

Road Test

D position

SRS components are located in this area. Review the SRS component locations, precautions, and procedures in the SRS (section 24) before performing repairs or service.

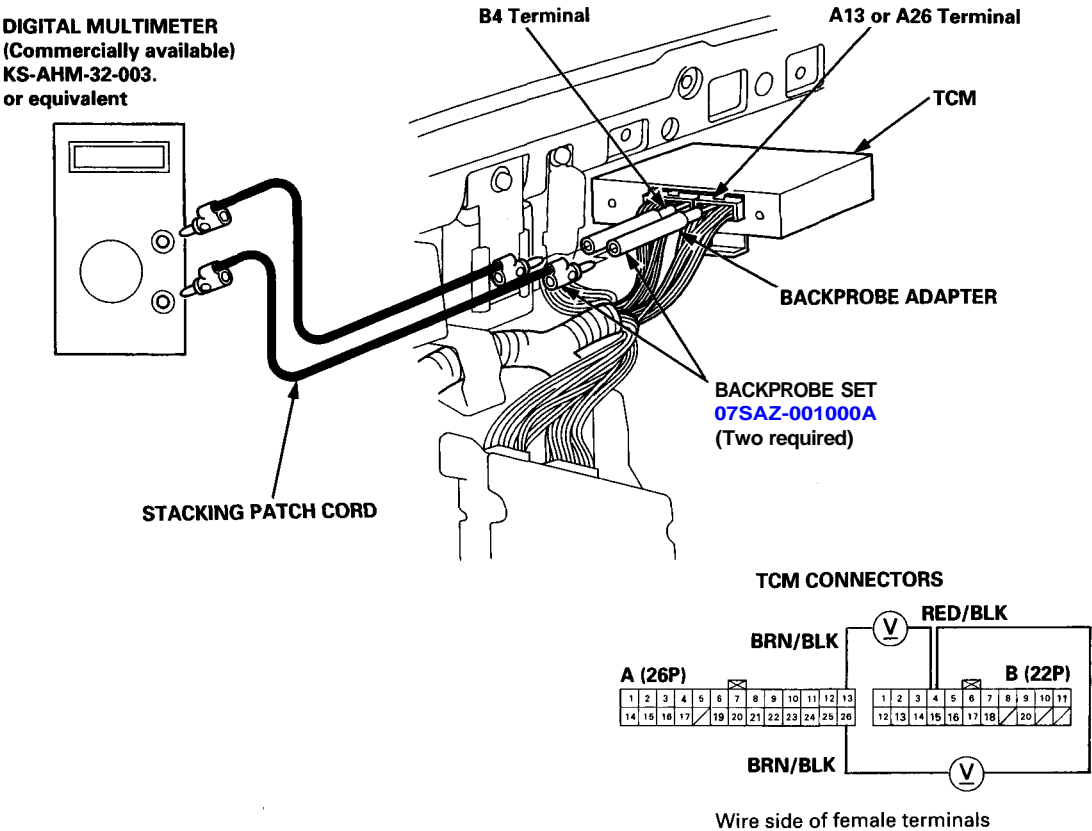
- 1. Apply parking brake and block the wheels. Start the engine, and warm up the engine to normal operating temperature (the cooling fan comes on). (When the engine coolant temperature is below normal operating temperature, the shift point is higher than specified vehicle speed.) Shift to **D** position while depressing the brake pedal. Depress the accelerator pedal, and release it suddenly. The engine should not stall.
- 2. Check that the shift points on a flat road occur at the approximate speeds shown on the next page. Also check for abnormal noise and clutch slippage.

NOTE: Throttle position sensor voltage represents the throttle opening.

- 1. Remove the seat back panels (see section 20).
- 2. Remove the connector holder from the TCS control unit, and disconnect the antenna lead. Then remove the TCS control unit (see page 14-52).

NOTE: Do not disconnect the TCS control unit connectors.

- 3. Remove the TCM and turn it over.
- 4. Set the digital multimeter to check voltage between the B4 (+) terminal and A13 (-) or A26 (-) terminal of the TCM for the throttle position sensor.





Upshift		1st – 2nd	2nd – 3rd	3rd – 4th	Lock up Clutch ON
Throttle position sensor voltage: 0.96 V Coasting down-hill from a stop	km/h	14 – 18	29 – 33	41 – 47	22 – 26
	mph	9 – 11	18 – 21	25 – 29	14 – 16
Throttle position sensor voltage: 2.35 V Acceleration from a stop	km/h	41 – 47	81 – 87	122 – 130	143 – 150
	mph	25 – 29	50 – 54	76 – 81	89 – 93
Full-throttle Acceleration from a stop	km/h	57 – 64	107 – 115	169 – 178	166 – 175
	mph	35 – 40	66 – 71	105 – 111	103 – 109

Downshift		Lock up Clutch OFF	4th – 3rd	3rd – 2nd	2nd – 1st
Throttle position sensor voltage: 0.96 V Coasting or braking to a stop	km/h	20 – 26	28 – 34	—	9 – 15
	mph	12 – 16	17 – 21	—	6 – 9
Throttle position sensor voltage: 2.35 V When vehicle is slowed by increased grade, wind, etc.	km/h	92 – 99	—	—	—
	mph	57 – 62	—	—	—
Full-throttle When vehicle is slowed by increased grade, wind, etc.	km/h	161 – 169	156 – 165	96 – 105	42 – 49
	mph	100 – 105	97 – 103	60 – 65	26 – 30

3. Accelerate to about 35 mph (57 km/h) so the transmission is in 4th, then shift from **D** position to **2** position. The vehicle should immediately begin slowing down from engine braking.

CAUTION: Do not shift from **D** position to **2** position at speeds over 76 mph (123 km/h) or from **D** position to **1** position at speeds over 45 mph (73 km/h); you may damage the transmission.

4. Check for abnormal noise and clutch slippage in the following positions.

1 (1st Gear) Position

Accelerate from a stop at full throttle. Check that there is no abnormal noise or clutch slippage. Upshifts should not occur in this position.

2 (2nd Gear) Position

Accelerate from a stop at full throttle. Check that there is no abnormal noise or clutch slippage. Upshifts and downshifts should not occur in this position.

3/M (3rd Gear) Position

Shift to **3/M** position, then start the car in 1st or 2nd gear and shift to 3rd gear with the shift switch. Accelerate at full throttle. Check that there is no abnormal noise or clutch slippage.

R (Reverse) Position

Accelerate from a stop at full throttle, and check for abnormal noise and clutch slippage.

5. Test in **P** (Parking) Position.

Park the vehicle on a slope (approx. 16°) and apply the parking brake, then shift into **P** position. Release the brake; the vehicle should not move.