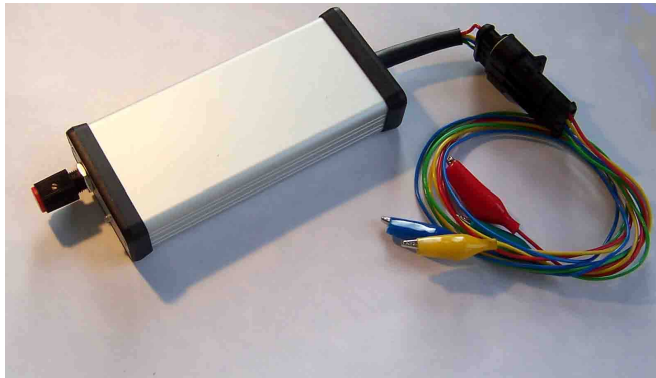




RS250 – Ignition Pulse Simulator

Run your engines electronics without running the engine



This unit generates the pulse waveform of a running RS250 engine and is freely adjustable between 4,000 and 14,000 RPM. The CDi and engine electronics will think that the engine is running and respond accordingly.

Test the operation of:

- CDi units
- Tachometers
- Ignition coils
- Power jet action
- Throttle potentiometer action
- Power valve movement and position

It also can be used to map or check ignition advance and spark voltage

Powering up the motorcycle

The safest place to connect a power source is into the loom at the connector to the regulator unit. Disconnect the regulator unit as it will drain power. The connector is a four pin clear connector. Red/green/yellow/yellow

The operational voltage range of the RS250 is 12V to 15V below this voltage the tachometer will drop in RPM and the power jet will be slow. The current supply is 1.5A to 3.5A depending on RPM and power-jet action. Use a 12V-15V 4Ah battery or greater capacity

Turn off the kill switch

Connect battery negative to the green Wire

Connect battery positive to the red wire

Caution: the black wire is switched by the kill switch do not connect to this wire

Connecting the simulator

Disconnect the grey square four pin connector of the pick-up pulse sensor, connect:

Green Croc clip to one of the green/blue wire connections

Yellow croc clip to the yellow/white wire connection

Blue croc clip to the blue/white wire connection

Connect the Red croc clip to the battery positive. The red indicator will flash.

Turn on the kill switch the ignition coil will buzz

Caution:

Care must be taken as 'burning off' of fuel in the cylinder can cause a pop on first powering up! Do not have any rags or loose items in the inlet port as these could be sucked in.

Testing bike systems

CDi

Check for constant spark noise over the RPM range, look at the clarity of the spark if the plug is removed (take care on correct connection to the chassis of plug earth)

Tachometer

Check the tachometer runs freely as the RPM is increased and does not stick at any location, changing the RPM over the full range rapidly does not make the tachometer jolt or overshoot.

Power jets

Below 4000RPM the power jets will be down powered (fuel on position)

Going up to 6000RPM with the throttle off the power jets will be powered (listen for the tink noise after 4000RPM)

Bring the throttle on and listen for the power jet action around $\frac{3}{4}$ throttle (a tonk noise)

Flick the throttle around this area and listen to the power-jet response time.

Bring the RPM to up around 12,000RPM to 13,000RPM on full throttle; the power jets will shut off.

Catch tank solenoid

Set the rpm above 4000RPM bring the throttle off the bottom stop, blow through the pipe to to check that the solenoid blocks the flow on throttle off and lets air through on throttle.

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