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1 Function

The digital ignition kit ZDG3 replaces original electronic ignition units as well as old points including the weights advancer or manual advance wires.

Function: Starting from TDC the momentary peripheral speed is calculated over 300° and by this means, the time up to ignition is calculated per crank turn. Because the peripheral speed varies substantially during acceleration, a rather long time frame for measurement was chosen in order to achieve a relatively exact measurement.

The computation of ignition timing is divided into three ranges, see table 1 on the next page.

The ignition box features an adjustable rev limiter. That means the maximum engine speed depends on the setting of the rev limiter and might be lower than the table indicates. For more information see chapter 5.

Table 1 RPM ranges of the ignition box

Range	Function
0 – 400 rpm	Starting range, ignition always at TDC to prevent engine kickback and ease starting
400 – 1000 rpm	Idling range, typically 2° to 8° advance, depending on the selected curve
1000 – 12000 rpm	Partial load range – maximum load range, the main advance adjustment takes place here, depending on the curve selection

The low range deliberately has no ignition advance to reduce kickback and also help electric starters and its gears. At this low engine speed the engine doesn't need advance. This is true for all selectable ignition curves.

The mid range is somehow a "static advance". Static because it's used for the engine starting and low idle and more or less corresponds to the traditional *static advance* from a functional point of view, although it is set up entirely in software, in contrast to a mechanical static advance. The amount of static advance depends on the choice of ignition curve and is usually between 2° – 8°.

The last range is the actual operating range and the advance is set dynamically according to the selected ignition curve.

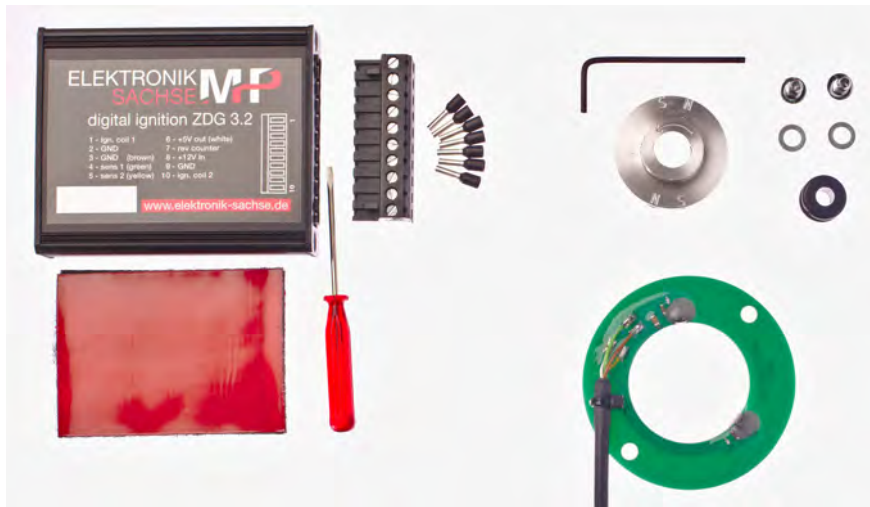
Wasted Spark

The ignition uses the so called *wasted spark* principle. That means that every crankshaft rotation a spark is generated. This is indeed a deliberate design decision and cannot be changed. It might sound inefficient at first, but actually doesn't have much impact or drawbacks.

It's a misconception that a wasted spark system uses twice the energy. A spark plug in a compressed cylinder requires approximately 12 kV to generate a spark. A spark plug in a non-compressed cylinder requires approximately 2 kV to generate a spark. This means that the coil doesn't discharge all its energy when the spark is "wasted", but only a small amount.

Another misconception is that wasted spark systems don't rev that high. Our systems have been engineered to be compatible with coils with a primary resistance between 2 Ω – 5 Ω which allows an optimal dwell for up to 12500 rpm, which is suitable even for most two-stroke engines. Special built versions go up as high as 18000 rpm.

2 Scope of Delivery



3 Mounting

- Above the alternator is placed the breaker plate with the centrifugal governor (with later models the MOTOPLAT pickup or only the empty assembling place at the 'Nevada'). (1)
- After disassembling of breaker plate and centrifugal governor (MOTOPLAT-Rotor) push the driver sleeve onto the cam shaft and secure it with the original screw. With the later models or Motoplat the magnet disk is fastened directly on the shaft, therefore no driver is necessary. Then fasten the sensor plate and push the magnet disk on the driver sleeve or camshaft. The plate is held in the profile by two screws and washers. (2)



1



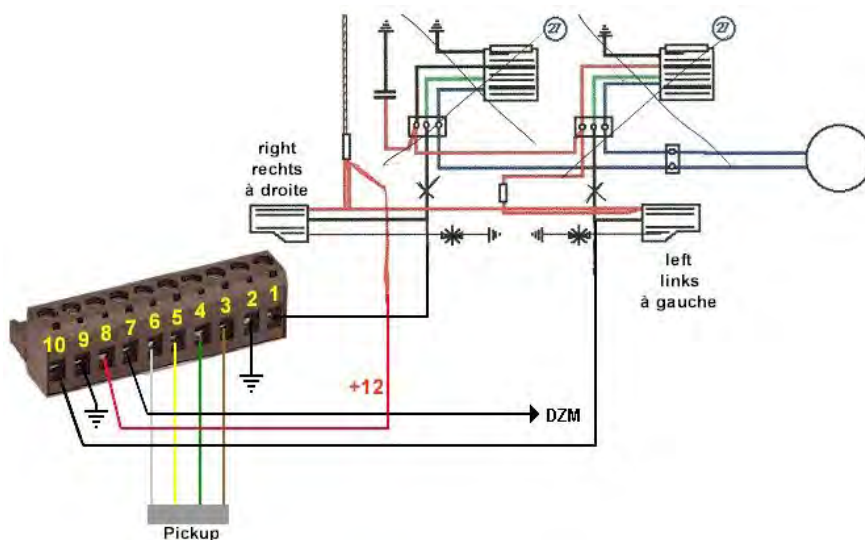
2

Except for coils from a 2-stroke engine and CDI types, nearly all types of new or used ignition coils can be used. The only technical requirement of the coil is a primary resistance

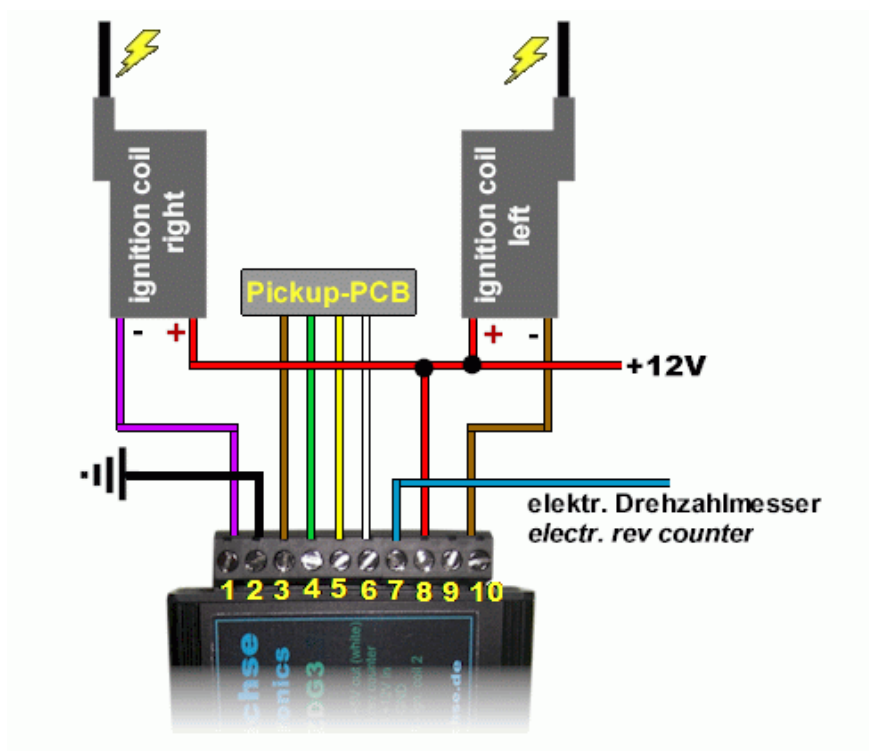
of $2\Omega - 5\Omega$. The coils for the different cylinders should be of the same type. Note that there are a few coils out there with only one (+) connector, the negative one is connected to ground. Those coils are not suitable with this ignition because it's not possible to route the – connection to the ignition box.

To measure the primary resistance disconnect the contacts of the coil and measure the resistance between the plus and minus contacts with a multimeter.

4 Electrical Connections



Ignition circuit diagram, Motoplat replacement



Ignition circuit diagram, contact breaker replacement

Connector	Function
1	Ignition coil cylinder left –
2	Ground
3	Pickup lead, brown
4	Pickup lead, green
5	Pickup lead, yellow
6	Pickup lead, white
7	Output for electronic tachometer
8	+12 V supply voltage, switched
9	Ground (same as #2)
10	Ignition coil cylinder right –

The ignition box features two ground connections: 2 and 9. Either of which can be used. If possible both should be connected. One as a backup, to ensure a good ground connection. But that's not required, connecting only a single one will work.

The wire cross section of the ground cable should not be below 1.5 mm² and should be kept as short as possible. The wire cross-section of the other cables should not be below 0.5 mm².

Crimping the Ferrules

Use insulated wire end ferrules on the cables. The wire end ferrules might be too small to hold the wires. If that's the case trim off a few strands of the wire so the wire fits into the ferrules.

For crimping the wire end ferrules it's best to use professional crimping pliers designed for this purpose. However, it can also be done with a pipe wrench. If uncertainty exists about the quality of the crimp it's possible to solder the ferrules, but that should be avoided if possible. How crimping is done is detailed in figure 1.

Attention: Please do not shorten the pickup lead. Coil up excess wire and fix it with cable ties.

Spark Plug Caps

Only use interference-free caps for the spark plugs. A resistive component, is only needed at one point of the ignition system. This can be either a shielded spark plug, a shielded spark plug cap, a shielded HT lead or a separate resistor that goes in between the HT lead (atypical). Using the wrong plug caps may result in an unreliable ignition as they interfere with the electronics. Recommended are NGK caps with 5 kΩ internal resistance.



Strip the insulation off the wire end.



Place the ferrule as far as it goes over the wire.



Using a professional crimp tool to crimp the ferrule.



Using a pipe wrench to crimp the ferrule.



In case the wire doesn't fit into the ferrule, strip off a few strands.



The finished crimp should look like this and not come off when pulled firmly.

Figure 1 Crimping the wire end ferrules

Minimum Voltage

The ignition requires a minimum voltage of 7.5 V to operate. The supply voltage must not fall below this value at any time. This value cannot be measured with a standard multimeter. It will read much higher values if the ignition already starts to cut out because of under-voltage. The load of the bike electrics, especially the ignition coil(s) cause short voltage dips that are hard to measure with a multimeter. An oscilloscope or similar equipment is required to perform proper under-voltage analysis.

That having said, it should be noted that the ignition performs well under low voltage conditions. And often if the engine cuts out, it's in fact the coil not producing a spark any longer rather than the ignition stopping to work.

5 Initial Setup



Figure 2

- Bring the right piston into TDC position ('D'-marking on the flywheel).
- Rotate the disk into the position as shown in the picture. The upper hall sensor must be between the two magnets (N and S marking) on the disk.
- Take care that the magnets in the disk are approximately in the same height as the sensor, see figure 3.

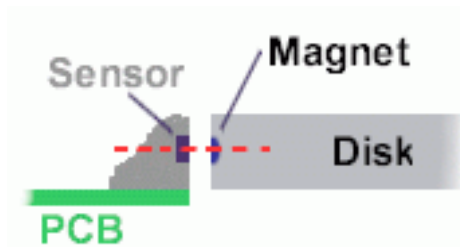


Figure 3 Ensure correct alignment of magnet disk and sensor.

- Turn on the ignition switch, both LEDs are indicating.
- Turn the disk slowly to the N-marking until the LED is switching off. The disk is in the correct position and can be tightened by the set screws.
- Notice: You can't switch the LED on only by turning back to the N-marking. Therefore the disk must be turned back to the S marked magnet.
- Check the ignition timing with a strobe and if necessary, correct the position of the disk.

The DIP switches are on the left side of the ignition box. DIP switch No. 1 controls the rev limiter. It has two settings: *up* and *down*:

DIP switch 1 Rev limiter setting

up	9800 rpm
down	7900 rpm

If none of these two rev limiter settings are suitable for the bike, the box can be sent in for reprogramming of the rev limiter. Two new values can then be programmed.



Figure 4 DIP switches and rotary switch.

for camshaft frequency selection:

The rev limiter DIP switch No. 2 is next to DIP switch No. 1 and adjusts the frequency of the electronic tachometer that can be connected to #7. If no electronic tachometer is connected this switch can be ignored.

DIP switch No. 2 should be in the *up* position for crankshaft frequency selection and *down* position

DIP switch 2 Frequency setting

up crankshaft
down camshaft

The ignition curves can be set using the rotary dial on the left side of the box, right of the DIP switches. Curve No. 0 is a test mode in which the box continually fires without the engine running. This tests the installation of the units and coils. But it doesn't test the pickup.

Rotary switch settings 1–9 are the different ignition curves.

Which Ignition Curve to Choose

The choice of curve depends on the complete system, engine, carburettor, exhaust, engine tuning, mono or dual plugged heads, etc. Furthermore, it depends on your personal preferences. Different curves might be applicable on the same bike for different driving characteristics, e.g. racing or touring.

Dual plugged heads require less advance. Apart from that it's not that easy to find the optimal curve. Different curves change the characteristics, so it's not easy to pinpoint a curve being "better" than another one, rather than "different". A dynamometer surely helps finding a good curve for the bike and use case. Just trying different curves on the road works as well. Notice that some curves only have subtle differences and you might not actually notice a change. If the engine starts to knock, reduce the advance. It's a clear sign of too much ignition advance.

We ship the units with a suitable curve for the purchased model as default. If you don't want to fiddle with the system, just leave it there. It is a conservative curve with not too aggressive advance so it does a good job as default curve for a variety of bike configurations. Otherwise if it's a stock bike, check the manual for advance setting the manufacturer recommends and select a suitable ignition curve based on that.

6 Troubleshooting

Test Mode

The ignition box features a *test mode*. This mode make the spark plug(s) fire continuously without the engine running. This tests the power supply, wiring, coils and the ignition box. However, it does *not* test the pickup. For a working ignition test mode has to *succeed*.

To use test mode, unscrew the spark plug(s) and place them back into the plug caps, so the spark can be observed. Then switch the 10-way hex switch on the side of the box

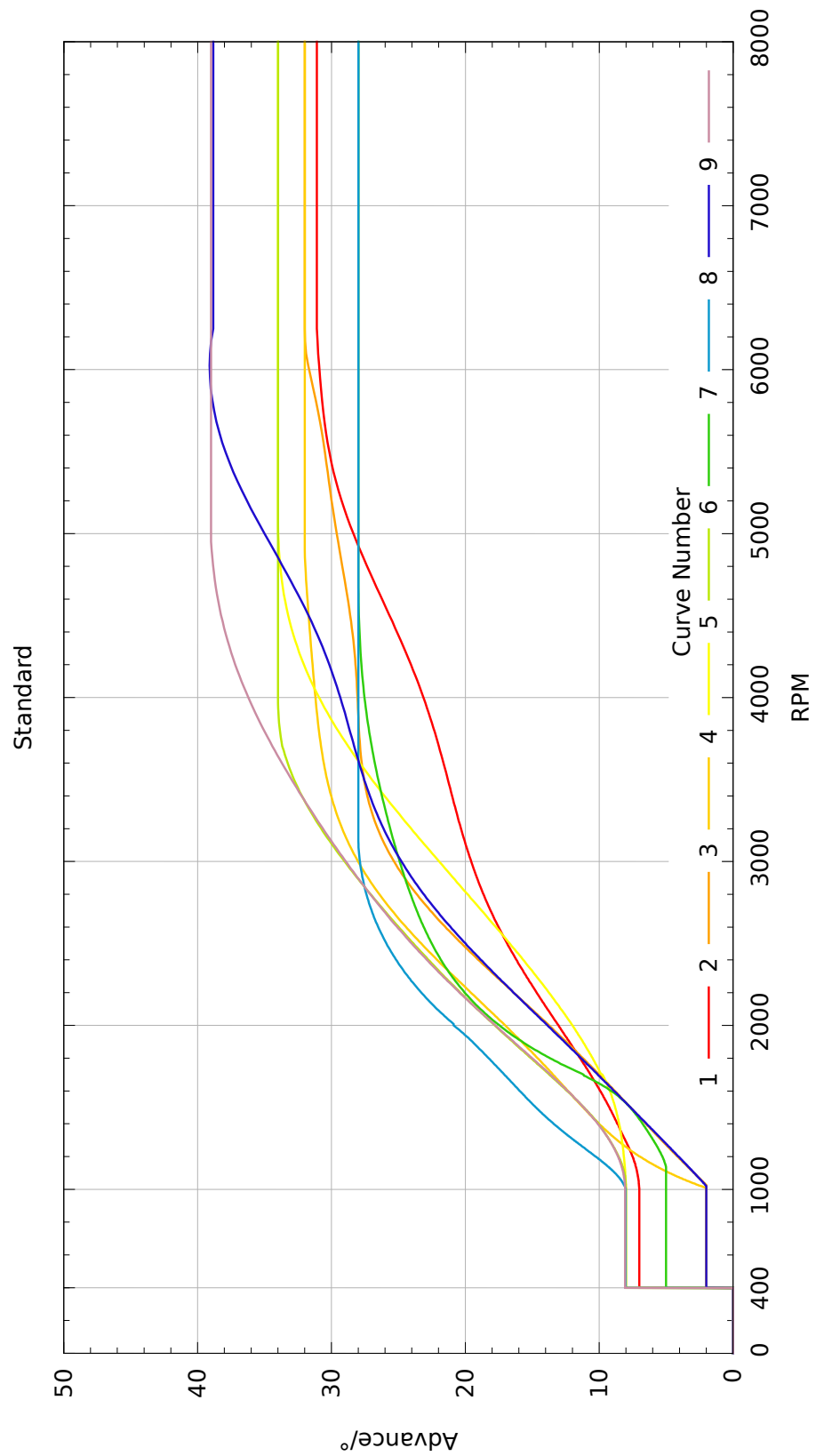


Figure 5 Selectable ignition curves.

into position '0'. Then turn on the ignition. You should get a continuous spark. If that's not what's happening, check the voltage between ground (pin 2) and pin 8 if it reads 12 V. Sometimes it is required to give the engine a single turn to start test mode, so the box wakes up from power saving mode.

Check Pickup

If test mode succeeds one can check the pickup. Select an ignition curve (any will do, except test mode). Unscrew the spark plug(s) and place them back into the plug caps, so the spark can be observed and turn on the ignition. Slowly crank the engine by hand and observe the LEDs on the pickup. They should turn ON and OFF if the magnets pass the sensors.

If the LEDs do not light up, check the voltage between terminal connection pin 3 and pin 6 while the ignition is turned on. It should read approximately 5 V.

If the LEDs constantly stay either on or off, regardless if the magnets pass the sensor, then it's likely that the pickup is damaged or the disk is misaligned to the sensors.

To check for misalignment you can unmount the pickup and magnet disk and reconnect the pickup to the ignition box. Then hold both in your hands and move the magnet ring towards the sensors. With the S magnet passing, the LEDs should go on, with the N magnet passing, the LEDs should go off. If that works, then the magnet disk is probably misaligned and doesn't pass the sensor while mounted in the bike.

The distance between magnet and sensor, depending on the exact model, should be around 0.5 mm–2 mm. More important than the distance is the axial alignment (as just described).

Engine doesn't start or kicks back

If the engine would not start, or the engine kicks back, then the ignition timing is wrong. As a general rule: Each time when a piston reaches TDC the corresponding plug must generate a spark (at low rpms).

It might be that the coils are mixed up and therefore the timing for one or more cylinders is off. Unscrew the spark plugs and turn on the ignition. Slowly crank the engine by hand and when a spark occurs, check if the corresponding piston is on TDC. It should be for each cylinder. If it's not, swap out the ignition cables with the cylinder that is (or reconnect the ignition coils).

Note that a spark is generated after the engine stops for 5 s. This spark can be ignored during this test.

Irregular Engine Cutouts

If sometimes the engine suspends while driving for 2-3 seconds and then keeps running normally, that means that the ignition has been reset. The cause for it can be a defective

plug cap or a loose ignition cable in the coil or cap. But in most cases a bad contact in the operating voltage supply (kill switch, starter lock, fuse holder, terminals etc.) causes this effect. For a test you can connect a cable directly from the ignition coils and the ignition box to the positive terminal of the battery. Also put a second cable from the negative terminal of the battery to the ignition box (secure ground connection). If the engine is running well now you can assume an error in the wiring harness. With contact breakers such a bad contact is not noticeable, because a short break for a few milliseconds of the supply voltage doesn't matter, electronics in contrast are more sensitive to short power outages.

One or more Cylinders cut out when the Engine gets warm

This is likely an issue with the pickup. The pickup mounted by the engine gets warm and develops a bad contact resulting in a missing signal. If the problem is reproducible and cures itself when the engine is cooled down again, then the pickup should be changed. It is available as spare part (in case the warranty has expired).

Random Spark occurs

If sometimes a spark is generated when the piston is not at TDC, it might be that our energy saving mode kicks in. If the ignition detects no engine movement for five seconds, it stops the current to the coils to prevent it from overheating as well as saving energy. This generates a spark. It's a feature of the system to improve reliability and not a fault.

LED on the Pickup does not completely turn off

It is not a fault if the LED on the pickup does not completely turn off. Sometimes it is still slightly glowing. The important part is that it has two clearly distinguishable states: On and off or on and "almost off". This doesn't affect operation in any way.

Tachometer shows half/twice the actual Speed

An electronic tachometer connected to the HT lead or coil might display twice the speed due to the *wasted spark* operation of the ZDG3. Therefore, this ignition features an output for an electronic tachometer. If the tachometer still shows a wrong value flip the 2nd DIP switch (the right one). This alters the frequency of the tachometer output. If it goes into the wrong direction (speed is quartered or quadrupled) then contact us and we'll provide a fix.

Elektronik Sachse **MHP** GmbH & Co. KG

Busestraße 26a

28213 Bremen

Germany

☎ +49 (0) 54 09 90 69 82 6

✉ info@elektronik-sachse.de

🌐 www.elektronik-sachse.de