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KIT00060—MKIV IGNITION SYSTEM FOR 6V SINGLE & TWIN CYLINDER MOTOR CYCLES FITTED WITH DYNAMO CHARGING SYSTEMS

WARNING

This 6 volt system is not recommended for bikes running with alternators. Bikes fitted with alternator charging systems had no voltage regulation fitted, they relied on the battery to control the voltage. If the battery gets old/ faulty or disconnected when the engine is running, the voltage from the bikes rectifier will rise to high levels, enough to damage a retrofitted electronic ignition unit. This is not a problem on bikes fitted with dynamo generators as all dynamos use a dynamo regulator charge controller, fitted from the factory. If this system is fitted to a motorcycle with a 6v alternator a zener diode or some protection from overvoltage must be fitted as the warranty will not cover units damaged by excess voltage.

Comprising:-

- a) Ignition Box (black box with wires)
- b) Stator Plate (round printed circuit board with two coils)
- c) Magnetic Rotor (round plated steel unit with two magnets)
- d) 1.25" x 0.25" BSF bolt
- e) 1.25" x 0.25" UNF bolt
- f) Plastic strap
- g) Coil link wire, black 1ft
- h) Coil positive earthing wire, red 1ft
- i) Terminals: 4 female spades, 1 male spade, 2 male bullets & 1 ring
- j) Black/white and black/yellow stator wiring 1m

General fitting instructions

WARNING THIS UNIT CAN PRODUCE HIGH VOLTAGES ALWAYS TURN OFF BEFORE WORKING ON THE SYSTEM.

These instructions are a general guide to fitting the system to various machines with ignition coils, wiring, battery in different positions; thus it may be necessary to modify the length of some wires to complete the installation. If so, all connections should be of the highest quality, twisted wires will not give a satisfactory operation.

- 1) Remove the petrol tank and/or seat to gain access to the ignition coils, condensers and wiring.
- 2) For safety, remove one battery connection (or fuse).
- 3) Remove contact breaker plate and auto-advance unit.
- 4) The two wires going to the contact breakers are used to feed the triggering pulse to the ignition box and must be traced up to the ignition coils and condensers and removed from them. These are normally black-white and black-yellow wires.
- 5) Remove the wires going to the other terminals of the ignition coils. These will be the negative feed wires from the ignition switch.
- 6) Link across, using a black link wire, the negative terminal of one ignition coil to the positive of the other. Cut wire to length and fit female lucar connectors using pliers to crimp the terminals.
- 7) Using the red positive earthing wire, connect the positive of the first coil to a good earthing point on the frame or the positive terminal of the battery. See Fig.1.
- 8) Find a suitable position for the ignition box near to the ignition coils. Use the black plastic strap or tape for fitting.
- 9) Connect the blue wire from the ignition box to the negative of the second coil. See Fig.1.
- 10) Connect the red wire from the ignition box to the positive terminal of the first coil - the same point to which the coil earthing wire feeds. See Fig.1.
- 11) Connect the white wire from the ignition box to one of the negative feed wires from the ignition switch. These were taken off the ignition coils in step (5) above.

- 12) Connect the black-yellow wire from the ignition box to the black-yellow wire that goes down to the contact breaker housing.
- 13) Connect the black-white wire from the ignition box to the black-white wire that goes down to the contact breaker housing.
- 14) Tape the ends of any spare wires and check all connections are good and tight.
- 15) Set engine to the full advance timing mark on compression (refer to manual).
- 16) Fit the magnetic rotor onto the end of the camshaft in the contact breaker housing using one of the cap head screws, two different threads being provided. This should be finger tight; if the thread is too long a small amount should be cut off the end.
- 17) Hold the stator plate in the contact breaker housing and with it half way along its adjustment slots, turn the magnetic rotor on its taper until the magnets line up through the appropriate timing hole. This must be done without turning the engine. See Fig.2.
- 18) Tighten the rotor cap head screw and re-check engine position and rotor alignment.
- 19) Fit stator plate with the standard pillar screws.
- 20) Connect the black-yellow and black-white contact breaker wires to the corresponding wires on the stator plate, using the male bullet connectors.
- 21) Refit tank, battery and seat.
- 22) Start engine and run for 4 to 5 minutes to warm up. Connect the strobe lamp and time with the engine running up to 5000 R.P.M. This is done by moving the stator plate on its slotted holes. If the timing is not obtainable before the end of the adjustment, the magnetic rotor will need to be slackened off and moved a small amount until the timing can be obtained.
- 23) Refit timing and contact breaker cover. The timing is now set and requires no further adjustment, but ignition coils, switch, battery, HT cables, plugs and plug caps must be in good order.

General Data

- This unit can run positive or negative earth as long as the ignition coils are fed from the positive supply.
- The working voltage is 6 to 7.5 volts.
- The maximum ignition coil current through the unit must not exceed 5 amps. This current is dependent on the coils used.
- For low compression engines two 6 volt coils in series are satisfactory, but for racing and high compression engines two 3 volt coils in series or one 6 volt double ended coil with a primary resistance of 1.5 to 2.5 ohms will give the best results.
- Ignition coils can go short circuit to earth if the mounting clamps are too tight. If you are not sure mount them in rubber.
- Shorting out the ignition coils can damage the unit. The coil current should drop to zero after 5 seconds, without triggering.
- The resistance of the coils on the stator plate should be 66 ohms each, and the magnetic rotor should have the south poles of its magnets pointing outwards.
- This unit can be adapted to work on many types of engine, if firing is required every 180° camshaft or 360° crankshaft driven.
- This unit will drive two coils up to 10,000 sparks/minute.
- Typical working advance range is 10° at 2,500 R.P.M. camshaft.
- The unit draws 0.05 amps over the normal coil consumption and the peak primary voltage is regulated at 400 Volts.
- This unit must always be operated with the frame or chassis acting as an electrical return, whether positive or negative earth. Also, if the engine is rubber mounted a good earth strap must be provided.
- Wiring should be trimmed to the correct length, spare wire should never be coiled up as this can affect the correct running of the ignition system. If possible the wires from the stator plate should be run separately from the main wiring loom.
- With this system both spark plugs are fired at the same time, thus if the engine only runs on one cylinder the fault can only lie with the mechanics of that cylinder, spark plug, lead or ignition coil, not the transistor box or stator plate.

Fig. 1

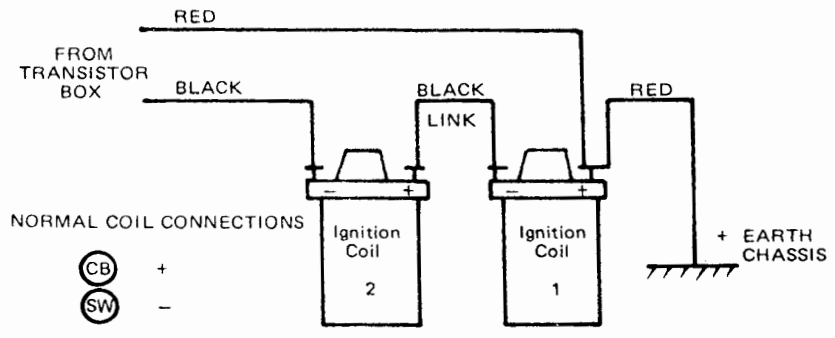
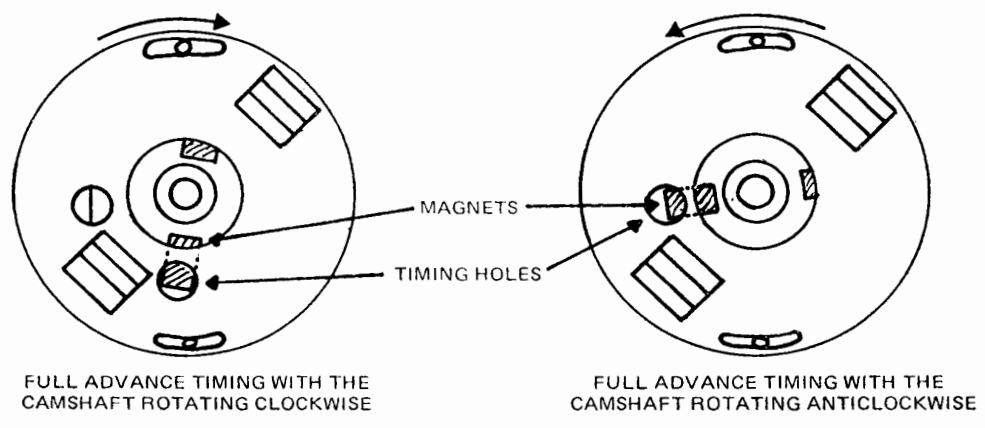
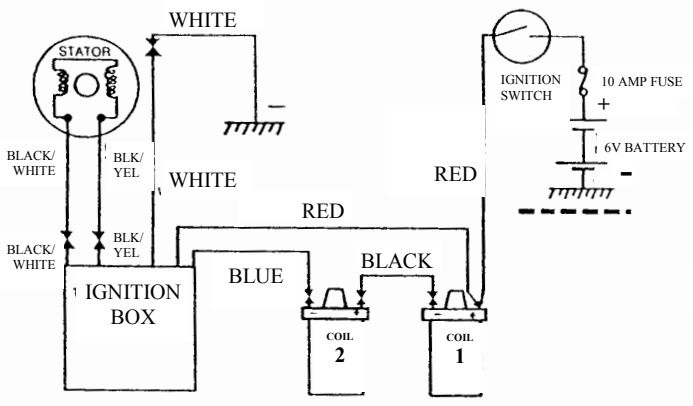


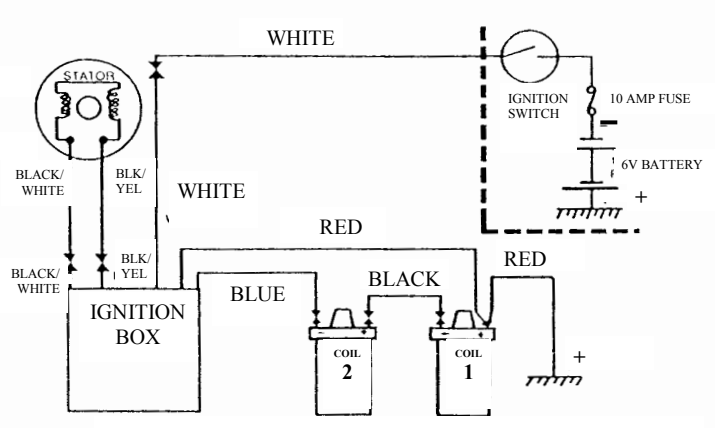
Fig. 2



CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS



NEGATIVE EARTH MODELS



POSITIVE EARTH MODELS