

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

First time users of this book may find the page layout a little unusual or perhaps confusing. However, with a minimal amount of exposure to this format its usefulness becomes more obvious. If you are unfamiliar with this publication, the following guidelines are helpful in understanding the functional intent for the various page layouts:

- Read the following section, “Understanding the Graphics” to know how the graphic illustrations are used, particularly as they relate to the mechanical power flow and hydraulic controls (see Understanding the Graphics page 6).
- Unfold the cutaway illustration of the Hydraulic 4/5L40-E (page 8) and refer to it as you progress through each major section. This cutaway provides a quick reference of component location inside the transmission assembly and their relationship to other components.
- The Principles of Operation section (beginning on page 9A) presents information regarding the major apply components and hydraulic control components used in this transmission. This section describes “how” specific components work and interfaces with the sections that follow.
- The Power Flow section (beginning on page 53) presents the mechanical and hydraulic functions corresponding to specific gear ranges. This section builds on the information presented in the Principles of Operation section by showing specific fluid circuits that enable the mechanical components to operate. The mechanical power flow is graphically displayed on a full size page and is followed by a half page of descriptive text. The opposite side of the half page contains the narrative description of the hydraulic fluid as it applies components or moves valves in the system. Facing this partial page is a hydraulic schematic which shows the position of valves, ball check valves, etc., as they function in a specific gear range. Also, located at the bottom of each half page is a reference to the Complete Hydraulic Circuit section that follows.
- The Complete Hydraulic Circuits section (beginning on page 85) details the entire hydraulic system. This is accomplished by using a fold-out circuit schematic with a facing page two dimensional fold-out drawing of each component. The circuit schematics and component drawings display only the fluid passages for that specific operating range.
- Finally, the Appendix section contains a schematic of the lubrication flow through the transmission, disassembled view parts lists and transmission specifications. This information has been included to provide the user with convenient reference information published in the appropriate vehicle Service Manuals. Since component parts lists and specifications may change over time, this information should be verified with Service Manual information.

OVERDRIVE RANGE – FIRST GEAR

(after the first 1-2 shift has occurred)

OVERDRIVE RANGE – FIRST GEAR

(after the first 1-2 shift has occurred)

SOLENOID	DIRECT CLUTCH	REVERSE CLUTCH	COAST CLUTCH	FORWARD CLUTCH	FORWARD SPRAG CLUTCH	OVER-DRIVE CLUTCH	INTERMEDIATE CLUTCH	LOW SPRAG CLUTCH	LOW AND REVERSE CLUTCH	SECOND CLUTCH	SECOND SPRAG CLUTCH	SECOND COAST CLUTCH
1-2	2-3	4-5										
OFF	ON	OFF										
			APPLIED	APPLIED	LD							

LD = LOCKED IN DRIVE

In Overdrive Range (D) – First Gear, torque from the engine is multiplied through the torque converter and transmission gear set to the vehicle's drive shaft. The planetary gears operate in reduction to achieve a First gear starting ratio of approximately 3.42:1.

- The manual shift shaft (606) and the manual valve (377) are in the Overdrive (D) position.

1 Power from Torque Converter

The input shaft forward and coast clutch housing assembly (433) is splined to and driven by the converter turbine.

2 Forward and Coast Clutches Applied

The forward clutch, which is located within the input shaft forward and coast clutch housing assembly (433), is applied and holds the forward clutch sprag outer race (459). The coast clutch is also located in the input shaft forward and coast clutch housing assembly (433) and is also applied.

3 Forward Clutch Sprag Holding

The forward clutch sprag (461) holds and power is transmitted to the input sun gear shaft assembly (457).

4 Rear Input Sun Gear Driving

The input sun gear shaft assembly (457) is splined to the rear input sun gear. The rear input sun gear drives the rear short planetary pinions.

5 Long Planetary Pinion Gears Driving

The rear short planetary pinions drive the long planetary pinions. The long pinions are in mesh with the front input sun gear, the front short pinions and the rear internal gear.

6 Low Clutch Sprag Holding

The power transferred to the input and reaction carrier (553) by the long planetary pinions attempts to rotate the carrier but, the carrier is held stationary by the low clutch sprag (503).

7 Rear Internal Gear Driven

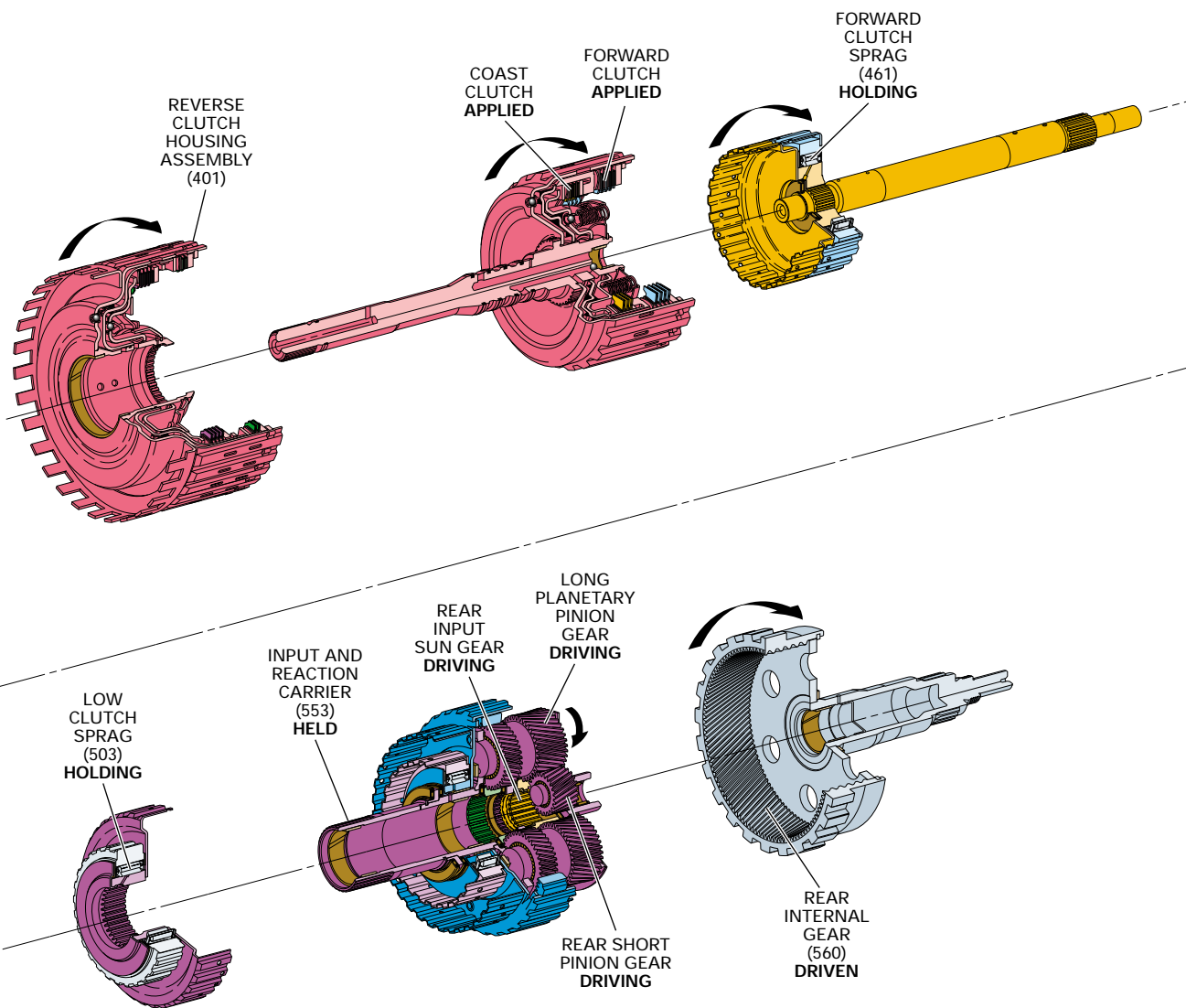
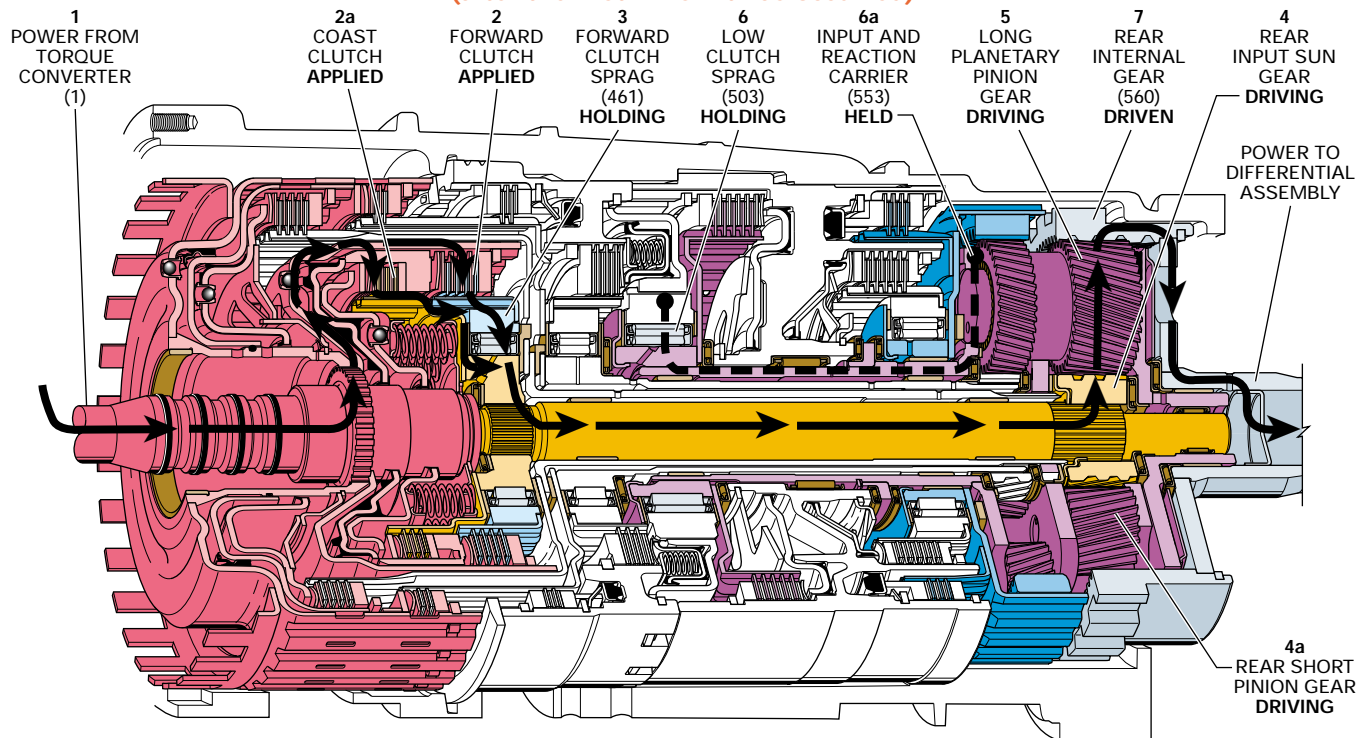
With the input and reaction carrier (553) held, the long pinions drive the rear internal gear (560) to achieve the first gear starting ratio of approximately 3.42:1

- When the throttle is released in Overdrive Range – First Gear, power from the vehicle wheels drives the transmission components faster than engine torque is driving them. This causes the low clutch sprag (503) to overrun and allows the vehicle to coast freely without engine braking.

- In order to achieve engine braking, the low and reverse clutch can be applied to hold the input and reaction carrier assembly. See Manual Second – First Gear (page 82A) for a description of power flow during coast conditions.

As vehicle speed increases, less torque multiplication is needed for maximum efficiency. Therefore, it is desirable to shift the transmission to a lower gear ratio, or Second gear.

Note: the above description of mechanical power flow occurs after the first 1-2 shift has occurred.



OVERDRIVE RANGE – FIFTH GEAR

(Torque Converter Clutch Released)

OVERDRIVE RANGE – FIFTH GEAR

(Torque Converter Clutch Released)

SOLENOID	1/2	2/3	4/5	DIRECT CLUTCH	REVERSE CLUTCH	COAST CLUTCH	FORWARD CLUTCH	FORWARD SPRAG CLUTCH	OVERDRIVE CLUTCH	INTERM. SPRAG CLUTCH	INTERMEDIATE CLUTCH	LOW SPRAG CLUTCH	LOW AND REVERSE CLUTCH	SECOND CLUTCH	SECOND SPRAG CLUTCH	SECOND COAST CLUTCH
OFF	OFF	OFF	APPLIED				APPLIED		APPLIED		APPLIED				APPLIED	

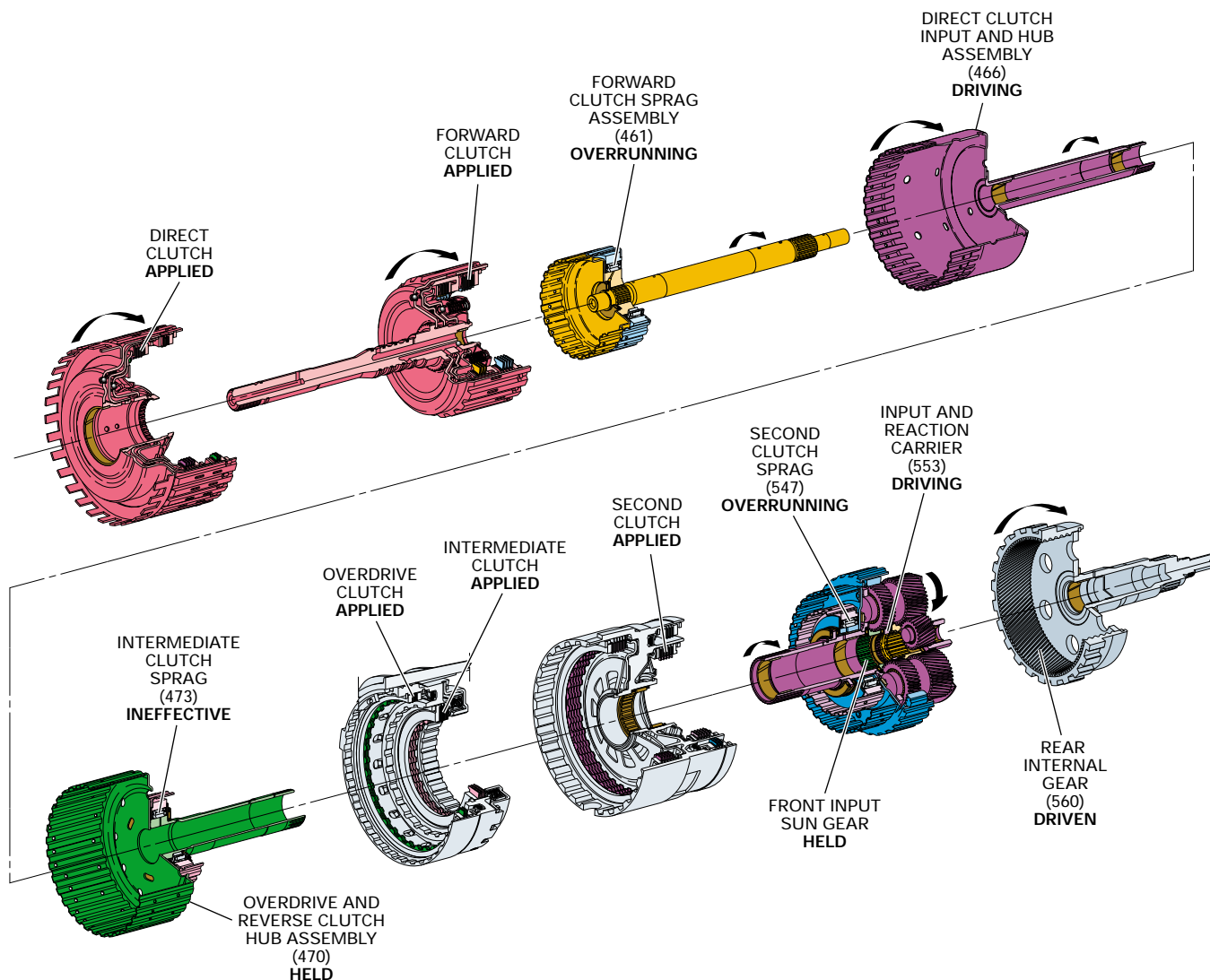
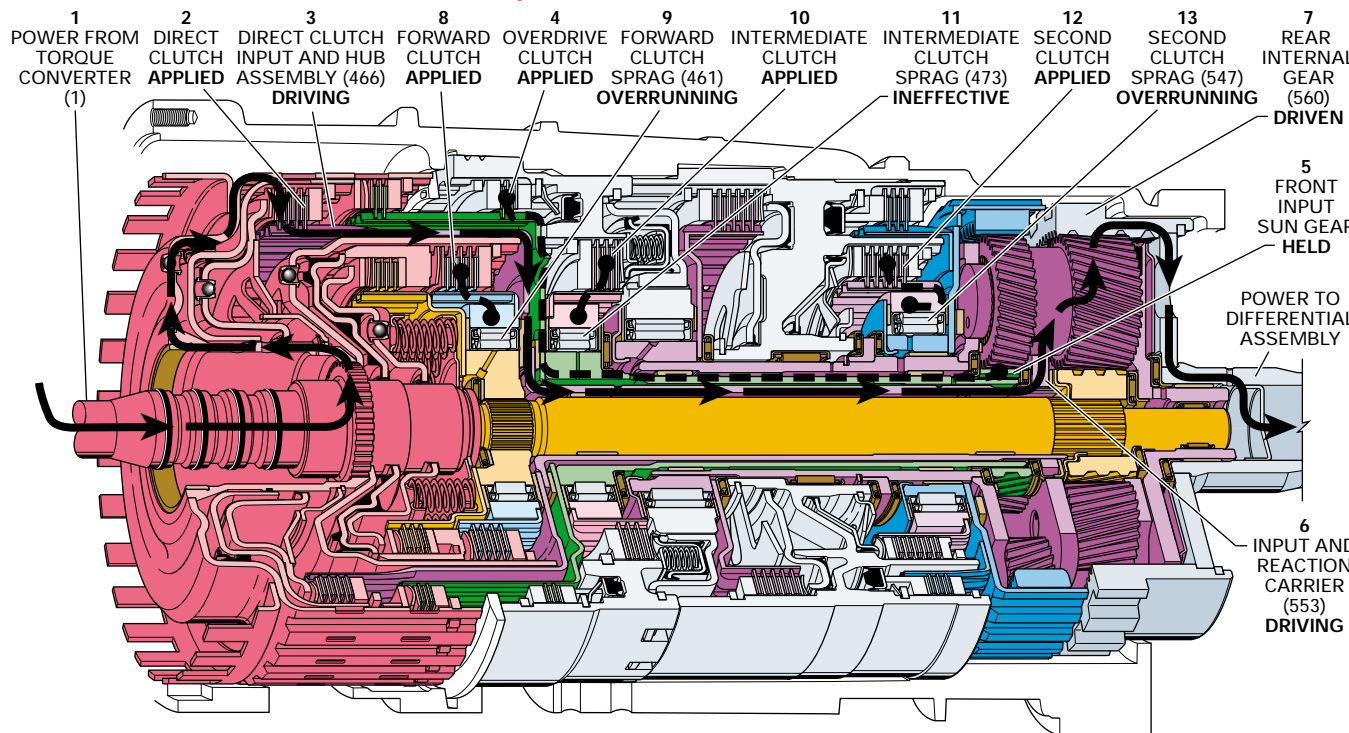
LD = LOCKED IN DRIVE

To maximize engine performance and fuel economy, a Fifth gear (Overdrive) is used to achieve an approximate ratio of 0.75:1 through the transmission gear set to the vehicle drive shaft. This allows the vehicle to maintain a given road speed with less engine output speed.

- Power from Torque Converter**
The input shaft forward and coast clutch housing assembly (433) is splined to and driven by the converter turbine.
- Direct Clutch Applied**
The direct clutch, which is located within the reverse clutch housing assembly (401), is applied and engine torque is transferred to the direct clutch input and hub assembly (466).
- Direct Clutch Input and Hub Assembly Driving**
The direct clutch input and hub assembly (466) is splined to and drives the input and reaction carrier (553).
- Overdrive Clutch Applied**
The overdrive clutch, which is located within the overdrive clutch housing (493), is applied and holds the overdrive and reverse clutch hub assembly (470) stationary.
- Front Input Sun Gear Held**
The overdrive and reverse clutch hub assembly (470) is splined to the front input sun gear and holds it stationary.
- Input and Reaction Carrier Driving**
With the front input sun gear held, and the input and reaction carrier being driven by the direct clutch input and hub assembly (466), the long planetary pinion gears are forced to walk in the direction of engine rotation around the stationary front input sun gear and drive the rear internal gear (560).
- Rear Internal Gear Driven**
The input and reaction carrier long pinion gears drive the rear internal gear (560) faster than converter turbine speed to obtain a 0.75:1 overdrive drive gear ratio through the transmission gear set.
- Forward Clutch Applied**
The forward clutch is applied and holds the forward clutch sprag outer race (459).
- Forward Clutch Sprag Overrunning**
The input sun gear shaft assembly is splined to and driven by the rear input sun gear, causing the forward clutch sprag (461) to overrun.
- Intermediate Clutch Applied**
The intermediate clutch is applied and holds the intermediate clutch sprag outer race (474) stationary.
- Intermediate Clutch Sprag Ineffective**
With the intermediate clutch sprag outer race (474) and the overdrive and reverse clutch hub assembly (470) both held, the intermediate clutch sprag (473) has no effect in fifth gear.
- Second Clutch Applied**
The second clutch is applied and holds the second clutch sprag outer race (545) stationary.
- Second Clutch Sprag Overrunning**
The power transferred to the front short pinions by the long planetary pinions drives the reaction internal gear (550) causing the second clutch sprag (547) to overrun.

When the throttle is released in Overdrive Range – Fifth Gear, the vehicle is allowed to coast brake. Because none of the sprag clutches are used in driving the vehicle during acceleration, there are no elements to overrun to allow the vehicle to coast freely in Fifth gear. Therefore, engine compression slows the vehicle when the throttle is released until the transmission downshifts into Overdrive Range – Fourth Gear.

However, due to the gear ratio in Overdrive, engine compression braking is not as noticeable by the driver as it is in the Manual gear ranges.



COMPLETE HYDRAULIC CIRCUITS

The hydraulic circuitry of the Hydra-matic 4/5L40-E transmission is better understood when fluid flow can be related to the specific components in which the fluid travels. In the Power Flow section, a simplified hydraulic schematic was given to show what hydraulically occurs in a specific gear range. The purpose was to isolate the hydraulics used in each gear range in order to provide the user with a basic understanding of the hydraulic system.

In contrast, this section shows a complete hydraulic schematic with fluid passages active in the appropriate component for each gear range. This is accomplished using two opposing foldout pages that are separated by a half page of supporting information.

The left side foldout contains the complete color coded hydraulic circuit used in that gear range along with the relative location of valves, ball check valves and orifices within specific components. A broken line is also used to separate

components such as the pump, control valve bodies, channel plates and case to assist the user when following the hydraulic circuits as they pass between them. The half page of information facing this foldout lists possible conditions and component diagnostic tips. Always refer to the appropriate vehicle platform service manual when diagnosing specific concerns.

The right side foldout shows a two-dimensional line drawing of the fluid passages within each component. The active fluid passages for each gear range are appropriately colored to correspond with the hydraulic schematic used for that range. The half page of information facing this foldout identifies the various fluid circuits with numbers that correspond to the circuit numbers used on the foldout page.

For a more complete understanding of the different hydraulic systems used in a specific gear range, refer to the Hydraulic Control Components section and/or Power Flow section.

- PASSAGE A IS LOCATED IN THE FLUID PUMP BODY (LIGHT GREY AREA)
- PASSAGE B IS LOCATED IN THE FRONT CONTROL VALVE BODY (LIGHT BLUE AREA)
- PASSAGE C IS LOCATED IN THE REAR CONTROL VALVE BODY (LIGHT GREEN AREA)
- PASSAGE D IS LOCATED ON THE SPACER PLATE (DASHED LINE)
- PASSAGE E IS LOCATED IN THE BOTTOM CHANNEL PLATE (LIGHT RED AREA)
- PASSAGE F IS LOCATED IN THE TOP CHANNEL PLATE (LIGHT PURPLE AREA)
- PASSAGE G IS LOCATED IN THE ACCUMULATOR HOUSING (LIGHT YELLOW AREA)
- PASSAGE H IS LOCATED IN THE CASE (WHITE AREA)

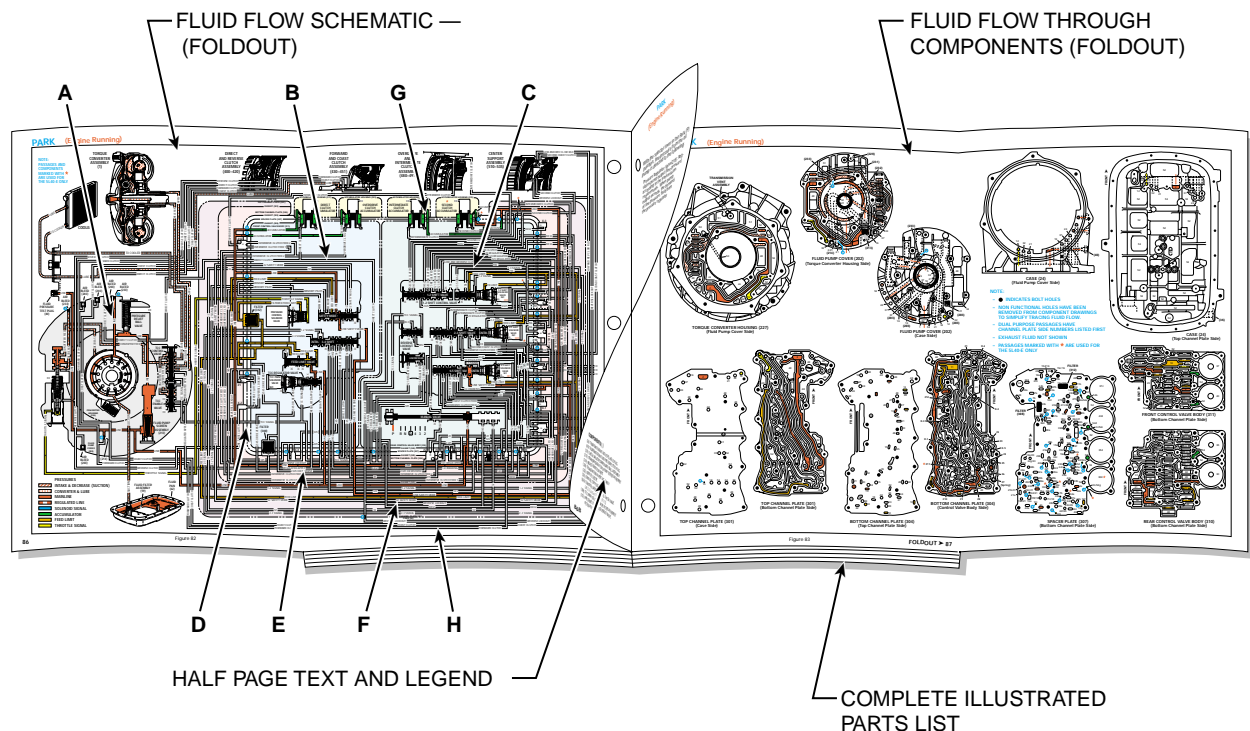


Figure 81

OVERDRIVE RANGE - SECOND GEAR

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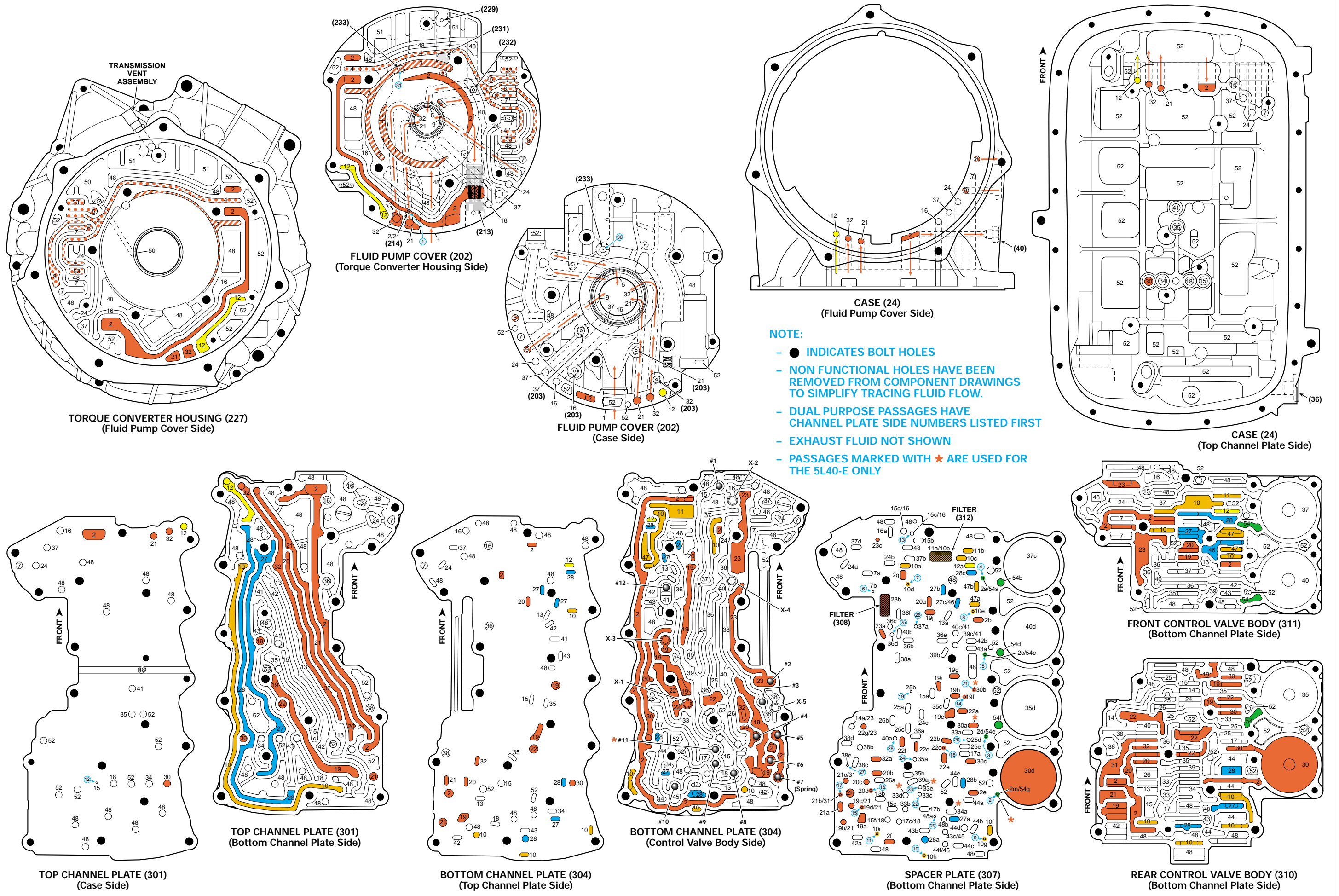
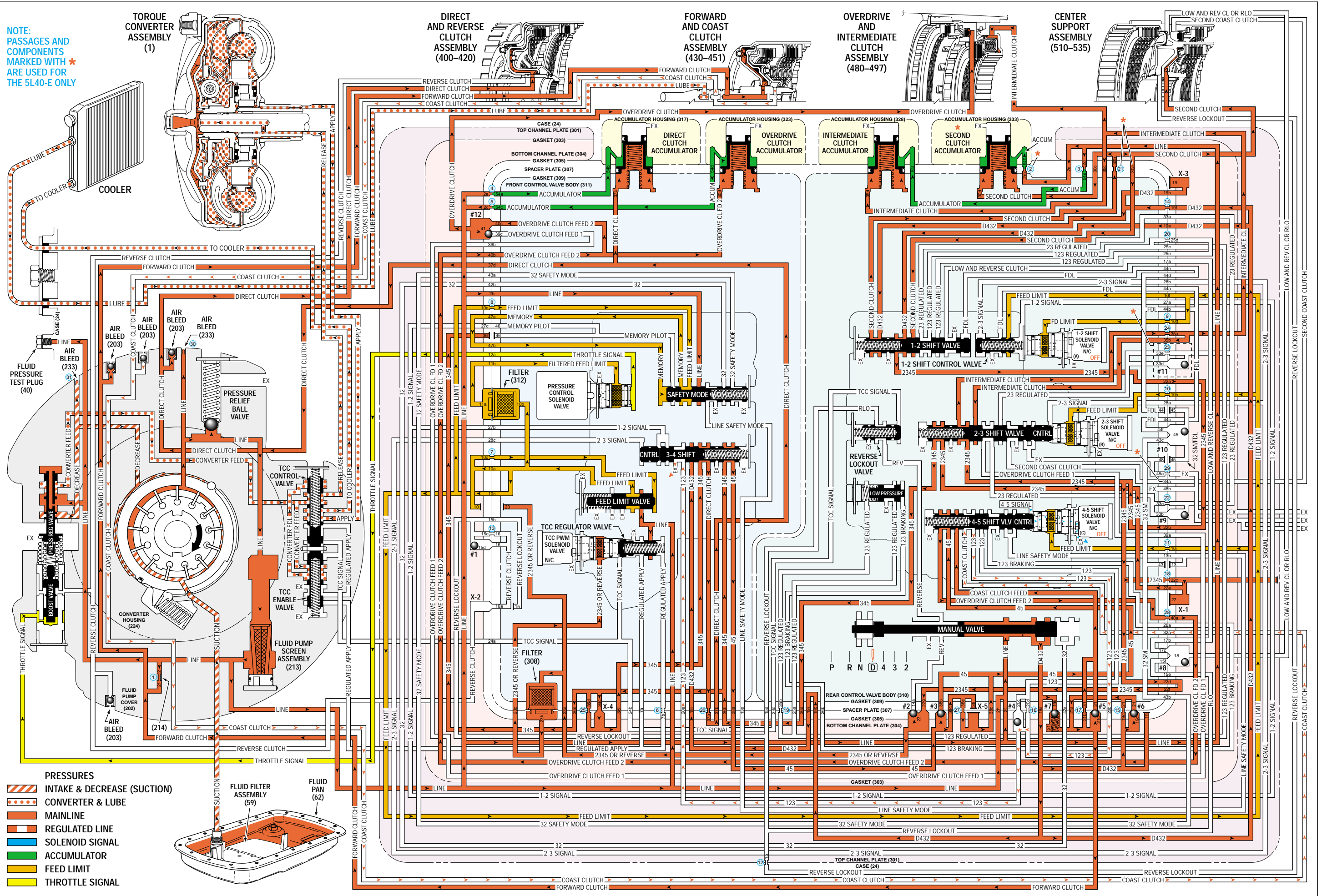


Figure 91

OVERDRIVE RANGE - FIFTH GEAR (Torque Converter Clutch Released)

NOTE: PASSAGES AND COMPONENTS MARKED WITH * ARE USED FOR THE 5L40-E ONLY



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Figure 96

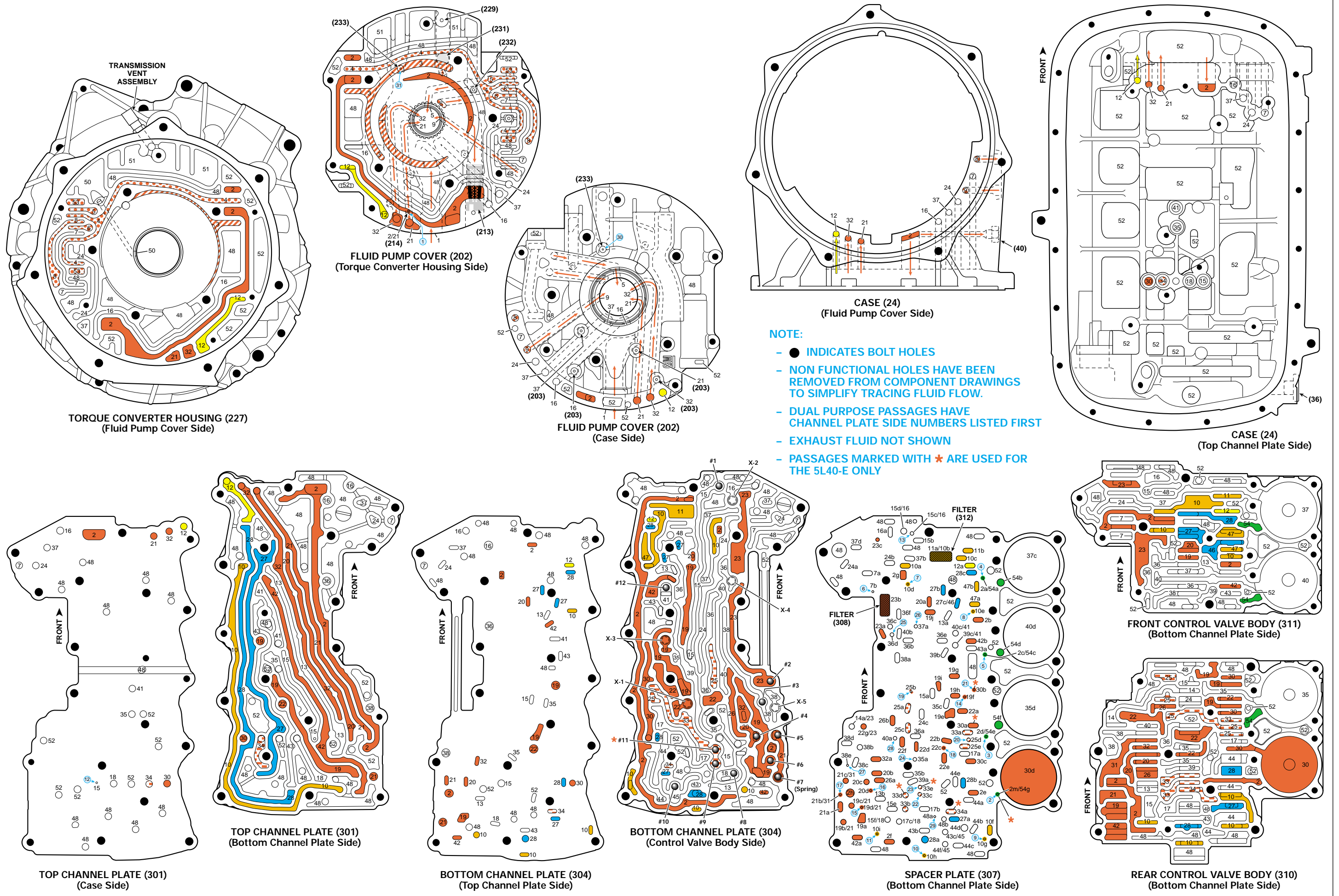
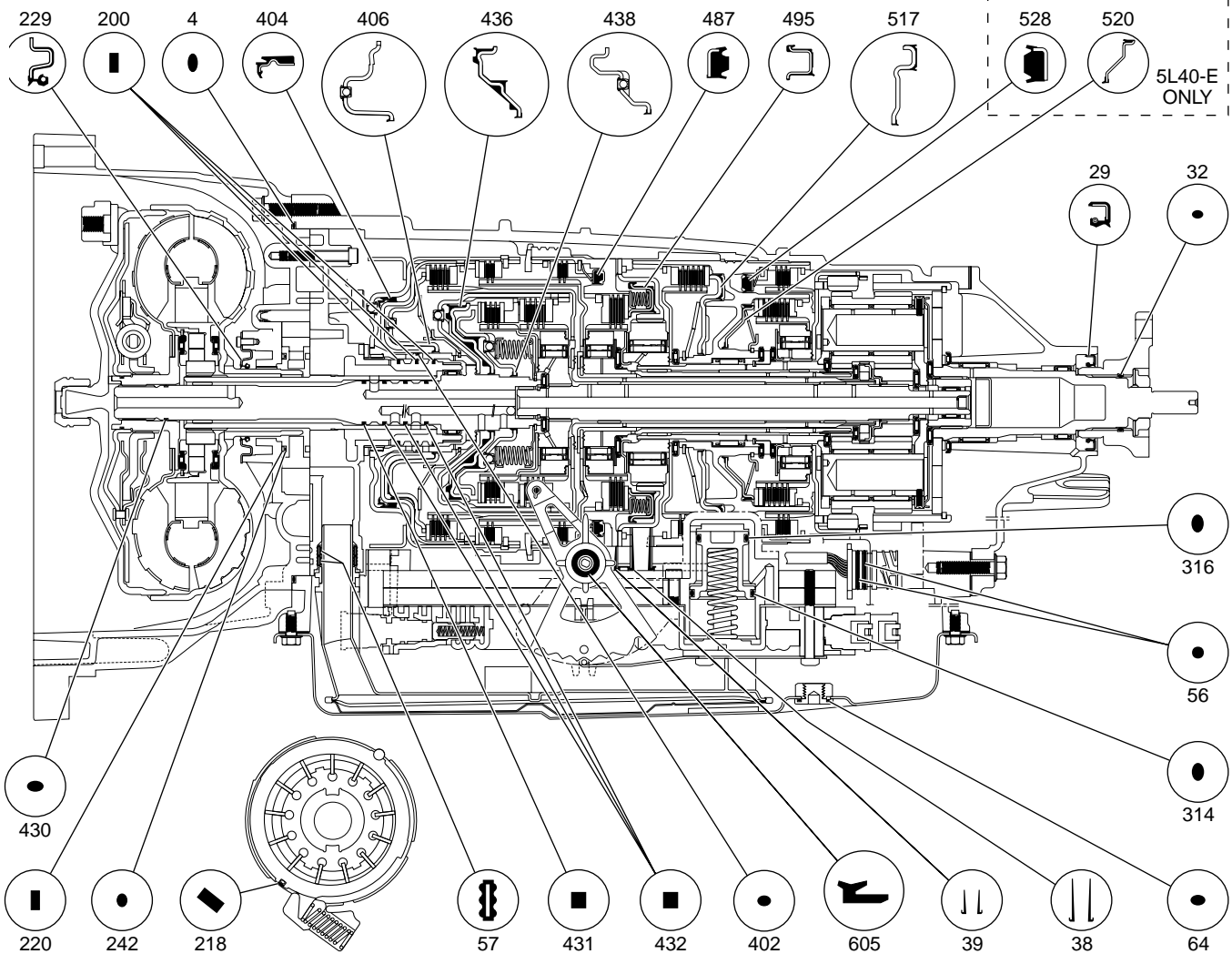


Figure 105

Seal Locations



- | | |
|--|---|
| 4 TORQUE CONVERTER HOUSING FLUID SEAL ASSEMBLY | 402 REVERSE CLUTCH PISTON INNER SEAL |
| 29 TRANSMISSION PROP SHAFT FLANGE SEAL | 404 REVERSE CLUTCH PISTON |
| 32 TRANSMISSION PROP SHAFT FLANGE (O-RING) SEAL | 406 DIRECT CLUTCH PISTON ASSEMBLY |
| 38 CENTER SUPPORT FLUID PASSAGE SLEEVE | 430 INPUT SHAFT (O-RING) SEAL |
| 39 OVERDRIVE CLUTCH FLUID PASSAGE SLEEVE | 431 INPUT SHAFT FLUID SEAL RING |
| 56 A/TRANSMISSION WIRING HARNESS (O-RING) SEAL (2) | 432 INPUT SHAFT FLUID SEAL RING |
| 57 TRANSMISSION FILTER SEAL (2) | 436 FORWARD CLUTCH PISTON ASSEMBLY |
| 64 A/TRANS FLUID PAN DRAIN PLUG SEAL | 438 COAST CLUTCH PISTON ASSEMBLY |
| 200 REVERSE CLUTCH HOUSING FLUID SEAL RING | 487 OVERDRIVE CLUTCH PISTON ASSEMBLY |
| 218 A/TRANS FLUID PUMP SLIDE SEAL | 495 INTERMEDIATE CLUTCH PISTON ASSEMBLY |
| 220 A/TRANS FLUID PUMP SLIDE RING | 517 LOW AND REVERSE CLUTCH PISTON |
| 229 TORQUE CONVERTER HOUSING SEAL | 520 2ND CLUTCH PISTON |
| 242 A/TRANS FLUID PUMP SLIDE O-RING SEAL | 528 2ND COAST CLUTCH PISTON ASSEMBLY |
| 314 CLUTCH ACCUMULATOR PISTON FLUID SEAL RING | 605 MANUAL SHIFT SHAFT SEAL |
| 316 CLUTCH ACCUMULATOR PISTON FLUID SEAL RING | |

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