DESCRIPTION AND OPERATION

Apply Components

Band — Overdrive

For component location, refer to Transmission in this section.

During 2nd and 5th gear operation, hydraulic pressure is applied to the overdrive servo.

- This pressure causes the piston to move and apply force to the band.
- This action causes the overdrive band to hold the overdrive drum.
- This causes the overdrive sun gear to be held stationary through the adapter plate and the overdrive drum.

Band — Low/Reverse

For component location, refer to Transmission in this section.

During 2nd gear, 1st gear and reverse operation, hydraulic pressure is applied to the low/reverse servo.

- This pressure causes the servo to move and apply force to the low/reverse band.
- This action causes the low/reverse brake drum to be held.
- This action causes the low/reverse planetary assembly to be held stationary.

Band — Intermediate

For component location, refer to Transmission in this section.

During 3rd gear operation, hydraulic pressure is applied to the intermediate servo.

- This pressure causes the servo to move and apply force to the intermediate band.
- This action causes the direct clutch drum to be held.
- The intermediate band holds the intermediate brake and direct clutch drum to the case in 3rd gear.
- This causes the input shell and forward sun gear to be held stationary.

Clutches — Direct

For component location, refer to Transmission in this section.

The direct clutch is a multi-disc clutch made up of steel and friction plates.

- The direct clutch is applied with hydraulic pressure and disengaged by return springs and the exhaust of the hydraulic pressure.
- It is housed in the direct clutch drum.
- During 4th, 5th and REVERSE gear application, the direct clutch is applied transferring torque from the forward clutch cylinder to the direct clutch drum.
- This action causes the forward sun gear to drive the pinions of the low/reverse planetary carrier.

Clutches — Forward

For component location, refer to Transmission in this section.

The forward clutch is a multi-disc clutch made up of steel and friction plates.

- The forward clutch is applied with hydraulic pressure and disengaged by return springs and the exhaust of the hydraulic pressure.
- The forward clutch is applied in all forward gears.
- When applied, the forward clutch provides a direct mechanical coupling between the center shaft and the forward ring gear and hub.

Clutches — Coast

For component location, refer to Transmission in this section.

The coast clutch is a multi-disc clutch made up of steel and friction plates.

- The coast clutch is applied with hydraulic pressure and disengaged by return springs and the exhaust of the hydraulic pressure.
- The coast clutch is housed in the overdrive drum.
- The coast clutch is applied when in 1st, 3rd, DRIVE and REVERSE positions.
- When applied, the coast clutch locks the overdrive sun gear to the overdrive planetary carrier, thus preventing the one-way clutch from overrunning when the vehicle is coasting.
  - — This allows the use of engine compression to help slow the vehicle and provide engine braking.

DESCRIPTION AND OPERATION (Continued)

One-Way Clutch — Direct

For component location, refer to Transmission in this section.

The direct one-way clutch is a sprag-type one-way clutch that is pressed into the center shaft.

- The direct one-way clutch is driven by the ring gear of the overdrive planetary carrier.
- The direct one-way clutch holds and drives the outer splines of the center shaft in 1st, 3rd, 4th and REVERSE gears.
- The direct one-way clutch overruns during all coast operations and at all times in 2nd and 5th gear.

One-Way Clutch — Low/Reverse

For component location, refer to Transmission in this section.

The low/reverse one-way clutch is a sprag-type one-way clutch.

- The low/reverse one-way clutch holds the low/reverse drum and low/reverse planetary assembly to the case in 1st and 2nd gear.
- In all other gears the low/reverse one-way clutch overruns.