

- 1. Coupling assembly
- g assembly 4. Extension wiring
- 2. Input shaft
- 5. Oil hydraulic
- 3. Pressure sensor
- Motor(Actuator)

4 Wheel Drive (4WD) System



4WD ECU processes signals from various sensors and determines the current road and driving conditions. The ECU utilizes this information to implement precision control over the 4WD coupling's multi-plate clutch and variably adjust amount of torque delivered tothe rear wheels.

Four Wheel Drive (4WD) transfer mode selection

1. AUTO MODE:

- A. When driving in 4WD AUTO mode, the vehicle operates similar to conventional 2WD vehicles under normal operating conditions. However, if the system determines that there is a need for the 4WD mode, the engine's d power is distributed to all four wheels automatically without driver intervention.
- B. When driving on normal roads and pavement, the vehicle moves similar to conventional 2WD vehicles.



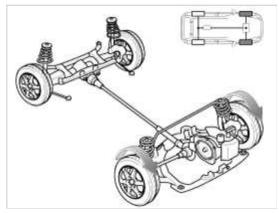
2. LOCK MODE:

- A. This mode is used for climbing or descending sharp grades off road driving on sandy and muddy roa to maximize traction.

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- B. This mode automatically begins to deactivate at specus above 30 km/n (15 mpn) and is sinited to 4WD AUTO mode at speed above 40 km/h (25 mph). If the vehicle speed decelerates to below 30 km/h (19 mph), howev transfermede is shifted into 4WD LOCK mode again.

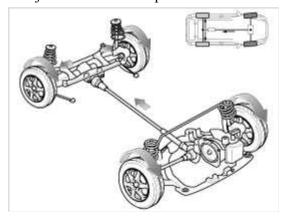
Electronic Coupling - 4WD Control (By Driving Condition)

- 1. Cruising (Auto Mode)
 - Power is delivered mostly to the front wheels.



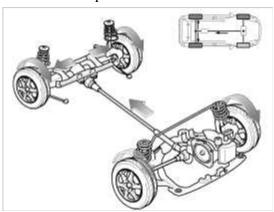
2. Cornering (Auto Mode)

- Adjusts the amount of power to the rear wheels based on the turning radius and cornering speed.

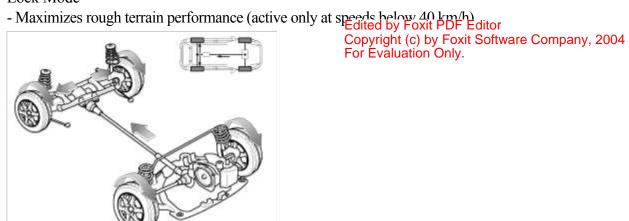


3. Wheel Slip (Auto Mode)

- If one or both of the front wheels lose traction, the system transfers an appropriate amount of power to the rear based on the slip amount at the front wheels.



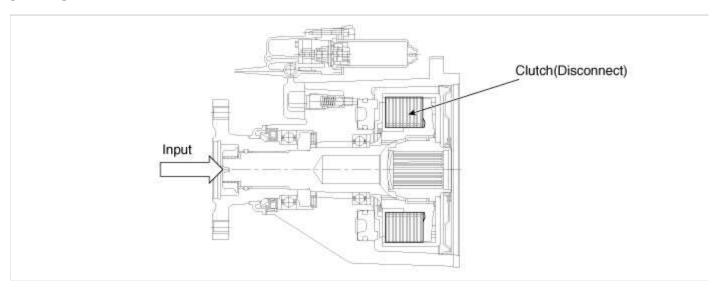
4. Lock Mode



Operation

Electronic Coupling

[Inactive]



[Active]

