Understanding GM

Electric-Shift **► Transfer Cases**



By Mike Weinberg Contributing Editor

By now, any transmission shop that has not become familiar with computer controls and vehicle electronics has gone out of business. There are, however, a lot of shops that don't realize electronics have reached the transfer cases on late-model sport-utility vehicles. Of the dozens of tech calls that I handle every week, at least 10% concern problems with electrically shifted transfer cases. Several issues back we discussed Ford applications, and here we will deal with GM vehicles.

Four-wheel-drive vehicles have become as sophisticated and complex as anything else we work on. As in all late-model vehicles with electronic controls for engine management, we find that all the powertrain systems are interconnected. The average transfer case today is electrically connected to the transmission manual-lever position sensor, vehicle-speed sensor, powertrain control module, transfer-case relay, front-axle relay and electronic actuator, and the ABS brake system. It would take all the pages in this issue to go through all the schematics,

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Circle No. 15 on Reader Card

Up To Standards

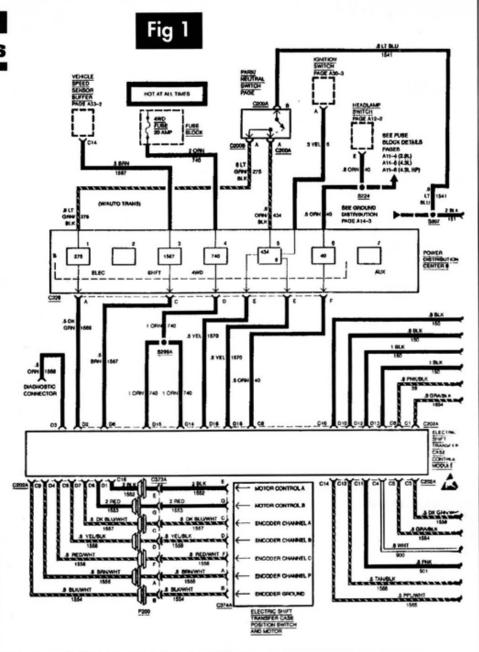
diagnostic trees and theory of operations of one of these systems, so this will be a fairly broad overview of a typical electrically shifted transfer case found in late-model GM trucks.

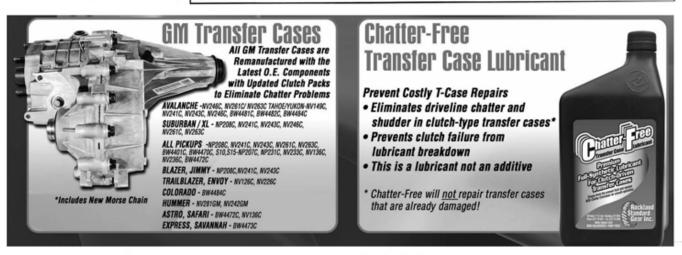
Electronic Shift Control

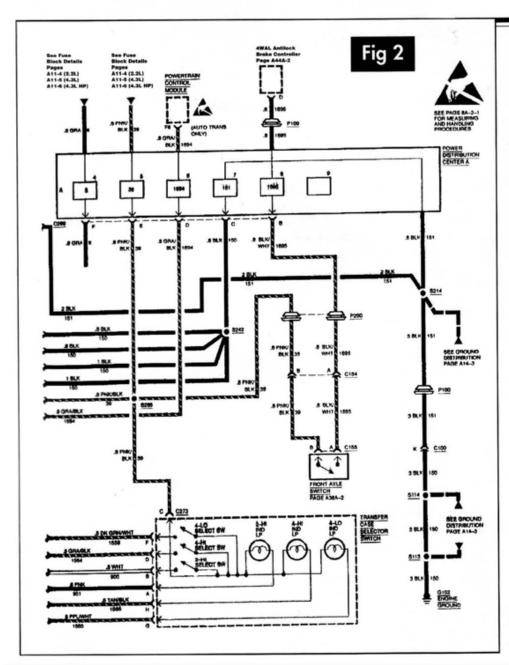
This dashboardmounted control typically has two position switches, four-wheeldrive and low range. Pressing the 4WD switch will engage the transfer case and lock the front axle. Lowrange shifts cannot be made unless certain parameters are met. The vehicle must be in 4WD, the vehicle speed must be under 3 mph, or in certain systems the trans must be in park or neutral.

Transfer Case

When 4WD is activated the electric shift motor rotates the internal linkage to engage







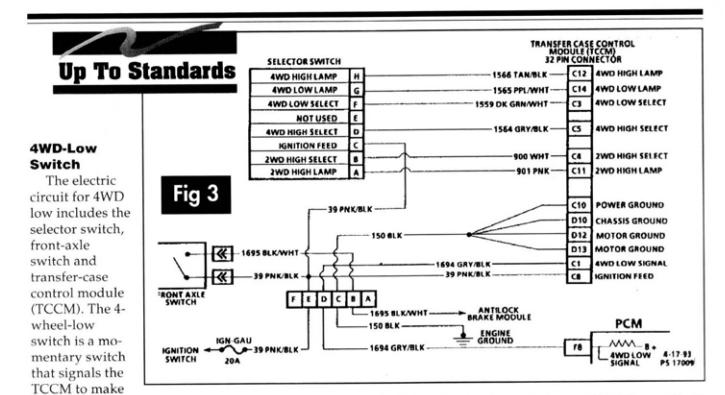
the drive sprocket to the mainshaft and transfer power through the chain to the front driveshaft. On some units an electromagnetic clutch is used to synchronize the shift to 4WD, with power coming through the transfer-case relay.

Front Axle

When the 4WD button is pushed and the transfer case begins to engage, the transfer-case switch closes and battery voltage is supplied to the front-axle actuator. The front axle now is locked and the front-axle switch closes, illuminating the 4WD indicator lamp. Battery voltage also is supplied from the front-axle switch to the rear-wheel or 4-wheel anti-lockbrake module. Antilock braking then will be modified while the vehicle is in 4WD mode.

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the shift to low range. If all parameters for 4-wheel low range are met, the TCCM will enable the transfer-case shift motor to make the shift. When the shift to 4-wheel low range is completed, a 4-wheel-low signal will change battery voltage on circuit 1694 to zero in the powertrain control module (PCM). This changes the transmission output-speed signal from the vehicle-speed-sensor module to the PCM. This is necessary to correct for the gear reduction in low range. The vehicle-speed signal permits the PCM to adjust shift points, line pressure and application of the converter clutch. If circuit 1694 is shorted to ground or open, the trans will have early shift points in 4WD low. Should circuit 1694 be shorted to battery voltage, the trans will shift late in 4WD low. No diagnostic codes will be set under these conditions. The electronics for the 4WD-low circuit on manually shifted transfer cases are similar.

Does all this seem complicated? It isn't, and if you understand how all these systems work and interact, it makes perfect sense. While you are on the subject, think on this: You will NEVER – repeat, NEVER – sort out one of these systems without the proper diagnostic guide, wiring diagrams and theory of operations. Make friends with your local dealer and borrow the books (If you buy parts there on a regular basis, use that as leverage; if they won't help you, why should you give them your parts busi-

ness?). If that isn't possible, make an investment in yourself and buy the books. If you cases be advised that each model has at least 15 pages (on both sides) of diagnostic material. Tools make you money by saving you time and money. Books are tools. Work smarter, not harder.

can't afford the books, steal them. All kidding aside, if

you are going to work on electrically shifted transfer



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