POWERTRAIN SYSTEM [D66M-R, D66MX-R]

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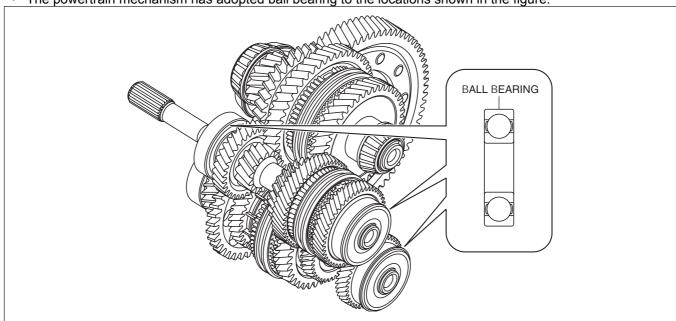
Purpose, Function

• The powertrain mechanism changes the gear combination by engaging or releasing the clutch hub and gear, and changes the power transmission route. Because of the change in the power transmission route, the drive force (speed, torque, rotation direction) input from the engine is converted.

Construction REVERSE IDLER GEAR DIFFERENTIAL SECONDARY 1ST GEAR SECONDARY 2ND GEAR **6TH GEAR** 4TH GEAR -1ST GEAR -5TH GEAR REVERSE GEAR -SECONDARY 4TH GEAR 2ND AND 3RD GEAR **SECONDARY** 5TH GEAR **SECONDARY SECONDARY** 3RD GEAR **6TH GEAR** 2ND AND 2ND AND 1ST GEAR 5TH GEAR **6TH GEAR** 4TH GEAR 3RD GEAR 3RD GEAR REVERSE GEAR **SECONDARY** SECONDARY REVERSE IDLER GEAR SECONDARY SECONDARY **SECONDARY** 2ND GEAR 5TH GEAR 6TH GEAR 4TH GEAR 1ST GEAR 3RD GEAR

Ball bearing

• The powertrain mechanism has adopted ball bearing to the locations shown in the figure.

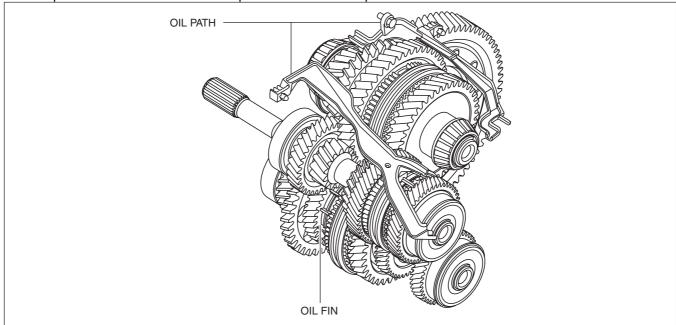


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 In comparison to the previous bearing, this part reduces rotational friction resistance of the primary shaft and secondary shaft.

Oil fin, oil path

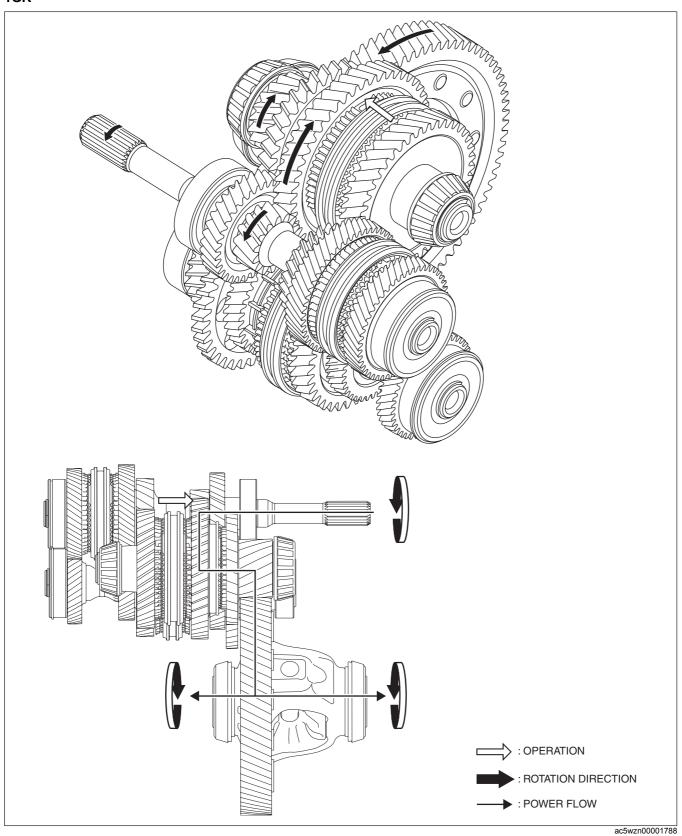
· The powertrain mechanism has adopted an oil fin and oil path.

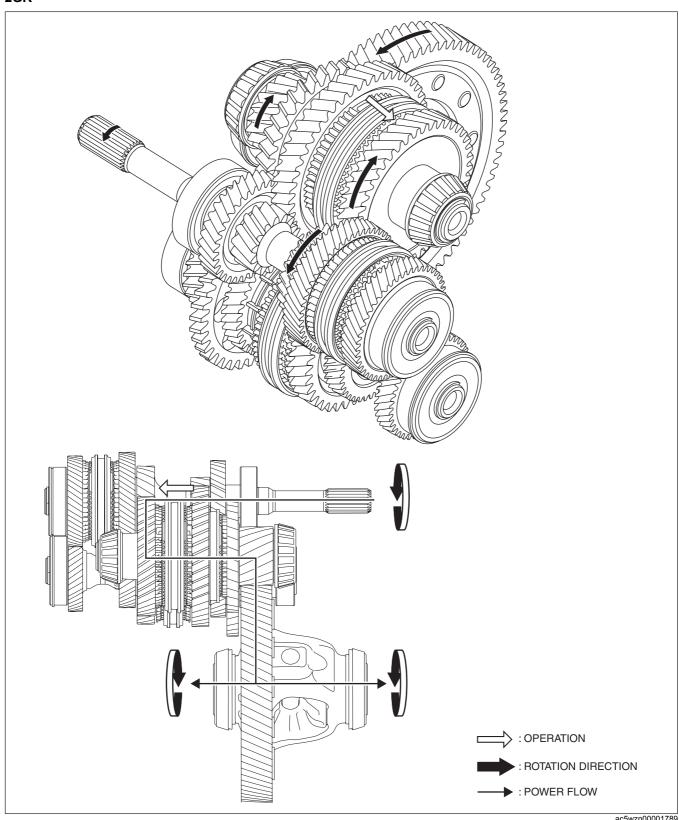


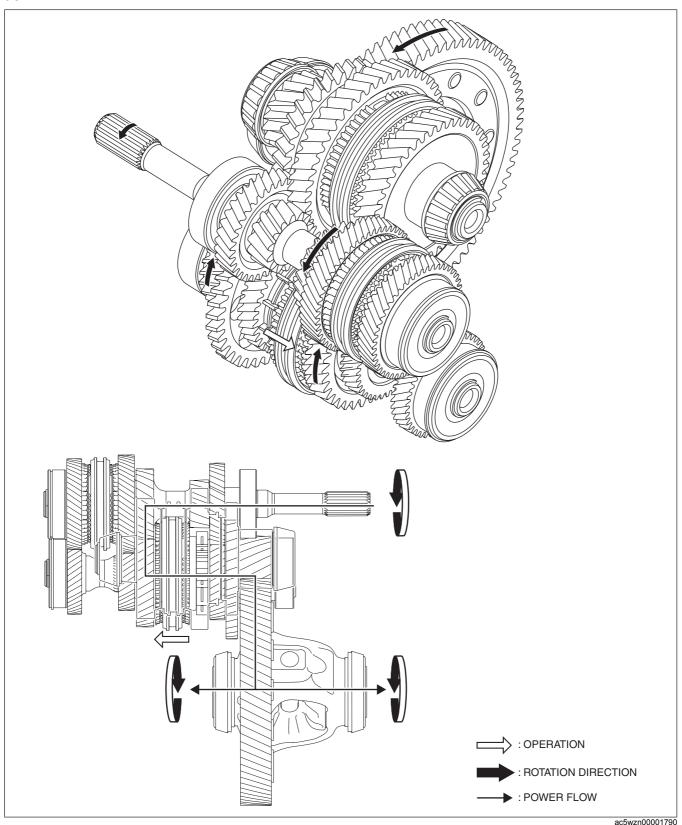
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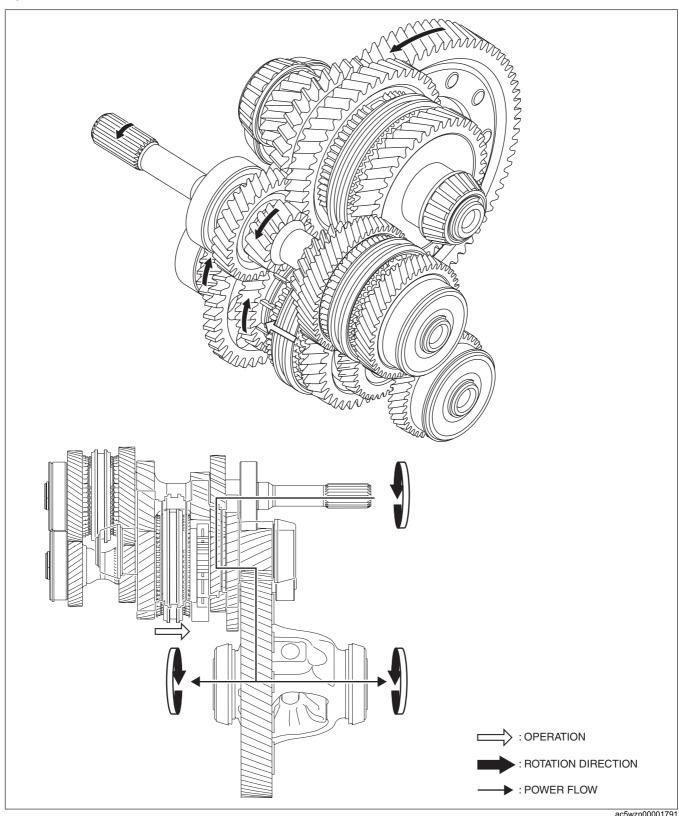
- This mechanism is an splash lubrication-type which is the same as the previous one, however, by adopting the oil fin, the amount of transaxle oil that is raised up has been increased.
- The oil passage uniformly distributes raised transaxle oil and supplies it to each part.
- The powertrain mechanism can operate with a lesser amount of transaxle oil due to the oil fin and oil passage, and flowing resistance from the powertrain mechanism transaxle oil is reduced.

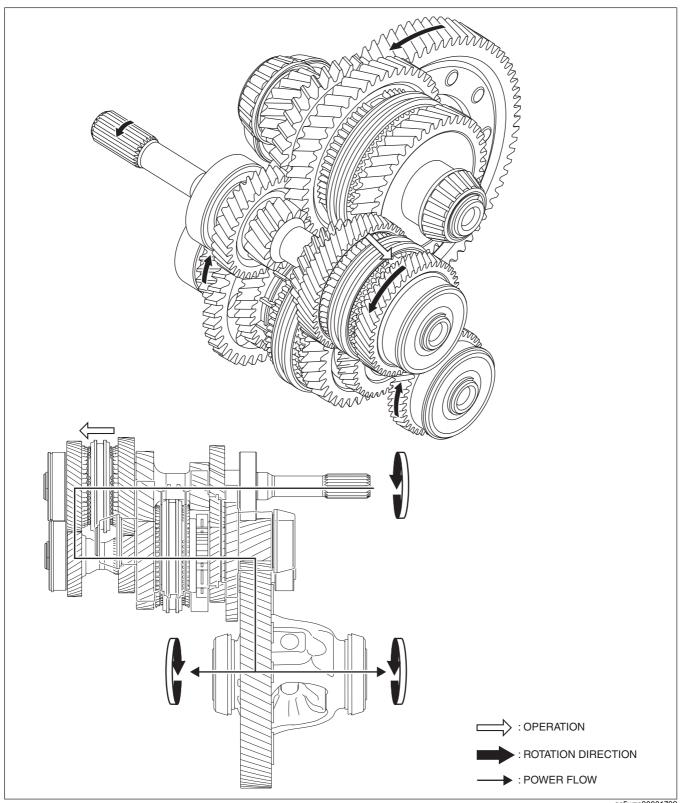
Operation

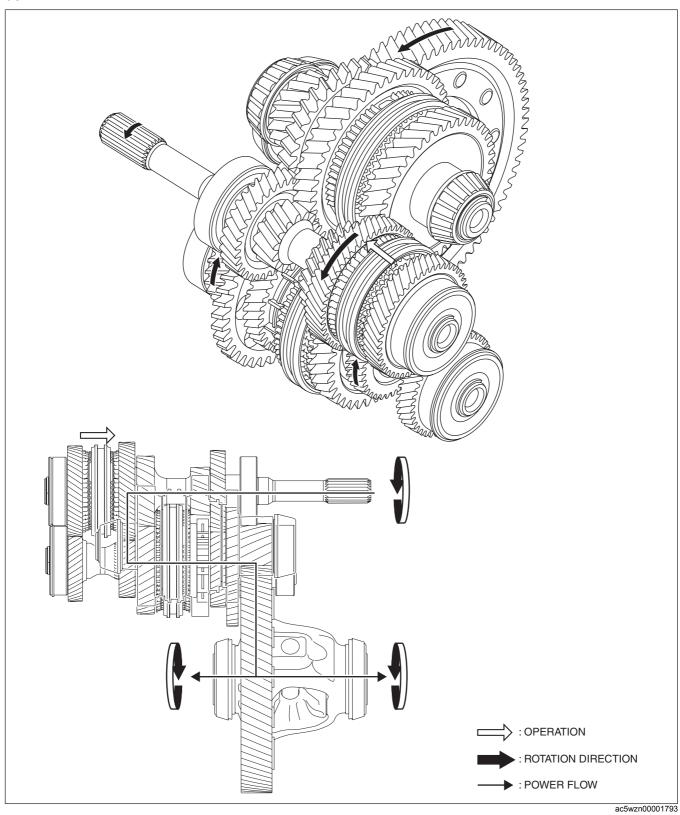












Reverse

