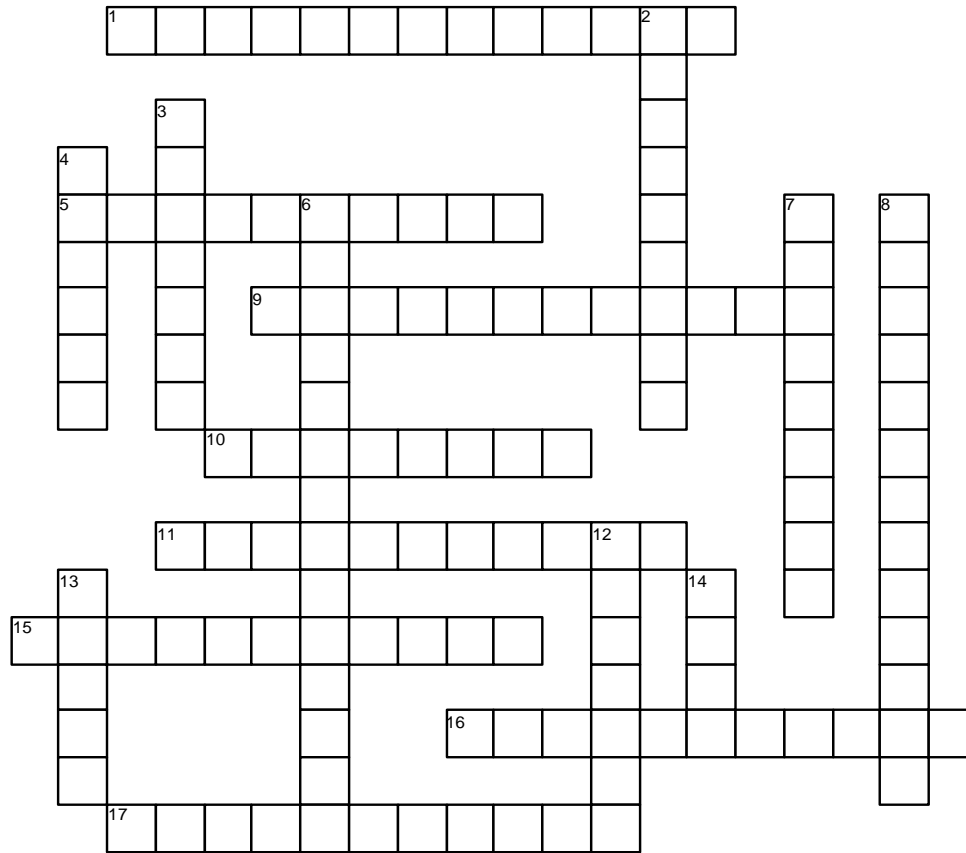


Power Flow Through Transmission Gear Sets

Chapter 6



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ACROSS

- 1 In drive-1 (low), the _____ is applied to drive the input ring gear in a clockwise direction.
- 5 A _____ gear set combines one carrier that has two sets of planet gears with two sun gears, and one ring gear.
- 9 Type 3 and 4 transmissions use an _____ clutch and an intermediate one-way clutch.
- 10 The outermost member of the gear set is the _____, an internal gear with teeth on the inside.
- 11 In drive-3 (high), the _____ clutch applies to drive the sun gear clockwise.
- 15 A _____ design transmission means that during an upshift, the new driving or reaction member must be timed or synchronized with the release of a driving or reaction member.
- 16 A Ravigneaux gear set and a simple planetary gear set can be combined to get six, seven and eight speeds and is known as the _____ gear set.
- 17 A _____ set combines one sun gear with two carriers with planet gears and two ring gears.

DOWN

- 2 In drive-2 (intermediate), the forward clutch stays applied to drive the input ring gear _____.
- 3 _____ in a Simpson gear set occurs when the high-reverse clutch and the low-reverse band or clutch is applied.
- 4 The terms "drive" and "_____" describe how any two gears work together.
- 6 A _____ transmission is a unit that uses a one-way clutch to allow an upshift that requires only the application of the next driving or reaction member.
- 7 When the _____ planetary gear set is in direct drive, it turns the Simpson planetary gear set input at engine speed.
- 8 The _____ holds the pinion gears.
- 12 The _____ gets its name from its position at the center of the gear set.
- 13 _____ transmissions use a band for both reaction members.
- 14 In all gear positions except park, the park _____ is held away from the park gear teeth by a spring.