version: afffe98

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1 Function

1.1 Regulator

The Elektronik Sachse REG type regulators are modern electronic regulators that are very efficient and suitable for many different types of bikes, classic and modern. This regulator is not suitable for bikes with a positive ground.

A battery is required for this regulator to operate. It will not regulate without a battery. It can be used with lead acid or LiIon batteries, but not with super caps.

The voltage is measured on the W pins and compared to the target value. Depending on the voltage level, the regulator sends a higher or lower voltage to the field winding (DF), which in turn increases or decreases the voltage output of the alternator.

This kit replaces the original regulator and diodes/rectifier (if applicable). The original regulator and rectifier has to be disconnected.

1.2 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.

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 on page 14.

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°.

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 – 12,000 rpm	Partial load range – maximum load range, the main advance adjustment takes place here, depending on the curve selection

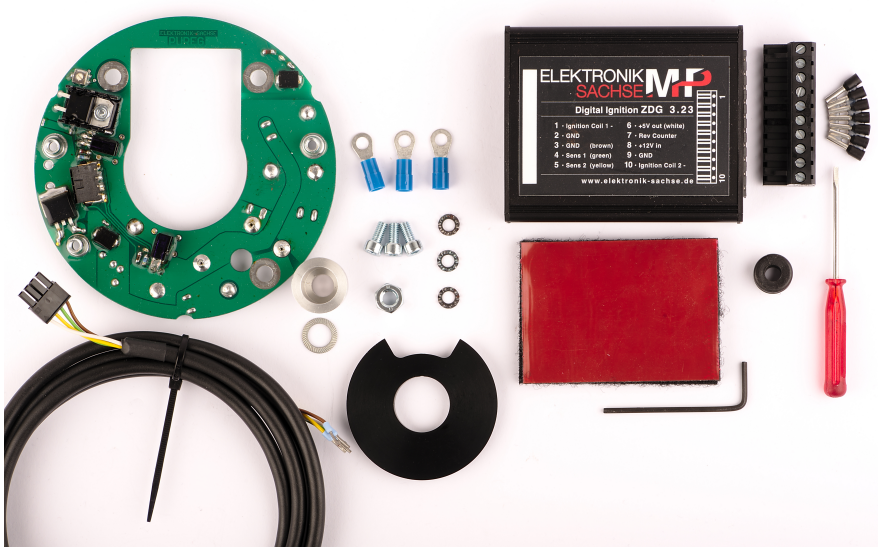


Figure 1 Scope of delivery.

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.

2 Scope of Delivery

Figure 1 shows what's supposed to be in the package. Note that in some cases the image may not show the most up-to-date version. We also might add, change or remove components. If there are any discrepancies or questions, don't hesitate to reach out to us.





Figure 2 Remove the connector block and Y-connection.



Figure 3 Use the nut as spacer.



Figure 4 Solder the three wires from the alternator.

3 Mounting

First remove the connector block of the alternator stator coils and the Y-connection. Don't cut the wires at the connector block, instead just desolder them. With the Y-connection also the screw must be removed. Also unscrew the terminal lugs at D- and DF. See figure 2.



Figure 6 The mounted regulator

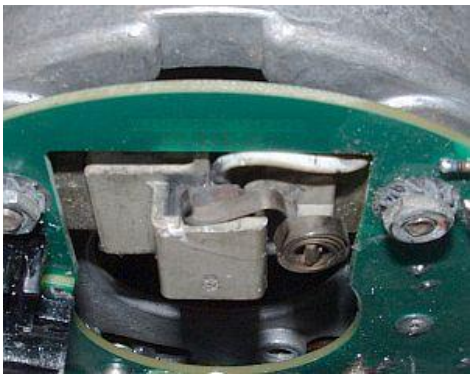


Figure 5 Unclip the brusher spring

It's a bit easier if the brush springs are unclipped and clamped above the brusher guiding (see figure 5). The brusher now must be pulled upward and is not in the way.

Then put the printed circuit board onto the alternator and fix it with two nuts and serrated lock washers at `D-` and `DF`. At the ground connection put a 6 mm nut as a spacer between the printed circuit board and the alternator housing. See figure 3 on page 4.

Secure the all screws and nuts with serrated lock washers and coat all contact areas and screws (also the 6 mm nut) with battery pole fat.

Finally solder the stator wires to the terminal pins (it doesn't matter which wire goes on which pin), fasten the Y-connection to the corresponding terminal with the 5 mm screw. See figure 4 on page 4.

The result should look like figure 6.



Figure 7 Mounting of the stator and driver sleeve

Then push the rear brushes with a screwdriver upward and push the stator as far as shown in figure 7. Then mount the driver sleeve and the sector disk.

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 Ω – 5 Ω. 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

The electrical connection of the regulator part consists only of two wires: (i.) a 2.5 mm^2 wire directly to the positive terminal of the battery (right screw connection, seen on the printed circuit board) and (ii.) a 0.5 mm^2 – 1 mm^2 wire to the charge control light (left screw connection under the small heatsink).

If no control light or a LED is used, a resistor of 60 Ω/5 W must be used instead of the lamp. Don't connect the terminal directly to the supply voltage!

Do not forget to bring the front brush back into the working position.

The charge control light is *not* optional for this regulator. The regulator utilises the charge control light current to generate a magnetic field in the field winding. If no charge control light is used, a 68 Ω, 5 W resistor can be used instead. Also if a LED is used instead of a traditional bulb, the current is too low and the abovementioned resistor needs to be put in place. The resistor needs to be connected *parallel* to the LED in this case.

Which of the three leads from the alternator (U, V, W) go on which connection on the regulator is of no importance.

Some alternators don't feature a Y-connection. In that case leave it unconnected. The regulator works without connecting Y.

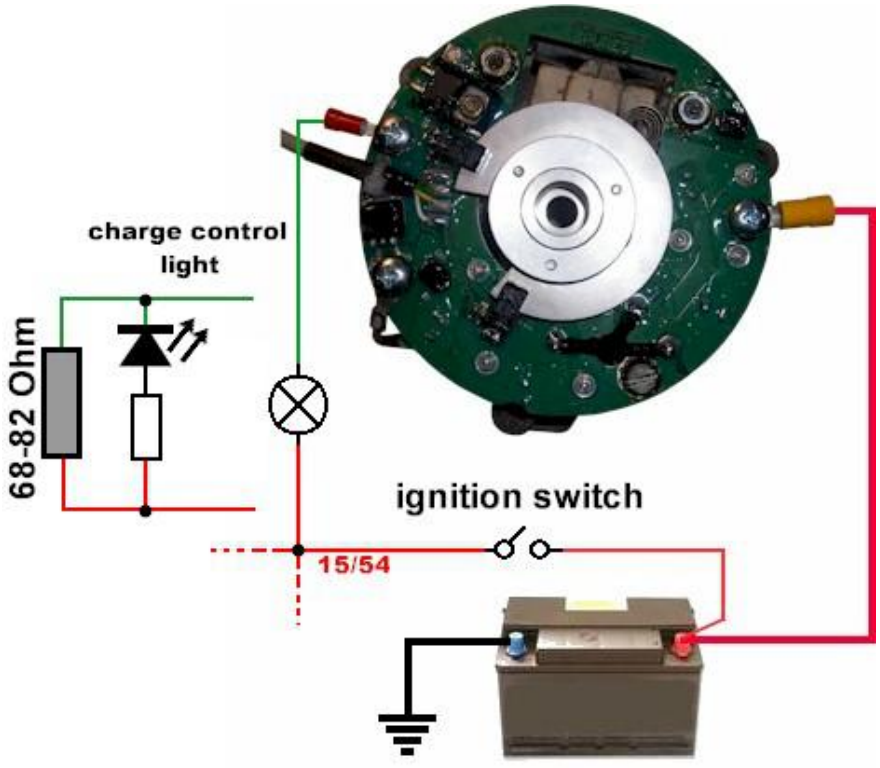


Figure 8 General schematic of how the regulator is connected.

The 61 connection can be run with a thinner wire, e. g. 1.5 mm^2. The B_+ connection should have a larger wire diameter to minimise losses, e. g. 2.5 mm^2 – 6 mm^2.

Table 2 on page 11 details how the ignition box is wired up.

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 mm^2 and should be kept as short as possible. The wire cross-section of the other cables should not be below 0.5 mm^2.

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.

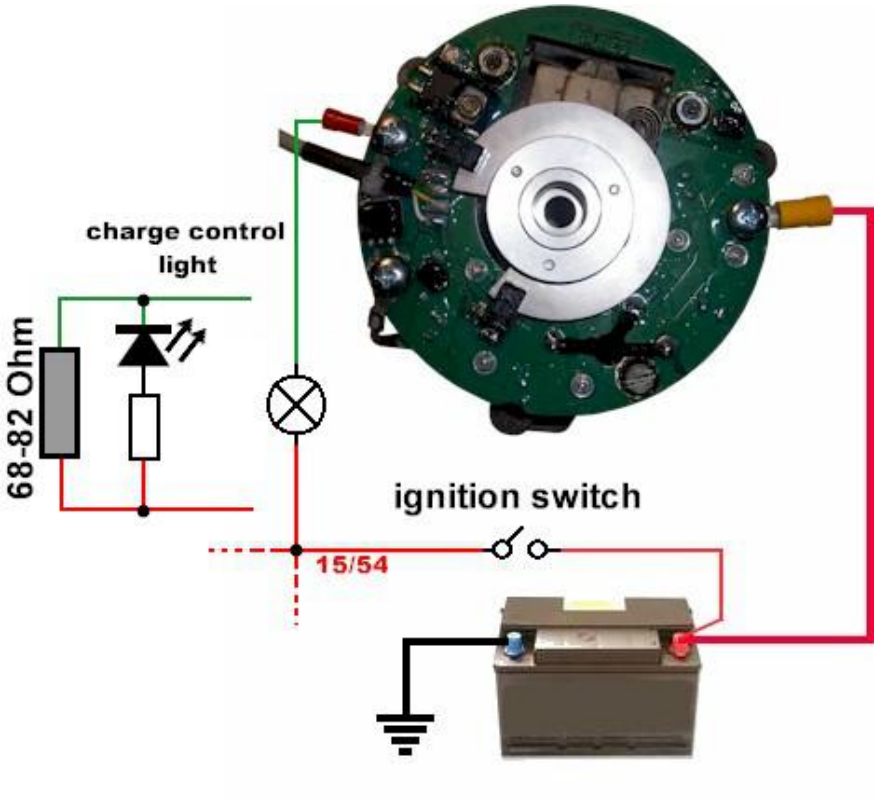


Figure 9 Ignition circuit diagram (with Motoplat replacement)

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 11 on page 12.

Use only one ferrule per wire. Do not add a second larger ferrule on top of a smaller one. This in turn means, the pickup wires don't need additional ferrules because they are already equipped with a set of ferrules.

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

Spark Plugs / Spark Plug Caps

Make sure you use a resistive component in the chain. This usually is done by using interference-free caps for the spark plugs. A resistive component is only needed at *one* point in 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.

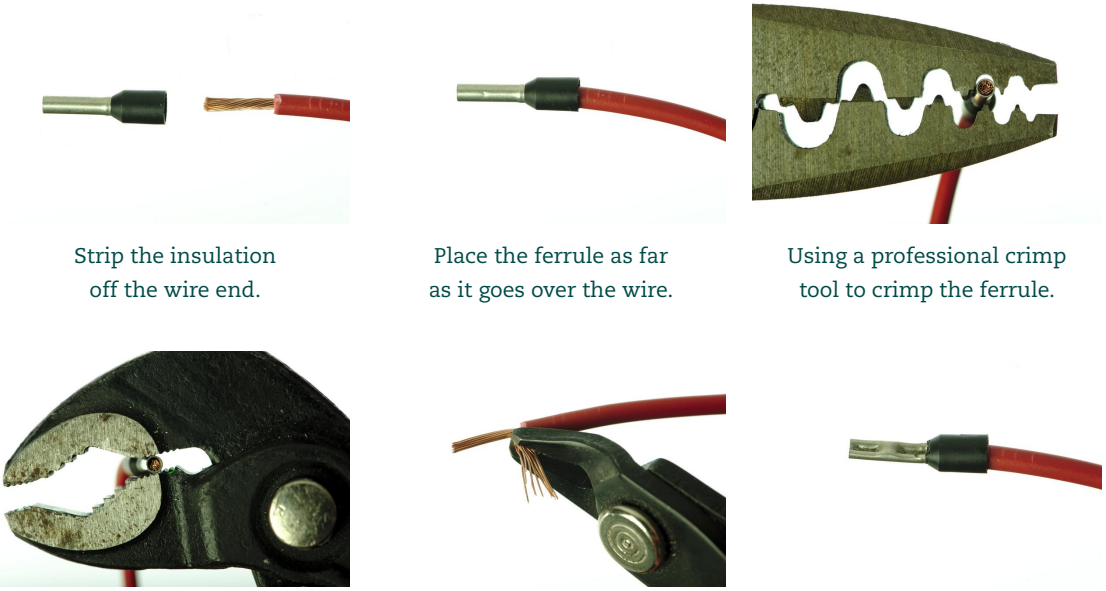


Figure 10 Ignition circuit diagram (with breaker points replacement)

Table 2 Terminal connections on the ignition box.

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 –

Any spark plug can be used with our ignition systems. No special requirements there. Just note that if a resistive spark plug is used, a resistive plug cap is not required.



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 11 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.



Figure 12 LED for the regulator circuit.

Beside the right brush holder nut there is a small LED which is switched in parallel with the rotor, see figure 12. At normal operation this LED should light up almost constantly at lower rpms and flicker a little bit with increasing rpm. This shows that the current through the rotor is switched on and off, the regulator works.

If the LED already lights up when turning on the ignition, either the brushes have no contact or the rotor is broken. The resistance, measured between both brush holder nuts, should be between 3 Ω – 5 Ω.

All Elektronik Sachse REG type regulators have an adjustable charging voltage. The charging voltage can be changed according to the battery type used and ambient temperature. The regulators come with a default setting of 14 V, which is a sane default value and compatible with all types of batteries. So it's not necessary to readjust the charging voltage after installation.

To fine-tune the charging voltage, start with a well charged battery and turn off the headlights for the following procedure. Measure the voltage directly on the battery and rev up the engine. If the voltage on the battery is lower then the desired voltage, turn the rotary dial *clockwise*. If it's too high, turn the dial the other way.

The selectable voltage range is approximately 13 V – 15 V.

5 Initial Setup

Note: Avoid solar radiation or bright daylight during the adjustment and in driving mode. Otherwise it might affect the light barriers.

Attention: Remove the spark plug caps before adjusting the sector disk.

- Bring the right piston to TDC (D marking on the flywheel).
- Rotate the sector disk precisely into the position as shown in the picture. The position is correct if the LED just goes from on to off.
- Take care of the correct alignment of the sector disk and the optical sensors, see figure 14.

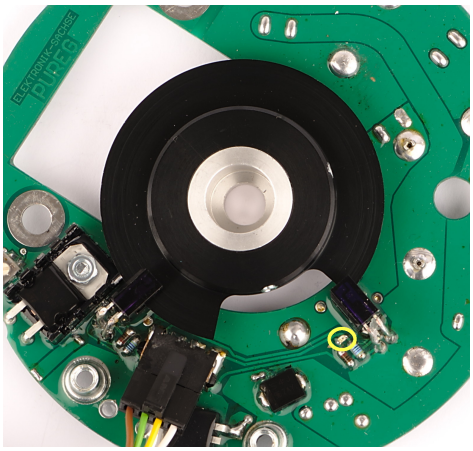


Figure 13 Adjusting the sector disk so that the LED just goes from on to off.

- Tighten the set screws evenly. Ensure that the sector disk is in the centre of the light-barrier.
- Reconnect the spark plug caps. The bike is ready to start.
- If possible check the ignition timing with a timing light and if necessary, correct the position of the sector disk.
- Make sure the rotor set screws with a little bit of medium strength thread is locking compound.
- Place the cover back on the engine. Stray light might interfere with the sensors.

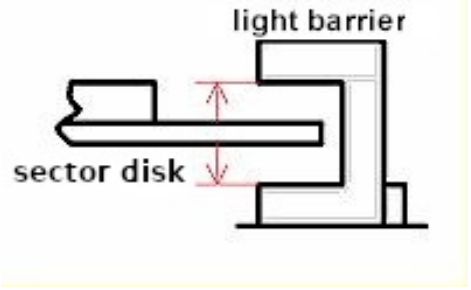


Figure 14 Ensure correct alignment of sector disk and light barrier.

Finally secure the set screws with medium strength thread lock compound. This is best done after the initial setup is finished and accurate. Then remove only one of the set screws, so the position of the sector disk doesn't change. Apply a small amount of thread lock compound and re-tighten the set screw. Repeat with the other set screw(s).

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	8,600 rpm
down	7,800 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 15 DIP switches and rotary switch.

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 terminal connection 7 of the ignition box. 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 for camshaft frequency selection:

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 (also see section “Test Mode” on page 18) 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.

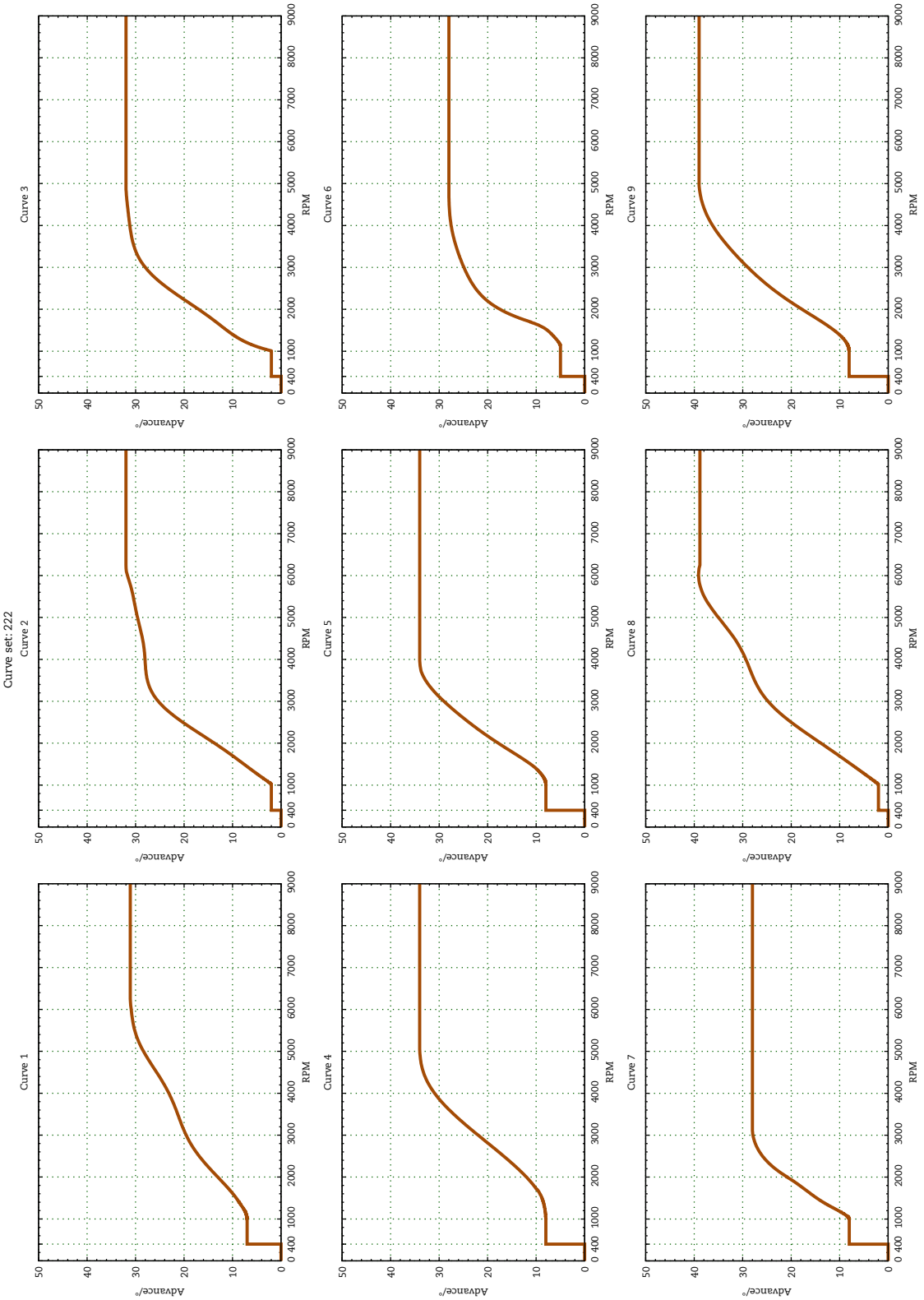


Figure 16 Selectable ignition curves.



Figure 17 Trimmer to select charging voltage.

All Elektronik Sachse REG type regulators have an adjustable charging voltage. The charging voltage can be changed according to the battery type used and ambient temperature. The regulators come with a default setting of 14 V, which is a sane default value and compatible with all types of batteries. So it's not necessary to readjust the charging voltage after installation.

To fine-tune the charging voltage, start with a well charged battery and turn off the headlights for the following procedure. Measure the voltage directly on the battery and rev up the engine. If the voltage on the battery is lower then the desired voltage, turn the rotary dial *clockwise*. If it's too high, turn the dial the other way.

The selectable voltage range is approximately 13 V – 15 V.

The trimmer to select the charging voltage is shown in figure 17.

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 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 turn the ignition off and on again to engage test 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 sector disk passes the light barriers.

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 sector disk pass the sensor, then it's likely that the pickup is damaged or the disk is misaligned to the sensors.

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 or a bad ground connection. But in most cases a bad contact in the operating voltage supply (kill switch, starter lock, fuse holder, terminals etc.) causes this effect. Sometimes one cylinder or the entire ignition ceases to work and a power cycle of the ignition is required to restore operation.

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 loom. 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 or surges.

One cause of irregular cutouts is a missing resistive component in the chain, see section "Spark Plugs / Spark Plug Caps" on page 10.

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.

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