GEAR CHARTS

| DTR RATIO | MID-SIDE PULLEY |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 26 | 25 |
| Front DTR | 2.05 | 1.97 |
| Rear DTR | 2.05 | 2.05 |


| OVERDRIVE RATIO | $1: 1$ | $1.04: 1$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |

Gearing Tables
The following tables give the Final Drive Ratio (FDR) values for each gearing combination, when used with the different mid-side pulleys (26T and 25T).
mear

Depending on the mid-side pulley being used, the FDR values Depending on the mid-side pulley being used, the FDR will be different between the front and rear of the NT - Rear DTR of the NT1 is permanently set to 2.05 .

- When using the $\mathbf{2 6 T}$ mid-side pulley, both front and rea - When using the 26 .

The front and rear wheels rotate at the same speed.

- When using the 25T mid-side pulley, the front DTR ratio
becomes 1.97 , while the rear DTR ratio remains 2.05 . The front wheels rotate $4 \%$ faster than the rear wheels.


FRONT Final Drive Ratios for 25T Mid-Side Pulley (1.97)

| Front DTR ratio: 1.97 |  |  | Pinion Gear |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1st gear |  |  |  | 2nd gear |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 |
| Spur Gear | 1st gear | 57 | 7.49 | 7.02 | 6.61 | 6.24 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 58 | 7.62 | 7.14 | 6.72 | 6.35 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 59 | 7.75 | 7.26 | 6.84 | 6.46 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 60 | 7.88 | 7.39 | 6.95 | 6.57 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2nd gear | 53 |  |  |  |  | 5.22 | 4.97 | 4.75 | 4.54 |
|  |  | 54 |  |  |  |  | 5.32 | 5.07 | 4.84 | 4.63 |
|  |  | 55 |  |  |  |  | 5.42 | 5.16 | 4.93 | 4.71 |

## OVERDRIVE RATIO, ROLLOUT, AND TIRE SIZE

Overdrive ratio and rollout are affected by the diameters of the front and rear tires used. When using the 26 T mid-side pulley:
If you use the 26T mid-size pulley, the ODR ratio is 1:1 (based on gearing ratios alone).
When you start racing the car with rear tires that have a larger diameter than the front (for example, a $2.0-2.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ difference), the rear wheels will push the front wheels and the front wheels brake the car.
However, since rear tire wear is usually higher than front tire wear, after some running time the front and rear tire diameters will equalize and then the push will equalize as well.

When using the 25 T mid-side pulley:
If you use the 25 T mid-size pulley, the ODR ratio is 1.04:1 (based on gearing ratios alone); the front wheels rotate 4\% faster than the rear wheels.
When you start racing the car with rear tires that have a larger diameter than the front (for example, a $2.0-2.5 \mathrm{~mm}$ difference), this tire size difference will neutralize the ODR and the car will be balanced with no push between the front \& rear wheels.
However, since rear tire wear is usually higher than front tire wear, after some running time the front and rear tire diameters will equalize; the front wheels will start to pull, and the rear wheels will brake the car.

Please note that this situation varies depending on the type of track and the differences in wear characteristics of the front versus rear tires. It is important to always individually consider the best and optimal combination of gearing, and diameters of the front and rear tires.

## QUICK REFERENCE TABLE



