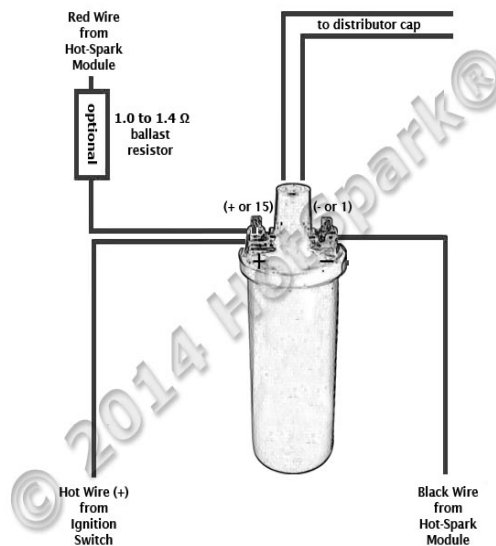


Installing the 3DUC4U1 Electronic Ignition Conversion Kit in Ducellier 4-Cylinder Distributors



Installing the 3DUC4U1 Electronic Ignition Conversion Kit in 4-Cylinder Ducellier Distributors (12-volt, negative ground only):

1. Remove points, condenser and condenser wire from the vehicle.
2. Attach the red lead of a voltmeter to the coil's positive (+ or 15) terminal. Attach the voltmeter's black lead to engine ground. With the ignition switch on, engine not running, measure the voltage at the coil's positive (+ or 15) terminal. The reading should be somewhere around +11 to +13 volts. If voltage is too low or there's no reading, the battery's terminals or ground connection may be corroded and need cleaning. Some vehicles have a resistor wire running from the ignition switch to the coil's + terminal. If this resistor wire drops the voltage below 9 volts or so, you may need to run a non-resistor wire from the ignition switch to the coil's + terminal or run a +12V wire directly from the ignition switch to the red Hot-Spark ignition wire. Make sure that the ignition switch terminal to which you connect this wire has power only when the ignition switch is in the ON position.

Coil: 4-cylinder ignition kits must be used with a coil that has 3.0 Ohms or more primary resistance.

To get the ignition running initially, only these wires should be attached to the coil's + and - terminals:

- A. +12 volts from the ignition switch to the coil's + terminal
- B. Red Hot-Spark wire to the coil's + terminal
- C. Black Hot-Spark wire to the coil's - terminal. DO NOT connect any +12-volt wire to the coil's - terminal. Connect only the black Hot-Spark ignition wire to the coil's - terminal.
- D. The automatic choke and fuel shut-off valve may also need to be attached to the coil's + terminal.
- E. Generally, only the black Hot-Spark wire is attached to the coil's - terminal. If a tachometer wire is usually attached to the coil's - terminal, don't attach it until the timing has been set and engine is running properly. No other wires should be connected to the coil's + and - terminals at this time.

F. Static timing, using an ordinary 12-volt test lamp, will not work. Attach a stroboscopic timing light to the spark plug wire of cylinder number 1. With engine rotated to TDC (0 degrees) on the firing stroke of Cylinder number 1, ignition switch ON, turn the distributor until the timing light flashes. You may need to turn the distributor left or right, a little at a time, until the engine will stay running, so that you can set the timing with the engine running, using a stroboscopic timing light, according to factory specifications.

G. For testing purposes, no other wires should be attached to the coil terminals, except for the center high-tension lead to the distributor cap.

Timing the 3DUC4U1 Ignition Kit:

Ignition Timing: The old method of setting the timing statically, using a simple 12-volt test lamp, doesn't work with electronic ignition, as with points. Use a stroboscopic timing light. Timing should be set initially at about 30° BTDC at 3,500+ RPM. The distributor shaft rotates clockwise. The ignition timing should be checked with the engine running, using a stroboscopic timing light, ensuring optimum engine performance and economy. Paint a small line of white paint on both the reference pointer and the appropriate mark on the timing scale to make them more easily seen. With the engine running at the specified speed, the appropriate timing mark should be in line with the reference pointer. Rotate the distributor body counter-clockwise to advance the timing, or clockwise to retard it.

This ignition kit requires a 12-volt, negative ground electrical system.

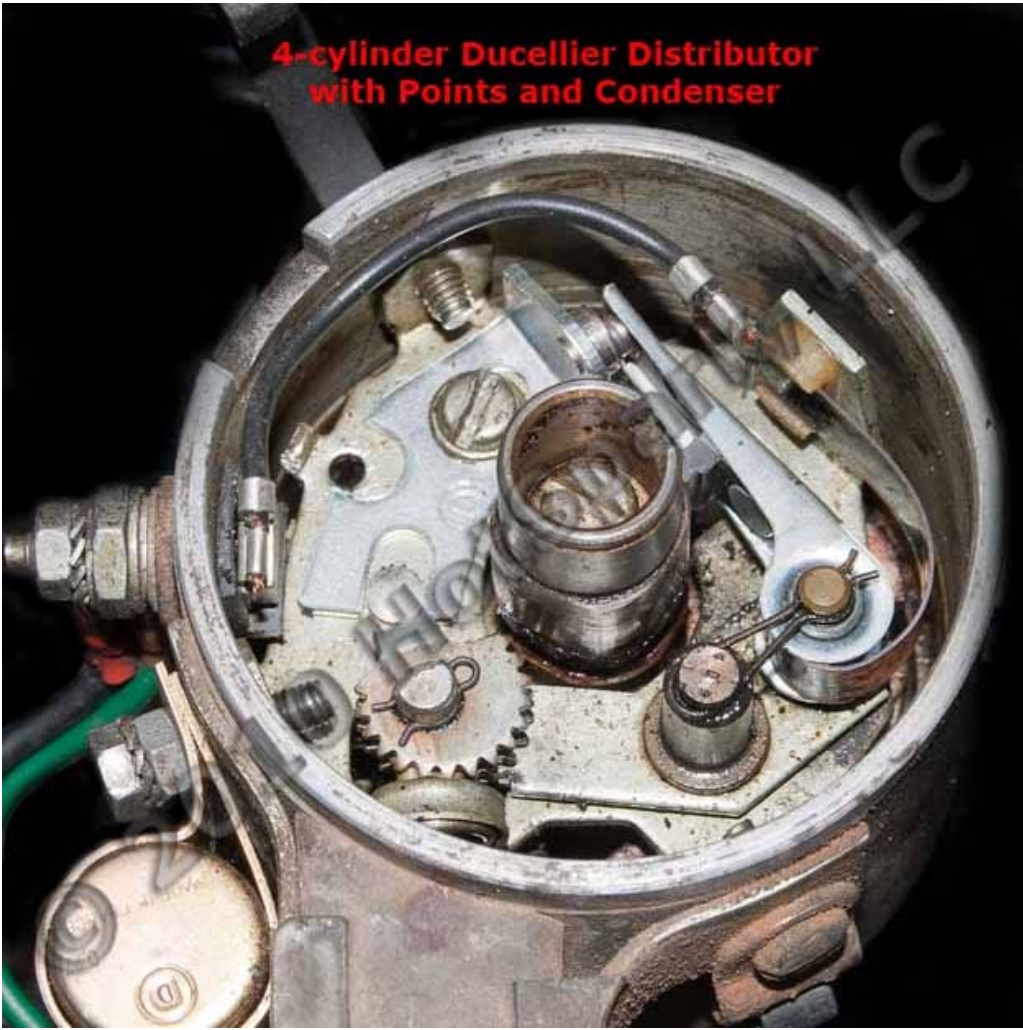
Coil Required: Do not use a low-resistance coil that does not have the minimum primary resistance required by the ignition module, as stated in the instructions (minimum 3.0 ohms for 4- and 6-cyl or 1.5 ohms for 8-cyl, assuming a 12-Volt electrical system). The coil resistance regulates the current in the ignition module/coil circuit. Too little coil primary resistance results in too much amperage going to the ignition module, which can overheat the electronics. The failure may not happen immediately, but the excess heat will shorten the life of the ignition module electronics. How long the electronics will last depends on how much heat is generated. It could be a matter of a couple of hours to a few hundred hours, depending on temperature.

To measure coil primary resistance: Label and remove all wires to coil (+ or -). Using a common digital multimeter in the 200 Ω mode, cross the red and black leads of the Ohmmeter. Allow 10 seconds or more for the reading to settle and write down the reading. Still in the 200 Ω mode, measure between coil's + and - terminals. Allow a few seconds for the reading to settle, until it stabilizes. Subtract the previous reading, taken with the leads crossed, to compensate for Ohmmeter's inherent resistance. Do not use a low-resistance coil, such as the MSD or Accel coil; they don't have enough primary resistance for this application. For best performance, the coil should also have 7,000 Ohms or more secondary resistance (measured from coil's + or - terminal to center high tension terminal, in the 20K Ω mode of the Ohmmeter).

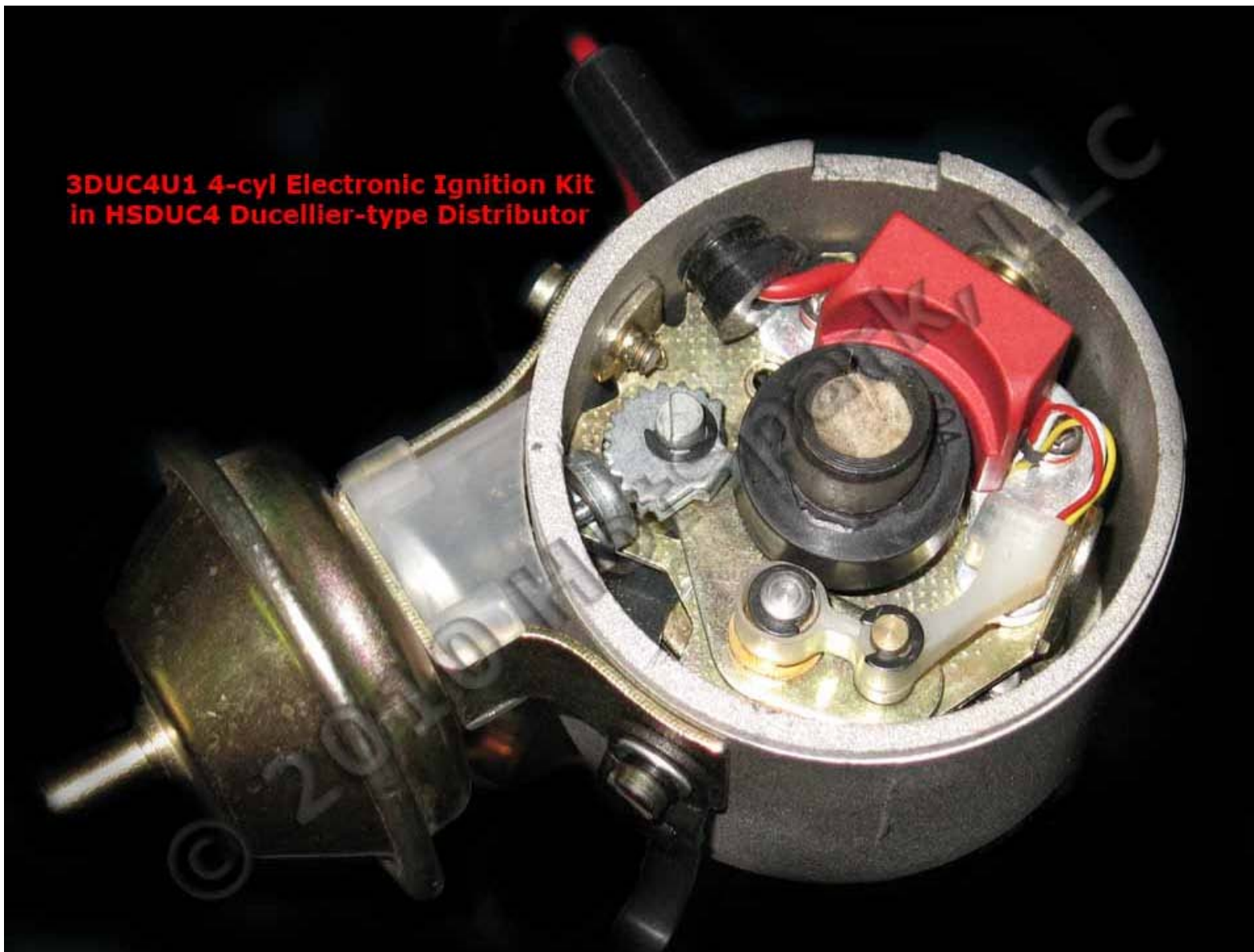
Ballast Resistor: If the coil's primary resistance is not quite enough or is borderline, you can wire an external ceramic ballast resistor (with 1.0 to 1.4 Ohms resistance) between the coil's + terminal and the red HotSpark ignition wire: www.Hot-Spark.com/1-HS14BR.htm

Test the charging system's maximum voltage: Check the voltage reading at the coil's + terminal, engine running. If the voltage measures more than +14.0 volts, at any RPM level, you'll need to replace the voltage regulator, install a coil with 3.0 Ohms or more internal primary resistance and/or install a 1.0 to 1.4 Ohm external ballast resistor between the coil's + terminal and the HotSpark ignition's red wire.

**4-cylinder Ducellier Distributor
with Points and Condenser**



**3DUC4U1 4-cyl Electronic Ignition Kit
in HSDUC4 Ducellier-type Distributor**



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