

THM 4L80-E AND THM 4L60-E

DIGITAL RATIO ADAPTER CONTROLLER (DRAC) LOCATIONS AND DIAGNOSIS

WHAT DOES THE DRAC DO?

The Digital Ratio Adapter Controller (DRAC), and since 1997 referred to as a Vehicle Speed Buffer, recieves an AC voltage signal from the Output Speed Sensor (OSS), or the Vehicle Speed Sensor (VSS). The DRAC then converts this AC voltage signal, to a digital DC voltage signal that can now be interpreted by the PCM/TCM, as well as changing the frequency of that signal and sends it in two different directions. One signal (2002 pulses) is sent to the PCM/TCM and used for upshifting the transmission, and another signal (4004 pulses) is sent to the speedometer operation. The Anti-lock Brake System, Cruise Control and other systems also depend on an accurate vehicle speed signal from the DRAC.

The DRAC helps the PCM/TCM to calculate vehicle speed by pulsing a 5 Volt DC signal sent to it by the PCM/TCM at an extremely rapid speed, via circuit number 437. The PCM/TCM will calculate vehicle speed by monitoring the amount of time between these pulses. The DRAC will also allow for changes in tire size and axle ratio to be easily adapted to the vehicle systems by using DRAC modules of different calibrations. *You must however, remain within the axle ratios and tire sizes available from OEM, if you intend to use an OEM calibrated DRAC*.

Of course, if you are expected to diagnose and repair the "Dreaded DRAC", the first thing that you must do is *FIND the "Dreaded DRAC"*.

NOTE: Any 1995 and later truck or van equipped with an external DRAC that is mentioned in this bulletin, is NON-OBDII. Any vehicle that is OBDII certified will NOT have an external DRAC, as this function is performed internally within the Vehicle Control Module (VCM).

WHERE DO I FIND THE DRAC?

1991 "C" and "K" Trucks - DRAC would be extremely difficult to find unless you knew where to look. As you can see in Figure 1, it is an integral part of the speedometer cluster, and must be serviced or repaired as a complete assembly, as there are no service parts available for this model. Refer to Figure 2 for the diagnostic tree and internal wire schematic, for 1991 model "C/K" Trucks with the integral DRAC.

1991 "R" and "V" Trucks - On these models the DRAC is external, and is located under the lower left center of the dash, as shown in Figure 3. Refer to Figure 6 for the diagnostic tree and internal wire schematic, for 1991 "R/V" Trucks with the *external* DRAC. 1991 was the last year for "R/V" Trucks.

Note: 1991-1993 external DRAC's are serviced only as a remanufactured item, and may have to be sent out to the remanufacturing station for repair and calibration, and then returned to you.

1991-Up "G" Series Vans - On these models the DRAC is external, and is located on the parking brake bracket, as shown in Figure 4. Refer to Figure 6 for the diagnostic tree and internal wire schematic, for the 1991-Up "G" Series Vans with the external DRAC.

Note: 1991-1993 external DRAC's are serviced only as a remanufactured item, and may have to be sent out to the remanufacturing station for repair and calibration, and then returned to you.

Continued on Page 2

Copyright © 2000 ATSG

00-16 Page 1 of 23



WHERE DO I FIND THE DRAC? (Continued From Page 1)

1991 "P" Series Step Vans and Motorhome Chassis - On these models the DRAC is external, and the locations for the individual vehicles are shown in Figure 5. Refer to Figure 6 for the diagnostic tree and internal wire schematic, for the 1991 "P" Series Vans with the external DRAC.

Note: 1991-1993 external DRAC's are serviced only as a remanufactured item, and may have to be sent out to the remanufacturing station for repair and calibration, and then returned to you.

1992-Up (2WD) "C" Trucks - On these models the DRAC is external, and is located behind the glove box, as shown in Figure 7. Refer to Figure 6 for the diagnostic tree and internal wire schematic, for the 1992-Up (2WD) "C" Trucks with the *external* DRAC.

Note: 1991-1993 external DRAC's are serviced only as a remanufactured item, and may have to be sent out to the remanufacturing station for repair and calibration, and then returned to you.

1992-Up "P" Series Step Vans - On these models the DRAC is external, and is located on the driver side bulkhead, as shown in Figure 8. Refer to Figure 6 for the diagnostic tree and internal wire schematic, for the 1992-Up "P" Series Step Vans with the external DRAC.

Note: 1991-1993 external DRAC's are serviced only as a remanufactured item, and may have to be sent out to the remanufacturing station for repair and calibration, and then returned to you.

1993-1994 "M" & "L" Vans - On these models, which are equipped with the THM 4L60-E, the DRAC is external, and is located behind the dash and acessed by removing the glove box, as shown in Figure 9. Refer to Figure 12 for the diagnostic tree and internal wire schematic, for 1993-1994 "M" & "L" Vans equipped with the *external* DRAC.

Note: 1991-1993 external DRAC's are serviced only as a remanufactured item, and may have to be sent out to the remanufacturing station for repair and calibration, and then returned to you.

1993-Up "S" & "T" Trucks - On these models, which are equipped with the THM 4L60-E, the DRAC is external, and the location is shown in Figure 11. Refer to Figure 12 for the diagnostic tree and internal wire schematic for 1993-Up "S" (2WD) Trucks only. The 1993-Up "T" (4WD) Truck diagnostic tree and internal wire schematic is found in the 4WD section of this bulletin.

Note: 1991-1993 external DRAC's are serviced only as a remanufactured item, and may have to be sent out to the remanufacturing station for repair and calibration, and then returned to you.

1995 "M" & "L" Vans - On these models, which are equipped with the THM 4L60-E, the DRAC is external, and is located under the dash on right side of instrument cluster, as shown in Figure 10. Refer to Figure 12 for the diagnostic tree and internal wire schematic, for 1995 "M" & "L" Vans with the external DRAC.

SEE PAGE 15 FOR FOUR WHEEL DRIVE DIAGNOSIS

Copyright © 2000 ATSG

00-16 Page 2 of 23



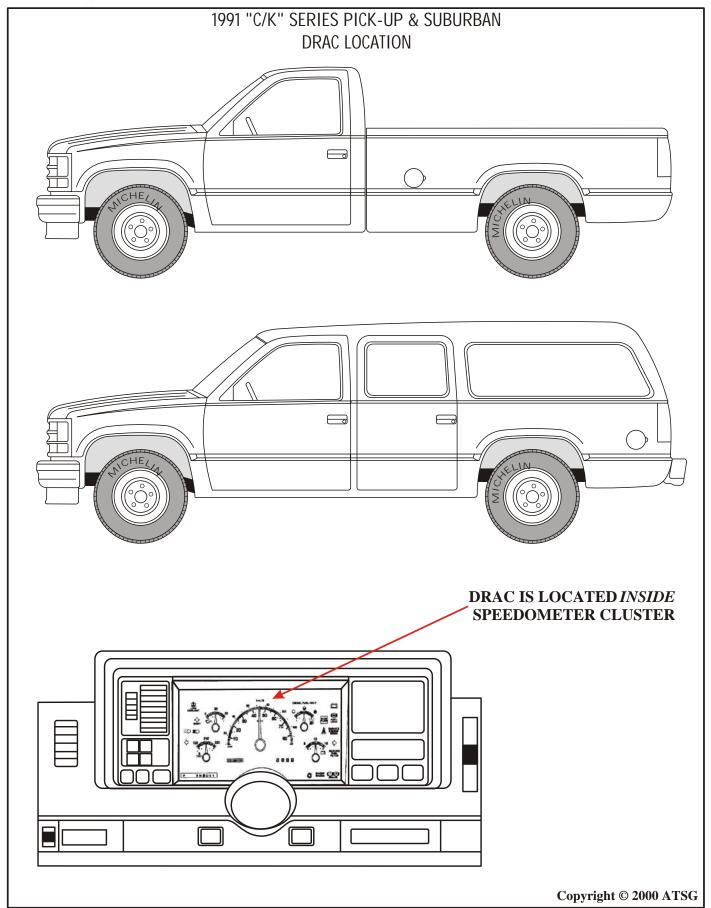


Figure 1
AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION SERVICE GROUP

00-16 Page 3 of 23



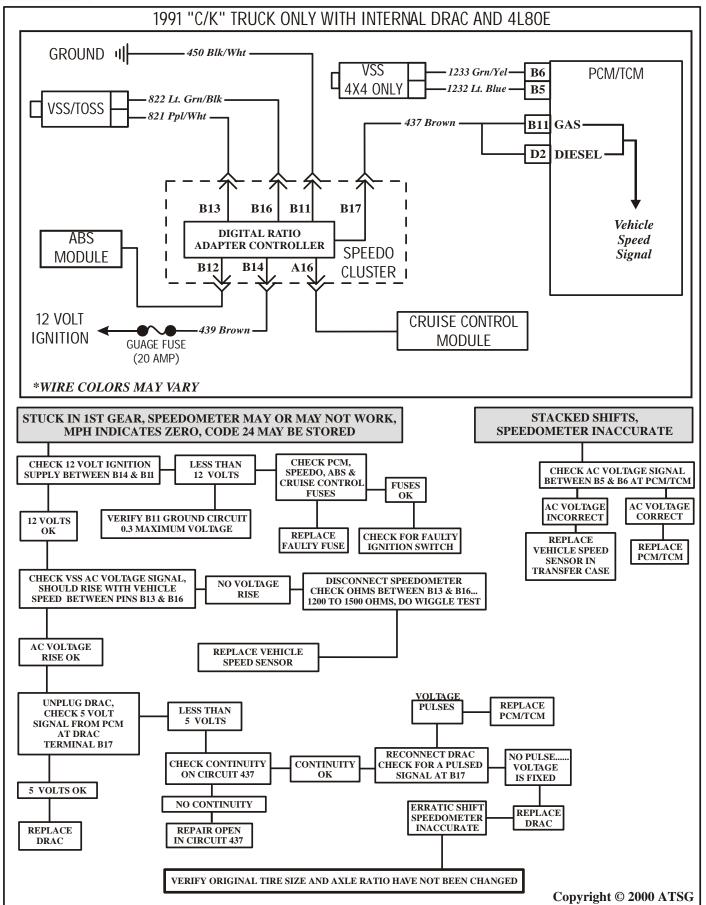


Figure 2
AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION SERVICE GROUP

00-16 Page 4 of 23



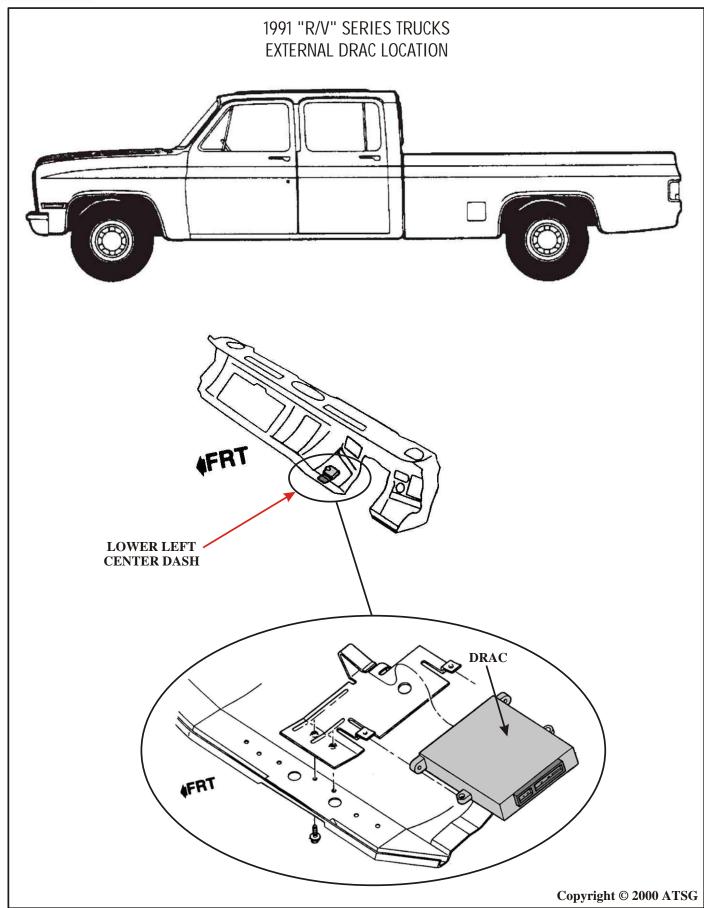


Figure 3
AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION SERVICE GROUP

00-16 Page 5 of 23



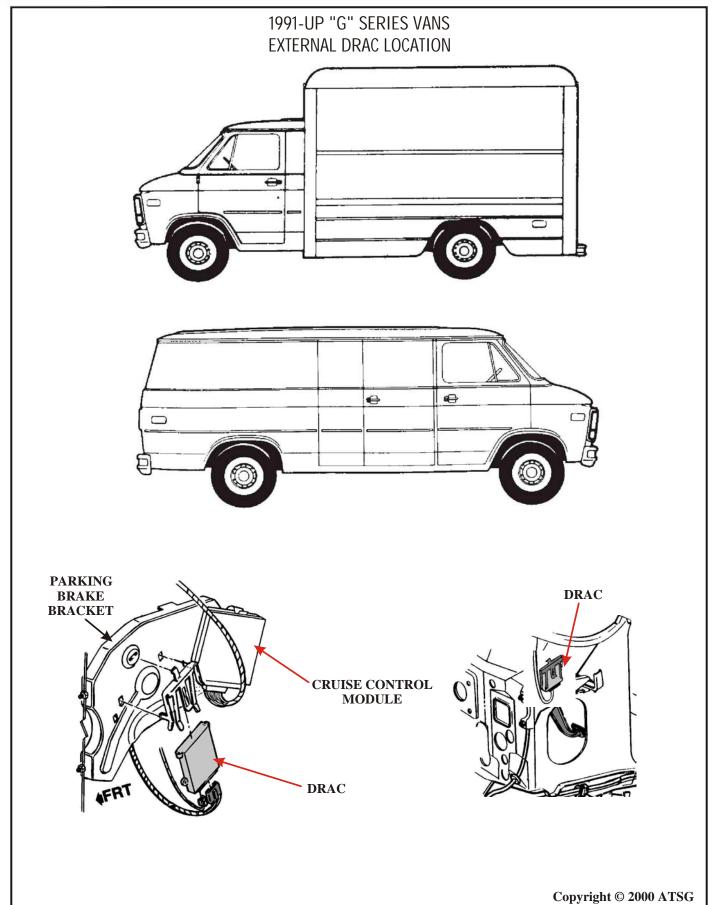
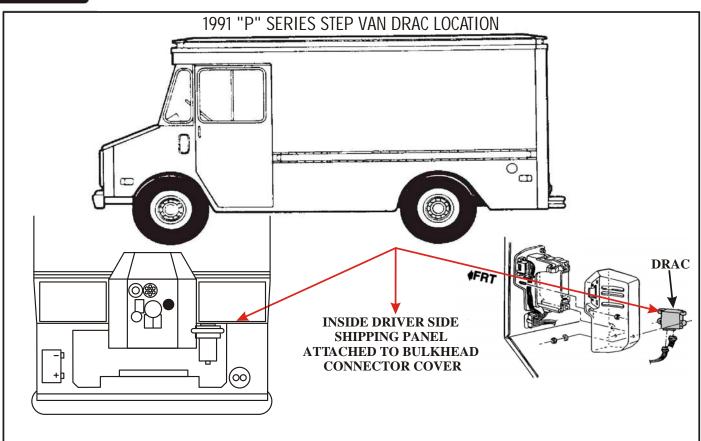


Figure 4
AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION SERVICE GROUP





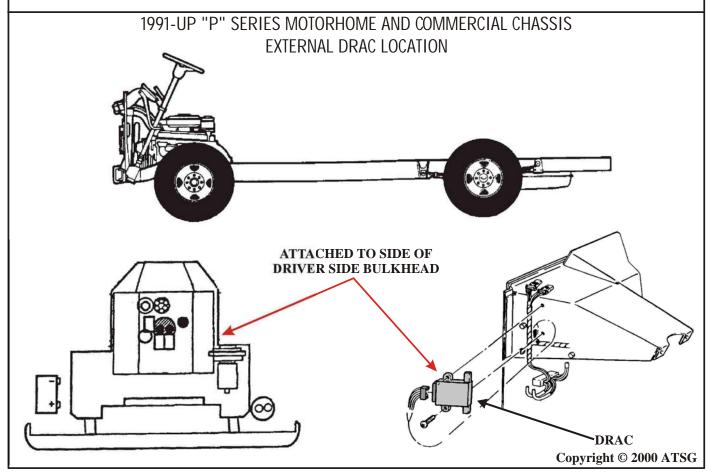


Figure 5
AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION SERVICE GROUP

00-16 Page 7 of 23



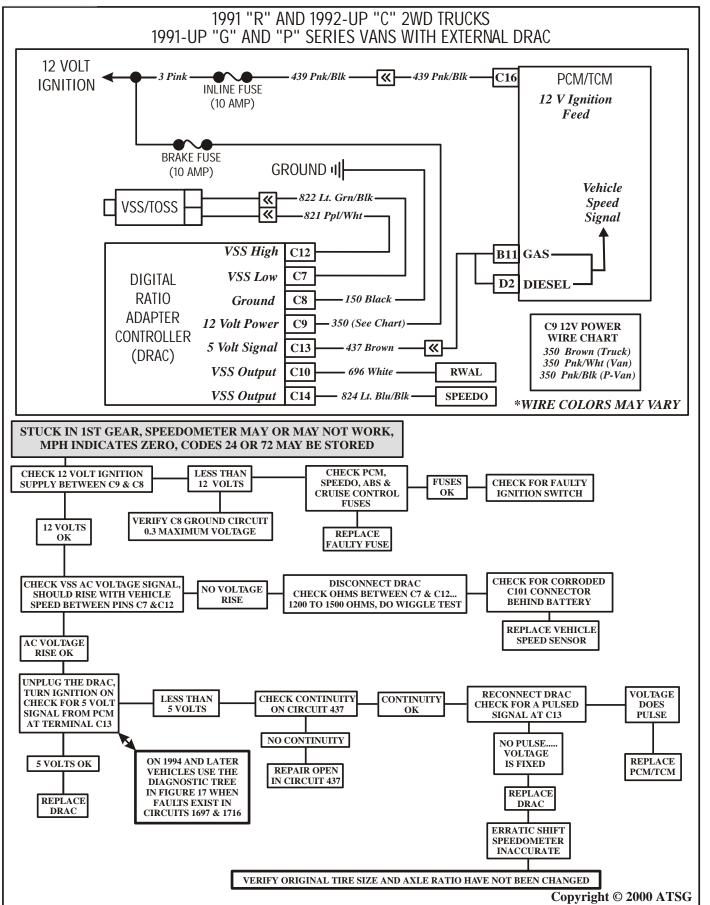


Figure 6
AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION SERVICE GROUP

00-16 Page 8 of 23



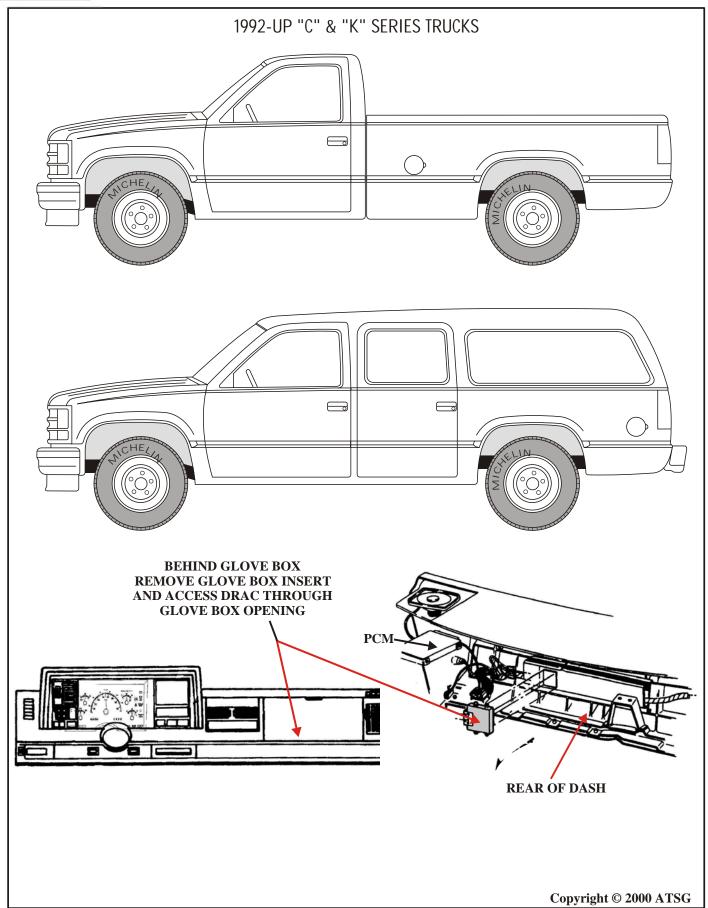


Figure 7
AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION SERVICE GROUP



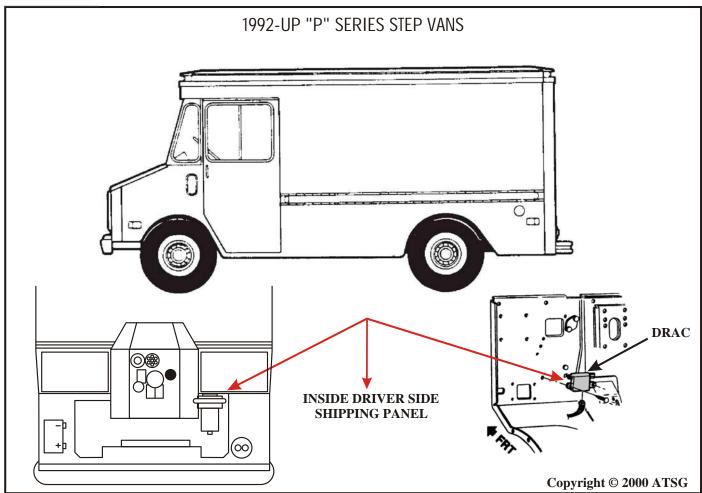


Figure 8



1993-1994 "M" & "L" VANS WITH THM 4L60-E **VEHICLE** SPEED BUFFER **GLOVE** BOX VIEW IS FROM REAR OF DASH BOARD Copyright © 2000 ATSG

Figure 9

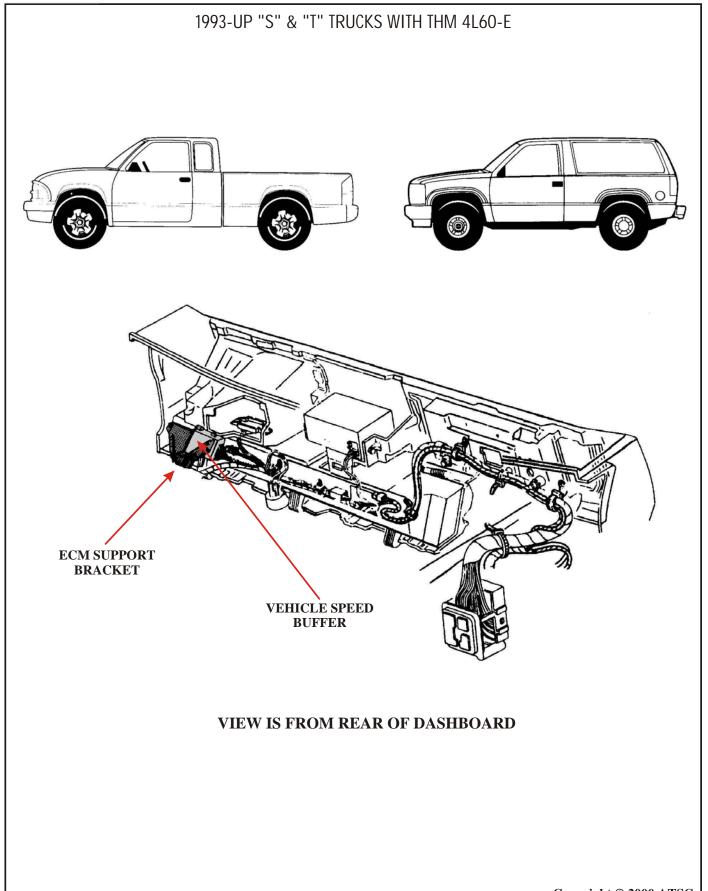


1995 "M" & "L" VANS WITH THM 4L60-E **VEHICLE SPEED BUFFER**

VIEW IS FROM DRIVER'S SIDE REAR OF DASHBOARD

Copyright © 2000 ATSG





Copyright © 2000 ATSG



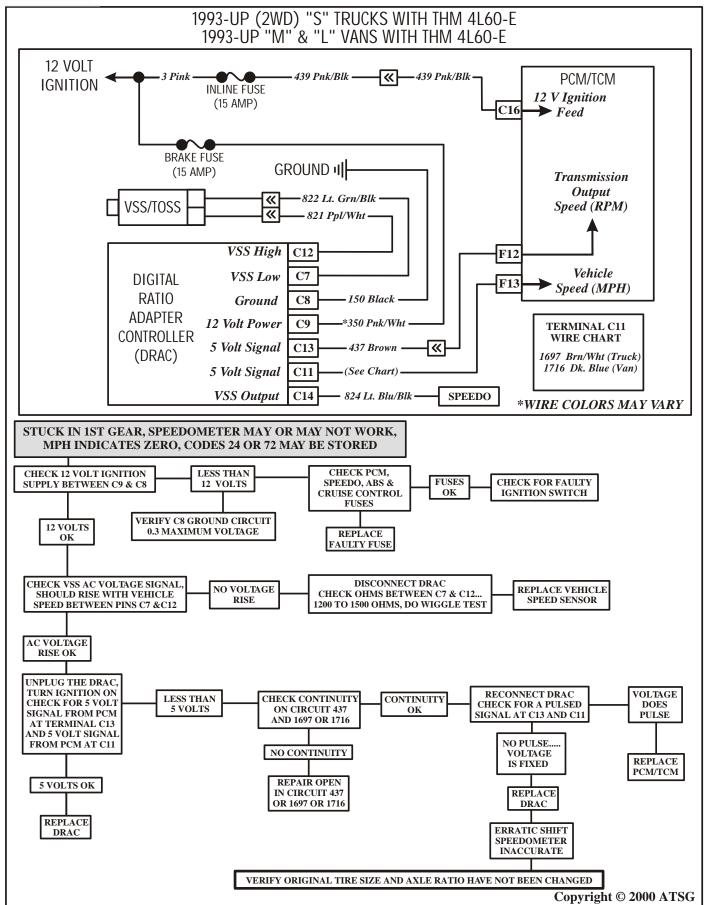


Figure 12
AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION SERVICE GROUP

00-16 Page 14 of 23

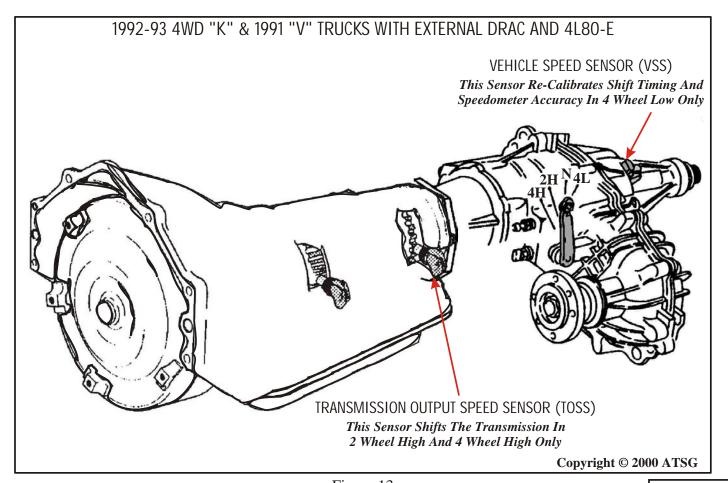


1992-1993 "K" & 1991 "V" TRUCKS "ONLY" FOUR WHEEL DRIVE SECTION

1992-1993 (4WD) "K" Trucks With 4L80-E - On these models the DRAC is external, and is found behind the glove box, which must be removed for access to the DRAC, as shown in Figure 7. This system uses only the Transmission Output Speed Sensor (TOSS) to shift the transmission and provide speedometer accuracy, as long as the transfer case is in 2WD or 4WD high. This system also compares transmission output shaft speed (TOSS) to the transfer case output speed (VSS), only when transfer case is shifted into 4WD Low, as shown in Figure 13. At this time the PCM switches strategy to compensate for the gear reduction that occured in 4WD Low, so that shift timing and speedometer operation is still accurate.

The diagnostics for this type of system require some additional diagnostic steps due to the TOSS being the speed sensor that upshifts the transmission and is "HARD WIRED" to the PCM/TCM and is internally buffered by the PCM/TCM. The VSS in the transfer case, which is wired to the DRAC is responsible for the gear reduction calibration to compensate for shift timing and speedometer accuracy that is necessary when 4 wheel low is selected. Refer to Figure 14 for the diagnostic tree and internal wire schematic, for the 1992-1993 (4WD) "K" Trucks with the external DRAC and equipped with the 4L80-E.

Note: 1991-1993 external DRAC's are serviced only as a remanufactured item, and may have to be sent out to the remanufacturing station for repair and calibration, and then returned to you.





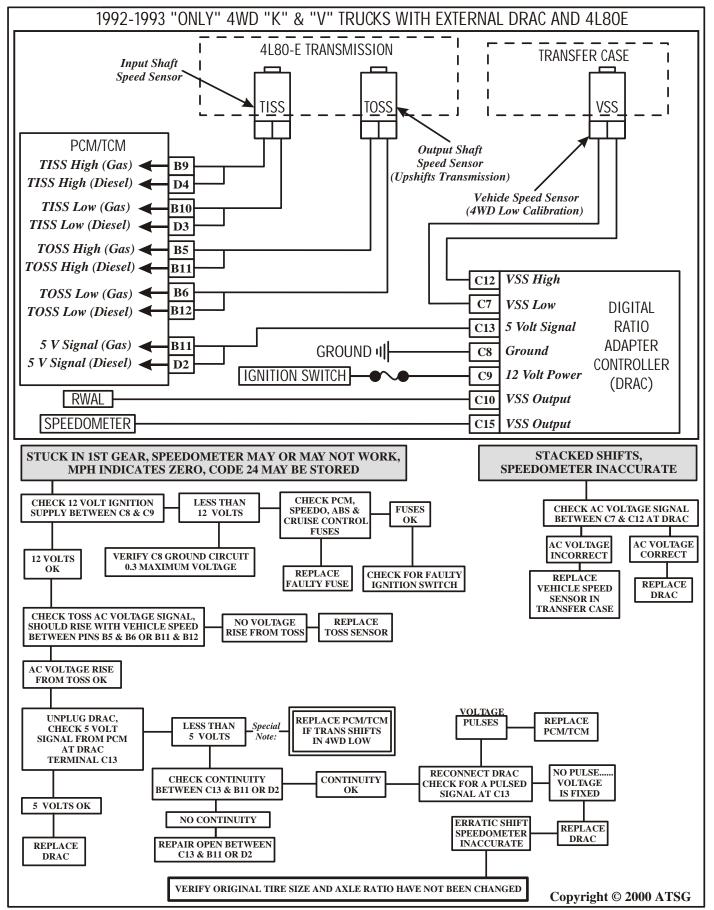


Figure 14
AUTOMATIC TRANSMISSION SERVICE GROUP

00-16 Page 16 of 23



1993 AND LATER 4WD "K" TRUCKS NON-OBDII WITH 4L60-E

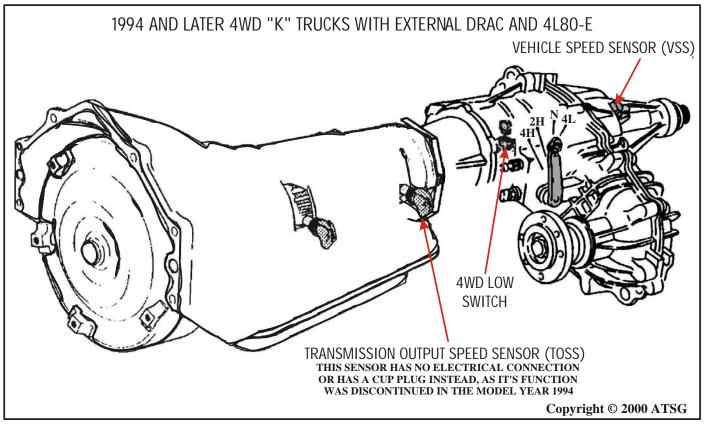
FOUR WHEEL DRIVE SECTION

The 1994 & later 4x4 with 4L80E transmission and 1993 and later 4x4 with 4L60E transmission - On these models the DRAC is external, and is found behind the glove box, which must be removed for access to the DRAC, as shown in Figure 7. These utilize a 4WD Low Switch, located in the transfer case to signal the computer that 4W LOW has been selected. It does this by supplying 12V to the PCM when in 2WD or 4W HI modes. When 4W LOW is selected the 4W LOW switch grounds it's 12V signal, changing it to ZERO VOLTS. The computer, recognizing this voltage difference, then changes its strategy which adjusts for correct shift timing and speedometer operation in order to compensate for the gear reduction that occurs when 4W Low is selected.

Vehicles equipped with the 4L80E transmission may have a dummy speed sensor located in the output speed sensor location, there is no wiring for this speed sensor as it is there only to plug the hole!

Later models will have a plug in this location as the TOSS function on 1994 and later vehicles with the 4L80E transmission was eliminated. The VSS in the transfer case along with the 4W Low Switch takes over the functions of calibrating vehicle speed signal input, shift timing and speedometer operation and accuracy in all transfer case modes as shown in Figure 15. 1993 and later vehicles equipped with the 4L60E transmission will have the VSS in the transfer case ONLY and the 4W Low Switch located there as well. Refer to Figure 16 for the diagnostic tree and internal wire schematic, for 1994 and later "K" Trucks with the 4L80-E and 1993 and later "K" Trucks with the 4L60-E.

NOTE: Even though the vehicle you are working on is a 2WD model, the vehicle harness includes the wiring for the 4 Wheel Low switch, which if grounded for what ever reason, would create a stack shifting condition. Ensure that you check the status of the 4 Wheel Low switch parameter on your scan tool, and if it says "YES", look for a grounded 1493 circuit.





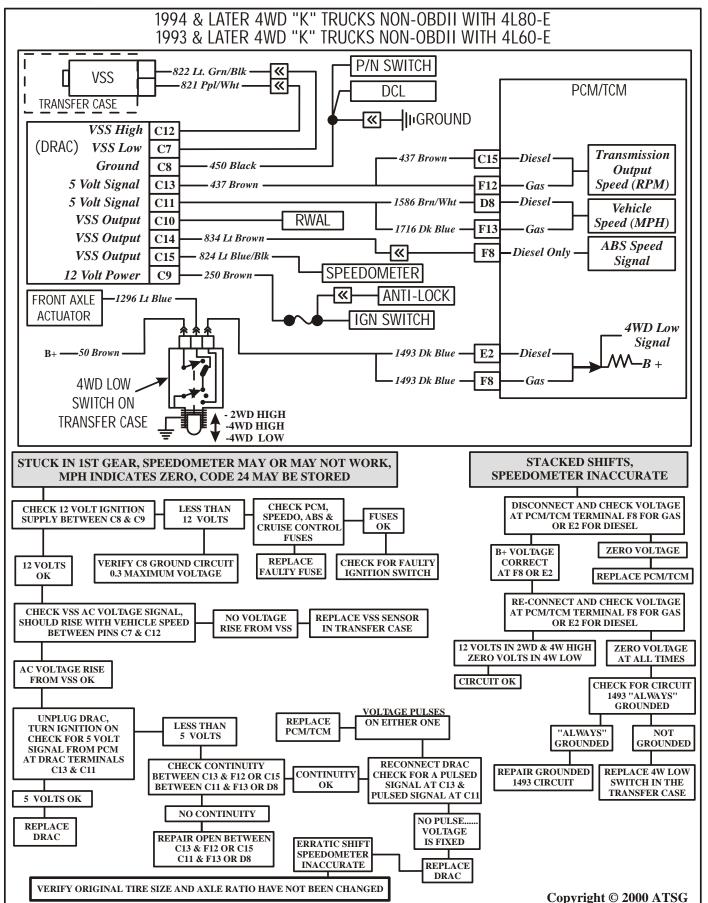


Figure 16



Technical Service Information 1993 AND LATER 4WD "T" TRUCKS NON-OBDII WITH 4L60-E FOUR WHEEL DRIVE SECTION

1993-Up "T" Trucks - On these models, which are equipped with the THM 4L60-E transmission, the DRAC is external, and the location is shown in Figure 11. The VSS system diagnostics for 1993 and later 4WD NON-OBDII "T" trucks becomes more involved, and will vary, depending on whether it is equipped with a mechanically shifted transfer case, or an electronically shifted transfer case.

The internal wire schematic for the *mechanically* shifted transfer case model can be found in Figure 17, and the diagnostic tree for the *mechanically* shifted transfer case model can be found in Figure 18.

The internal wire schematic for the *electronically* shifted transfer case model can be found in Figure 19, and the diagnostic tree for the *electronically* shifted transfer case model can be found in Figure 20.

Note: 1991-1993 external DRAC's are serviced only as a remanufactured item, and may have to be sent out to the remanufacturing station for repair and calibration, and then returned to you.

Copyright © 2000 ATSG

00-16 Page 19 of 23



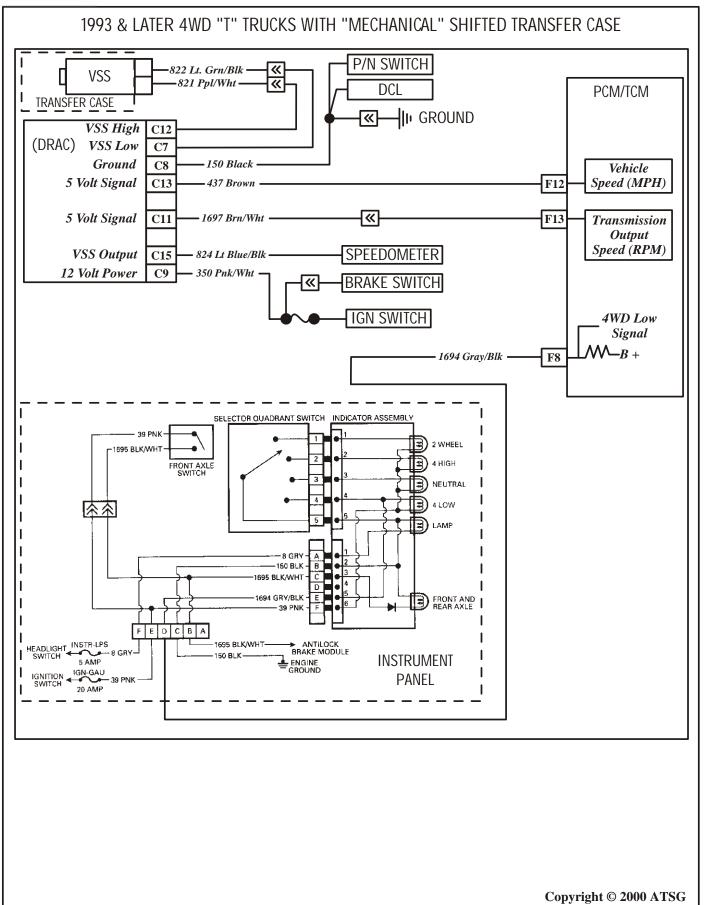
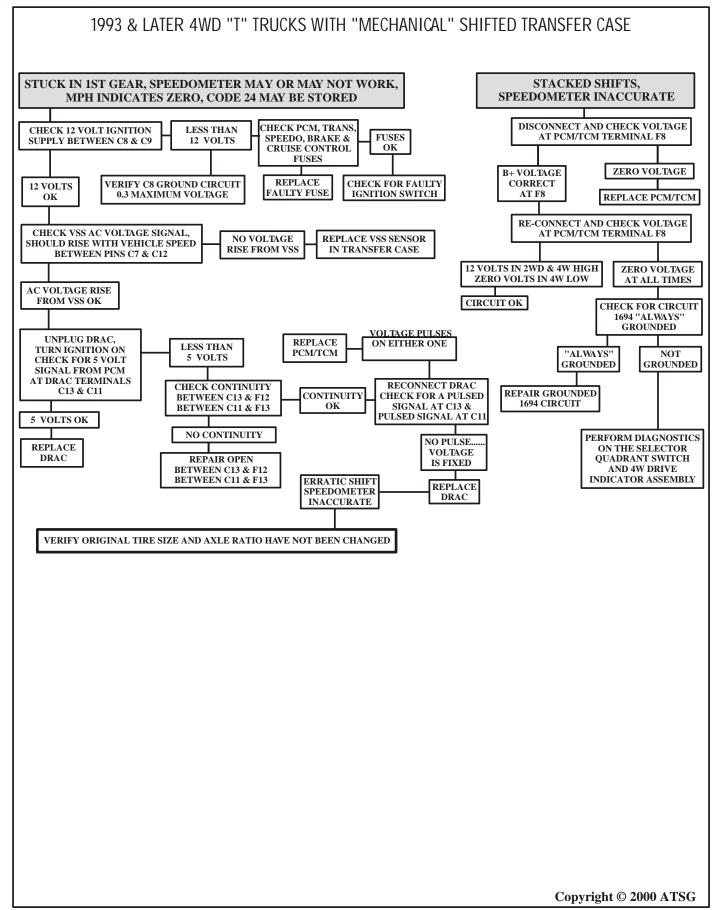


Figure 17







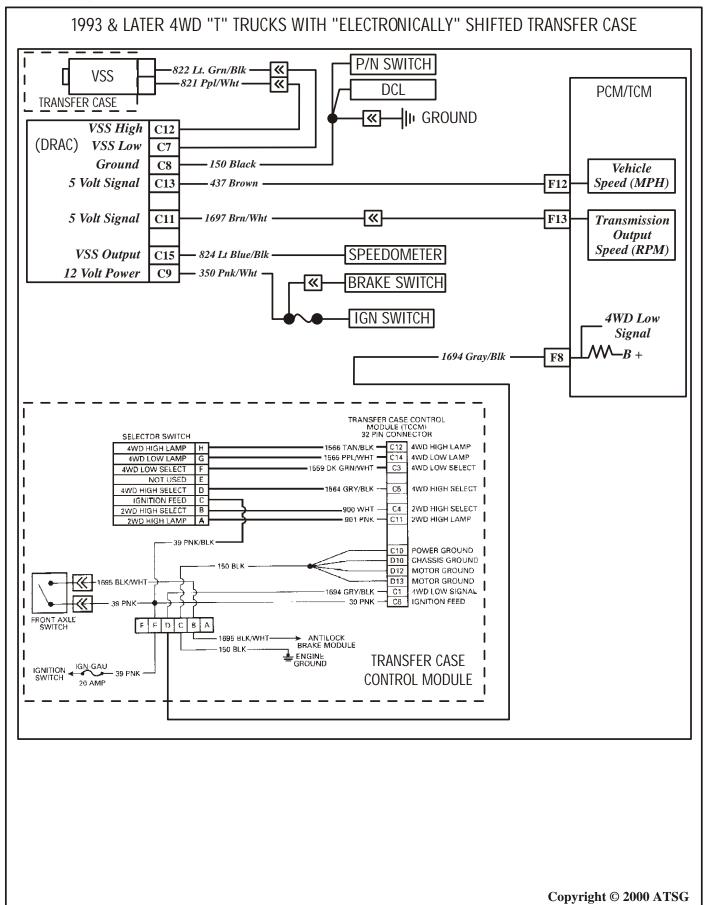


Figure 19



