

SECTION 07: TRANSMISSION

1. DESCRIPTION	07-3
1.1 EATON AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION	07-3
1.2 ALLISON AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION	07-3
1.2.1 <i>Retarder (if applicable)</i>	07-4
2. WELDING PROCEDURES	07-4
3. MAINTENANCE	07-5
3.1 EATON AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION	07-5
3.1.1 <i>Oil Level Check</i>	07-5
3.1.2 <i>Cold Check</i>	07-5
3.1.3 <i>Hot Check</i>	07-6
3.1.4 <i>Lubricant Leaks</i>	07-6
3.1.5 <i>Coolant Leakage</i>	07-7
3.1.6 <i>Oil and Filter Change</i>	07-7
3.1.7 <i>Oil Recommendations</i>	07-8
3.1.8 <i>Main Parts Listing and Illustration</i>	07-8
3.1.9 <i>Operating Temperatures with Oil Coolers</i>	07-8
3.2 ALLISON AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION	07-9
3.2.1 <i>Cold Check</i>	07-10
3.2.2 <i>Hot Check</i>	07-10
3.2.3 <i>Readout of the Oil Level Sensor</i>	07-10
3.2.4 <i>Keeping Oil Clean</i>	07-12
3.2.5 <i>Oil Recommendations</i>	07-12
3.2.6 <i>Oil Contamination</i>	07-13
3.2.7 <i>Metal Particles</i>	07-13
3.2.8 <i>Coolant Leakage</i>	07-13
3.2.9 <i>Oil and Filter Change</i>	07-13
4. TRANSMISSION REMOVAL	07-14
4.1 EATON AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION	07-14
4.2 ALLISON AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION	07-15
5. TRANSMISSION OIL COOLER REMOVAL	07-16
5.1 TRANSMISSION WITHOUT RETARDER	07-16
5.2 TRANSMISSION WITH RETARDER	07-17
6. TRANSMISSION DISASSEMBLY AND REASSEMBLY	07-18
6.1 EATON AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION	07-18
7. CLEANING AND INSPECTION OF THE TRANSMISSION	07-18
7.1 EATON AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION	07-18
7.2 ALLISON AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION	07-18
7.2.1 <i>Breather</i>	07-18
8. TRANSMISSION INSTALLATION	07-18
8.1 EATON AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION	07-18
8.2 ALLISON AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION	07-19
9. ALLISON TRANSMISSION PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION	07-21

Section 07: TRANSMISSION

10. TROUBLESHOOTING.....	07-21
10.1 EATON AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION.....	07-21
10.2 ALLISON AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION.....	07-24
10.2.1 WTEC/Electronic Control Unit.....	07-24
10.2.2 WTEC/Troubleshooting.....	07-24
10.2.3 Diagnostic Code Memory.....	07-24
10.2.4 Reading Codes.....	07-25
10.2.5 Clearing Codes.....	07-26
11. SPECIFICATIONS.....	07-39

ILLUSTRATIONS

FIGURE 1: EATON AST 7L TRANSMISSION.....	07-3
FIGURE 2: SHIFT CONTROL PAD.....	07-3
FIGURE 3: GEAR DISPLAY MODULE.....	07-3
FIGURE 4: WORLD TRANSMISSION.....	07-4
FIGURE 5: WORLD TRANSMISSION CONTROL PAD.....	07-4
FIGURE 6: OIL LEVEL DIPSTICK (AUTO. TRANS.).....	07-5
FIGURE 7: COLD CHECK.....	07-6
FIGURE 8: HOT CHECK.....	07-6
FIGURE 9: DRAIN PLUGS AND FILTER.....	07-7
FIGURE 10: EATON TRANSMISSION MAIN PARTS LISTING.....	07-8
FIGURE 11: OIL LEVEL DIPSTICK (AUTO. TRANS.).....	07-9
FIGURE 12: COLD CHECK.....	07-10
FIGURE 13: HOT CHECK.....	07-10
FIGURE 14: DRAIN PLUG AND FILTERS.....	07-14
FIGURE 15: EATON TRANSMISSION CONNECTIONS.....	07-15
FIGURE 16: EATON TRANSMISSION LIFTING POINTS.....	07-15
FIGURE 17: ENGINE CRANKING POSITIONS.....	07-16
FIGURE 18: TRANSMISSION OIL COOLER.....	07-16
FIGURE 19: OIL COOLER INSTALLATION.....	07-17
FIGURE 20: OIL COOLER SECTION VIEW.....	07-17
FIGURE 21: LIFTING EYES AND SENSOR POSITION.....	07-19
FIGURE 22: NUT TOLERANCE.....	07-20
FIGURE 23: AIR PRESSURE REGULATOR (TYPICAL).....	07-21
FIGURE 24: WTEC / ELECTRONIC CONTROL UNIT.....	07-24

1. DESCRIPTION

XL2 Series vehicles may be provided with either an Eaton Autoshift AST 7L automatic transmission or an Allison World automatic transmission.

1.1 EATON AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION

The optional Eaton AutoShift AST 7L automatic transmission is a seven-speed automatic transmission.

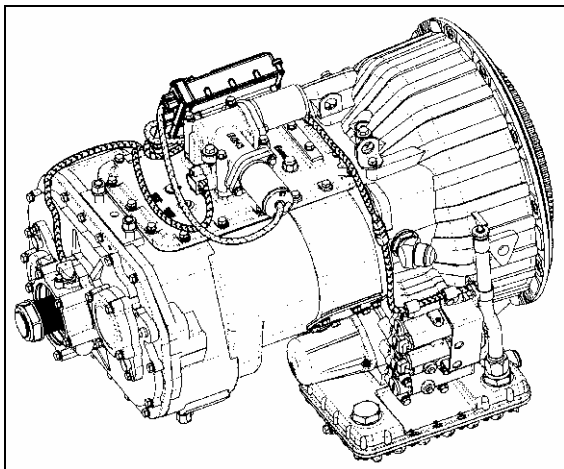


FIGURE 1: EATON AST 7L TRANSMISSION 07060

Control of the transmission is done via a push-button shift control pad located on the lateral console. Gear select buttons located on the pad allow manual control of the transmission.

The transmission performs a self-test at power-up. It is normal for the service light to illuminate briefly at power-up. If the service light stays on or illuminates while driving, the ECM has detected a fault code. In that case have the vehicle serviced as soon as possible. Fault codes can be flashed on the control pad service light.

A gear display module informs the driver of which gear is presently engaged. A flashing number indicates the next gear to be engaged. UP arrows indicate that the input shaft rpm is too low to engage the gear. In this situation, the transmission ECM will slightly increase engine rpm. DOWN arrows indicate the input shaft rpm is too high to engage the gear, the ECM is waiting for the shaft to slow down before allowing the shift.

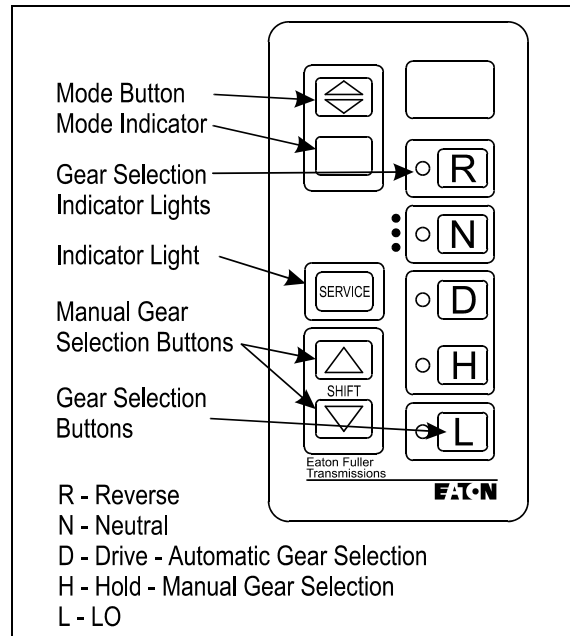


FIGURE 2: SHIFT CONTROL PAD 07055

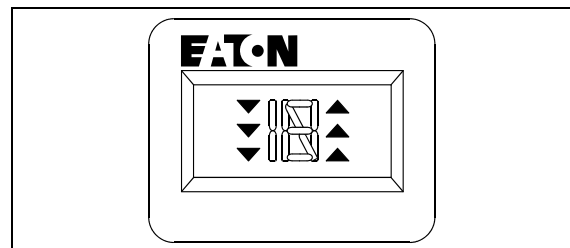


FIGURE 3: GEAR DISPLAY MODULE 07056

1.2 ALLISON AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION

The B500(R) World Transmission has 6 speeds with two top range (fifth and sixth) overdrives. Total coverage is determined by dividing the highest gear ratio by the lowest gear ratio. Total coverage expresses the transmission gear ratio versatility. Transmissions with larger total coverage number have a wider variety of available ratios.

An electronic control allows the transmission to shift at exactly the right point on the engine's fuel consumption curve for best economy. Early lockup maintains the highest possible mechanical efficiency through the closely-spaced gear steps, culminating in two overdrive ratios. This combination allows progressive shifting

Section 07: TRANSMISSION

techniques, where engine speeds are reduced for higher efficiency and lower fuel consumption.

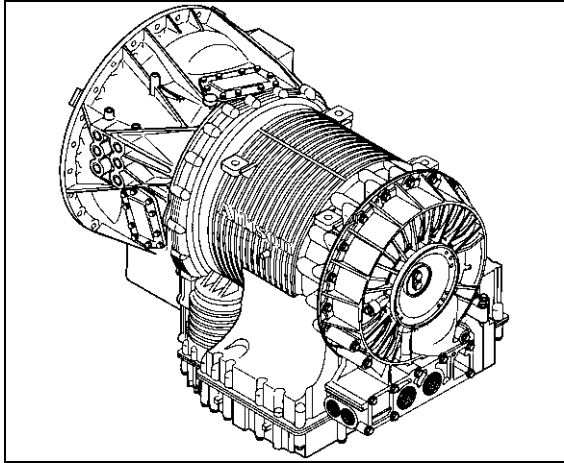


FIGURE 4: WORLD TRANSMISSION 07020B

Gear selection and torque converter modes are controlled by a microcomputer-based electronic transmission management system. It is fed information regarding throttle position, operator range selection, engine speed, turbine speed, transmission output speed and various system pressures from special electronic sensors. With this information, it computes shift points and clutch pressures to meet immediate needs. Using closed loop adaptive logic, the electronic control looks at a number of parameters during the shift, and makes minute adjustments to match the shift to desired profile stored in its memory. It then looks at these adjustments and resets the parameters, which allow the transmission to quickly compensate for variations in load, terrain or environment and to adjust for clutch wear and engine power changes. A Diagnostic Data Reader can be connected to the electronic control unit to provide a self-check of all systems in the transmission. Four-digit trouble codes greatly reduce the time it takes to pinpoint potential problems. (Refer to heading "10. TROUBLESHOOTING" in this section).

1.2.1 Retarder (if applicable)

This optional auxiliary braking device for the automatic transmission is integrated into the basic envelope of the transmission and transmits its braking force directly to the propeller shaft. It requires no additional length and adds only 75

pounds (34 kg) of weight. Operation of the retarder is controlled electronically by the driver's use of the brake and/or by hand control lever.

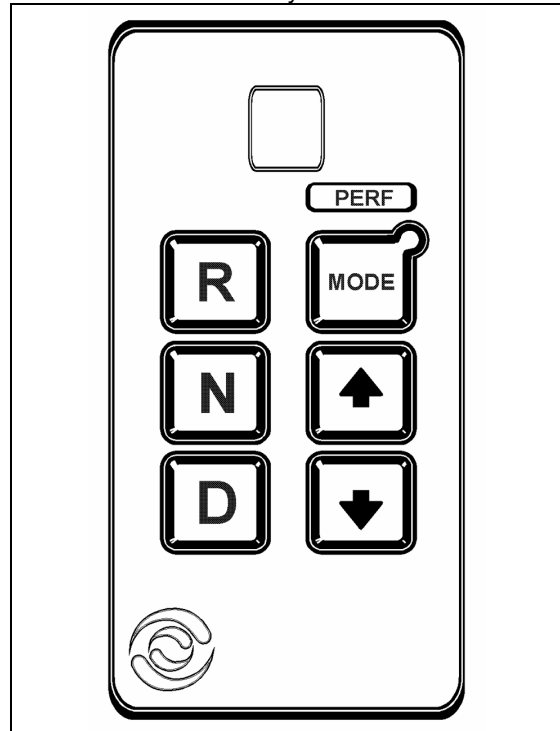


FIGURE 5: WORLD TRANSMISSION CONTROL PAD 07025

When activated, fluid enters a cavity and provides resistance to the turning of rotor blades revolving with the output shaft. This effectively slows the vehicle to the point where the service brakes are needed only for final stopping. The retarder is fully modulated and is compatible with ABS.

2. WELDING PROCEDURES

These procedures are intended only for vehicles equipped with transmission electronic controls. When frame or other welding is required on the vehicle, the following precautions are to be taken to protect the electronic control components:

1. Disconnect the wiring harness connectors at the transmission electronic control unit.
2. Disconnect the positive and negative battery connections, and any electronic control ground wires connected to the frame or chassis.
3. Cover electronic control components and wiring to protect them from hot sparks, etc.

4. Do not connect welding cables to electronic control components.

3. MAINTENANCE

3.1 EATON AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION

3.1.1 Oil Level Check

To gain access to the dipstick, open the engine compartment rear doors; dipstick is located on the radiator side of the engine (Fig. 6).

To check the transmission oil level, a cold check and a hot check must be performed. A cold check must be made between 60°F (16°C) and 120°F (50°C). The transmission oil temperature gauge indicates the operating temperature; it is located in the MCD dashboard integrated Liquid Crystal Display and can be viewed when selecting the Gauge Mode (refer to "Operator's Manual" for added information).

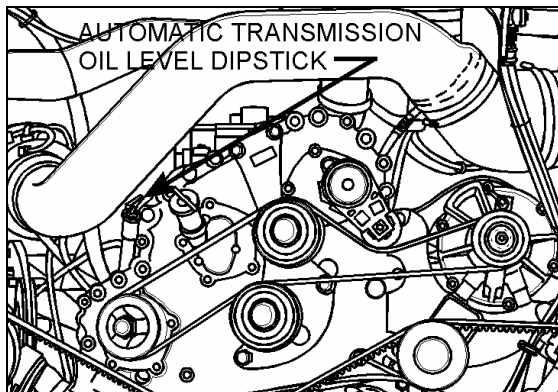


FIGURE 6: OIL LEVEL DIPSTICK (AUTO. TRANS.) 07033

Note: Perform the cold check first to verify the transmission oil level before performing the hot check.

The hot check can be performed when the transmission oil reaches the normal operating temperature of 180°F (82°C) to 220°F (104°C).

Clean all dirt from around the end of the oil filler tube before removing the dipstick. Dirt or foreign matter must not be permitted to enter the oil system since it will cause valves to stick, undue wear of transmission parts, and clogged passages. Check the oil level in accordance with the following procedures and record any abnormal level on your "Maintenance Records".

Warning: When checking the oil level, be sure that the parking brake and/or emergency brakes are set and properly engaged, and the wheels are chocked. Unexpected and possible sudden vehicle movement may occur if these precautions are not taken.

Special care must be taken not to touch the engine coolant tubing and/or exhaust pipe, since this could cause severe burns.

Do not wear loose clothing and, stay away from rotating parts during procedure; personal injury could occur.

Always check the oil level reading at least twice when the engine is running. Consistency is important in maintaining the accuracy of the reading. If inconsistent readings persist, check the transmission breather to ensure it is clean and free of debris.

3.1.2 Cold Check

The purpose of the **Cold Check** is to determine if the transmission has enough fluid to be operated safely until a **Hot Check** can be made.

1. If the engine has been shut down for an extended period of time, park the vehicle on a level surface and apply the parking brake.

Caution: The oil level rises as sump temperature increases. DO NOT fill above the "Cold Run" band if the transmission oil is below normal operating temperature.

2. Run the engine for at least one minute. Shift to Drive (D) and operate the engine for 30 seconds at 1000-1500 rpm; then shift to Reverse (R) to clear the hydraulic system of air. Finally shift to Neutral (N) and allow the engine to idle for two minutes (500 - 800 rpm).
3. While the engine is running, remove the dipstick from the tube and wipe it clean (Figs. 6 & 7).

Section 07: TRANSMISSION

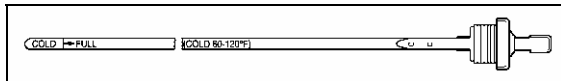


FIGURE 7: COLD CHECK

07063

4. Insert the dipstick into the tube and then remove, checking the oil level reading (Fig. 7). Repeat the check procedure to verify the reading. If the oil reading is within the "Cold Run" band, the level is satisfactory for operating the transmission until the oil is hot enough to perform a "Hot Run" check. If the oil reading is not within the "Cold Run" band, add or drain oil as necessary to bring the level within the "Cold Run" band.
5. Perform a **Hot Check** at the first opportunity after the normal operating temperature of 180°F (82°C) to 220°F (104°C) is attained.

Caution: An accurate fluid level check cannot be made unless the engine is idling (500-800 rpm) in Neutral, the transmission fluid is at the proper temperature, and the vehicle is on a level surface.

3.1.3 Hot Check

Caution: The oil must be hot to ensure an accurate check for this procedure. The oil level rises as temperature increases.

1. Operate the transmission in Drive (D) range until normal operating temperature is reached 180°F (82°C) to 220°F (104°C).
2. Park the vehicle on a level surface and shift to Neutral (N). Apply the parking brake and allow the engine to idle for two minutes (500 - 800 rpm).
3. While the engine is running, remove the dipstick from the tube and wipe it clean.
4. Insert the dipstick into the tube and then remove, checking the oil level reading. Repeat the check procedure to verify the reading.

The safe operating level is anywhere within the "Hot Run" band on the dipstick (Fig. 8).

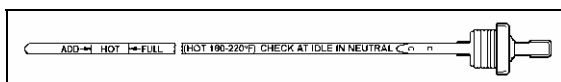


FIGURE 8: HOT CHECK

07064

1. If the oil level is not within the "Hot Run" band, add or drain oil as necessary to bring the oil level within the band.

Note: The Cold Check is more appropriate for verifying the oil level after the first fill-up. In case of conflict, the Hot Check has priority over the Cold Check.

3.1.4 Lubricant Leaks

A lubricant leak could cause a catastrophic transmission failure. Check for leaks at the gasket surfaces, the lubricant lines, flywheel housing, rear seal and the cooler.

1. Visually check each gasket to ensure that no leak is present. Typically, a moist spot is acceptable; however, drips or larger wet areas are not. Check for leaks at the rear housing, PTO, shift bar housing, converter housing to main case, and transmission controller gasket surfaces. It is also important to ensure that the leak is indeed coming from the transmission. Make sure the lubricant is not being blown back from the engine or another vehicle component.
2. There are two external lines for lubricant on the AST transmission. One lubricates the synchronizer system and the other allows the transmission lubricant to return back to the torque converter sump. Check the lines to ensure they are not leaking.
3. Check for leaks around the flywheel. Leaks in this area could be caused by a faulty gasket, loose plugs or sensors, or even the starter. The AST transmission has what is called a "wet housing," which means that the flywheel housing is used as a sump for the transmission fluid. Any leaks here could cause a transmission failure.
4. The rear seal is very important in maintaining lubricant in the transmission. If the seal is improperly installed or has failed again, a catastrophic failure may occur. Check the rear seal by performing the following two steps:

- Visually inspect the rear seal for a leak. If the rear seal is suspected, then proper isolation is necessary.
- Other leaks can give the impression that the rear seal is leaking. One possible cause is the speed sensor. Any lubricant leak above and in front of the rear seal could cause lubricant to collect around the

seal. Wipe the seal with a clean rag, operate the vehicle and recheck to verify the leak path.

5. Ensure there are no leaks at the oil cooler, hoses and fittings of the cooler circuits.

3.1.5 Coolant Leakage

If engine coolant leaks into the transmission oil system, immediate action must be taken to prevent malfunction and possible serious damage. The transmission must be completely disassembled, inspected, and cleaned. All traces of the coolant contamination must be removed. Friction clutch plates contaminated with ethylene glycol must be replaced.

3.1.6 Oil and Filter Change

When it is time to change the transmission oil, there are only a few steps to follow: draining and filling the transmission, draining and filling the cooler (if equipped) and changing the oil filter. Remember to be careful when changing the transmission oil as it may be hot.

Drain

1. Locate the drain plugs on the bottom of the transmission case and on the bottom of the torque converter housing pan (Fig. 9).
2. Place a drain pan under each drain plug. Remove both drain plugs and allow the oil to drain completely.

Note: Remove the bottom cooler lines. Disconnect the cooler line at the torque converter outlet. Pressurize one line with 20 PSI until all oil is forced out of the cooler. Reconnect all cooler lines.

Note: When changing lubricant type, brand, viscosity or grade, the transmission must be flushed to remove all lubricant. Flush the lubricant as per Service Manual TRSM-0062.

4. Using a 9/16" wrench, remove the three mounting bolts from the filter housing. Remove the filter housing and O-ring seal from the transmission. Remove the oil filter by pulling the filter straight off the nipple. Inspect the oil filter nipple and remove if damaged.

5. If required, install oil filter nipple using hydraulic sealant and tighten to 34-48 lbf-ft (46-65 N•m). Install the oil filter on the oil filter nipple. Install O-ring and oil filter housing on the transmission. Using a 9/16" wrench, tighten the three mounting bolts to 26-32 lbf-ft (35-43 N•m).
6. Install the transmission case drain plug and tighten to 45-50 lbf-ft (61-68 N•m). Install the torque converter housing pan drain plug and tighten to 14-20 lbf-ft (19-27 N•m).

Refill

1. Using the oil level dipstick filler tube, refill with 7 US gallons (26,5 liters) and start the engine at idle.
2. With the engine idling, continue checking and filling until proper oil level is reached (approximately 10 U.S. gallons (38 liters)).

Note: The total volume varies depending on cooler design.

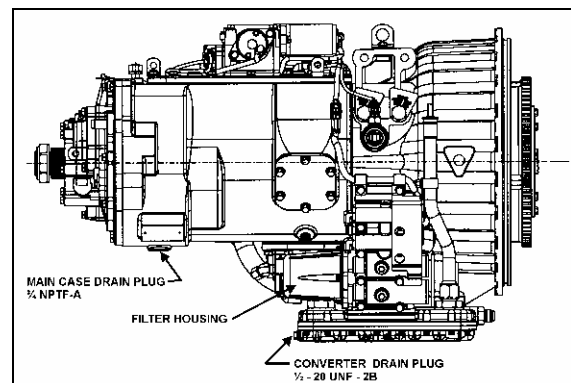


FIGURE 9: DRAIN PLUGS AND FILTER

07065

Section 07: TRANSMISSION

3.1.7 Oil Recommendations

Where transmissions are concerned, lubrication is possibly the most important part of keeping a vehicle operating.

- Synthetic Dexron III or newer automatic transmission lubricant must be used in the AST model transmissions. Dexron lubricants can be used for ambient temperatures above 0°F (-17.8°C).
- Synthetic Arctic Oil is approved for applications in severe cold. Arctic Oil will have an SAE grade of OW-20. Arctic Oil may be used in temperature below 0°F (-17.8°C).

Type	Grade (SAE)	Ambient Temperature
Synthetic Dexron®III or Newer	OW-20	Above 0°F (-17.8°C)
Synthetic Arctic Oil		Below 0°F (-17.8°C)

3.1.8 Main Parts Listing and Illustration

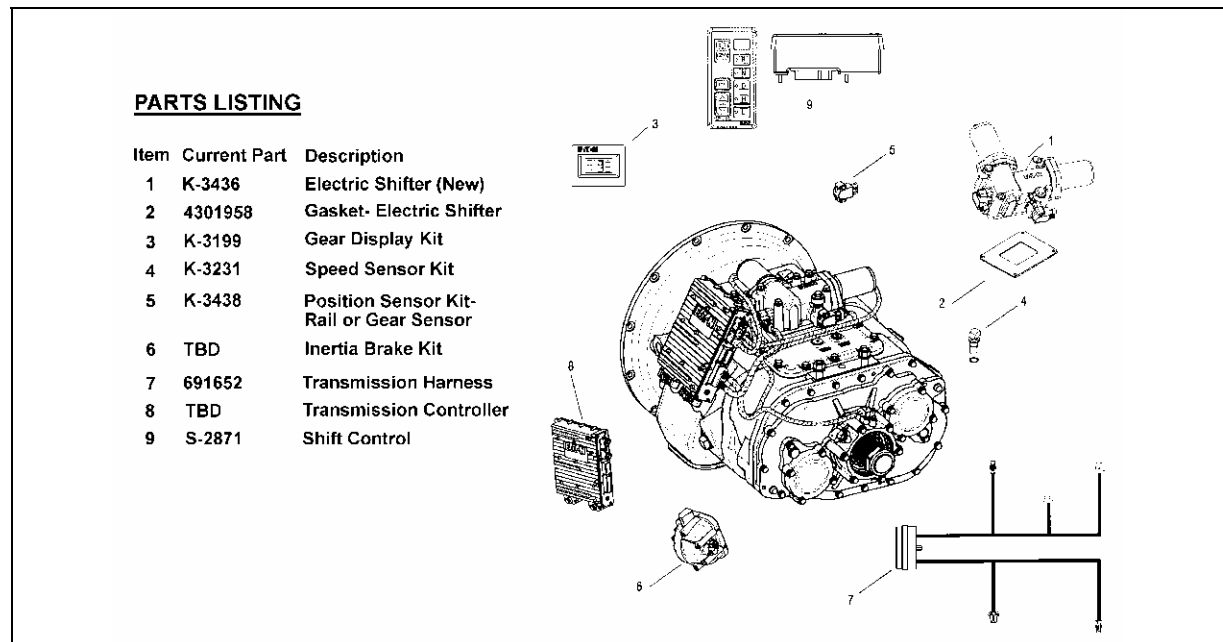


FIGURE 10: EATON TRANSMISSION MAIN PARTS LISTING

07061

3.1.9 Operating Temperatures with Oil Coolers

The transmission must not be operated consistently at temperatures above 250°F, however, intermittent operating temperatures to 300°F do not harm the transmission. Operating temperatures above 250°F increases the lubricant's oxidation rate and shortens its effective life. When the average operating temperature is above 250°F, the transmission can require more frequent oil changes or external cooling.

The following conditions in any combination can cause operating temperatures of over 250°F :

- (1) operating consistently at slow speeds,
- (2) high ambient temperatures,
- (3) restricted air flow around transmission,
- (4) exhaust system too close to transmission,
- (5) high horsepower operation.

Internal oil coolers are available to reduce operating temperatures when the above conditions are encountered.

OIL COOLER CHART	
TRANSMISSION OIL COOLERS ARE :	
Recommended	- With engines of 350 HP and above.
Required	- With engines of 399 HP and above and GVW's over 90,000 lbs, - With engines of 399 HP and above and 1400 ft•lbf or greater torque, - With engines of 450 HP and above. - With transmission retarder installed.

TABLE 1 : LUBRICANT CHANGE AND INSPECTION	
Change Interval	Description
Every 2,500 miles	Inspect lubricant level. Perform transmission inspection.
Every 2 years or 250,000 miles, whichever occurs first.	Change transmission lubricant and filter.

3.2 ALLISON AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION

To gain access to the dipstick, open the engine compartment rear doors ; dipstick is located on the radiator side of the engine (Fig. 10).

To check the transmission oil level, a cold check and a hot check must be performed. A cold check must be made between 60°F (16°C) and 140°F (60°C). The transmission oil temperature gauge indicates the operating temperature; it is located in the MCD dashboard integrated Liquid Crystal Display and can be viewed when selecting the Gauge Mode (refer to "Operator's Manual" for added information).

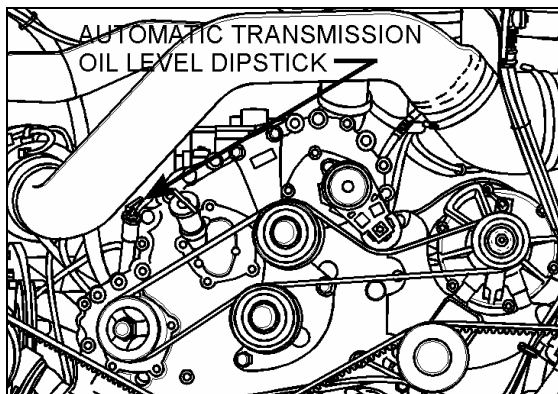


FIGURE 11: OIL LEVEL DIPSTICK (AUTO. TRANS.) 07033

Note: Perform the cold check first to verify the transmission oil level before performing the hot check.

The hot check can be performed when the transmission oil reaches the normal operating temperature of 160°F (71°C) to 200°F (93°C).

Clean all dirt from around the end of the oil filler tube before removing the dipstick. Dirt or foreign matter must not be permitted to enter the oil system since it will cause valves to stick, undue wear of transmission parts, and clogged passages. Check the oil level in accordance with the following procedures and record any abnormal level on your "Maintenance Records".

Warning: When checking the oil level, be sure that the parking brake and/or emergency brakes are set and properly engaged, and the wheels are chocked. Unexpected and possible sudden vehicle movement may occur if these precautions are not taken.

Special care must be taken not to touch the engine coolant tubing and/or exhaust pipe, since this could cause severe burns.

Do not wear loose clothing and, stay away from rotating parts during procedure; personal injury could occur.

Section 07: TRANSMISSION

Always check the oil level reading at least twice when the engine is running. Consistency is important in maintaining the accuracy of the reading. If inconsistent readings persist, check the transmission breather to ensure it is clean and free of debris.

3.2.1 Cold Check

The purpose of the **Cold Check** is to determine if the transmission has enough fluid to be operated safely until a **Hot Check** can be made.

1. If the engine has been shut down for an extended period of time, park the vehicle on a level surface and apply the parking brake.

Caution: The oil level rises as sump temperature increases. DO NOT fill above the "Cold Run" band if the transmission oil is below normal operating temperature.

2. Run the engine for at least one minute. Shift to Drive (D) and operate the engine for 30 seconds at 1000-1500 rpm; then shift to Reverse (R) to clear the hydraulic system of air. Finally shift to Neutral (N) and allow the engine to idle (500 - 800 rpm).
3. While the engine is running, remove the dipstick from the tube and wipe it clean (Figs. 9 & 10).

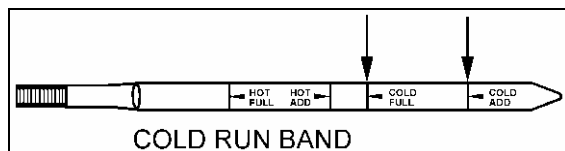


FIGURE 12: COLD CHECK

07050

4. Insert the dipstick into the tube and then remove, checking the oil level reading (Fig. 10). Repeat the check procedure to verify the reading. If the oil reading is within the "Cold Run" band, the level is satisfactory for operating the transmission until the oil is hot enough to perform a "Hot Run" check. If the oil reading is not within the "Cold Run" band, add or drain oil as necessary to bring the level within the "Cold Run" band.
5. Perform a **Hot Check** at the first opportunity after the normal operating temperature of 160°F (71°C) to 200°F (93°C) is attained.

Caution: An accurate fluid level check cannot be made unless the engine is idling (500-800 rpm) in Neutral, the transmission fluid is at the proper temperature, and the vehicle is on a level surface.

3.2.2 Hot Check

Caution: The oil must be hot to ensure an accurate check for this procedure. The oil level rises as temperature increases.

1. Operate the transmission in Drive (D) range until normal operating temperature is reached 160°F (71°C) to 200°F (93°C).
2. Park the vehicle on a level surface and shift to Neutral (N). Apply the parking brake and allow the engine to idle (500 - 800 rpm).
3. While the engine is running, remove the dipstick from the tube and wipe it clean.
4. Insert the dipstick into the tube and then remove, checking the oil level reading. Repeat the check procedure to verify the reading.

The safe operating level is anywhere within the "Hot Run" band on the dipstick (Fig. 11).

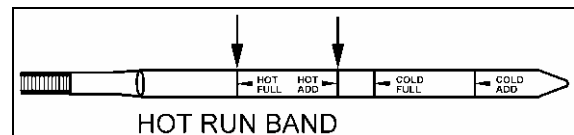


FIGURE 13: HOT CHECK

07049

3. If the oil level is not within the "Hot Run" band, add or drain oil as necessary to bring the oil level within the band.

Note: The Cold Check is more appropriate for verifying the oil level after the first fill-up. In case of conflict, the Hot Check has priority over the Cold Check; the automatic system of verification via the shift selector has priority over the Hot Check.

3.2.3 Readout of the Oil Level Sensor

The optional Oil Level Sensor (OLS) is designed to measure transmission oil level only when the following combination of operating conditions exist:

1. Engine must be at idle;

2. **NEUTRAL** must be selected;
3. Zero output speed;
4. Transmission oil must be within a "normal" temperature band (160-250°F; 70-120°C), and;
5. Once the first four (4) conditions are met, there must be a "waiting" period (approx. 2 min., to facilitate consistent oil drainback) before oil level measurement begins.

To enter OLS readout mode (after meeting the conditions noted above), simultaneously press the UPSHIFT and DOWNSHIFT arrows on the shifter. If the five (5) conditions noted above are present, the display will immediately enter the reading mode. If the "waiting" period has not elapsed, the left digit of the display will become a "chasing" digit and the right digit will count down from (8) to (1) until the waiting period is complete.

After attaining the reading mode, the display will flash "OL-OK", "LO-01", "HI-02", etc., where the suffix "01" or "02" indicates the volume of oil (in quarts) either low or high.

At any time in this sequence, simultaneously pressing the UPSHIFT and DOWNSHIFT arrows directs the ECU to enter the transmission diagnostic mode as described under "10. *Troubleshooting*" in this section.

D, N, or R may also be selected on the shifter at any time - the OLS mode will abort and normal transmission will commence. Shifts are not inhibited.

Oil Level Sensor (OLS) Codes

<u>CODE</u>	<u>CAUSE OF CODE</u>
OL-OK	Oil Level Is Correct
LO-01	One Quart Low
LO-02	Two Quarts Low
HI-01	One Quart High
HI-02	Two Quarts High
OL-50	Engine Speed (RPM) Too Low
OL-59	Engine Speed (RPM) Too High
OL-65	Neutral Must Be Selected
OL-70	Sump Oil Temperature Too Low
OL-79	Sump Oil Temperature Too High
OL-89	Output Shaft Rotation
OL-95	Sensor Failure

Section 07: TRANSMISSION

3.2.4 Keeping Oil Clean

Oil must be handled in clean containers, fillers, etc., to prevent foreign material from entering the transmission. Place the dipstick on a clean surface area while filling the transmission.

Caution: Containers or fillers that have been used to handle antifreeze or engine coolant must NEVER be used for handling transmission fluid. Antifreeze and coolant solutions contain ethylene glycol that, if introduced into the transmission, can cause the clutch plates to fail.

3.2.5 Oil Recommendations

Hydraulic oils used in the transmission have an important influence on transmission reliability and durability. In order of preference DEXRON-III and DEXRON-IIIE, Castrol TranSynd Synthetic Fluid, MIL-L-2104D, and type C-4 oils (Allison approved SAE 10W or SAE 30) are recommended. Type C-4 oil is the only oil approved for use in off-highway applications. Use type SAE 30 where ambient temperature is consistently above 86°F (30°C). Some DEXRON-II oils are also qualified as type C-4 oils and may be used in off-highway applications. However, a DEXRON-II fluid which is not a qualified type C-4 oil must never be used in off-highway applications. Consult your local Allison dealer or distributor to determine if a DEXRON-II oil is also a qualified type C-4 oil.

Before using type C-4 oils, consult the vehicle manufacturer to ensure that materials used in tubes, hoses, seals, etc., are compatible with type C-4 oils. Also, consult your local Allison dealer or distributor to determine if the oil you have selected is an approved type C-4 oil. Ford Motor Company specification oils M2C33-F, M2C138-CJ and M2C166-H may be used and may be intermixed with DEXRON-II oil.

OIL SPECIFICATIONS AND AMBIENT TEMPERATURE OPERATING CONDITIONS	
Oil type	Ambient temperature
MIL-L-2104D, DEXRON-II, TranSynd TES 295, C-4	120°F (48°C) to -25°F (-32°C)
MIL-L-46167	-25°F (-32°C) to -60°F (-51°C)

The use of an arctic preheat kit is recommended at temperatures below -25°F (-32°C). If a preheat kit is not available, the ECU will restrict full operation until the sump temperature is increased. The chart below shows the temperature ranges in which the transmission will operate. It should be noted that at lower sump temperature, the transmission's operation may be restricted.

Transmission Oil Temperature	"DO NOT SHIFT" light	Operation
Below -26°F (-32°C)	ON	Neutral only
-24°F (-31°C) to +19°F (-7°C)	OFF	Start with neutral and reverse, normal upshifts
+20°F (-6°C) to 260°F (126°C)	OFF	Full operation in all ranges
Above 260°F (126°C)	ON	Inhibits 5th and 6th ranges

Oil Contamination

At each oil change, examine the drained oil for evidence of dirt or water. A nominal amount of condensation will emulsify during operation of the transmission. However, if there is evidence of water, check the cooler (heat exchanger) for other signs of leakage. This, however, may also indicate leakage from the engine oil system.

3.2.6 Metal Particles

Metal particles in the oil (except for minute particles normally trapped in the oil filter) indicate damage has occurred in the transmission. When these particles are found in the sump, the transmission must be disassembled and closely inspected to find the source. Metal contamination will require complete disassembly of the transmission and cleaning of all internal and external circuits, coolers, and all other areas where the particles could lodge.

Caution: If excessive metal contamination has occurred, replacement of the oil cooler and replacement of all bearings within the transmission is recommended.

3.2.7 Coolant Leakage

If engine coolant leaks into the transmission oil system, immediate action must be taken to prevent malfunction and possible serious damage. The transmission must be completely disassembled, inspected, and cleaned. All traces of the coolant contamination must be removed. Friction clutch plates contaminated with ethylene glycol must be replaced.

TABLE 2 : Oil and oil filter change intervals		
Initial Break-In		5,000 miles (8 000 km)
Coach	Non-Transynd Fluid	12,000 miles (19300 km) or 6 months, whichever comes first
Coach	Transynd Fluid	50,000 miles (80400 km) or 24 months, whichever comes first
MTH with retarder	Non-Transynd Fluid	12,000 miles (19300 km) or 6 months, whichever comes first
MTH with retarder	Transynd Fluid	50,000 miles (80400 km) or 24 months, whichever comes first
MTH without retarder	Non-Transynd Fluid	50,000 miles (80400 km) or 12 months, whichever comes first
MTH without retarder	Transynd Fluid	100,000 miles (160900 km) or 24 months, whichever comes first

3.2.8 Oil and Filter Change

Transmission oil change must be performed with the vehicle on a flat and level surface and with parking brake applied. Oil and oil filter change frequency is determined by the severity of service and operating conditions of the transmission and by the filter equipment installed. See "Table 2" for

oil and filter change intervals. More frequent changes may be required when operations are subject to high levels of contamination or overheating.

The procedure for changing the transmission oil and oil filters is as follows:

Section 07: TRANSMISSION

Drain

1. The transmission should be at an operating temperature of 160°F (71°C) to 200°F (93°C) when the oil is drained. This will ensure quicker and more complete fluid drainage.

Note: Remove transmission protective panel located underneath transmission for easier access.

2. Remove the drain plug from under the transmission (Fig. 8) and allow the oil to drain into a suitable container. Check the condition of the oil as described previously.
3. To replace the integral filters, remove twelve bolts (6 on each cover), two filter covers, two O-rings, two square cut seals and the two filters from the bottom of the control module (Fig. 8).
4. To install filters, pre-lube and install the two O-rings, the two square cut seals followed by the filters (lube the O-ring in filter cartridge only) into the filter compartment. Index each filter/cover assembly to holes in channel plate/sump. Push the cover assembly in by hand to seat the seals.

Caution: Do not use bolts to draw the cover to sump. This can damage the cover, seal, or sump.

5. Install twelve bolts and both covers, and then tighten to 38-45 lbf•ft (51-61 N•m).
6. Inspect the drain plug and O-ring. Replace if necessary. Reinstall the drain plug and tighten to 18-24 lbf•ft (25-32 N•m).
7. Reinstall transmission protective panel

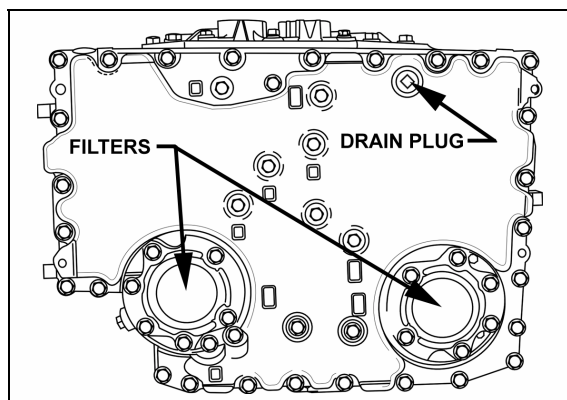


FIGURE 14: DRAIN PLUG AND FILTERS

07052

Refill

Using the oil level dipstick filler tube, refill with 37 US qts (39 liters) and check the oil level using the previously described procedure. The refill amount is less than the initial filling because some of the oil remains in the external circuits and transmission cavities.

4. TRANSMISSION REMOVAL

4.1 EATON AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION

The following procedures deal with the removal of the transmission without removing the power plant cradle from vehicle. The method used to support the transmission depends upon conditions and available equipment.

1. Set transmission to "Neutral" position, apply parking brake, then set battery master switch to the "OFF" position.
2. Jack up vehicle, then place safety supports underneath body.

Caution: Only the recommended jacking points must be used as outlined in Section 18, "Body".

Note: For more clearance between the tag axle and transmission, the tag axle may be unloaded and jacked up or retracted (if applicable).

3. Remove engine splash guards and protective panels surrounding transmission.
4. Remove cross member from under transmission.
5. Remove the drain plugs on the bottom of the transmission case and on the bottom of the torque converter housing pan and allow oil to drain. Install the transmission case drain plug and tighten to 45-50 lbf-ft (61-68 N•m). Install the torque converter housing pan drain plug and tighten to 14-20 lbf-ft (19-27 N•m).

Warning: It is better to drain oil when it is still warm. Avoid contact with oil since it can be very hot and cause personal injury.

6. Remove transmission dipstick and filler tube.
7. Disconnect propeller shaft from transmission and remove its safety guard. Refer to Section 09, "PROPELLER SHAFT".

- Disconnect the two oil cooler hoses from transmission. Cover hose ends and fittings to prevent fluid contamination.

Warning: A significant amount of oil may drain from oil lines when they are disconnected.

- Disconnect main power supply ring terminals and transmission interface harness (Fig. 15).

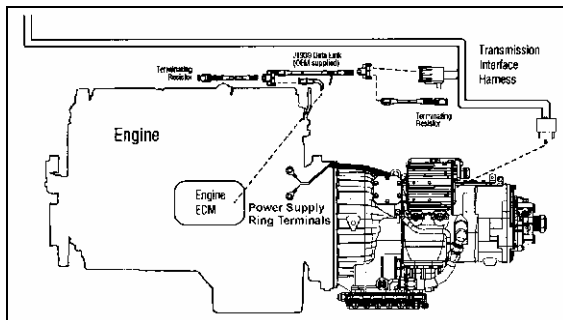


FIGURE 15: EATON TRANSMISSION CONNECTIONS 07066

- Remove any locking tie, clamp and bracket that may interfere with the removal of transmission.
- Support transmission using a suitable transmission jack with a minimum capacity of 1 ton, then remove the twelve transmission to flywheel housing mounting cap screws.

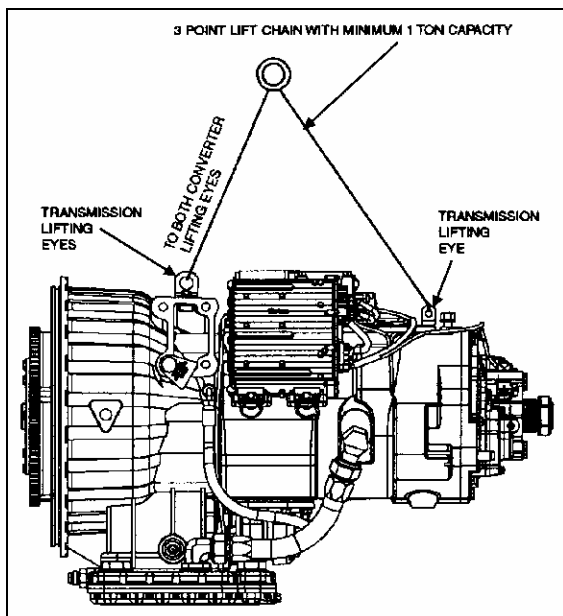


FIGURE 16: EATON TRANSMISSION LIFTING POINTS 07067

Caution: Make sure transmission-to-engine alignment is maintained when removing screws to avoid damaging the torque converter housing.

- Slowly pull transmission straight out to clear the input shaft.
- Remove the transmission.

4.2 ALLISON AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION

The following procedure deals with the removal of the transmission without removing the power plant cradle from vehicle. The methods used to support the transmission and engine depend upon conditions and available equipment.

- Select transmission's "NEUTRAL" position, apply parking brake, then set battery master switch to the "OFF" position.
- Jack up vehicle, then place safety supports underneath body.

Caution: Only the recommended jacking points must be used as outlined in Section 18, "BODY".

Note: For more clearance between the tag axle and transmission, the tag axle may be unloaded and jacked up or retracted (if applicable).

- Remove engine splash guards and protective panels surrounding transmission.
- Remove cross member from under transmission.
- Remove the transmission drain plug and allow oil to drain. Inspect the drain plug washer and replace it if necessary. Reinstall the drain plug and tighten to 33-41 lbf•ft (45-56 N•m) (see "3.2.9 Oil and Filter Change" in this section).

Warning: It is better to drain oil when it is still warm. Avoid contact with oil since it can be very hot and cause personal injury.

- Remove transmission dipstick and filler tube.
- Disconnect propeller shaft from transmission and remove its safety guard. Refer to Section 09, "PROPELLER SHAFT".
- Disconnect the two oil cooler hoses from transmission. Cover hose ends and fittings to prevent fluid contamination.

Warning: A significant amount of oil may drain from oil lines when they are disconnected.

- Disconnect all sensors on L.H. side of the transmission.

Section 07: TRANSMISSION

10. Disconnect main wiring harness.
11. Disconnect the air supply line (steel-braided hose) from retarder control valve (if applicable).
12. Remove any locking tie, clamp and bracket that may interfere with the removal of transmission.
13. Support transmission using a suitable transmission jack.
14. Remove the access plug from the flywheel housing on the R.H. side below starter. From access plug, remove the 12 converter-to-flexible plate attaching screws. Cranking the engine to gain access to the attaching screws may be done by turning the crankshaft pulley using a suitable adapter (fig. 17).

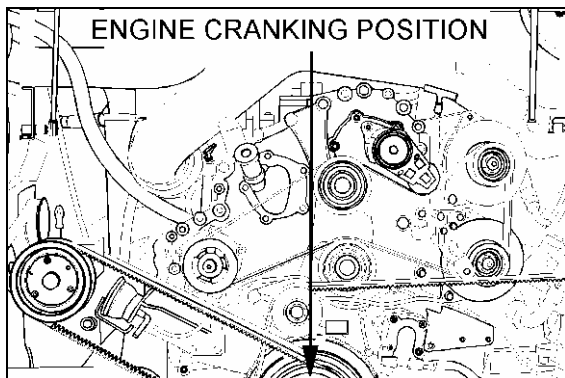


FIGURE 17: ENGINE CRANKING POSITIONS 01061

Caution: Do not rotate alternator shaft clockwise to avoid removing tension on belt.

15. Remove the 12 screws retaining the torque converter housing to the flywheel housing.

Caution: Make sure transmission-to-engine alignment is maintained when removing screws to avoid damaging torque converter housing.

16. Remove the transmission rubber mount above transmission by removing the nut, bolt and washer over the rubber and its support. Remove the bracket from transmission (only if the vehicle is equipped with a retarder).
17. Slowly pull transmission straight out to clear the engine.
18. Remove the transmission.

5. TRANSMISSION OIL COOLER REMOVAL

5.1 TRANSMISSION WITHOUT RETARDER

Stop engine and allow engine to cool. Close both heater line shutoff valves (refer to Section 05 "Cooling").

To drain the cooling system, proceed as per Section 05 "Cooling", paragraph 5: Draining. If the cooling system is contaminated, flush system as per Section 05 "Cooling", paragraph 7: Flushing.

1. Disconnect and remove the engine air intake duct mounted between the air cleaner housing and the turbocharger inlet.

Caution: To avoid damage to turbocharger, cover the turbocharger inlet opening to prevent foreign material from entering.

2. Disconnect the two transmission hoses from oil cooler. Cover hose ends and fittings to prevent fluid contamination.

Warning: A significant amount of oil may drain from oil lines when they are disconnected.

3. Unfasten the constant-torque hose clamps and remove the two hoses.

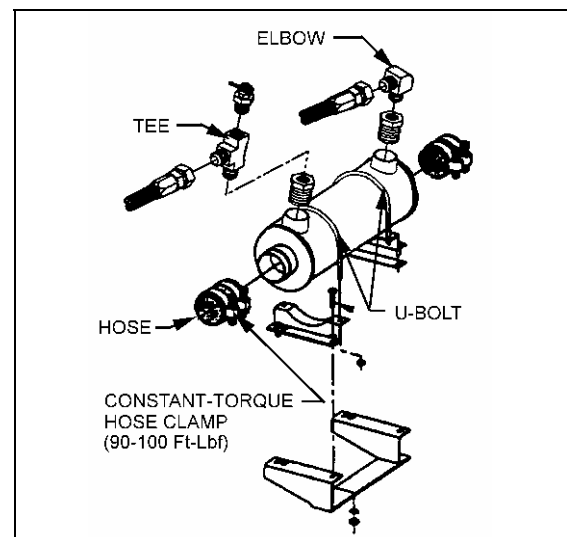


FIGURE 18: TRANSMISSION OIL COOLER 07031

4. Unscrew the four holding nuts and remove the U-bolts, remove the oil cooler from engine compartment.
5. Reinstall transmission oil cooler by using reverse procedure.

5.2 TRANSMISSION WITH RETARDER

This specification covers the procedure on installing the removable tube bundle into the shell.

Stop engine and allow engine to cool. Close both heater line shutoff valves (refer to Section 05 "Cooling").

To drain the cooling system, proceed as per Section 05 "Cooling", paragraph 5: Draining. If the cooling system is contaminated, flush system as per Section 05 "Cooling", paragraph 7: Flushing.

1. Disconnect and remove the engine air intake duct mounted between the air cleaner housing and the turbocharger inlet.

Caution: To avoid damage to turbocharger, cover the turbocharger inlet opening to prevent foreign material from entering.

2. Disconnect the two transmission hoses from oil cooler. Cover hose ends and fittings to prevent fluid contamination.

Warning: A significant amount of oil may drain from oil lines when they are disconnected.

3. Unfasten the constant-torque hose clamps and remove the two hoses.
4. Unscrew the four holding nuts and remove the straps, remove the oil cooler from engine compartment.

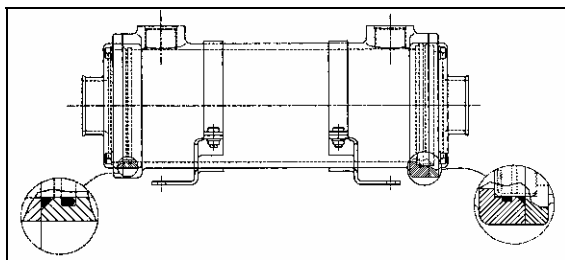


FIGURE 19: OIL COOLER INSTALLATION 07053

5. Unscrew the bolts and remove the water bonnets, remove the tube bundle. Clean and oil, (mineral oil is sufficient), inside of the shell.
6. Oil, (mineral oil is sufficient), and stretch all o-rings, stretching the o-rings slightly will help hold them in place during installation. It is mandatory to replace all o-rings after a unit is disassembled.

Note: One end of the shell is larger than the other end and the tube bundle can only be inserted one way.

7. Inspect, (beveled areas are critical), and oil, (mineral oil is sufficient), tube bundle.
8. Insert O-rings into the grooves on the shell, (one large and one small), inspect O-rings to ensure they are seated properly.
9. Place shell on solid surface with the smaller end down.

Note: When inserting the floating tube bundle, be certain that the oil ports on the shell are orientated properly with the baffles on the tube bundle, (this will ensure maximum oil flow across the tube bundle).

10. Care to be taken to ensure tube bundle and tube plate sealing surfaces are not damaged during the installation process. Insert the tube bundle with the smaller end first into the shell until snug.

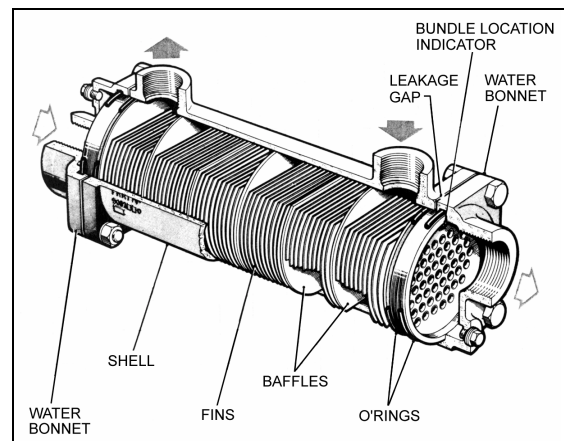


FIGURE 20: OIL COOLER SECTION VIEW 07054

11. While handling the unit be careful that the tube bundle does not slide out. Inspect the O-ring on smaller end and ensure that it is properly seated.
12. Slight force will be required to fully seat the tube bundle. A press is recommended being used to ensure equal force is applied to the tube bundle. After the tube bundle is fully seated, inspect the ends to ensure the o-rings were not damaged during the installation.
13. Place proper size O-rings onto the 45° chamfers on the tube bundle and install the

Section 07: TRANSMISSION

water bonnets. Tighten bolts snug to compress O-rings.

Caution: Do not use air or electric impact wrenches while tightening bolts.

14. Reinstall transmission oil cooler by using reverse procedure.

6. TRANSMISSION DISASSEMBLY AND REASSEMBLY

6.1 EATON AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION

Refer to "Eaton Fuller" Service Manual, Direct Parts Shipment Program and Troubleshooting Guide annexed to this section.

7. CLEANING AND INSPECTION OF THE TRANSMISSION

7.1 EATON AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION

When performing preventive maintenance inspections, several items must be checked. It is important, however, to perform every step to insure the transmission meets its life expectancy. Proper preventive maintenance consists of the following:

1. Check the transmission oil level;
2. Inspect under the vehicle for loose or missing bolts;
3. Check the transmission for oil leaks;
4. Inspect the rear transmission seal;
5. Worn or frayed electrical harnesses, improper routing.

Caution: DO NOT pressure wash the transmission electrical connectors. Water and detergent will cause the contacts to corrode or become faulty.

7.2 ALLISON AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION

The exterior of the transmission should be cleaned and inspected at regular intervals. The length of service and severity of operating conditions will determine the frequency of such inspections. Inspect the transmission for:

1. Loose bolts (transmission and mounting components);

2. Oil leaks (correct immediately);
3. Loose, dirty, or improperly adjusted throttle sensor linkage;
4. Damaged or loose oil lines;
5. Worn or frayed electrical harnesses, improper routing;
6. Worn or out of phase drive line U-joint and slip fittings.

Caution: DO NOT pressure wash the transmission electrical connectors. Water and detergent will cause the contacts to corrode or become faulty.

7.2.1 Breather

The breather is located on the engine, flywheel side near the valve cover. It serves to prevent pressure build-up within the transmission and must be cleaned to keep the passage opened. The prevalence of dust and dirt will determine the frequency at which the breather requires cleaning. Use care when cleaning the engine. Spraying steam, water or cleaning solution directly at the breather can force the water or solution into the transmission. Always use care when removing the hose connector from transmission to prevent the entry of foreign matter.

8. TRANSMISSION INSTALLATION

8.1 EATON AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION

Note: For more clearance between the tag axle and transmission, the tag axle may be unloaded and jacked up, or retracted (if applicable).

1. Handle the transmission carefully to avoid damage to the transmission components and to surrounding vehicle components.
2. Never set the transmission directly on the oil pan. If the pan is damaged or bent inward, the internal suction screen should be inspected for damage.
3. Use a hoist or a transmission jack that permits precise control of transmission movement during installation.

- Use the three transmission lifting eyes provided. The lifting eye position must not be changed on the transmission.

Note: Refer to figure 21 for lifting eye and sensor retaining bolt locations. These bolts can not be used for brackets or for any other purpose.

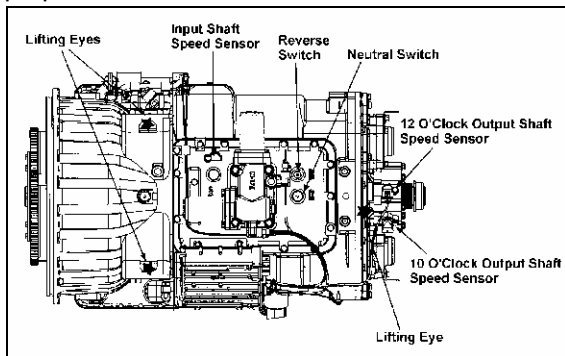


FIGURE 21: LIFTING EYES AND SENSOR POSITION⁰⁷⁰⁶⁸

- Use a three point lift chain or transmission jack with a minimum capacity of 1 ton. Adjust lift chain or transmission jack to obtain the same relative angle as the engine.
- Lubricate the torque converter center pilot and the transmission O-ring seal with soluble grease or equivalent.
- Align the converter splines and the flywheel splines to mesh and push the transmission into the flywheel ring and housing. Pushing by hand should be the only force required to seat the transmission O-ring into the housing. If interference is encountered, move the transmission away from the engine to investigate the cause.
- Align the converter housing bolt holes with the engine flywheel housing bolt holes and install all the cap screws finger tight.

Caution: The converter housing must be flush against the engine flywheel housing before tightening any cap screws. Do not use the cap screws to seat housing.

- Tighten four mounting cap screws at 90° intervals around the converter housing, then tighten the remaining transmission mounting cap screws using the recommended torque specifications (37-50 lbf-ft when using 7/16-14 x 1/4 SAE grade 5 minimum zinc chromate hex head flanged cap screws with sealant).

Caution: Do not tighten any mounting cap screws until all cap screws have been installed and finger tightened. Do not remove the transmission support chain or jack until all mounting cap screws have been tightened.

- Install the transmission rubber mount between the rubber support and the frame with a bolt, nut and washer. Tighten the nut until the tolerance is met.
- Remove jack from under transmission.
- Reconnect main power supply ring terminals and transmission interface harness.
- Reinstall clamps, brackets, and replace locking ties previously removed during removal procedure.
- Reinstall the two oil cooler hoses previously removed from the transmission.
- Install propeller shaft and its safety guard. Refer to Section 09, "PROPELLER SHAFT".
- Install cross member under transmission.
- Install engine splash guards.
- Install tag axle wheels (if previously removed).
- Make sure that the drain plugs are in place, then refill transmission. Check and adjust oil level.

8.2 ALLISON AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION

Note: For more clearance between the tag axle and transmission, the tag axle may be unloaded and jacked up, or retracted (if applicable).

- With the access plug removed, align one of the 12 attaching screw holes in the flexible plate with the access opening (starter side).
- Place the transmission on a transmission jack.
- Install a headless guide bolt into one of the 12 threaded holes for flexible plate attaching screws in the flywheel.
- Lubricate the flywheel center pilot boss with molybdenum disulfide grease (Molycote G, or equivalent).
- Raise transmission and position the flywheel pilot boss into the flexible plate adapter. Align the guide bolt previously installed in the

Section 07: TRANSMISSION

flywheel with the flexible plate hole facing the access opening in the flywheel housing.

Warning: Severe damages and/or personal injury can occur if transmission is not adequately supported.

6. Seat the transmission against the engine flywheel housing. NO FORCE IS REQUIRED. If interference is encountered, move the transmission away from engine, then investigate the cause.

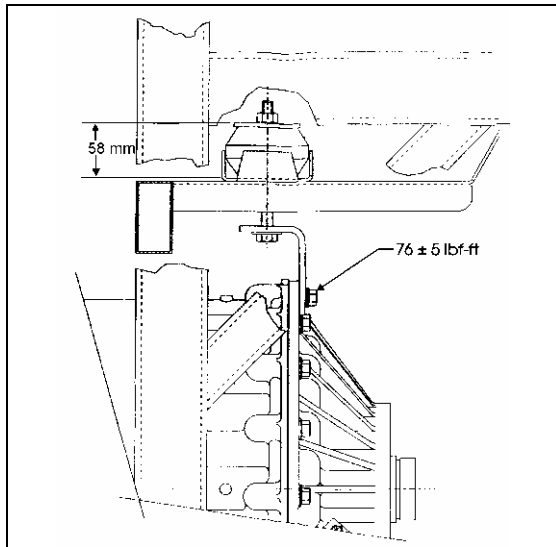


FIGURE 22: NUT TOLERANCE

07014

Caution: The torque converter housing must be seated against the flywheel housing prior to tightening any screws. DO NOT USE SCREWS TO SEAT THE HOUSING.

7. Start all torque converter housing screws, then tighten four of them gradually and in a criss-cross sequence around the housing. Tighten the 12 remaining screws. Recommended torque is between 42-50 lbf•ft (57-68 N•m).
8. Remove the guide bolt through the access opening in the flywheel housing. Replace it with a self-locking screw, finger-tighten then start the remaining screws; tighten to 17-21 lbf•ft (23-28 N•m). Place a wrench on the crankshaft pulley attaching screw to turn the converter to gain access to the threaded holes.
9. Reinstall the access plug.
10. If the vehicle is equipped with a retarder; install the bracket on the transmission and tighten the bolt to 71-81 lbf•ft (96-110 N•m). Install the transmission rubber mount between the rubber support and the frame with a bolt, nut and washer. Tighten the nut until the tolerance of 58 ± 2 mm is met (Fig. 12).
11. Remove jack from under transmission.
12. Connect all sensors.
13. Connect the main wiring harness.
14. Connect the air supply line (steel-braided hose) to the retarder control valve (if applicable).
15. Connect the two transmission oil cooler hoses as they were previously.
16. Reinstall clamps and brackets, and replace locking ties previously removed during removal procedure.
17. Install propeller shaft and its safety guard. Refer to Section 09, "PROPELLER SHAFT".
18. Install transmission dipstick and filler tube.
19. Install cross member under transmission.
20. Install engine splash guards.
21. Adjust the retarder pressure to 80 ± 3 psi with the air pressure regulator. For more information refer to Section 12, "BRAKE AND AIR SYSTEM", under heading "AIR PRESSURE REGULATOR". The air pressure regulator is located at back of engine compartment, on R.H. side (Fig. 23) or in the R.H. side rear service compartment.
22. Make sure that the drain plug is in place, then remove the transmission dipstick and pour approximately 37 US quarts (39 L) of automatic transmission fluid through the filler tube. Check and adjust oil level.

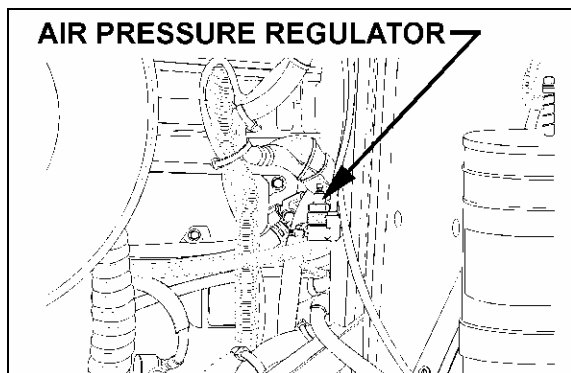


FIGURE 23: AIR PRESSURE REGULATOR (TYPICAL) 07037

Caution: Do not overfill the transmission. Overfilling can cause oil aeration (milky appearance) and overheating. If overfilling occurs, drain oil as required to bring it to the proper level.

9. ALLISON TRANSMISSION PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

Refer to "Allison Transmission, MD Series, Principles of Operation, SA 2454".

10. TROUBLESHOOTING

10.1 EATON AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION

Refer to "Eaton Fuller" Troubleshooting Guide TRTS-0062 annexed at the end of this section.

Fault code retrieval and clearing

Retrieve AutoShift fault codes by enabling the system's self-diagnostic mode or using a PC-based service tool, such as the Service Ranger:

- Place the transmission in neutral;
- Apply the parking brakes;
- Turn the ignition key to ON but do not start the engine. If the engine is already running, you may still retrieve codes, but do not engage the starter if the engine stalls;
- Retrieve codes :

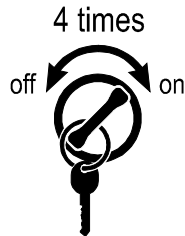


To retrieve active codes, start with the key/lever in the ON position. Turn the key/lever OFF and ON two times within five seconds ending with the key/lever in the ON position.

After five seconds, the service light begins flashing two-digit fault codes. If no codes are active, the service light will flash code 25 (no codes).

Observe the sequence of flashes on the service light and record the codes. A one to two second pause separates each stored code and the sequence automatically repeats after all the codes have been flashed.

Section 07: TRANSMISSION



To retrieve inactive (intermittent) codes, start with the key/lever in the ON position. Turn the key/lever OFF and ON four times within five seconds ending with the key/lever in the ON position.

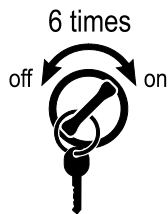
After five seconds, the service light begins flashing two-digit fault codes. If no codes are active, the service light will flash code 25 (no codes).

Observe the sequence of flashes on the service light and record the codes. A one to two second pause separates each stored code and the sequence automatically repeats after all the codes have been flashed.

- Clearing Fault Codes :

The following procedure clears all inactive codes from the ECU's memory (active fault codes are automatically cleared when the fault has been corrected).

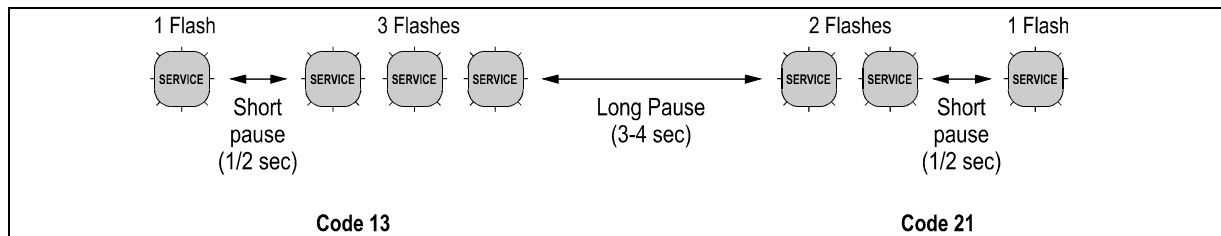
Note: PC-based tools such as Service Ranger can be used to clear codes.



To clear inactive codes, start with the key/lever in the ON position. Turn the key/lever OFF and ON six times within five seconds ending with the key/lever in the ON position. If the codes have been successfully cleared, the service light will come on and stay on for five seconds.

Turn the key/lever to the OFF position and allow the system to power down.

- Observe the sequence of flashes on the indicator lights and record the codes. A one or two second pause separates each stored code and the sequence automatically repeats after all codes have been flashed.



Refer to Eaton Fuller Troubleshooting Guide (TRTS-0062).

Eaton Fuller Automatic Transmission Fault Codes					
Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description
11	Shift Control	35	J-1939 Data Link	58	Output shaft speed sensor
12	Transmission ECU	41	Range failed to engage	61	Rail select motor
16	Eaton proprietary link (EPL)	42	Splitter Failed to Engage	63	Gear select motor
17	Start enable relay Coil	43	Range Solenoid Valve	65	Logic Power

Eaton Fuller Automatic Transmission Fault Codes					
Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description
21	Interrupt Solenoid Coil	44	Inertia brake solenoid coil	71	Stuck engaged
22	Lockup/Bypass Solenoid Coil	51	Rail select sensor	72	Failed to select rail
24	Hydraulic System Fault	52	Gear select sensor	73	Failed to engage gear
32	Switched System Voltage	56	Input shaft speed sensor	74	Failed to synchronize
33	Battery voltage supply	57	Main shaft speed sensor	83	Shift lever missing

Section 07: TRANSMISSION

10.2 ALLISON AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION

Refer to "Allison Transmission, MD Series, Troubleshooting Manual, SA 2158A".

10.2.1 WTEC/Electronic Control Unit

The "World" automatic transmission has a new Electronic Control Unit (ECU) which involves specific diagnostic incident codes. The ECU transmission unit is located in the coach front service compartment.

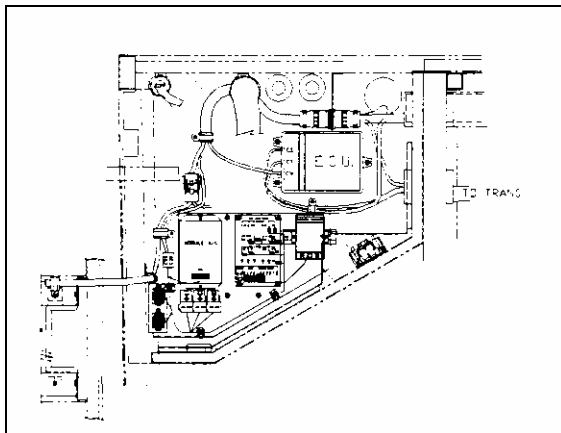


FIGURE 24: WTEC / ELECTRONIC CONTROL UNIT 07039

WTEC/ECU Replacement

The automatic transmission ECU is a non-serviceable electronic device. When it fails, it must be replaced using the following procedure:

- open the coach front service compartment in order to get access to the ECU;
- remove the electrical cable connectors;
- unscrew the WTEC/ECU unit;
- replace by reversing the procedure.

Caution: Place the battery master switch to the "OFF" position.

10.2.2 WTEC/Troubleshooting

For complete information about WTEC/Troubleshooting, refer to "Allison Transmission, MD Series, Troubleshooting Manual, SA2978" March 1997, pages D-9 and D-

10.2.3 Diagnostic Code Memory

Diagnostic codes are logged in a list in memory (sometimes referred to as the queue), positioning the most recently occurring code first and containing up to five codes. The codes contained in the list have the information recorded as shown in the chart below. Access to the code list position, main code, sub code and active indicator is available through either the shifter display or the Pro-Link Diagnostic Data Reader (DDR). Access to the ignition cycle counter and event counter is obtained through the DDR only.

Code List Position	Main Code	Sub Code	Active Indicator	Ignition Cycle Counter	Event Counter
d1	21	12	YES	00	10
d2	41	12	YES	00	04
d3	23	12	NO	08	02
d4	34	12	NO	13	01
d5	56	11	NO	22	02
Displayed on shifter display and DDR			YES= ACTIVE= "MODE ON"	Ignition cycle counter and event counter are not available on shifter display	

Note: All information is available with a diagnostic tool (DDR).

The following paragraphs define the different parts of the code list.

Code List Position

The position (1 through 5) which a code occupies in the code list in memory. Positions are shown as "d1" (Diagnostic Code #1) through "d5."

Main Code

The general condition or area of fault detected by ECU.

Sub Code

The specific area or condition under the main code in which the condition was detected.

Active Indicator

Will be turned "On" when a fault condition is active (shifter will display "MODE ON" or the DDR will display "YES"). Will be set to "Off" when conditions exist to indicate fault condition is gone.

Ignition Cycle Counter

Used to clear diagnostic codes that are inactive from the code list in memory. A counter is incremented each time a normal ECU power down occurs following clearing of the Active Indicator. A code will be cleared from the list when the counter exceeds 25.

Event Counter

Used to count the number of occurrences of a diagnostic code that occurs prior to the incident being cleared from the code list. The most recent code will be in position "d1". If the most recent code is one which is already in the code list, that code will be moved to position "d1", the Active Indicator will be turned "On" (shifter will display "MODE ON" or the DDR will display "YES"), the Ignition Cycle Counter is cleared and "1" is added to the Event Counter.

Clearing the Active Indicator and code Records from the Code List in Memory

If the conditions causing a diagnostic code to be set are cleared, the Active Indicator can be manually cleared by holding the "MODE" button down continuously for 3 seconds until a tone is heard from the shifter.

To clear code records from the list, hold the "MODE" button down continuously for ten seconds until a second tone sounds. All diagnostic records in the list that are not active will then be cleared and the remaining records will be moved up the list.

Code Reading and Code Clearing Procedures

Diagnostic codes can be read and cleared by two methods: by using the Pro-Link 9000 DDR plugged in the receptacle located on L.H. lateral console (Shells)/L.H. side control panel (Coaches) or by using the shifter display. The use of the Pro-Link 9000 DDR is described in the instruction manual supplied with each tool. The method for reading and clearing codes described in this section refers only to entering of the Diagnostic Display Mode by the proper button selection.

The Diagnostic Display Mode may be entered for viewing of codes at any speed. Codes can only be cleared when the output speed = 0 and no output speed sensor failure is active.

The following descriptions explain how to use the shifter to read and clear codes.

10.2.4 Reading Codes

1. Enter the diagnostic display mode by pressing the "▲" and "▼" (upshift and downshift arrows) buttons at the same time on the pushbutton shifter.

Note: If a "DO NOT SHIFT" condition is present at this time, the lever should be in the same position as it was at the time of code detection. If not, this shifter tone will sound continuously.

Note: If an Oil Level Sensor (OLS) is present, the oil level will be displayed first. Diagnostic code display is achieved by depressing the UPSHIFT and DOWNSHIFT arrows or display MODE button a second time.

Section 07: TRANSMISSION

2. Read the first code in the first of five code positions on the digital display of the shifter. For example, we will read code 25 11 in the first position. The display will change every two seconds as follows:
 - a. Code list position --"d1";
 - b. Main code --"25";
 - c. Sub code --"11"; and
 - d. Display will repeat cycle of a., b. and c, above.
3. Press the "MODE" button momentarily to view the second position (d2) in the same way as 2. above.
4. To view the third, fourth and fifth positions (d3, d4 and d5), momentarily press the "MODE" button as explained above.
5. Pressing the "MODE" button momentarily after the fifth position is displayed will cause the sequence of code positions to start over with the first position.
6. Any code that is active will be indicated by the "MODE ON" indicator (Active Indicator) being turned on while in that code position (while in the normal operation).
7. Any code position in the list which does not have a diagnostic code logged will display "- -" for both the main and sub code displays. All positions after a code codes.

10.2.5 Clearing Codes

1. Clearing of the active indicator is automatically done at ECU power down on all but code 69 34.
2. Some codes will clear the active indicator automatically when the condition causing the code is no longer detected by the ECU (see Diagnostic Code List and Description, page 7 - 22).
3. Manual clearing is possible while in the diagnostic display mode and after the condition causing the code is corrected (output speed must be zero).
 - a. To clear all active indicators, hold the "MODE" button down continuously for 3 seconds until the shifter tone sounds for 0.5 seconds.

- b. Release the "MODE" button to return to normal operating mode. If the condition causing the code was not active at the time, the active indicator will turn off.

Caution: *If clearing a code while locked in a Forward or Reverse position (fail-to-range), the transmission will still be in Drive or Reverse when the clearing procedure is completed. Neutral must be selected manually.*

Exiting the Diagnostic Display Mode

The diagnostic display mode can be exited by any of the following procedures:

1. Press the "▲" and "▼" (upshift and downshift) buttons at the same time on the pushbutton shifter.
2. Press any range button, "D", "N" or "R", on the pushbutton shifter (the shift will be commanded if it is not inhibited by an active code).
3. Do nothing and wait until the calibrated time (approximately 10 minutes) has passed and the system automatically returns to the normal operating mode.
4. Turn off power to the ECU (turn off the vehicle at the ignition switch).
5. After the clearing of a code, the active indicator procedure described above has been performed.

Clearing Records from the Code List in Memory

If the requirements for Manual Clearing the Active Indicator have been satisfied, and the "MODE" button is held down continuously for ten seconds while in the display mode until a tone sounds, then all diagnostic records in the code list that are not active will be cleared and the remaining records will be moved up in the code list.

Abbreviations found in the Code Chart

The following responses are used throughout the following chart to command safe operation when diagnostic codes are set.

1. **DNS (Do Not Shift)** Response
 - a. Turn off lockup clutch and inhibit lockup operation.

- b. Inhibit all shifts.
- c. Turn on the *DO NOT SHIFT* light.
- d. Pulse the tone generator for 8 seconds when the condition is first detected.
- e. Blank the select digit in the display.
- f. Ignore any range selection inputs and disable the button feedback tone for the pushbutton shifter.

2. **SOL OFF (Solenoid Off)** Response

All solenoids are commanded off (turning solenoids "A" and "B" off electrically causes them to be on hydraulically).

3. **RPR (Return to Previous Range)** Response

When the ratio or C3 pressure switch tests associated with a shift are not passed, the ECU commands the same range as commanded at the beginning of the shift.

4. **NNC (Neutral No Clutches)** Response

When certain ratio or C3 pressure switch tests are not passed, the ECU commands a neutral condition with no clutches applied.

Diagnostic code list and description

MAIN CODE	SUB CODE	DESCRIPTION	DO NOT SHIFT LIGHT	INHIBITED OPERATION DESCRIPTION
12	12	Oil level, low	No	No upshift above a calibration range
12	23	Oil level, high	No	No upshift above a calibration range
13	12	ECU input voltage, low	Yes	DNS, SOL OFF (Hydraulic default)
13	13	ECU input voltage, medium low	No	None: Shift adaptive feature will not function.
13	23	ECU input voltage, high	Yes	DNS, SOL OFF (Hydraulic default)
14	12	Oil level sensor, low	No	None
14	23	Oil level sensor, high	No	None
21	12	Throttle position sensor, low	No	Use Throttle default value
21	23	Throttle position sensor, high	No	Use Throttle default value
22	14	Engine speed sensor reasonableness test	No	Use default engine speed
22	15	Turbine speed sensor reasonableness test	Yes	DNS, Lock in current range
22	16	Output speed sensor reasonableness or rapid decel test	Yes	DNS, Lock in current range
23	12	Primary Shifter or RSI Link Fault	No	Hold in last valid direction
23	13	Primary Shifter Mode Function Fault	No	Mode change not permitted

Section 07: TRANSMISSION

MAIN CODE	SUB CODE	DESCRIPTION	DO NOT SHIFT LIGHT	INHIBITED OPERATION DESCRIPTION
23	14	Secondary Shifter or RSI Link Fault	No	Hold in last valid direction
23	15	Secondary Shifter Mode Function Fault	No	Mode change not permitted
24	12	Sump oil temperature, cold	Yes	DNS
24	23	Sump oil temperature, hot	No	No upshifts above a calibration range
25	00	Output speed reasonableness test, detected at 0 speed, (L)	Yes	DNS, Lock in current range (L)
25	11	Output speed reasonableness test, detected at 0 speed, (1st)	Yes	DNS, Lock in current range (1st)
25	22	Output speed reasonableness test, detected at 0 speed 2nd	Yes	DNS, Lock in current range (2nd)
25	33	Output speed reasonableness test, detected at 0 speed, 3rd	Yes	DNS, Lock in current range (3rd)
25	44	Output speed reasonableness test, detected at 0 speed, 4th	Yes	DNS, Lock in current range (4th)
25	55	Output speed reasonableness test, detected at 0 speed, 5th	Yes	DNS, Lock in current range (5th)
25	66	Output speed reasonableness test, detected at 0 speed, 6th	Yes	DNS, Lock in current range (6th)
25	77	Output speed reasonableness test, detected at 0 speed, R	Yes	DNS, Lock in current range (R)
32	00	C3 pressure switch open, L range	Yes	DNS, Lock in current range (L)
32	33	C3 pressure switch open, 3rd range	Yes	DNS, Lock in current range (3rd)
32	55	C3 pressure switch open, 5th range	Yes	DNS, Lock in current range (5th)
32	77	C3 pressure switch open, R range	Yes	DNS, Lock in current range (R)
33	12	Sump oil temperature sensor, low	No	Use default value of 200° F (93° C)
33	23	Sump oil temperature sensor, high	No	Use default value of 200° F (93° C)
34	12	EEPROM, factory cal. compatibility number wrong	Yes	DNS, SOL OFF (Hydraulic default)

Section 07: TRANSMISSION

MAIN CODE	SUB CODE	DESCRIPTION	DO NOT SHIFT LIGHT	INHIBITED OPERATION DESCRIPTION
34	13	EEPROM, factory calibration block checksum	Yes	DNS, SOL OFF (Hydraulic default)
34	14	EEPROM, Power Off Block checksum	Yes	Use previous location, or factory calibration and reset adaptive
34	15	EEPROM, Diagnostic Queue Block Checksum	Yes	Use previous location, or clear diagnostic queue
34	16	EEPROM, Real Time Block Checksum	Yes	DNS, SOL OFF (Hydraulic default)
35	00	Power interruption (Code set after power restored)	No	NONE (Hydraulic default during interruption)
35	16	Real Time EEPROM Write Interruption	Yes	DNS, SOL OFF (Hydraulic default)
36	00	Hardware/Software not compatible	Yes	DNS, SOL OFF (Hydraulic default)
41	12	Open or short to ground, A solenoid circuit	Yes	DNS, SOL OFF (Hydraulic default)
41	13	Open or short to ground, B solenoid circuit	Yes	DNS, SOL OFF (Hydraulic default)
41	14	Open or short to ground, C solenoid circuit	Yes	DNS, SOL OFF (Hydraulic default)
41	15	Open or short to ground, D solenoid circuit	Yes	DNS, SOL OFF (Hydraulic default)
41	16	Open or short to ground, E solenoid circuit	Yes	DNS, SOL OFF (Hydraulic default)
41	21	Open or short to ground, F solenoid circuit	No	Lock-up inhibited
41	22	Open or short to ground, G solenoid circuit	Yes	DNS, SOL OFF (Hydraulic default)
41	23	Open or short to ground, H solenoid circuit	No	Retarder allowed, differential lock inhibited
41	24	Open or short to ground, J solenoid circuit	No	Low and 1st inhibited
41	25	Open or short to ground, K solenoid circuit	No	K solenoid operation inhibited
41	26	Open or short to ground,	No	Low and 1st inhibited

Section 07: TRANSMISSION

MAIN CODE	SUB CODE	DESCRIPTION	DO NOT SHIFT LIGHT	INHIBITED OPERATION DESCRIPTION
		N solenoid circuit		
42	12	Short to battery, A solenoid circuit	Yes	DNS, Lock in a range
42	13	Short to battery, B solenoid circuit	Yes	DNS, Lock in a range
42	14	Short to battery, C solenoid circuit	Yes	DNS, Lock in a range
42	15	Short to battery, D solenoid circuit	Yes	DNS, Lock in a range
42	16	Short to battery, E solenoid circuit	Yes	DNS, Lock in a range
42	21	Short to battery, F solenoid circuit	No	Lock-up inhibited
42	22	Short to battery, G solenoid circuit	Yes	DNS, Lock in a range
42	23	Short to battery, H solenoid circuit	No	Retarder allowed, differential lock inhibited
42	24	Short to battery, J solenoid circuit	No	Low and 1st inhibited
42	25	Short to battery, K solenoid circuit	No	K solenoid operation inhibited
42	26	Short to battery, N solenoid circuit	No	Low and 1st inhibited
43	21	Low side driver, F solenoid circuit	No	Lock-up inhibited
43	25	Low side driver, K solenoid circuit	No	K solenoid operation inhibited
43	26	Low side driver, N solenoid circuit	No	Low and 1st inhibited
44	12	Short to ground, A solenoid circuit	Yes	DNS, SOL OFF (Hydraulic default)
44	13	Short to ground, B solenoid circuit	Yes	DNS, SOL OFF (Hydraulic default)
44	14	Short to ground, C solenoid circuit	Yes	DNS, SOL OFF (Hydraulic default)

Section 07: TRANSMISSION

MAIN CODE	SUB CODE	DESCRIPTION	DO NOT SHIFT LIGHT	INHIBITED OPERATION DESCRIPTION
44	15	Short to ground, D solenoid circuit	Yes	DNS, SOL OFF (Hydraulic default)
44	16	Short to ground, E solenoid circuit	Yes	DNS, SOL OFF (Hydraulic default)
44	21	Short to ground, F solenoid circuit	No	Lock-up inhibited
44	22	Short to ground, G solenoid circuit	Yes	DNS, SOL OFF (Hydraulic default)
44	23	Short to ground, H solenoid circuit	No	Retarder allowed. differential lock inhibited
44	24	Short to ground, J solenoid circuit	No	Low and 1st inhibited
44	25	Short to ground, K solenoid circuit	No	K solenoid operation inhibited
44	26	Short to ground, N solenoid circuit	No	Low and 1st inhibited
45	12	Open circuit, A solenoid circuit	Yes	DNS, SOL OFF (Hydraulic default)
45	13	Open circuit, B solenoid circuit	Yes	DNS, SOL OFF (Hydraulic default)
45	14	Open circuit, C solenoid circuit	Yes	DNS, SOL OFF (Hydraulic default)
45	15	Open circuit, D solenoid circuit	Yes	DNS, SOL OFF (Hydraulic default)
45	16	Open circuit, E solenoid circuit	Yes	DNS, SOL OFF (Hydraulic default)
45	21	Open circuit, F solenoid circuit	No	Lock-up inhibited
45	22	Open circuit, G solenoid circuit	Yes	DNS, SOL OFF (Hydraulic default)
45	23	Open circuit, H solenoid circuit	No	Retarder allowed differential lock inhibited
45	24	Open circuit, J solenoid circuit	No	Low and 1st inhibited
45	25	Open circuit, K	No	K solenoid operation

Section 07: TRANSMISSION

MAIN CODE	SUB CODE	DESCRIPTION	DO NOT SHIFT LIGHT	INHIBITED OPERATION DESCRIPTION
		solenoid circuit		inhibited
45	26	Open circuit, N solenoid circuit	No	Low and 1st inhibited
51	10	Offgoing ratio test (during shift), 1 to L	Yes	Low and 1st inhibited
51	12	Offgoing ratio test (during shift), 1 to 2	Yes	DNS, RPR
51	21	Offgoing ratio test (during shift), 2 to 1	Yes	DNS, RPR
51	23	Offgoing ratio test (during shift), 2 to 3	Yes	DNS, RPR
51	43	Offgoing ratio test (during shift), 4 to 3	Yes	DNS, RPR
51	45	Offgoing ratio test (during shift), 4 to 5	Yes	DNS, RPR
51	65	Offgoing ratio test (during shift), 6 to 5	Yes	DNS, RPR
52	01	Offgoing C3PS test (during shift), L to 1	Yes	DNS, RPR
52	08	Offgoing C3PS test (during shift), L to N1	Yes	DNS, NNC
52	32	Offgoing C3PS test (during shift), 3 to 2	Yes	DNS, RPR
52	34	Offgoing C3PS test (during shift), 3 to 4	Yes	DNS, RPR
52	54	Offgoing C3PS test (during shift), 5 to 4	Yes	DNS, RPR
52	56	Offgoing C3PS test (during shift), 5 to 6	Yes	DNS, RPR
52	71	Offgoing C3PS test (during shift), R to 1	Yes	DNS, NNC
52	72	Offgoing C3PS test (during shift), R to 2	Yes	DNS, NNC
52	78	Offgoing C3PS test (during shift),	Yes	DNS, NNC

Section 07: TRANSMISSION

MAIN CODE	SUB CODE	DESCRIPTION	DO NOT SHIFT LIGHT	INHIBITED OPERATION DESCRIPTION
		R to N1		
52	79	Offgoing C3PS test (during shift), R to 2 (R to NNC to 2)	Yes	DNS, NNC
52	99	Offgoing C3PS test (during shift), N3 to N2	Yes	DNS, RPR
53	08	Offgoing speed test (during shift), L to N1	Yes	DNS, NNC
53	18	Offgoing speed test (during shift), 1 to N1	Yes	DNS, NNC
53	28	Offgoing speed test (during shift), 2 to N1	Yes	DNS, NNC
53	29	Offgoing speed test (during shift), 2 to N2	Yes	DNS, RPR
53	38	Offgoing speed test (during shift), 3 to N1	Yes	DNS, NNC
53	39	Offgoing speed test (during shift), 3 to N3	Yes	DNS, RPR
53	48	Offgoing speed test (during shift), 4 to N1	Yes	DNS, NNC
53	49	Offgoing speed test (during shift), 4 to N3	Yes	DNS, RPR
53	58	Offgoing speed test (during shift), 5 to N1	Yes	DNS, NNC
53	59	Offgoing speed test (during shift), 5 to N3	Yes	DNS, RPR
53	68	Offgoing speed test (during shift), 6 to N1	Yes	DNS, NNC
53	69	Offgoing speed test (during shift), 6 to N4	Yes	DNS, RPR
53	78	Offgoing speed test (during shift), R to N1	Yes	DNS, NNC
53	99	Offgoing speed test (during shift), N2 to N3 or N3 to N2	Yes	DNS, RPR
54	01	Oncoming ratio test (after shift),	Yes	DNS, RPR

Section 07: TRANSMISSION

MAIN CODE	SUB CODE	DESCRIPTION	DO NOT SHIFT LIGHT	INHIBITED OPERATION DESCRIPTION
		L to 1		
54	07	Oncoming ratio test (after shift), L to R	Yes	DNS, NNC
54	10	Oncoming ratio test (after shift), 1 to L	Yes	DNS, RPR
54	12	Oncoming ratio test (after shift), 1 to 2	Yes	DNS, RPR
54	17	Oncoming ratio test (after shift), 1 to R	Yes	DNS, NNC
54	21	Oncoming ratio test (after shift), 2 to 1	Yes	DNS, RPR
54	23	Oncoming ratio test (after shift), 2 to 3	Yes	DNS, RPR
54	27	Oncoming ratio test (after shift), 2 to R	Yes	DNS, NNC
54	32	Oncoming ratio test (after shift), 3 to 2	Yes	DNS, RPR
54	34	Oncoming ratio test (after shift), 3 to 4	Yes	DNS, RPR
54	43	Oncoming ratio test (after shift), 4 to 3	Yes	DNS, RPR
54	45	Oncoming ratio test (after shift), 4 to 5	Yes	DNS, RPR or SOL OFF (Hydraulic default)
54	54	Oncoming ratio test (after shift), 5 to 4	Yes	DNS,RPR
54	56	Oncoming ratio test (after shift), 5 to 6	Yes	DNS,RPR
54	65	Oncoming ratio test (after shift), 6 to 5	Yes	DNS,RPR
54	70	Oncoming ratio test (after shift), R to L	Yes	DNS,NNC
54	71	Oncoming ratio test (after shift), R to 1	Yes	DNS,NNC
54	72	Oncoming ratio test (after shift),	Yes	DNS,NNC

Section 07: TRANSMISSION

MAIN CODE	SUB CODE	DESCRIPTION	DO NOT SHIFT LIGHT	INHIBITED OPERATION DESCRIPTION
		R to 2		
54	80	Oncoming ratio test (after shift), N1 to L	Yes	DNS,RPR
54	81	Oncoming ratio test (after shift), N1 to 1	Yes	DNS,RPR
54	82	Oncoming ratio test (after shift), N1 to 2	Yes	DNS,RPR
54	83	Oncoming ratio test (after shift), N1 to 3	Yes	DNS,RPR
54	85	Oncoming ratio test (after shift), N1 to 5	Yes	DNS,RPR
54	86	Oncoming ratio test (after shift), N1 to 6	Yes	DNS, RPR
54	92	Oncoming ratio test (after shift), R to 2 (R to NNC to 2)	Yes	DNS, NNC
54	92	Oncoming ratio test (after shift), N1 to 2 (N1 to NNC to 2)	Yes	DNS, RPR
54	92	Oncoming ratio test (after shift), N2 to 2	Yes	DNS, RPR
54	93	Oncoming ratio test (after shift), N3 to 3	Yes	DNS, RPR
54	95	Oncoming ratio test (after shift), N3 to 5	Yes	DNS, RPR
54	96	Oncoming ratio test (after shift), N4 to 6	Yes	DNS, RPR
54	97	Oncoming ratio test (after shift), 2 to R (2 to NNC to R)	Yes	DNS, NNC
55	17	Oncoming C3PS test (after shift), 1 to R	Yes	DNS, NNC
55	27	Oncoming C3PS test (after shift), 2 to R	Yes	DNS, NNC
55	80	Oncoming C3PS test (after shift), N1 to L	Yes	DNS, RPR
55	87	Oncoming C3PS test (after shift), N1 to R	Yes	DNS, RPR

Section 07: TRANSMISSION

MAIN CODE	SUB CODE	DESCRIPTION	DO NOT SHIFT LIGHT	INHIBITED OPERATION DESCRIPTION
55	97	Oncoming C3PS test (after shift), 2 to R or NVL to R (2 to NNC to R)	Yes	DNS, NNC
56	00	Range verification test, L	Yes	DNS, 1st, Low, or SOL OFF (Low)
56	11	Range verification test, 1st	Yes	DNS, 6th
56	22	Range verification test, 2nd	Yes	DNS, 6th or 5th
56	33	Range verification test, 3rd	Yes	DNS, 5th or SOL
56	44	Range verification test, 4th	Yes	DNS, 3rd or 5th
56	55	Range verification test, 5th	Yes	DNS, SOL OFF (5th) or 3rd
56	66	Range verification test, 6th	Yes	DNS, 5th, 3rd, or SOL OFF (3rd)
56	77	Range verification test, R	Yes	DNS, N2 or N3
57	11	Range verification C3PS test, 1st	Yes	DNS, SOL OFF (3rd)
57	22	Range verification C3PS test, 2nd	Yes	DNS, 3rd
57	44	Range verification C3PS test, 4th	Yes	DNS, 5th or SOL OFF (3rd)
57	66	Range verification C3PS test, 6th	Yes	SOL OFF (5th), DNS
57	88	Range verification C3PS test, N1	Yes	DNS, N3
57	99	Range verification C3PS test, N2 or N4	Yes	DNS, N3
61	00	Retarder oil temperature, hot	No	None
62	12	Retarder oil temperature sensor, low	No	None
62	23	Retarder oil temperature sensor, high	No	None
63	00	Special function input	No	Depends on special function
64	12	Retarder modulation request sensor, low	No	Retarder operation inhibited
64	23	Retarder modulation request sensor, high	No	Retarder operation inhibited
65	00	Engine rating too high	Yes	DNS
66	00	Serial communications interface fault	No	Use default throttle values
69	12	ECU, A solenoid driver open	Yes	DNS, SOL OFF

Section 07: TRANSMISSION

MAIN CODE	SUB CODE	DESCRIPTION	DO NOT SHIFT LIGHT	INHIBITED OPERATION DESCRIPTION
				(hydraulic default)
69	13	ECU, B solenoid driver open	Yes	DNS, SOL OFF (hydraulic default)
69	14	ECU, C solenoid driver open	Yes	DNS, SOL OFF (hydraulic default)
69	15	ECU, D solenoid driver open	Yes	DNS, SOL OFF (hydraulic default)
69	16	ECU, E solenoid driver open	Yes	DNS, SOL OFF (hydraulic default)
69	21	ECU, F solenoid driver open	No	Lock-up inhibited
69	22	ECU, G solenoid driver open	Yes	DNS, SOL OFF (Hydraulic default)
69	23	ECU, H solenoid driver open	No	Retarder allowed, differential lock inhibited
69	24	ECU, J solenoid driver open	No	Low and 1 st inhibited
69	25	ECU, K solenoid driver open	No	K solenoid operation inhibited
69	26	ECU, N solenoid driver open	No	Low and 1st inhibited
69	32	ECU, SPI communications link fault	No	Hold in last valid direction
69	33	ECU, Central Operating Processor (COP) time-out	Yes	Reset ECU, Shutdown ECU on 2nd occurrence (power loss: hydraulic defaults)
69	34	ECU, EEPROM write time-out	Yes	DNS, SOL OFF (Hydraulic default)
69	35	ECU, EEPROM checksum	Yes	Induce COP time-out (reset ECU)
69	36	ECU, RAM self test	Yes	Induce COP time-out (reset ECU)
69	41	ECU, I/O ASIC addressing test	Yes	Induce COP time-out (reset ECU)
0	35	Software, minor loop overrun	Yes	Induce COP time-out (reset ECU)
70	35	Software, illegal write to access \$0000	Yes	Induce COP time-out (reset ECU)
70	35	Software, major loop overrun	Yes	Induce COP time-out

Section 07: TRANSMISSION

MAIN CODE	SUB CODE	DESCRIPTION	DO NOT SHIFT LIGHT	INHIBITED OPERATION DESCRIPTION
				(reset ECU)

11. SPECIFICATIONS

EATON AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION

Make Eaton Fuller Autoshift
 Model TO-14607B-AST

Ratio:

Overall..... 12.35:1
 Reverse 8.99:1
 1st 9.24:1
 2nd 5.35:1
 3rd 3.22:1
 4th 2.04:1
 5th 1.37:1
 6th 1.00:1
 7th 0.75:1
 Torque converter stall ratio 2.2:1

Fluid:

Type Dexron III
 Capacity 89 US pints (42 liters)
 Torque Capacity 1450 lbf•ft (1964 N•m)

ALLISON AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION WITH OR WITHOUT RETARDER

XL2 Buses

Gross input power (maximum) 450 hp (335 kW)
 Gross input torque (maximum) 1460 lbf•ft (1978 N•m)
 Rated input speed (minimum-maximum) 1600-2300 rpm

XL2 MTH

Gross input power (maximum) 525 hp (391 kW)
 Gross input torque (maximum) 1550 lbf•ft (2102 N•m)
 Rated input speed (minimum-maximum) 1600-2300 rpm

Mounting:

Engine SAE #1 flywheel housing, flex disk drive

Torque converter:

Type One stage, three element, polyphase
 Stall torque ratio TC 521-2.4;TC 531-2.3;TC 541-1.9;TC 551-1.8;TC 561-1.6
 Lockup clutch with torsional damper Integral/standard

Gearing:

Type Patented, constant mesh, helical, planetary

Section 07: TRANSMISSION

Ratio:

First.....	3.51:1
Second.....	1.91:1
Third.....	1.43:1
Fourth.....	1.00:1
Fifth.....	0.74:1
Sixth.....	0.64:1
Reverse.....	4.80:1

Ratio coverage:

6 speed.....	5.48:1
--------------	--------

*** Gear ratios do not include torque converter multiplication.**

Oil System:

Oil type.....	DEXRON-IIIE, DEXRON III OR TRANSYND
Capacity (excluding external circuits).....	Initial fill 47 US qts (45 liters)
Oil change.....	37 US qts (39 liters)

Oil Filters:

Make.....	Allison Transmission
Type.....	Disposable cartridge
Supplier number.....	29503829
Prévost number.....	57-1687