ignition off/on)
E	Engine speed too low, - Raise engine speed	
E	Engine speed too high, - Lower engine speed	
T	Transmission oil temperature too low, - Heat up transmission	
T	Transmission oil temperature too high, - Cool down transmission	
FT	Transmission temperature not in defined range during calibration	Transmission stays in neutral, you have to restart the TCU(Ignition off/on)
FB	Operating mode not NORMAL or transmission temperature sensor defective or storing of calibrated values to EEPROM has failed	Transmission stays in neutral, you have to restart the TCU(Ignition off/on)
FO	Output speed not zero	Transmission stays in neutral, you have to restart the TCU(Ignition off/on)
FN	Shift lever not in neutral position	Transmission stays in neutral, you have to restart the TCU(Ignition off/on)
FP	Park brake not applied	Transmission stays in neutral, you have to restart the TCU(Ignition off/on)
STOP	AEB-Starter was used incorrect or is defective. Wrong device or wrong cable used	Transmission stays in neutral, you have to restart the TCU(Ignition off/on)

(5) DEFINITION OF OPERATING MODES

Normal

There's no failure detected in the transmission system or the failure has no or slight effects on transmission control. TCU will work without or in special cases with little limitations.(See following table)

Substitute clutch control

TCU can't change the gears or the direction under the control of the normal clutch modulation. TCU uses the substitute strategy for clutch control. All modulations are only time controlled. (Comparable with EST 25)

Limp-home

The detected failure in the system has strong limitations to transmission control. TCU can engage only one gear in each direction. In some cases only one direction will be possible. TCU will shift the transmission into neutral at the first occurrence of the failure. First, the operator must shift the gear selector into neutral position.

If output speed is less than a threshold for neutral to gear and the operator shifts the gear selector into forward or reverse, the TCU will select the limp-home gear.

If output speed is less than a threshold for reversal speed and TCU has changed into the limp-home gear and the operator selects a shuttle shift, TCU will shift immediately into the limp-home gear of the selected direction.

If output speed is greater than the threshold, TCU will shift the transmission into neutral. The operator has to slow down the vehicle and must shift the gear selector into neutral position.

Transmission-shutdown

TCU has detected a severe failure that disables control of the transmission.

TCU will shut off the solenoid valves for the clutches and also the common power supply(VPS1). Transmission shifts to neutral. The park brake will operate normally, also the other functions which use ADM1 to ADM8.

The operator has to slow down the vehicle. The transmission will stay in neutral.

TCU-shutdown

TCU has detected a severe failure that disables control of system.

TCU will shut off all solenoid valves and also both common power supplies(VPS1, VPS2). The park brake will engage, also functions are disabled which use ADM 1 to ADM 8.

The transmission will stay in neutral.

(6) Table of fault codes

Fault code (Hex)	Int. code (Dec)	Meaning of the fault code possible reason for fault detection	Reaction of the TCU	Possible steps to repair	Remarks
11	48	Logical error at gear range signal TCU detected a wrong signal combination for the gear range <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable from shift lever to TCU is broken • Cable is defective and is contacted to battery voltage or vehicle ground • Shift lever is defective 	TCU shifts transmission to neutral OP-mode : Transmission shutdown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cables from TCU to shift lever • Check signal combinations of shift lever positions for gear range 	Failure cannot be detected in systems with DW2/DW3 shift lever Fault is taken back if TCU detects a valid signal for the position
12	46	Logical error at direction select signal TCU detected a wrong signal combination for the direction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable from shift lever to TCU is broken • Cable is defective and is contacted to battery voltage or vehicle ground • Shift lever is defective 	TCU shifts transmission to neutral OP-Mode : Transmission shutdown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cables from TCU to shift lever • Check signal combinations of shift lever positions F-N-R 	Fault is taken back if TCU detects a valid signal for the direction at the shift lever
13	95	Logical error at engine derating device TCU detected no reaction of engine while derating device active	After selecting neutral, TCU change to OP mode limp home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check engine derating device 	This fault is reset after power up of TCU
15	176	Logical error at direction select signal 2 shift lever TCU detected a wrong signal combination for the direction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable from shift lever 2 to TCU is broken • Cable is defective and is contacted to battery voltage or vehicle ground • Shift lever is defective 	TCU shifts transmission to neutral if selector active OP mode : Transmission shutdown if selector active	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cables from TCU to shift lever 2 • Check signal combinations of shift lever positions F-N-R 	Fault is taken back if TCU detects a valid neutral signal for the direction at the shift lever
16	178	Logical error at axle connection Feedback axle connection measured by TCU and output signal axle connection don't fit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Axle can't be connected or disconnected due to mechanical problem • One of the cables from feedback axle connection switch to TCU is broken 	OP mode : Normal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cables from TCU to feedback axle connection switch • Check signals of the feedback axle connection switch 	

Fault code (Hex)	Int. code (Dec)	Meaning of the fault code possible reason for fault detection	Reaction of the TCU	Possible steps to repair	Remarks
21	32	S.C. to battery voltage at clutch cut off input The measured voltage is too high: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable is defective and is contacted to battery voltage • Clutch cut off sensor has an internal defect • Connector pin is contacted to battery voltage 	Clutch cut off function is disabled OP mode : Normal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the sensor • Check the connectors • Check the clutch cut off sensor 	
22	29	S.C. to ground or O.C. at clutch cut off input The measured voltage is too low: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable is defective and is contacted to vehicle ground • Cable has no connection to TCU • Clutch cut off sensor has an internal defect • Connector pin is contacted to vehicle ground or is broken 	Clutch cut off function is disabled OP mode : Normal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the sensor • Check the connectors • Check the clutch cut off sensor 	
23		S.C. to battery voltage at load sensor input The measured voltage is too high: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable is defective and is contacted to battery voltage • Load sensor has an internal defect • Connector pin is contacted to battery voltage 	Retarder function is affected TCU uses default load OP mode : Normal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the sensor • Check the connectors • Check the load sensor • Check the assembly tolerances of load sensor 	Availability of retarder depends on default load
24		S.C. to ground or O.C. at load sensor input The measured voltage is too low: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable is defective and is contacted to vehicle ground • Cable has no connection to TCU • Load sensor has as internal defect • Connector pin is contacted to vehicle ground or is broken 	Retarder function is affected TCU use default load OP mode : Normal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the sensor • Check the connectors • Check the load sensor • Check the assembly tolerances of load sensor 	Availability of retarder depends on default load

Fault code (Hex)	Int. code (Dec)	Meaning of the fault code possible reason for fault detection	Reaction of the TCU	Possible steps to repair	Remarks
25	33	<p>S.C. to battery voltage or O.C. at transmission sump temperature sensor input The measured voltage is too high:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable is defective and is contacted to battery voltage • Cable has no connection to TCU • Temperature sensor has an internal defect • Connector pin is contacted to battery voltage or is broken 	<p>No reaction, TCU use default temperature OP mode : Normal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the sensor • Check the connectors • Check the temperature sensor 	
26	30	<p>S.C. to battery voltage or O.C. at transmission sump temperature sensor input The measured voltage is too low:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable is defective and is contacted to vehicle ground • Temperature sensor has an internal defect • Connector pin is contacted to vehicle ground 	<p>No reaction, TCU uses default temperature OP mode : Normal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the sensor • Check the connectors • Check the temperature sensor 	
27	76	<p>S.C. to battery voltage or O.C. at retarder temperature sensor input The measured voltage is too high:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable is defective and is contacted to battery voltage • Cable has no connection to TCU • Temperature sensor has an internal defect • Connector pin is contacted to battery voltage or is broken 	<p>No reaction, TCU uses default temperature OP mode : Normal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the sensor • Check the connectors • Check the temperature sensor 	
28	74	<p>S.C. to ground at retarder temperature sensor input The measured voltage is too low:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable is defective and is contacted to vehicle ground • Temperature sensor has an internal defect • Connector pin is contacted to vehicle ground 	<p>No reaction, TCU uses default temperature OP mode : Normal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the sensor • Check the connectors • Check the temperature sensor 	

Fault code (Hex)	Int. code (Dec)	Meaning of the fault code possible reason for fault detection	Reaction of the TCU	Possible steps to repair	Remarks
27	76	<p>S.C. to battery voltage or O.C. at converter output temperature sensor input The measured voltage is too high:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable is defective and is contacted to battery voltage • Cable has no connection to TCU • Temperature sensor has an internal defect • Connector pin is contacted to battery voltage or is broken 	<p>No reaction, TCU uses default temperature OP mode : Normal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the sensor • Check the connectors • Check the temperature sensor 	
28	74	<p>S.C. to ground at converter output temperature sensor input The measured voltage is too low:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable is defective and is contacted to vehicle ground • Temperature sensor has an internal defect • Connector pin is contacted to vehicle ground 	<p>No reaction, TCU uses default temperature OP mode : Normal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the sensor • Check the connectors • Check the temperature sensor 	
31	38	<p>S.C. to battery voltage or O.C. at engine speed input TCU measures a voltage higher than 7.00V at speed input pin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable is defective and is contacted to battery voltage • Cable has no connection to TCU • Speed sensor has an internal defect • Connector pin is contacted to battery voltage or has no contact 	<p>OP mode : Substitute clutch control</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the sensor • Check the connectors • Check the speed sensor 	
32	34	<p>S.C. to ground at engine speed input TCU measures a voltage less than 0.45V at speed input pin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable/connector is defective and is contacted to vehicle ground • Speed sensor has an internal defect 	<p>OP mode : Substitute clutch control</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the sensor • Check the connectors • Check the speed sensor 	

Fault code (Hex)	Int. code (Dec)	Meaning of the fault code possible reason for fault detection	Reaction of the TCU	Possible steps to repair	Remarks
33	42	<p>Logical error at engine speed input TCU measures a engine speed over a threshold and the next moment the measured speed is zero</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable/connector is defective and has bad contact • Speed sensor has an internal defect • Sensor gap has the wrong size 	OP mode : Substitute clutch control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the sensor • Check the connectors • Check the speed sensor • Check the sensor gap 	This fault is reset after power up of TCU
34	39	<p>S.C. to battery voltage or O.C. at turbine speed input TCU measures a voltage higher than 7.00V at speed input pin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable is defective and is contacted to vehicle battery voltage • Cable has no connection to TCU • Speed sensor has an internal defect • Connector pin is contacted to battery voltage or has no contact 	OP mode : Substitute clutch control If a failure is existing at output speed, TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : Limp home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the sensor • Check the connectors • Check the speed sensor 	
35	35	<p>S.C. to ground at turbine speed input TCU measures a voltage less than 0.45V at speed input pin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable/connector is defective and is contacted to vehicle ground • Speed sensor has an internal defect 	OP mode : Substitute clutch control If a failure is existing at output speed, TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : Limp home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the sensor • Check the connectors • Check the speed sensor 	This fault is reset after power up of TCU
36	43	<p>Logical error at turbine speed input TCU measures a turbine speed over a threshold and at the next moment the measured speed is zero</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable/connector is defective and has bad contact • Speed sensor has an internal defect • Sensor gap has the wrong size 	OP mode : Substitute clutch control If a failure is existing at output speed, TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : Limp home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the sensor • Check the connectors • Check the speed sensor • Check the sensor gap 	

Fault code (Hex)	Int. code (Dec)	Meaning of the fault code possible reason for fault detection	Reaction of the TCU	Possible steps to repair	Remarks
37	40	<p>S.C. to battery voltage or O.C. at internal speed input TCU measures a voltage higher than 7.00V at speed input pin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable is defective and is contacted to vehicle battery voltage • Cable has no connection to TCU • Speed sensor has an internal defect • Connector pin is contacted to battery voltage or has no contact 	OP mode : Substitute clutch control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the sensor • Check the connectors • Check the speed sensor 	
38	36	<p>S.C. to ground at turbine speed input TCU measures a voltage less than 0.45V at speed input pin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable/connector is defective and is contacted to vehicle ground • Speed sensor has an internal defect 	OP mode : Substitute clutch control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the sensor • Check the connectors • Check the speed sensor 	
39	44	<p>Logical error at internal speed input TCU measures a internal speed over a threshold and at the next moment the measured speed is zero</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable/connector is defective and has bad contact • Speed sensor has an internal defect • Sensor gap has the wrong size 	OP mode : Substitute clutch control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the sensor • Check the connectors • Check the speed sensor • Check the sensor gap 	This fault is reset after power up of TCU
3A	41	<p>S.C. to battery voltage or O.C. at output speed input TCU measures a voltage higher than 12.5V at speed input pin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable is defective and is contacted to battery voltage • Cable has no connection to TCU • Speed sensor has an internal defect • Connector pin is contacted to battery voltage or has no contact 	<p>Special mode for gear selection OP mode : Substitute clutch control If a failure is existing at turbine speed, TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : lamp home</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the sensor • Check the connectors • Check the speed sensor 	

Fault code (Hex)	Int. code (Dec)	Meaning of the fault code possible reason for fault detection	Reaction of the TCU	Possible steps to repair	Remarks
3B	37	<p>S.C. to ground at output speed input TCU measures a voltage less than 1.00V at speed input pin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable/connector is defective and is contacted to vehicle ground • Speed sensor has an internal defect 	<p>Special mode for gear selection OP mode : Substitute clutch control If a failure is existing at turbine speed, TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : lamp home</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the sensor • Check the connectors • Check the speed sensor 	
3C	45	<p>Logical error at output speed input TCU measures a turbine speed over a threshold and at the next moment the measured speed is zero</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable/connector is defective and has bad contact • Speed sensor has an internal defect • Sensor gap has the wrong size 	<p>Special mode for gear selection OP mode : Substitute clutch control If a failure is existing at turbine speed, TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : lamp home</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the sensor • Check the connectors • Check the speed sensor • Check the sensor gap 	This fault is reset after power up of TCU
3D	71	<p>Turbine speed zero doesn't fit to other speed signals</p>	-	-	Not used
3E	72	<p>Output speed zero doesn't fit to other speed signals If transmission is not neutral and the shifting has finished, TCU measures output speed zero and turbine speed or internal speed not equal to zero.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speed sensor has an internal defect • Sensor gap has the wrong size 	<p>Special mode for gear selection OP mode : Substitute clutch control If a failure is existing at turbine speed, TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : lamp home</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the sensor signal of output speed sensor • Check the sensor gap of output speed sensor • Check the cable from TCU to the sensor 	This fault is reset after power up of TCU

Fault code (Hex)	Int. code (Dec)	Meaning of the fault code possible reason for fault detection	Reaction of the TCU	Possible steps to repair	Remarks
71	22	<p>S.C. to battery voltage at clutch K1 The measured resistance value of the valve is out of limit, the voltage at K1 valve is too high</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable/connector is defective and has contact to battery voltage • Cable/connector is defective and has contact to another regulator output of the TCU • Regulator has an internal defect 	<p>TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : Limp home If failure at another clutch is pending TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : TCU shutdown</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the gearbox • Check the connectors from TCU to the gearbox • Check the regulator resistance* • Check internal wire harness of the gearbox 	* See Chapter (7)
72	10	<p>S.C. to ground at clutch K1 The measured resistance value of the valve is out of limit, the voltage at K1 valve is too low</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable/connector is defective and has contact to vehicle ground • Regulator has an internal defect 	<p>TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : Limp home If failure at another clutch is pending TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : TCU shutdown</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the gearbox • Check the connectors from gearbox to TCU • Check the regulator resistance* • Check internal wire harness of the gearbox 	* See Chapter (7)
73	16	<p>O.C. at clutch K1 The measured resistance value of the valve is out of limit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable/connector is defective and has no contact to TCU • Regulator has an internal defect 	<p>TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : Limp home If failure at another clutch is pending TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : TCU shutdown</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the gearbox • Check the connectors from gearbox to TCU • Check the regulator resistance* • Check internal wire harness of the gearbox 	* See Chapter (7)
74	23	<p>S.C. to battery voltage at clutch K2 The measured resistance value of the valve is out of limit, the voltage at K2 valve is too high</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable/connector is defective and has contact to battery voltage • Cable/connector is defective and has contact to another regulator output of the TCU • Regulator has an internal defect 	<p>TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : Limp home If failure at another clutch is pending TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : TCU shutdown</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the gearbox • Check the connectors from gearbox to TCU • Check the regulator resistance* • Check internal wire harness of the gearbox 	* See Chapter (7)

Fault code (Hex)	Int. code (Dec)	Meaning of the fault code possible reason for fault detection	Reaction of the TCU	Possible steps to repair	Remarks
75	11	<p>S.C. to ground at clutch K2 The measured resistance value of the valve is out of limit, the voltage at K2 valve is too low</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable/connector is defective and has contact to vehicle ground • Regulator has an internal defect 	<p>TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : Limp home If failure at another clutch is pending TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : TCU shutdown</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the gearbox • Check the connectors from gearbox to TCU • Check the regulator resistance* • Check internal wire harness of the gearbox 	* See Chapter (7)
76	17	<p>O.C. at clutch K2 The measured resistance value of the valve is out of limit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable/connector is defective and has no contact to TCU • Regulator has an internal defect 	<p>TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : Limp home If failure at another clutch is pending TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : TCU shutdown</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the gearbox • Check the connectors from gearbox to TCU • Check the regulator resistance* • Check internal wire harness of the gearbox 	* See Chapter (7)
77	24	<p>S.C. to battery voltage at clutch K3 The measured resistance value of the valve is out of limit, the voltage at K3 valve is too high</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable/connector is defective and has contact to battery voltage • Cable/connector is defective and has contact to another regulator output of the TCU • Regulator has an internal defect 	<p>TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : Limp home If failure at another clutch is pending TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : TCU shutdown</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the gearbox • Check the connectors from gearbox to TCU • Check the regulator resistance* • Check internal wire harness of the gearbox 	* See Chapter (7)
78	12	<p>S.C. to ground at clutch K3 The measured resistance value of the valve is out of limit, the voltage at K3 valve is too low</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable/connector is defective and has contact to vehicle ground • Regulator has an internal defect 	<p>TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : Limp home If failure at another clutch is pending TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : TCU shutdown</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the gearbox • Check the connectors from gearbox to TCU • Check the regulator resistance* • Check internal wire harness of the gearbox 	* See Chapter (7)

Fault code (Hex)	Int. code (Dec)	Meaning of the fault code possible reason for fault detection	Reaction of the TCU	Possible steps to repair	Remarks
79	18	O.C. at clutch K2 The measured resistance value of the valve is out of limit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable/connector is defective and has no contact to TCU • Regulator has an internal defect 	TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : Limp home If failure at another clutch is pending TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : TCU shutdown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the gearbox • Check the connectors from gearbox to TCU • Check the regulator resistance* • Check internal wire harness of the gearbox 	* See Chapter (7)
7A	78	S.C. to battery voltage at converter clutch	-	-	Not used
7B	79	S.C. to ground at converter clutch	-	-	Not used
7C	80	O.C. at converter clutch	-	-	Not used
7D	166	S.C. ground at engine derating device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable is defective and is contacted to vehicle ground • Engine derating device has an internal defect • Connector pin is contacted to vehicle ground 	Engine derating will be on until TCU power down even if fault vanishes(Loose connection) OP mode : Normal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the engine derating device • Check the connectors from engine derating device to TCU • Check the resistance* of engine derating device 	* See Chapter (7)
7E	168	S.C. battery voltage at engine derating device <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable/connector is defective and is contacted to battery voltage • Engine derating device has an internal defect 	No reaction OP mode : Normal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the engine derating device • Check the connectors from backup alarm device to TCU • Check the resistance* of backup alarm device 	* See Chapter (7)
7F	167	O.C. at engine derating device TCU detected a wrong voltage at the output pin, that looks like a O.C. for this output pin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable is defective and has no connection to TCU • Engine derating device has an internal defect • Connector has no connection to TCU 	No reaction OP mode : Normal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the engine derating device • Check the connectors from engine derating device to TCU • Check the resistance* of engine derating device 	* See Chapter (7)

Fault code (Hex)	Int. code (Dec)	Meaning of the fault code possible reason for fault detection	Reaction of the TCU	Possible steps to repair	Remarks
81	25	<p>S.C. to battery voltage at clutch K4 The measured resistance value of the valve is out of limit, the voltage at K4 valve is too high</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable/connector is defective and has contact to battery voltage • Cable/connector is defective and has contact to another regulator output of the TCU • Regulator has an internal defect 	<p>TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : Limp home If failure at another clutch is pending TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : TCU shutdown</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the gearbox • Check the connectors from gearbox to TCU • Check the regulator resistance* • Check internal wire harness of the gearbox 	* See Chapter (7)
82	13	<p>S.C. to ground at clutch K4 The measured resistance value of the valve is out of limit, the voltage at K4 valve is too low</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable/connector is defective and has contact to vehicle ground • Regulator has an internal defect 	<p>TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : Limp home If failure at another clutch is pending TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : TCU shutdown</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the engine derating device • Check the connectors from gearbox to TCU • Check the regulator resistance* • Check internal wire harness of the gearbox 	* See Chapter (7)
83	19	<p>O.C. at clutch K4 The measured resistance value of the valve is out of limit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable/connector is defective and has contact to TCU • Regulator has an internal defect 	<p>TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : Limp home If failure at another clutch is pending TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : TCU shutdown</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the gearbox • Check the connectors from gearbox to TCU • Check the regulator resistance* • Check internal wire harness of the gearbox 	* See Chapter (7)
84	26	<p>S.C. to battery voltage at clutch K4 The measured resistance value of the valve is out of limit, the voltage at K4 valve is too high</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable/connector is defective and has contact to battery voltage • Cable/connector is defective and has contact to another regulator output of the TCU • Regulator has an internal defect 	<p>TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : Limp home If failure at another clutch is pending TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : TCU shutdown</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the gearbox • Check the connectors from gearbox to TCU • Check the regulator resistance* • Check internal wire harness of the gearbox 	* See Chapter (7)

Fault code (Hex)	Int. code (Dec)	Meaning of the fault code possible reason for fault detection	Reaction of the TCU	Possible steps to repair	Remarks
85	14	S.C. to ground at clutch KV The measured resistance value of the valve is out of limit, the voltage at K4 valve is too low <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable/connector is defective and has contact to vehicle ground • Regulator has an internal defect 	TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : Limp home If failure at another clutch is pending TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : TCU shutdown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the gearbox • Check the connectors from gearbox to TCU • Check the regulator resistance* • Check internal wire harness of the gearbox 	* See Chapter (7)
86	20	O.C. at clutch KV The measured resistance value of the valve is out of limit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable/connector is defective and has contact to TCU • Regulator has an internal defect 	TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : Limp home If failure at another clutch is pending TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : TCU shutdown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the gearbox • Check the connectors from gearbox to TCU • Check the regulator resistance* • Check internal wire harness of the gearbox 	* See Chapter (7)
87	27	S.C. to battery voltage at clutch KR The measured resistance value of the valve is out of limit, the voltage at KR valve is too high <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable/connector is defective and has contact to battery voltage • Cable/connector is defective and has contact to another regulator output of the TCU • Regulator has an internal defect 	TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : Limp home If failure at another clutch is pending TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : TCU shutdown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the gearbox • Check the connectors from gearbox to TCU • Check the regulator resistance* • Check internal wire harness of the gearbox 	* See Chapter (7)
88	15	S.C. to ground at clutch KR The measured resistance value of the valve is out of limit, the voltage at KR valve is too low <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable/connector is defective and has contact to vehicle ground • Regulator has an internal defect 	TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : Limp home If failure at another clutch is pending TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : TCU shutdown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the gearbox • Check the connectors from gearbox to TCU • Check the regulator resistance* • Check internal wire harness of the gearbox 	* See Chapter (7)
89	21	O.C. at clutch KR The measured resistance value of the valve is out of limit <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable/connector is defective and has no contact to TCU • Regulator has an internal defect 	TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : Limp home If failure at another clutch is pending TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : TCU shutdown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the gearbox • Check the connectors from gearbox to TCU • Check the regulator resistance* • Check internal wire harness of the gearbox 	* See Chapter (7)

Fault code (Hex)	Int. code (Dec)	Meaning of the fault code possible reason for fault detection	Reaction of the TCU	Possible steps to repair	Remarks
91	1	<p>S.C. to ground at relay reverse warning alarm TCU detected a wrong voltage at the output pin, that looks like a S.C. to vehicle ground</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable is defective and is contact to vehicle ground • Backup alarm device has an internal defect • Connector pin is contacted to vehicle ground 	<p>Backup alarm will be on until TCU power down even if fault vanishes(Loose connection) OP mode : Normal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the backup alarm device • Check the connectors from backup alarm device to TCU • Check the resistance* of backup alarm device 	* See Chapter (7)
92	3	<p>S.C. to battery voltage at relay reverse warning alarm TCU detected a wrong voltage at the output pin, that looks like a S.C. to battery voltage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable is defective and is contacted to battery voltage • Backup alarm device has an internal defect • Connector pin is contacted to battery voltage 	<p>No reaction OP mode : Normal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the backup alarm device • Check the connectors from backup alarm device to TCU • Check the resistance* of backup alarm device 	* See Chapter (7)
93	2	<p>O.C. at relay reverse warning alarm TCU detected a wrong voltage at the output pin, that looks like a O.C. for this output pin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable is defective and has no connection to TCU • Backup alarm device has an internal defect • Connector has no connection to TCU 	<p>No reaction OP mode : Normal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the backup alarm device • Check the connectors from backup alarm device to TCU • Check the resistance* of backup alarm device 	* See Chapter (7)
94	4	<p>S.C. to ground at relay starter interlock TCU detected a wrong voltage at the output pin, that looks like a S.C. to vehicle ground</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable is defective and is connection to vehicle ground • Starter interlock relay has an internal defect • Connector pin is contacted to vehicle ground 	<p>No reaction OP mode : Normal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the starter interlock relay • Check the connectors from starter interlock relay to TCU • Check the resistance* of starter interlock relay 	* See Chapter (7)

Fault code (Hex)	Int. code (Dec)	Meaning of the fault code possible reason for fault detection	Reaction of the TCU	Possible steps to repair	Remarks
95	6	<p>S.C. to battery voltage at relay starter interlock TCU detected a wrong voltage at the output pin, that looks like a S.C. to battery voltage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable is defective and has no connection to battery voltage • Starter interlock relay has an internal defect • Connector pin is contacted to battery voltage 	No reaction OP mode : Normal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the starter interlock relay • Check the connectors from starter interlock relay to TCU • Check the resistance* of starter interlock relay 	* See Chapter (7)
96	5	<p>O.C. at relay starter interlock TCU detected a wrong voltage at the output pin, that looks like a O.C. for this output pin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable is defective and has no connection to TCU • Starter interlock relay has an internal defect • Connector has no connection to TCU 	No reaction OP mode : Normal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the starter interlock relay • Check the connectors from starter interlock relay to TCU • Check the resistance* of starter interlock relay 	* See Chapter (7)
97	7	<p>S.C. to ground at park brake solenoid TCU detected a wrong voltage at the output pin, that looks like a S.C. to vehicle ground</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable is defective and is connection to vehicle ground • Park brake solenoid has an internal defect • Connector pin is contacted to vehicle ground 	No reaction OP mode : Normal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the park brake solenoid • Check the connectors from park brake solenoid to TCU • Check the resistance* of park brake solenoid 	* See Chapter (7)
98	9	<p>S.C. to battery voltage at park brake solenoid TCU detected a wrong voltage at the output pin, that looks like a S.C. to battery voltage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable is defective and is connection to battery voltage • Park brake solenoid has an internal defect • Connector pin is contacted to battery voltage 	No reaction Optional : (Some customers) TCU shifts to neutral caused by park brake feed back OP mode : Normal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the park brake solenoid • Check the connectors from park brake solenoid to TCU • Check the resistance* of park brake solenoid 	* See Chapter (7)

Fault code (Hex)	Int. code (Dec)	Meaning of the fault code possible reason for fault detection	Reaction of the TCU	Possible steps to repair	Remarks
99	8	<p>O.C. at park brake solenoid TCU detected a wrong voltage at the output pin, that looks like a O.C. for this output pin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable is defective and has no connection to TCU • Park brake solenoid has an internal defect • Connector has no connection to TCU 	<p>No reaction Optional : Some customers TCU shifts to neutral caused by park brake feed back OP mode : Normal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the park brake solenoid • Check the connectors from park brake solenoid to TCU • Check the resistance* of park brake solenoid 	* See Chapter (7)
9A	66	<p>S.C. to ground at converter lock up clutch solenoid TCU detected a wrong voltage at the output pin, that looks like a S.C. to vehicle ground</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable is defective and is contacted to vehicle ground • Converter clutch solenoid has an internal defect • Connector pin is contacted to vehicle ground 	<p>No reaction OP mode : Normal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the converter clutch solenoid • Check the connectors from converter clutch solenoid to TCU • Check the resistance* of park brake solenoid 	* See Chapter (7)
9B	67	<p>O.C. at converter lock up clutch solenoid TCU detected a wrong voltage at the output pin, that looks like a O.C. for this output pin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable is defective and has no connection to TCU • Converter clutch solenoid has an internal defect • Connector has no connection to TCU 	<p>Converter clutch always open, retarder not available OP mode : Normal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the converter clutch solenoid • Check the connectors from converter clutch solenoid to TCU • Check the resistance* of park brake solenoid 	* See Chapter (7)
9C	68	<p>S.C. to battery voltage at converter lock up clutch solenoid TCU detected a wrong voltage at the output pin, that looks like a S.C. to battery voltage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable is defective and has no contacted to battery voltage • Converter clutch solenoid has an internal defect • Connector pin is contacted to battery voltage 	<p>No reaction OP mode : Normal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the converter clutch solenoid • Check the connectors from converter clutch solenoid to TCU • Check the resistance* of converter clutch solenoid 	* See Chapter (7)

Fault code (Hex)	Int. code (Dec)	Meaning of the fault code possible reason for fault detection	Reaction of the TCU	Possible steps to repair	Remarks
9D	81	<p>S.C. to ground at retarder solenoid TCU detected a wrong voltage at the output pin, that looks like a S.C. to vehicle ground</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable is defective and is contacted to vehicle ground • Retarder solenoid has an internal defect • Connector pin is contacted to vehicle ground 	No reaction OP mode : Normal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the retarder solenoid • Check the connectors from retarder solenoid to TCU • Check the resistance* of retarder solenoid 	* See Chapter (7)
9E	82	<p>O.C. at retarder solenoid TCU detected a wrong voltage at the output pin, that looks like a O.C. for this output pin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable is defective and has no connection to TCU • Retarder solenoid has an internal defect • Connector has no connection to TCU 	No reaction OP mode : Normal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the retarder solenoid • Check the connectors from retarder solenoid to TCU • Check the resistance* of retarder solenoid 	* See Chapter (7)
9F	83	<p>S.C. to battery voltage at retarder solenoid TCU detected a wrong voltage at the output pin, that looks like a S.C. to battery voltage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable is defective and has no connection to battery voltage • Retarder solenoid has an internal defect • Connector pin is contacted to battery voltage 	No reaction OP mode : Normal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the retarder solenoid • Check the connectors from retarder solenoid to TCU • Check the resistance* of retarder solenoid 	* See Chapter (7)

Fault code (Hex)	Int. code (Dec)	Meaning of the fault code possible reason for fault detection	Reaction of the TCU	Possible steps to repair	Remarks
A1	84	<p>S.C. to ground at difflock or axle connection solenoid TCU detected a wrong voltage at the output pin, that looks like a S.C. to vehicle ground</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable is defective and is contacted to vehicle ground • Difflock solenoid has an internal defect • Connector pin is contacted to vehicle ground 	No reaction OP mode : Normal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the difflock solenoid • Check the connectors from difflock solenoid to TCU • Check the resistance* of difflock solenoid 	* See Chapter (7)
A2	85	<p>S.C. to battery voltage at difflock or axle connection solenoid TCU detected a wrong voltage at the output pin, that looks like a S.C. to battery voltage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable is defective and has no connection to battery voltage • Difflock solenoid has an internal defect • Connector pin is contacted to battery voltage 	No reaction OP mode : Normal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the difflock solenoid • Check the connectors from difflock solenoid to TCU • Check the resistance* of difflock solenoid 	* See Chapter (7)
A3	86	<p>O.C. at difflock or axle connection solenoid TCU detected a wrong voltage at the output pin, that looks like a O.C. for this output pin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable is defective and has no connection to TCU • Difflock solenoid has an internal defect • Connector has no connection to TCU 	No reaction OP mode : Normal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the difflock solenoid • Check the connectors from difflock solenoid to TCU • Check the resistance* of difflock solenoid 	* See Chapter (7)
A4	96	<p>S.C. to ground at warning signal output TCU detected a wrong voltage at the output pin, that looks like a S.C. to vehicle ground</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable is defective and is contacted to vehicle ground • Warning device has an internal defect • Connector pin is contacted to vehicle ground 	No reaction OP mode : Normal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the warning device • Check the connectors from warning device to TCU • Check the resistance* of warning device 	* See Chapter (7)

Fault code (Hex)	Int. code (Dec)	Meaning of the fault code possible reason for fault detection	Reaction of the TCU	Possible steps to repair	Remarks
A5	97	<p>O.C. voltage at warning signal output TCU detected a wrong voltage at the output pin, that looks like a O.C. for this output pin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable is defective and has no connection to TCU • Warning device has an internal defect • Connector has no connection to TCU 	<p>No reaction OP mode : Normal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the warning device • Check the connectors from warning device to TCU • Check the resistance* of warning device 	* See Chapter (7)
A6	98	<p>S.C. to battery voltage at warning signal output TCU detected a wrong voltage at the output pin, that looks like a S.C. to battery voltage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable is defective and has is contacted to battery voltage • Warning device has an internal defect • Connector pin is contacted to battery voltage 	<p>No reaction OP mode : Normal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the warning device • Check the connectors from warning device to TCU • Check the resistance* of warning device 	* See Chapter (7)

Fault code (Hex)	Int. code (Dec)	Meaning of the fault code possible reason for fault detection	Reaction of the TCU	Possible steps to repair	Remarks
B1	60	<p>Slippage at clutch K1 TCU calculates a differential speed at closed clutch K1. If this calculated value is out of range, TCU interprets this as slipping clutch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low pressure at clutch K1 • Low main pressure • Wrong signal at internal speed sensor • Wrong signal at output speed sensor • Wrong size of the sensor gap • Clutch is defective 	<p>TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : Limp home If failure at another clutch is pending TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : TCU shutdown</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check pressure at clutch K1 • Check main pressure in the system • Check sensor gap at internal speed sensor • Check sensor gap at output speed sensor • Check signal at internal speed sensor • Check signal at output speed sensor • Replace clutch 	
B2	61	<p>Slippage at clutch K2 TCU calculates a differential speed at closed clutch K2. If this calculated value is out of range, TCU interprets this as slipping clutch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low pressure at clutch K2 • Low main pressure • Wrong signal at internal speed sensor • Wrong signal at output speed sensor • Wrong size of the sensor gap • Clutch is defective 	<p>TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : Limp home If failure at another clutch is pending TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : TCU shutdown</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check pressure at clutch K2 • Check main pressure in the system • Check sensor gap at internal speed sensor • Check sensor gap at output speed sensor • Check signal at internal speed sensor • Check signal at output speed sensor • Replace clutch 	
B3	62	<p>Slippage at clutch K3 TCU calculates a differential speed at closed clutch K3. If this calculated value is out of range, TCU interprets this as slipping clutch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low pressure at clutch K3 • Low main pressure • Wrong signal at internal speed sensor • Wrong signal at output speed sensor • Wrong size of the sensor gap • Clutch is defective 	<p>TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : Limp home If failure at another clutch is pending TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : TCU shutdown</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check pressure at clutch K3 • Check main pressure in the system • Check sensor gap at internal speed sensor • Check sensor gap at output speed sensor • Check signal at internal speed sensor • Check signal at output speed sensor • Replace clutch 	

Fault code (Hex)	Int. code (Dec)	Meaning of the fault code possible reason for fault detection	Reaction of the TCU	Possible steps to repair	Remarks
B4	63	<p>Slippage at clutch K4 TCU calculates a differential speed at closed clutch K4. If this calculated value is out of range, TCU interprets this as slipping clutch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low pressure at clutch K4 • Low main pressure • Wrong signal at internal speed sensor • Wrong signal at turbine speed sensor • Wrong size of the sensor gap • Clutch is defective 	<p>TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : Limp home If failure at another clutch is pending TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : TCU shutdown</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check pressure at clutch K4 • Check main pressure in the system • Check sensor gap at internal speed sensor • Check sensor gap at turbine speed sensor • Check signal at internal speed sensor • Check signal at turbine speed sensor • Replace clutch 	
B5	64	<p>Slippage at clutch KV TCU calculates a differential speed at closed clutch KV. If this calculated value is out of range, TCU interprets this as slipping clutch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low pressure at clutch KV • Low main pressure • Wrong signal at internal speed sensor • Wrong signal at turbine speed sensor • Wrong size of the sensor gap • Clutch is defective 	<p>TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : Limp home If failure at another clutch is pending TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : TCU shutdown</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check pressure at clutch KV • Check main pressure in the system • Check sensor gap at internal speed sensor • Check sensor gap at turbine speed sensor • Check signal at internal speed sensor • Check signal at turbine speed sensor • Replace clutch 	
B6	65	<p>Slippage at clutch KR TCU calculates a differential speed at closed clutch KR. If this calculated value is out of range, TCU interprets this as slipping clutch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low pressure at clutch KR • Low main pressure • Wrong signal at internal speed sensor • Wrong signal at turbine speed sensor • Wrong size of the sensor gap • Clutch is defective 	<p>TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : Limp home If failure at another clutch is pending TCU shifts to neutral OP mode : TCU shutdown</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check pressure at clutch KR • Check main pressure in the system • Check sensor gap at internal speed sensor • Check sensor gap at turbine speed sensor • Check signal at internal speed sensor • Check signal at turbine speed sensor • Replace clutch 	

Fault code (Hex)	Int. code (Dec)	Meaning of the fault code possible reason for fault detection	Reaction of the TCU	Possible steps to repair	Remarks
B7	87	Overtemp sump TCU measured a temperature in the oil sump that is over the allowed threshold.	No reaction OP mode : Normal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cool down machine • Check oil level • Check temperature sensor 	
B8	88	Overtemp retarder TCU measured a temperature in the retarder oil that is over the allowed threshold	TCU disables retarder OP mode : Normal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cool down machine • Check oil level • Check temperature sensor 	
B9	89	Overspend engine	Retarder applies OP mode : Normal	-	
BA	90	Differential pressure oil filter TCU measured a voltage at differential pressure switch out of the allowed range <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oil filter is polluted • Cable/connector is broken or cable/connector is contacted to battery voltage or vehicle ground • Differential pressure switch is defective 	No reaction OP mode : Normal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check oil filter • Check wiring from TCU to differential pressure switch • Check differential pressure switch(Measure resistance) 	
BB	172	Slippage at converter lockup clutch TCU calculates a differential speed at closed converter lockup clutch. If this calculated value is out of range, TCU interprets this as slipping clutch <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low pressure at converter lockup clutch • Low main pressure • Wrong signal at engine speed sensor • Wrong signal at turbine speed sensor • Wrong size of the sensor gap • Clutch is defective 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check pressure at converter lockup clutch • Check main pressure in the system • Check sensor gap at engine speed sensor • Check sensor gap at turbine speed sensor • Check signal at engine speed sensor • Check signal at turbine speed sensor • Replace clutch 	

Fault code (Hex)	Int. code (Dec)	Meaning of the fault code possible reason for fault detection	Reaction of the TCU	Possible steps to repair	Remarks
BD	169	<p>S.C. to ground at engine brake solenoid TCU detected a wrong voltage at the output pin, that looks like a S.C. to vehicle ground</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable is defective and is contacted to vehicle ground • Engine brake solenoid has an internal defect • Connector pin is contacted to vehicle ground 	No reaction OP mode : Normal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to engine brake solenoid • Check the connectors from engine brake solenoid to TCU • Check the resistance* of engine brake solenoid 	* See Chapter (7)
BE	171	<p>S.C. to battery voltage at engine brake TCU detected a wrong voltage at the output pin, that looks like a S.C. to battery voltage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable is defective and is contacted to battery voltage • Engine brake solenoid has an internal defect • Connector pin is contacted to battery voltage 	No reaction OP mode : Normal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the engine brake solenoid • Check the connectors from engine brake solenoid to TCU • Check the resistance* of engine brake solenoid 	* See Chapter (7)
BF	170	<p>O.C. at engine brake TCU detected a wrong voltage at the output pin, that looks like a O.C. for this output pin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable is defective and has no connection to TCU • Engine brake solenoid has an internal defect • Connector has no connection to TCU 	No reaction OP mode : Normal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the engine brake solenoid • Check the connectors from engine brake solenoid to TCU • Check the resistance* of engine brake solenoid 	* See Chapter (7)

Fault code (Hex)	Int. code (Dec)	Meaning of the fault code possible reason for fault detection	Reaction of the TCU	Possible steps to repair	Remarks
C3	91	Overtemp converter output TCU measured a oil temperature at the converter output that is the allowed threshold	No reaction OP mode : Normal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cool down machine • Check oil level • Check temperature sensor 	
C4	129	S.C. to ground at joystick status indicator TCU detected a wrong voltage at the output pin, that looks like a S.C. to vehicle ground <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable is defective and is contacted to vehicle ground • Joystick status indicator has an internal defect • Connector pin is contacted to vehicle ground 	No reaction OP mode : Normal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to joystick status indicator • Check the connectors from joystick status indicator to TCU • Check the resistance* of joystick status indicator 	*See chapter (7)
C5	131	S.C. to battery voltage at joystick status indicator TCU detected a wrong voltage at the output pin, that looks like a S.C. to battery voltage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable is defective and is contacted to battery voltage • Joystick status indicator has an internal defect • Connector pin is contacted to battery voltage 	No reaction OP mode : Normal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to joystick status indicator • Check the connectors from joystick status indicator to TCU • Check the resistance* of joystick status indicator 	*See chapter (7)
C6	130	O.C. at joystick status indicator TCU detected a wrong voltage at the output pin, that looks like a O.C. for this output pin <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable is defective and has no connection to TCU • Joystick status indicator has an internal defect • Connector pin has no connection to TCU 	No reaction OP mode : Normal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to joystick status indicator • Check the connectors from joystick status indicator to TCU • Check the resistance* of joystick status indicator 	*See chapter (7)

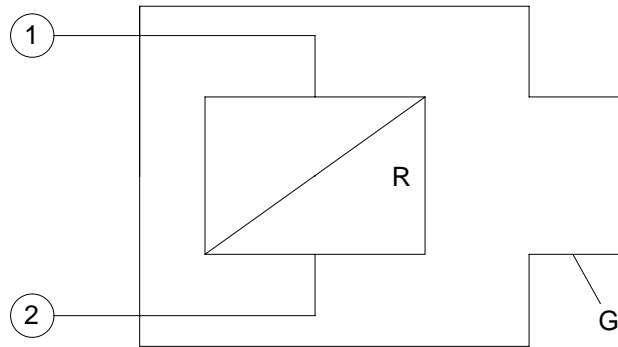
Fault code (Hex)	Int. code (Dec)	Meaning of the fault code possible reason for fault detection	Reaction of the TCU	Possible steps to repair	Remarks
D1	54	S.C. to battery voltage at power supply for sensors TCU measures more than 6V at the pin AU1 (5V sensor supply)	See fault codes No.21 to 2C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check cables and connectors to sensors, which are supplied from AU1 • Check the power supply at the pin AU1(Should be appx. 5V) 	Fault codes No.21 to No.2C may be reaction of this fault
D2	55	S.C. to ground at power supply for sensors TCU measures less than 4V at the pin AU1 (5V sensor supply)	See fault codes No.21 to 2C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check cables and connectors to sensors, which are supplied from AU1 • Check the power supply at the pin AU1(Should be appx. 5V) 	Fault codes No.21 to No.2C may be reaction of this fault
D3	53	Low voltage at battery Measured voltage at power supply is lower than 18V(24V device)	Shift to neutral OP mode : TCU shutdown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check power supply battery • Check cables from batteries to TCU • Check connectors from batteries to TCU 	
D4	52	High voltage at battery Measured voltage at power supply is higher than 32.5V(24V device)	Shift to neutral OP mode : TCU shutdown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check power supply battery • Check cables from batteries to TCU • Check connectors from batteries to TCU 	
D5	57	Error at valve power supply VPS1 TCU switched on VPS1 and measured VPS1 is off or TCU switched off VPS1 and measured VPS1 is still on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable or connectors are defect and are contacted to battery voltage • Cable or connectors are defect and are contacted to vehicle ground • Permanent power supply KL30 missing • TCU has an internal defect 	Shift to neutral OP mode : TCU shutdown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check fuse • Check cables from gearbox to TCU • Check connectors from gearbox to TCU • Replace TCU 	

Fault code (Hex)	Int. code (Dec)	Meaning of the fault code possible reason for fault detection	Reaction of the TCU	Possible steps to repair	Remarks
D6	58	<p>Error at valve power supply VPS2 TCU switched on VPS2 and measured VPS2 is off or TCU switched off VPS2 and measured VPS2 is still on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable or connectors are defect and are contacted to battery voltage • Cable or connectors are defect and are contacted to vehicle ground • Permanent power supply KL30 missing • TCU has an internal defect 	<p>Shift to neutral OP mode : TCU shutdown</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check fuse • Check cables from gearbox to TCU • Check connectors from gearbox to TCU • Replace TCU 	

Fault code (Hex)	Int. code (Dec)	Meaning of the fault code possible reason for fault detection	Reaction of the TCU	Possible steps to repair	Remarks
E1	91	S.C. battery voltage at speedometer output	-	-	Not used
E2	92	S.C. to ground or O.C at speedometer output	-	-	Not used
E3		S.C. to battery voltage at display output TCU sends data to the display and measures always a high voltage level on the connector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable or connectors are defective and are contacted to battery voltage • Display has an internal defect 	No reaction OP mode : Normal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the display • Check the connectors at the display • Change display 	
E4		S.C. to ground at display output TCU sends data to the display and measures always a high voltage level on the connector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cable or connectors are defective and are contacted to battery voltage • Display has an internal defect 	No reaction OP mode : Normal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check the cable from TCU to the display • Check the connectors at the display • Change display 	
E5	93, 104	Communication failure on DeviceNet	Shift to neutral OP mode : TCU shutdown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check Omron master • Check wire of DeviceNet-Bus • Check cable to Omron master 	
E5	104	DISPID1 timeout Timeout of CAN-message DISPID1 from display controller <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interference on CAN-Bus • CAN wire/connector is defective • Can wire/connector is defective and has contact to vehicle ground or battery voltage 	TCU select parameter set with ID0 OP mode : Limp home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check display controller • Check wire of CAN-Bus • Check cable display controller 	

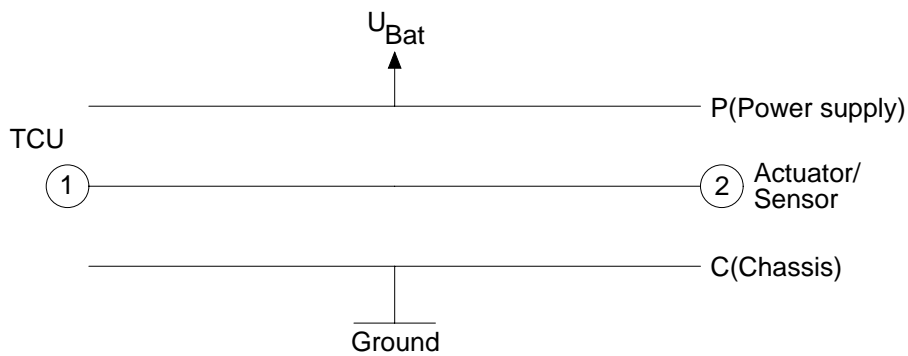
Fault code (Hex)	Int. code (Dec)	Meaning of the fault code possible reason for fault detection	Reaction of the TCU	Possible steps to repair	Remarks
F1	51	General EEPROM fault TCU can't read non volatile memory • TCU is defective	No reaction OP mode : Normal	• Replace TCU	Often shown together with fault code F2
F2	56	Configuration lost TCU has lost the correct configuration and can't control the transmission • Interference during saving data on non volatile memory • TCU is brand new or from another vehicle	Transmission stay neutral OP mode : TCU shutdown	• Reprogram the correct configuration for the vehicle (e.g. with cluster controller,...)	
F3	59	Application error Something of this application is wrong	Transmission stay neutral OP mode : TCU shutdown	• Replace TCU	This fault occurs only if an test engineer did something wrong in the application of the vehicle
F5	173	Clutch failure AEB was not able to adjust clutch filling parameters • One of the AEB-Values is out of limit	Transmission stay neutral OP mode : TCU shutdown	• Check clutch	TCU shows also the affected clutch on the display
F6	174	Clutch adjustment data lost TCU was not able to read correct clutch adjustment parameters • Interference during saving data on non volatile memory • TCU is brand new	No reaction, Default values : 0 for AEB Offsets used OP mode : Normal	• Execute AEB	

(7) Measuring of resistance at actuator/sensor and cable
Actuator



Open circuit	$R_{12} = R_{1G} = R_{2G} =$
Short cut to ground	$R_{12} = R;$ $R_{1G} = 0, R_{2G} = R$ or $R_{1G} = R, R_{2G} = 0$ (For S.C. to ground, G is connected to vehicle ground)
Short cut to battery	$R_{12} = R;$ $R_{1G} = 0, R_{2G} = R$ or $R_{1G} = R, R_{2G} = 0$ (For S.C. to battery, G is connected to battery voltage)

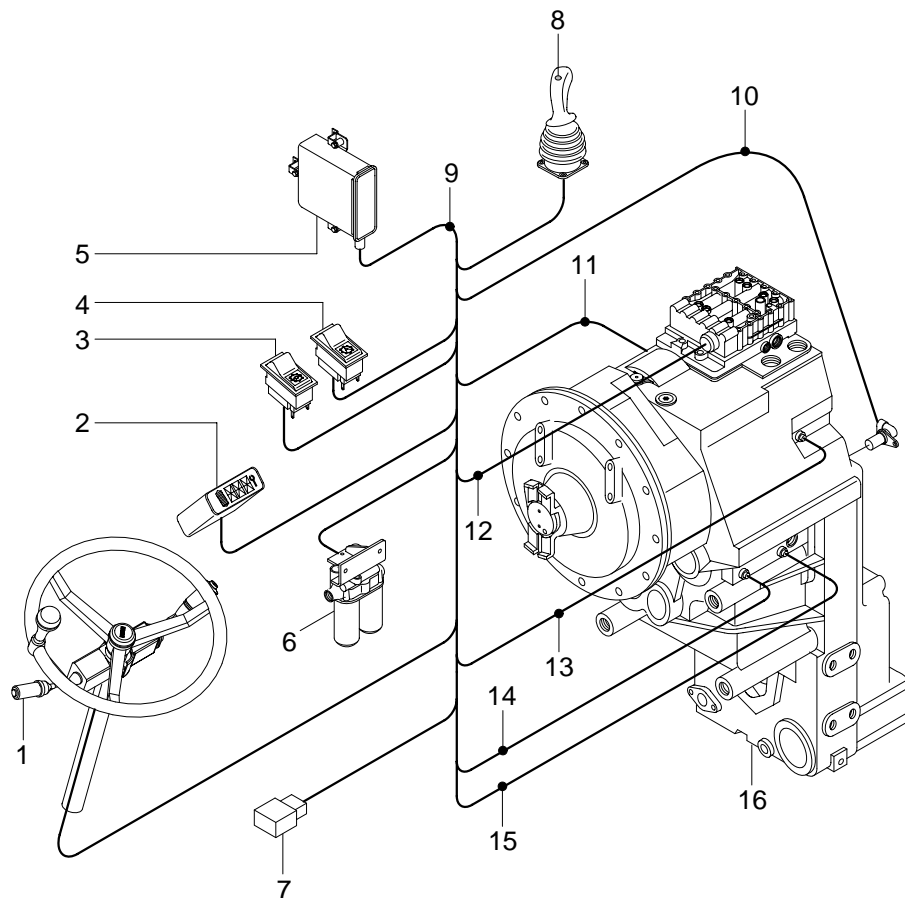
Cable



Open circuit	$R_{12} = R_{1P} = R_{1C} = R_{2P} = R_{2C} =$
Short cut to ground	$R_{12} = 0;$ $R_{1C} = R_{2C} = 0,$ $R_{1P} = R_{2P} =$
Short cut to battery	$R_{12} = 0;$ $R_{1C} = R_{2C} = 0,$ $R_{1P} = R_{2P} = 0$

7) ELECTRIC CONTROL UNIT

(1) Complete system



- 1 Gear selector(DW-3)
- 2 Display
- 3 Clutch cut off switch
- 4 Full automatic switch
- 5 Control unit(EST-37)
- 6 Filter
- 7 Power supply connection
- 8 Kickdown switch
- 9 Wiring
- 10 Cable to speed sensor output and speedometer
- 11 Cable to temperature measuring point behind the converter
- 12 Cable to plug connection on the electrohydraulic control unit
- 13 Cable to inductive transmitter speed engine
- 14 Cable to inductive transmitter speed turbine
- 15 Cable to inductive transmitter speed central gear train
- 16 Transmission

(2) Description of the basic functions

The powershift transmission will be equipped with the electronic transmission control unit(EST-37), developed for it.

The system is processing the desire of the driver according to the following criteria.

- Gear determination depending on controller position, driving speed and load condition.

- Protection from operating error as far as necessary, is possible via electronic protection.
- Protection from overspeeds(On the basis of engine and turbine speed).
- Automatic reversing(Driving speed-dependent).
- Pressure cut off possible.
- Change-over possibility for Auto/manual mode.
- Downshifting functions possible.

(3) Gearshifts

The control unit(EST-37) shifts the required speeds fully-automatically under consideration of the following criteria.

- Gear selector position
- Driving speed
- Load level

At the same time, the following speeds are picked up by the control unit(EST-37).

- n Engine
- n Turbine
- n Central gear train
- n Output

- Neutral position

Neutral position is selected through the gear selector.

After the ignition is turned on, the electronics remains in the waiting state; By the position **neutral** of the gear selector, respectively by pressing on the key **neutral**, the control unit(EST-37) becomes ready for operation.

Now, a speed can be engaged.

- Speed engagement

In principle, the speed, adapted to the driving speed(At standing, or rolling machine), will be engaged. The engagement is realized in dependence on load and rotational speed.

- Upshifting under load

Upshifting under load will be then realized if the machine can still accelerate by it.

- Downshifting under load

Downshifting under load will be realized if more traction force is needed.

- Upshifting in coasting condition

In the coasting condition, the upshifting will be suppressed if the speed of the machine on a slope shall not be further increased.

- Downshifting in coasting condition

Downshifting in the coasting condition will be realized if the machine shall be retarded.

- Reversing

At speeds below the reversing limit, direct reversing can be carried out at any time in the speeds 1F 1R and 2F 2R(As a rule, this is the maximum driving speed of the 2nd speed).

Reversings in the speeds 3 and 4 are realized dependent on the driving speed.

- Above the programmed reversing limit, the machine is braked down by downshifts of the electronic control unit(EST-37) to the permitted driving speed, and only then, the reversing into the correspondingly preselected speed will be carried out.
- Below the permitted driving speed, the reversing is carried out immediately.

(4) Specific kickdown function

By means of the kickdown-button, integrated in the gear selector, it is at any time possible to select in the speeds 2F and 2R(i.e. position 2 of the gear selector, at automatic mode also in the 2nd speed of the automatic range) the 1st speed by a short touch. This kickdown state can be cancelled by :

1. Pressing the kickdown-button again
2. Realization of a reversal operation
3. Change of the gear selector position by the following modification
Gear selector(DW-3) - (Rotation) of the driving position 1...4.

The kickdown function will be always terminated by shifting to neutral.

(5) Clutch cut off

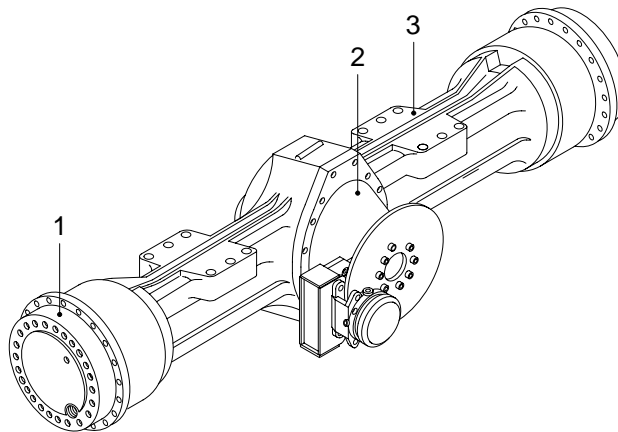
Especially at wheel loaders, the clutch cut off can be activated through a switch signal. It is interrupting the power flow in the transmission as long as this signal is active. Besides, this function can be used for the transmission-neutral shifting at applied hand brake or as **emergency-stop**(In this case, a restarting is only possible through the gear selector-neutral position).

5. AXLE

1) OPERATION

- The power from the engine passes through torque converter, transmission and drive shafts, and is then sent to the front and rear axles.
- Inside the axles, the power passes from the bevel pinion to the bevel gear and is sent at right angles. At the same time, the speed is reduced and passes through the both differentials to the axle shafts. The power of the axle shafts is further reduced by planetary-gear-type final drives and is sent to the wheels.

(1) Front axle

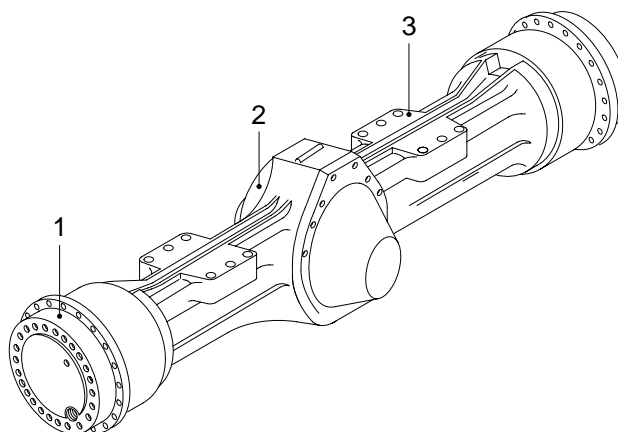


1 Final drive

2 Differential

3 Axle

(2) Rear axle



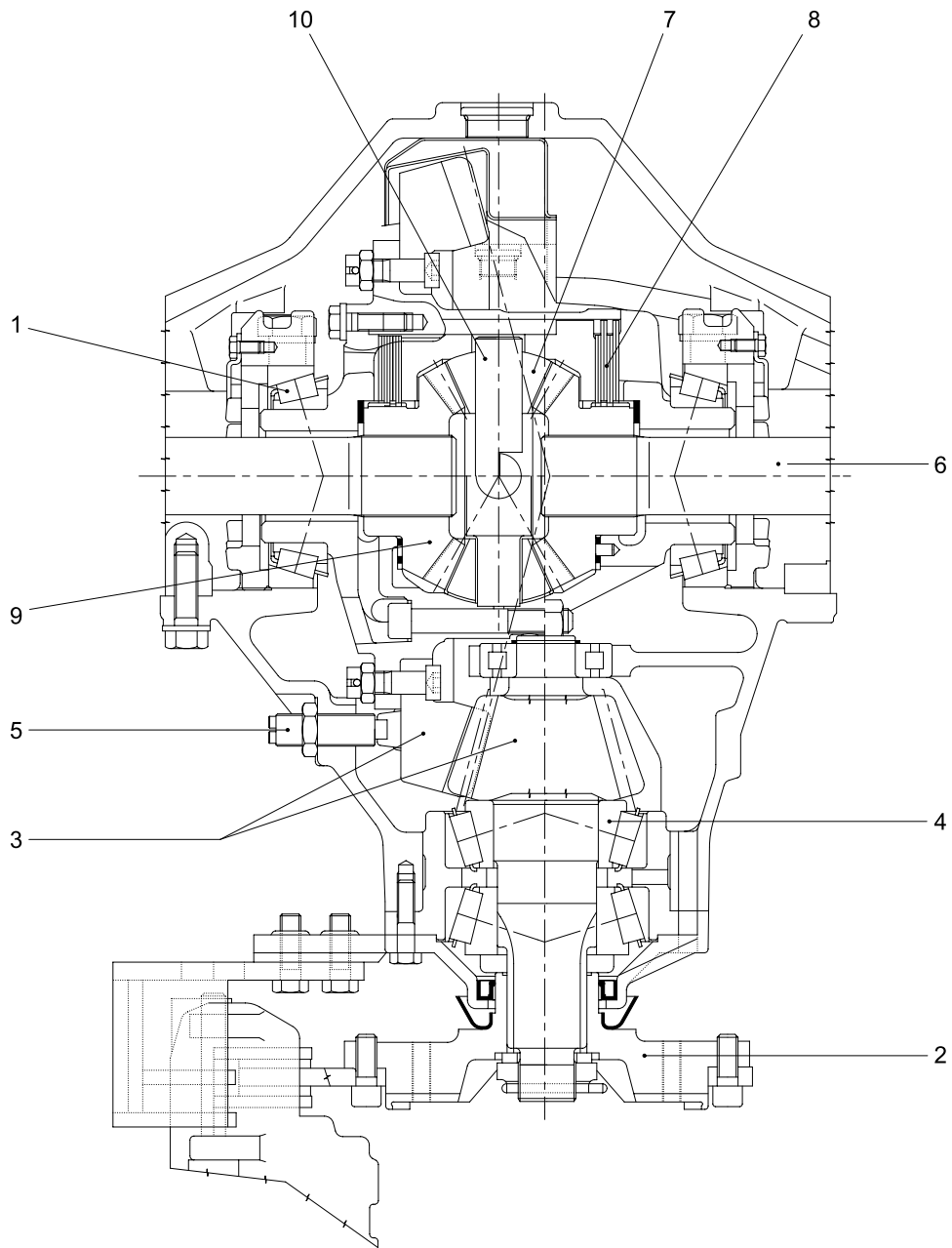
1 Final drive

2 Differential

3 Axle

2) LIMITED SLIP DEFFERENTIAL(FRONT AND REAR)

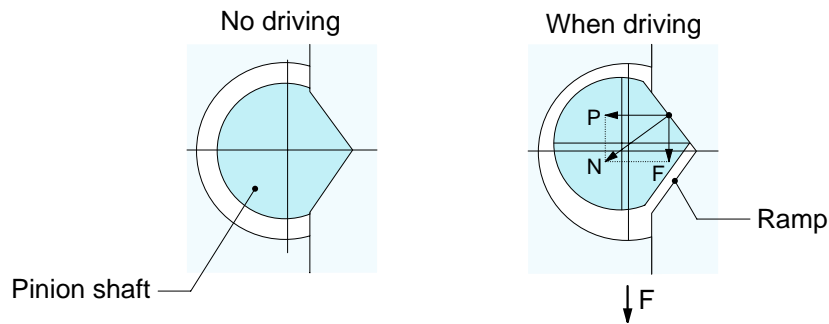
(1) Structure



- 1 Roller bearing
- 2 Input flange
- 3 Bevel gear set
- 4 Differential housing
- 5 Adjusting screw

- 6 Axle shaft
- 7 Pinion gear
- 8 Clutch
- 9 Side gear
- 10 Pinion shaft

(2) Operation



7803ASPT16

When the differential case is rotated, pinion shaft is moved up on the ramp by the resistance force of tires as the figure, and then force P is generated. This force P becomes the engaging force of clutch.

When travelling straight (equal resistance from road surface to left and right tires). Under this condition, both clutches are engaged and the left and right side gears are driven with the same force.

When travelling on soft ground (Resistance from road surface to right tire is smaller). At rotating speed of right tire becomes faster than left due to the smaller resistance of right tire, right clutch is engaged and torque of faster rotating right axle shaft is added to left axle shaft through differentiating gear case.

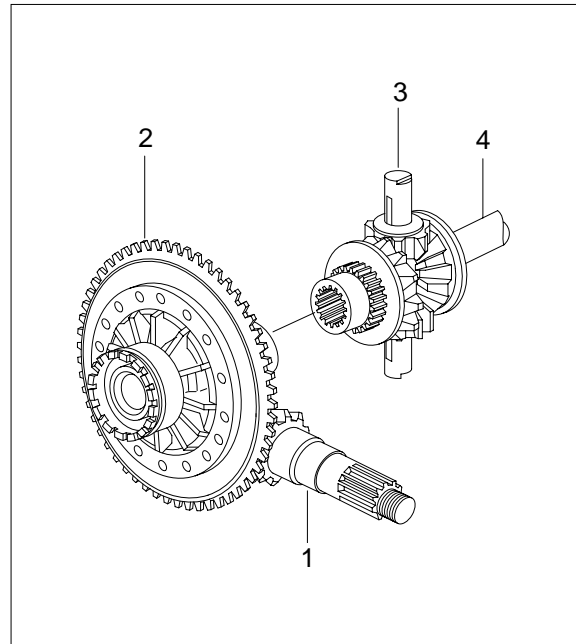
3) DIFFERENTIAL

(1) Description

When the machine makes a turn, the outside wheel must rotate faster than the inside wheel. A differential is a device which continuously transmits power to the right and left wheels while allowing them to turn at different speeds, during a turn.

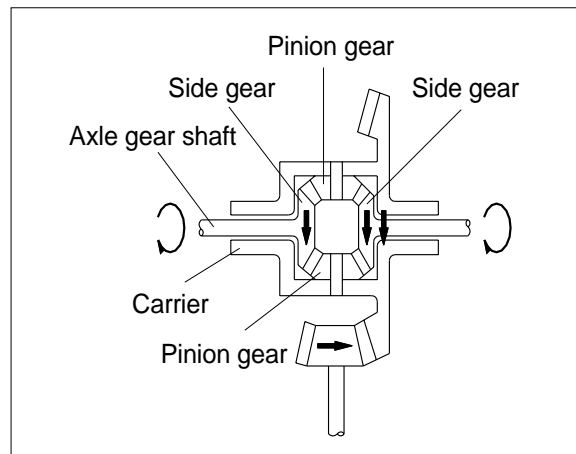
The power from the drive shaft passes through bevel pinion(1) and is transmitted to the bevel gear(2). The bevel gear changes the direction of the motive force by 90 degree, and at the same time reduces the speed.

It then transmits the motive force through the differential(3) to the axle gear shaft(4).



(2) When driving straight forward

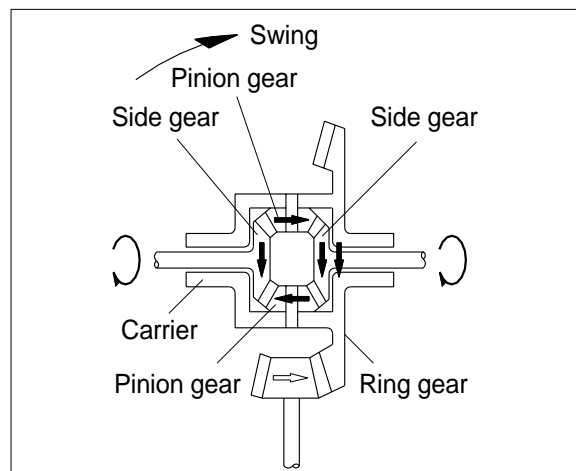
When the machine is being driven straight forward and the right and left wheels are rotating at the same speed, so the pinion gear inside the differential assembly do not rotate. The motive force of the carrier is sent through the pinion gear and the side gear, therefore the power is equally transmitted to the left and right axle gear shaft.



(3) When turning

When turning, the rotating speed of the left and right wheels is different, so the pinion gear and side gear inside the differential assembly rotate in accordance with the difference between the rotating speed of the left and right wheels.

The power of the carrier is then transmitted to the axle gear shafts.



4) TORQUE PROPORTIONING DIFFERENTIAL

(1) Function

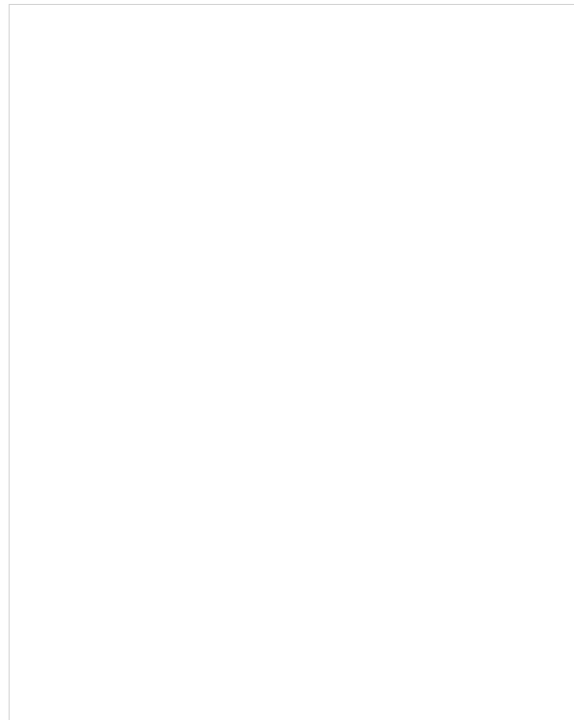
Because of the nature of their work, 4-wheel-drive loaders have to work in places where the road surface is bad.

In such places, if the tires slip, the ability to work as a loader is reduced, and also the life of the tire is reduced.

The torque proportioning differential is installed to overcome this problem.

In structure it resembles the differential of an automobile, but the differential pinion gear has an odd number of teeth.

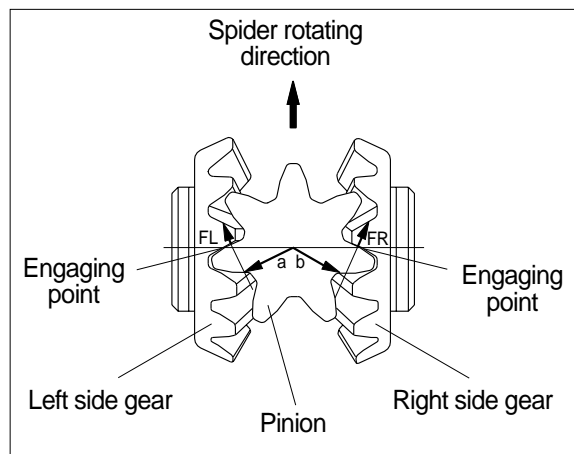
Because of the difference in the resistance from the road surface, the position of meshing of the pinion gear and side gear changes, and this changes the traction of the left and right tires.



(2) Operation

When traveling straight(Equal resistance from road surface to left and right tires)

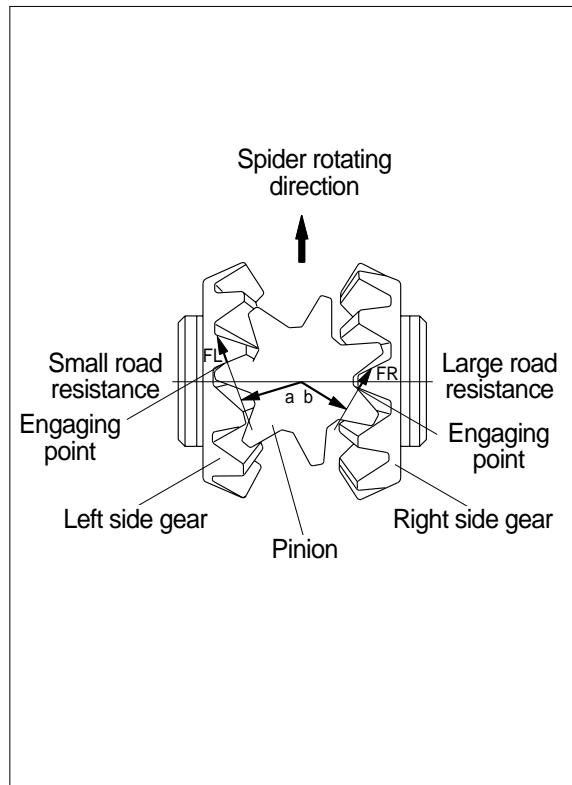
Under this condition, the distances involving the engaging points between right and left side gears and pinion-a and b-are equal and the pinion is balanced as $FL \times a = FR \times b$. Thus, $FL = FR$, and the right and left side gears are driven with the same force.



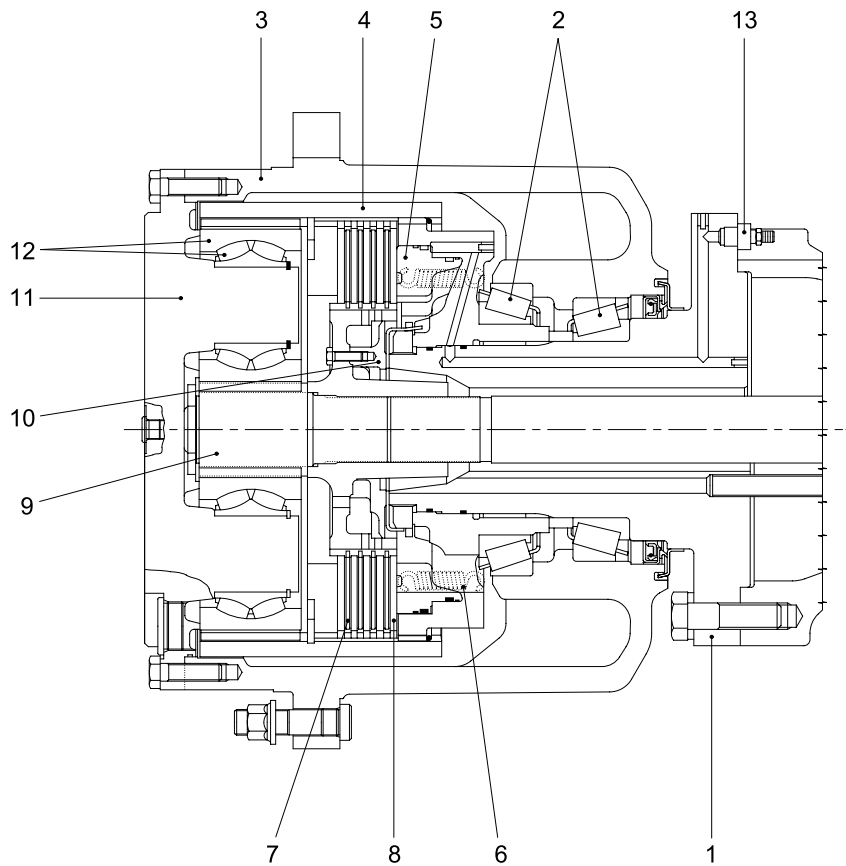
When traveling on soft ground
(Resistance from road surface to left and right tires is different)

If the road resistance to the left wheel is smaller, the left side gear tends to rotate forward, and this rotation changes the engaging points between the side gears and pinion. As a result, the distances involving the engaging points becomes $a > b$. The pinion now is balanced as $FL \times a = FR \times b$, where $FL > FR$. The right side gear is driven with a greater force than the left side gear. The torque can be increased by up to about 30% for either side gear.

The pinion therefore does not run idle and driving power is transmitted to both side gears until the difference between road resistance to the right and left wheels reaches about 30%.



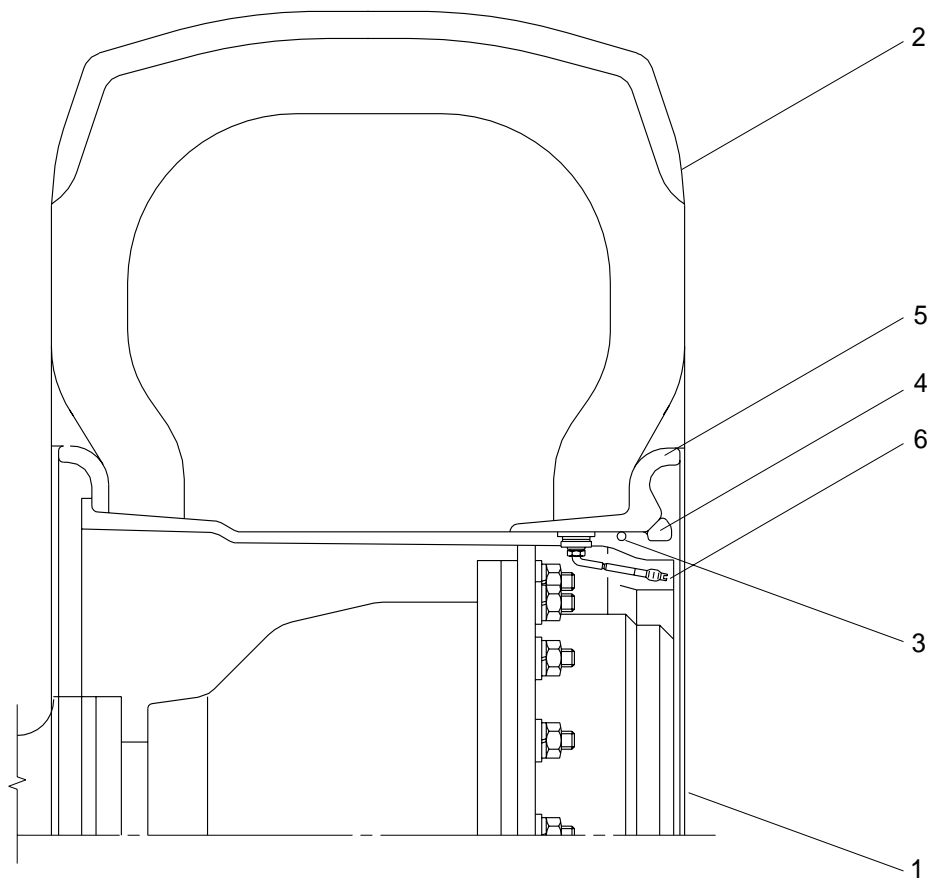
5) FINAL DRIVE(Front & rear)



- | | | | |
|---|-------------------|----|-------------------|
| 1 | Hub carrier assy | 8 | Outer clutch disc |
| 2 | Roller bearing | 9 | Sun gear shaft |
| 3 | Hub | 10 | Sun gear |
| 4 | Ring gear | 11 | Planetary carrier |
| 5 | Piston | 12 | Planetary gear |
| 6 | Tension spring | 13 | Vent valve |
| 7 | Inner clutch disc | 14 | Axle shaft |

- (1) To gain a large drive force, the final drive uses a planetary gear system to reduce the speed and send drive force to the tires.
- (2) The power transmitted from the differential through axle shaft(14) to sun gear(10) is transmitted to planetary gear(12). The planetary gear rotates around the inside of a fixed ring gear(4) and in this way transmits rotation at a reduced speed to the planetary carrier(11). This power is then sent to the wheels which are installed to the planetary carriers.

6. TIRE AND WHEEL



1 Wheel rim
2 Tire

3 O-ring
4 Lock ring

5 Side ring
6 Valve assembly

- 1) The tire acts to absorb the shock from the ground surface to the machine, and at the same time they must rotate in contact with the ground to gain the power which drives the machine.
- 2) Various types of tires are available to suit the purpose. Therefore it is very important to select the correct tires for the type of work and bucket capacity.