

MICRO-MK.4 IGNITION SYSTEM FOR 12V V-TWIN CYLINDER MOTOR CYCLES**Comprising:-**

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| a) Transistor Box (BOX00023) (black box with 5 wires) | f) 1.25" x 0.25" BSF bolt (Norton) |
| b) Stator Plate (STA00162) round circuit board with ONE coil) | g) Plastic strap |
| c) Magnetic Rotor (ROT00118) (without magnets) | h) Coil link wire, black 1ft |
| d) Two Magnets & M3 Screws | i) Coil positive earthing wire, red 1ft |
| e) 1.25" x 0.25" UNF bolt (Triumph) | j) Terminals: 4 female spades, 1 male spade, 2 male bullets & 1 ring |

General fitting instructions WARNING THIS UNIT CAN PRODUCE HIGH VOLTAGES ALWAYS TURN OFF BEFORE WORKING ON THE SYSTEM.**Note:-**

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 transistor box and must be traced up to the ignition coils and **CONDENSORS** 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 transistor box near to the ignition coils. Use the black plastic strap or tape for fitting.
- 9) Connect the black wire from the transistor box to the negative of the second coil. See Fig.1.
- 10) Connect the red wire from the transistor 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 transistor 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 transistor box to the black-yellow wire that goes down to the contact breaker housing.
- 13) Connect the black-white wire from the transistor 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) Remove timing inspection cover from alternator side of engine. Set engine to the full advance timing mark on compression.
- 16) Machine the steel rotor and affix the magnets at the correct firing angle, using epoxy resin and M3 screws.
- 17) 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.
- 18) 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 magnet lines up through the appropriate timing hole. This must be done without turning the engine. See Fig.2.
- 19) Tighten the rotor cap head screw and re-check engine position and rotor alignment.
- 20) Fit stator plate with the standard pillar screws.
- 21) Connect the black-yellow and black-white contact breaker wires to the corresponding wires on the stator plate, using the male bullet connectors.
- 22) Refit tank, battery and seat.
- 23) 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.
- 24) 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

- 1) This unit can run positive or negative earth as long as the ignition coils are fed from the positive supply.
- 2) The working voltage is 10 to 16 volts.
- 3) The maximum ignition coil current through the unit must not exceed 5 amps. This current is dependent on the coils used.
- 4) For low compression engines two 12 volt coils in series are satisfactory, but for racing and high compression engines two 6 volt coils in series or one 12 volt double ended coil with a primary resistance of 3 to 4.5 ohms will give the best results.
- 5) Ignition coils can go short circuit to earth if the mounting clamps are too tight. If you are not sure mount them in rubber.
- 6) Shorting out the ignition coils can damage the unit. The coil current should drop to zero after 5 seconds, without triggering.
- 7) 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.
- 8) This unit can be adapted to work on many types of engine, if odd firing intervals are required.
- 9) This unit will drive two coils up to 10,000 sparks/minute.
- 10) Typical working advance range is 10° at 2,500 R.P.M. camshaft.
- 11) The unit draws 0.05 amps over the normal coil consumption and the peak primary voltage is regulated at 400 Volts.
- 12) 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.
- 13) This unit will operate from an alternator, rectifier, zener diode and capacitor battery-less system, but kick-starting may be more difficult. (IF THE ZENER DISCONNECTS WHEN THE ENGINE IS RUNNING THE IGNITION WILL BE DAMAGED) For this reason we recommend our POWER BOX UNIT. This is voltage controlled and cannot damage the system.
- 14) 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.
- 15) 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

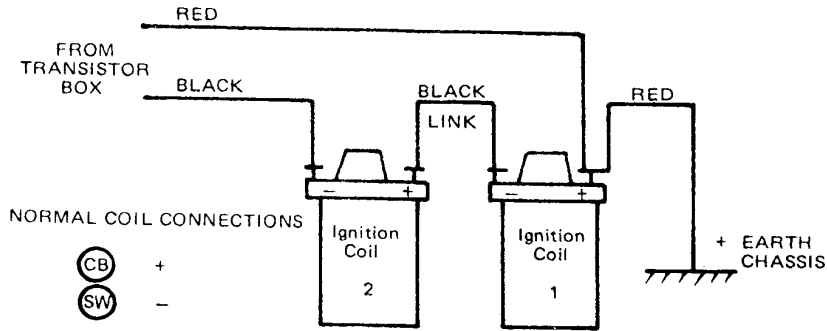
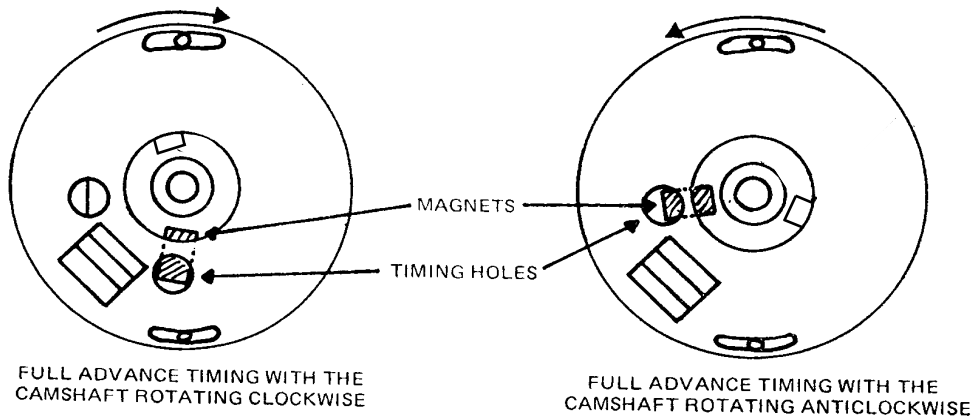


Fig. 2



FOR A V-TWIN MACHINE, PLACE THE SECOND MAGNET AT AN ANGLE OF $(180+V/2)$ DEGREES LATER TO THE FIRST MAGNET, IN THE DIRECTION OF ROTATION.

FIX THE MAGNETS TO THE STEEL ROTOR USING SCREWS AND EPOXY RESIN

CIRCUIT DIAGRAMS

