



BoonDocker Nitrous System Arctic Cat Installation Instructions

Before you begin, please read all the instructions below and check kit contents.

Nitrous Kit Contents:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 – Nitrous Manifold with fittings installed | 1 – solenoid |
| 1 – 5-hole nozzle | 1 – solenoid holding bracket and self-tapping screw |
| 2 – 3/16” plastic Tees | 1 – 1/8” NPT x 1/8” OD compression fitting for solenoid |
| 1 – Nitrous Bottle with valve | 1 – 1/8” NPT fitting with Nitrous Filter for solenoid |
| 1 – 4AN x 1/8” NPT fitting for bottle | 1 – 4AN adapter for Nitrous Filter on solenoid |
| 1 – 1/8” NPT plug for bottle | 1 – pushbutton switch |
| 1 – bottle mounting bracket with 2 backing plates | 1 – mounting clamp for pushbutton switch |
| 2 – bolts, nuts, washers for bracket | 1 – Rectifier |
| 2 – bottle clamps | 4 – female electrical connectors |
| 1 – high pressure braided hose (3’) | 4 – electrical butt connectors |
| 1 – 12” length of 1/8” black nylon hose | 1 – 2’ x 3/16” tubing |

Tools Required:

- Drill + bits (3/4”, 1/4”, 1/8”)
- Wire stripper / crimper tool
- Sidecutters
- 5/32” and 7/32” allen wrenches
- Basic wrench set
- Flatblade screwdriver
- Scissors
- Teflon Tape

Theory of Operation:

A common misconception about nitrous oxide is that it is explosive or flammable. Nitrous by itself does not burn, nor is it explosive. At 565 deg. F, nitrous oxide (N_2O) breaks apart and forms two parts nitrogen and one part oxygen. Inside an engine, this added oxygen speeds up the combustion process (the nitrogen plays an important part in buffering the reaction). Whenever nitrous is used, additional fuel is necessary, otherwise the added oxygen will act as a blow-torch inside your engine. When used properly, nitrous oxide provides the same benefits as turbocharging or supercharging your engine (extra power is made by burning more fuel and oxygen), but without the added cost or complexities.

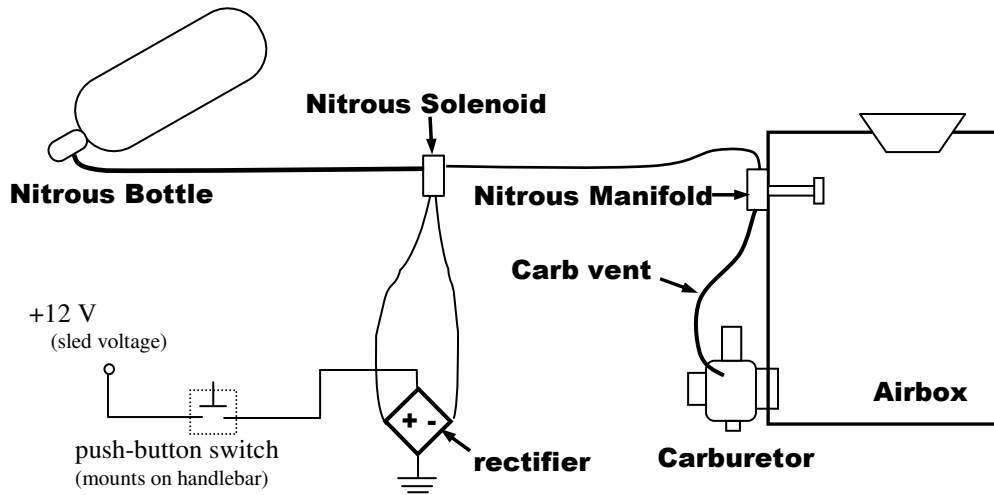
Below is a diagram of the major components of the BoonDocker Liquid Nitrous System. The simplicity of this system makes it the most reliable, easy to tune, and easy to install nitrous system available. By using the existing fuel system (carburetor) to add the required extra fuel for nitrous, the complexity and unreliability of extra components is eliminated.

The part that makes the BoonDocker nitrous system so unique is our patent pending Nitrous Manifold. This manifold simply mounts on the airbox or airfilter where it sprays a fine mist of nitrous that is then drawn into the engine through the carburetor(s). This allows the nitrous to be naturally aspirated into the cylinder instead of being forced, which is much friendlier to the motor and allows the nitrous to be used in a much wider range of throttle and rpm settings.

(continued on next page)

This nitrous manifold greatly simplifies the way extra fuel is delivered that is needed for nitrous use. The carburetor vents are connected to this manifold, allowing the carburetor(s) to breathe normally through the airbox when nitrous is not used. When nitrous is sprayed, the manifold produces a positive pressure that goes to the carburetor float bowl, which “pushes” more fuel through the main jet of the carburetor(s). This eliminates the need for an extra fuel pump, fuel solenoid, extra plumbing, and nozzle(s) that are necessary to inject the extra fuel in other systems.

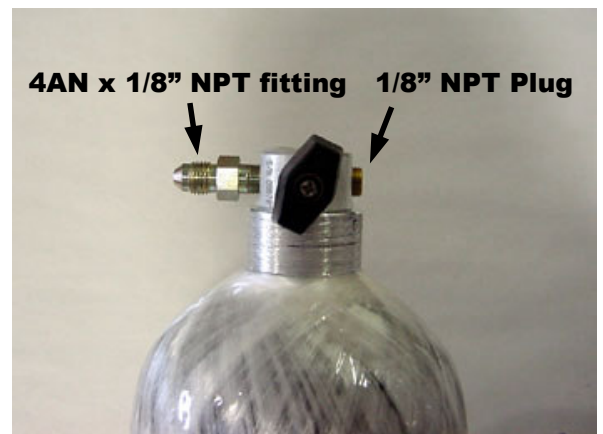
This manifold is also designed to vary the float bowl pressure in relation to nitrous pressure, thus keeping the nitrous and fuel delivery in sync. Fluctuations in bottle temperature greatly affect nitrous pressure, which affects nitrous delivery. By automatically adjusting the fuel delivery as nitrous pressure varies, this manifold makes nitrous safe, reliable, and easy to use.



Part I – Bottle Installation

A. Bottle Valve Fittings

Insert the 4AN x 1/8” NPT fitting and the 1/8” NPT Plug into the bottle valve. Use Teflon tape to seal the threads – be sure not to get tape inside the threads!



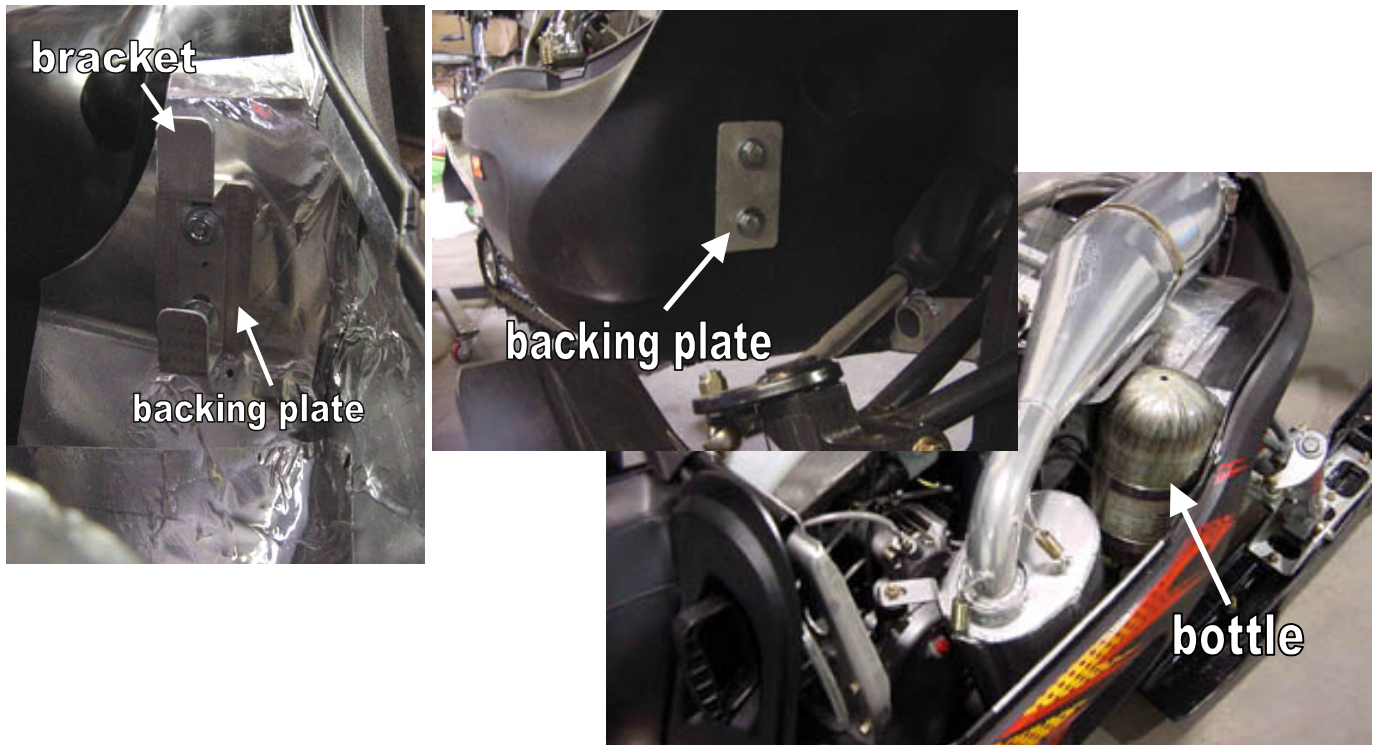
B. Bottle Mounting Position

With nitrous in the bottle, both nitrous liquid and nitrous gas are present under high pressure (760psi at 70 deg F). Due to gravity and acceleration forces, the liquid portion of the nitrous will be at the bottom and rearward parts of the bottle. For this nitrous system to work properly, it is important that nitrous liquid be drawn from the bottle. Nitrous vapor will cause a significant decrease in performance.

We prefer not to use a siphon tube inside the bottle since the tube can sometimes come loose and move around inside the bottle. This means the bottle must be mounted so the valve is pointed down and towards the back of the sled as shown.

The bottle should be mounted close to the exhaust so it can stay warm. About 1” – 2” from the exhaust is ideal. A heat shield may be necessary if the bottle is mounted too close – this can be fabricated from this flash aluminum roofing material.

For a single pipe installation, the best place to mount the bottle is on the bellypan, next to the pipe as shown below.



C. Bottle Filling /Weights

Automotive speed shops that sell nitrous kits can usually refill nitrous bottles. This bottle can be filled with non-medical grade nitrous oxide that contains a very small amount of sulfur dioxide (combines with water in your lungs and forms sulfuric acid if breathed too much). This is the same nitrous that is used for all nitrous oxide systems, usually with the name “Ny-trous+”.

Fill the bottle according to the weights below. We do not recommend overfilling the bottle – when the bottle gets hot, it will rupture the blow-off disk.

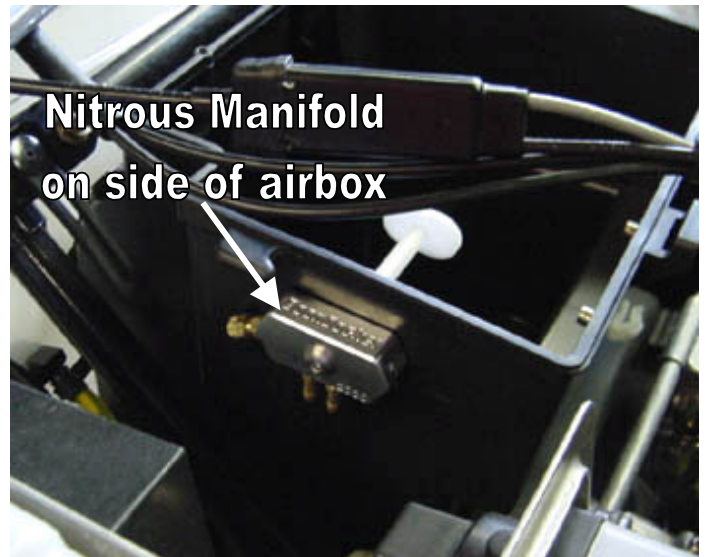
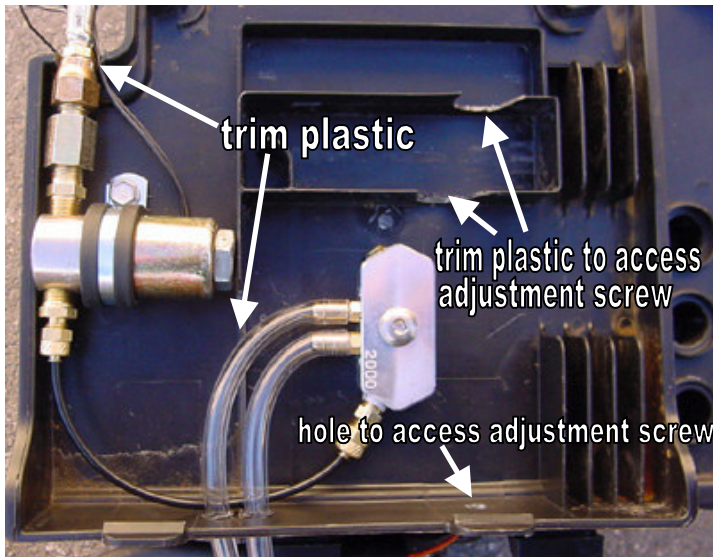
<i>note: all weights are in fractions of pounds, not ounces</i>	Bottle Size		
	2.5 lb AL Bottle	2.9 lb CF Bottle	4.1 lb CF Bottle
Weight of Cylinder & Gas	6.3 lb	6.0 lb	7.8 lb
Weight of Cylinder Empty	3.8 lb	3.1 lb	3.7 lb
Weight of Gas	2.5 lb	2.9 lb	4.1 lb

Part II – Nitrous Manifold Installation

1. Locate a suitable place on the airbox for the nitrous manifold. Ideally this will be halfway between the two carburetors so nitrous will be evenly mixed with the incoming air before entering the carburetors. If the shelf is left in the airbox, the manifold should be located above the shelf.

One of the best location is to install the solenoid and manifold inside the toolbox as shown. The nitrous manifold should be oriented so the two barrels are between the two airhorns that are in the shelf, and mounted sideways as shown. Some of the plastic will need to be trimmed.

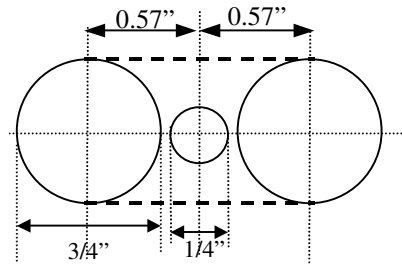
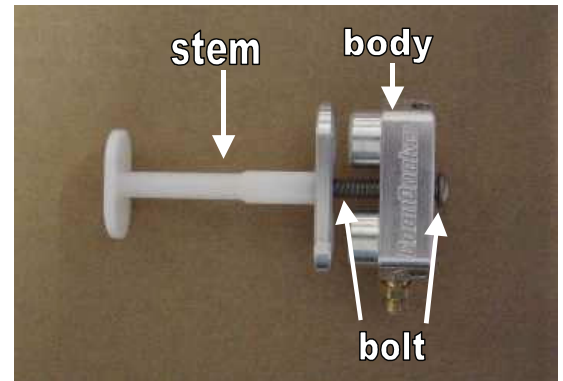
An alternate location is to install the nitrous manifold on the front of the airbox (the coil must be relocated) or on the right side of the airbox (shown below).



2. Using the template below as a guide, drill the three holes shown using 3/4" and 1/4" drill bits. Trim excess plastic from the front and back of the holes (so manifold can be mounted flush) and remove debris from the airbox.

Note: The dotted lines may be cut so the manifold can be installed with the stem still attached. This may be useful for locations where it is difficult to access the inside of the airbox

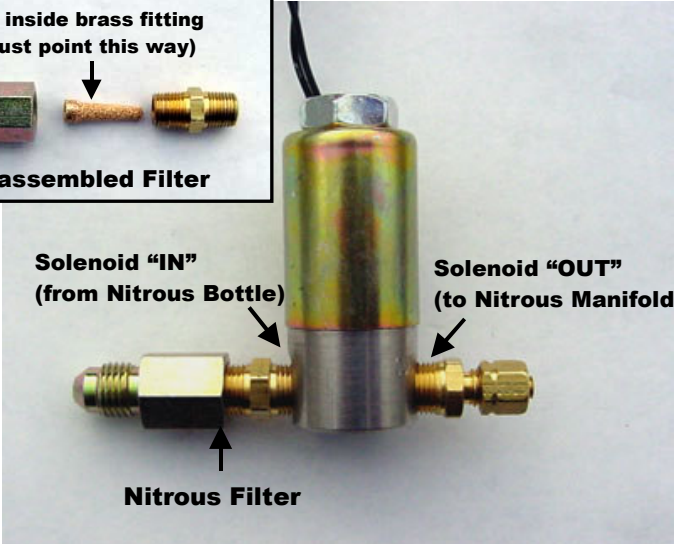
3. Install the manifold with the stem half inside the airbox and the aluminum half on the outside. Align the two halves together then thread the bolt in so the two halves are tight against the airbox.



Manifold Cutout Template

Part III - Solenoid / Hose Installation

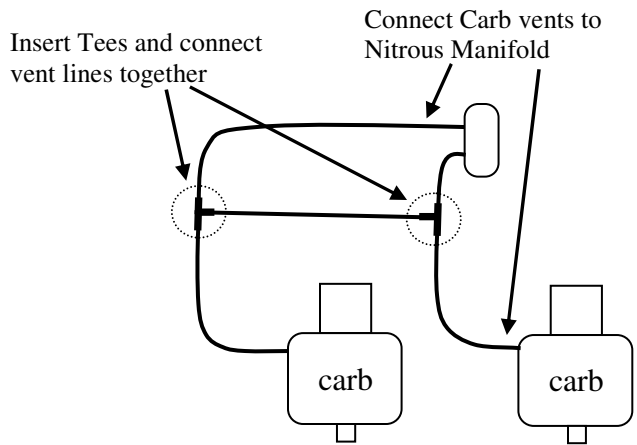
1. Before installing the following fittings, apply teflon tape to the threads – be careful not to contaminate the insides of these fittings.
 - a. Assemble the Nitrous Filter with the filter element pointed in the direction as shown. Connect the Nitrous Filter to the side of the solenoid marked “IN”.
 - b. Connect the brass compression fitting to the side of the solenoid marked “OUT”.



2. Connect the high-pressure braided hose from the bottle to the solenoid
3. Connect the 1/8” black nylon line from the solenoid brass fitting to the manifold brass fitting. Keep this away from hot items and make sure the line has no sharp bends. Note – do not overtighten these fittings! (if overtightened, the compression fitting may constrict the inside of the hose and limit nitrous flow)
4. Locate the solenoid using the padded strap and self-tapping screw.

Part IV - Carb Vent to Nitrous Manifold Installation

The nitrous manifold must be able to pressurize each carburetor’s float bowl. Connect the carb vent lines to the nitrous manifold as shown below. Insert a plastic Tee in each line and connect the two vent lines together as shown in order to allow the pressures to equalize between the two carburetors. If there are multiple carb vents, tee each carb’s vents together, then connect as shown so all vents are shared and are connected to the nitrous manifold.

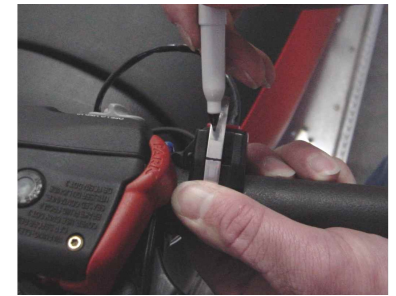
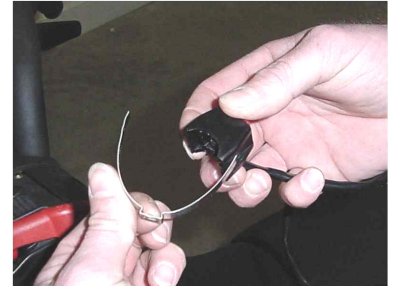
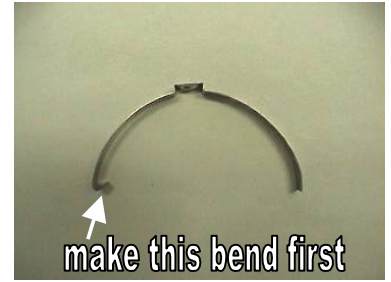


Part V – Push-Button Installation

The pushbutton switch can be installed on the left handgrip. Shown are directions for installing the button on the left so the button can be pressed with the thumb.

There are two clamps in the kit. The one with the screw is only useful if the button needs to be mounted directly to the handlebar. Directions for mounting the button directly to the handgrip using the crimp-on clamp are shown below:

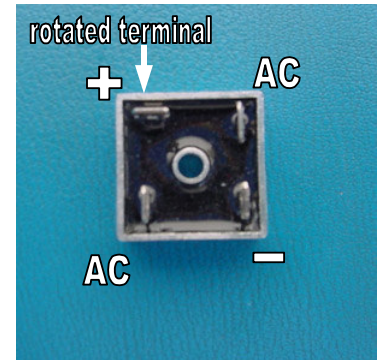
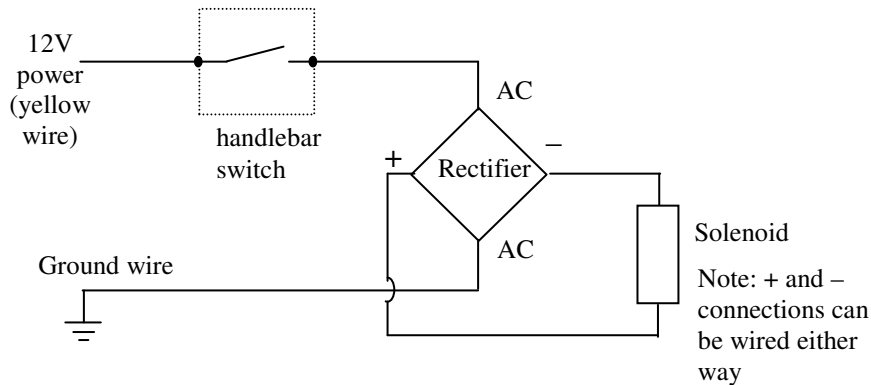
1. Using pliers, bend a hook into one end of the clamp.
2. Connect the clamp to the button as shown. Fit the hooked part of the clamp to the button so the straight part of the clamp is not connected.
3. Put the button on the left handlebar. With a pen, mark on the clamp where the mounting hole on the button and the clamp meet.
4. Remove the clamp and cut it approximately 1/4" to 3/8" away from the mark. Bend this end with pliers so it is similar to the other hooked end.
5. Put the button and clamp back on the handlebar. Tighten the clamp with sidecutters so it is just snug. Do not overtighten.
6. The button should appear as shown in the picture.



Part VI – Electrical Installation

Wire the connections according to the diagram and step-by-step instructions below. Use a 12V supply that is only on when the ignition key is turned on and the kill switch is in the “run” position.

Most rectifiers are labeled on the side “+”, “AC”, “-”, “AC”. If the rectifier is not labeled, see the picture below. One of the 4 pronged terminals will be rotated 90 deg. from the other 3. This terminal is “+”, the opposite corner will be “-” and the remaining two terminals are both “AC” (refer to picture).



rectifier terminals

Part VII - Startup and Tuning Procedures

A. Important Notes before using Nitrous:

1. We strongly recommend using high octane fuel (at least 94 for most stock motors, more for modified motors). We have found that race fuel or Boondocker race fuel concentrate mixed with premium gas can provide the necessary octane.
2. We also recommend using one size colder spark plug (higher number = colder). In some cases decreasing the spark plug gap an additional .003”-.005” (to around .020”) achieves best results.
3. Be sure to use filtered nitrous – always use a filter when filling your bottle!
4. When tuning the system, do not use nitrous for more than 2 seconds at a time. Once the system is properly tuned (see steps below), we recommend not using nitrous for more than 8 seconds at a time. If nitrous is used for longer durations, it is critical that the system be carefully tuned and that no detonation problems are occurring.

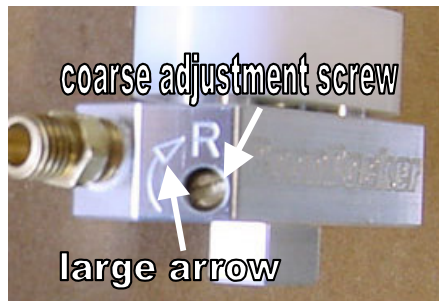
B. Startup & Leak Test Procedure

The rider must do the following steps every time the bottle is turned on and before doing the fuel adjustment procedure.

1. With the engine off, open the bottle valve and check for leaks. Shut the bottle valve off. With the valve shut, the hose will still have pressure in it.
2. With pressure in the hose and the bottle valve closed, start the engine. Check to make sure the solenoid does not discharge hose pressure.
3. With the engine running (be ready to shut down engine if necessary), open the bottle valve. Push the nitrous button for about one second or less. Engine rpm should increase if the nitrous system is functioning properly.

C. Nitrous Manifold Fuel Adjustment Procedure

There are two fuel adjustment screws on the nitrous manifold. These screws adjust the amount of fuel when nitrous is being used - they will not affect carburetor jetting off nitrous. All adjustments below should be done using the **fine adjustment screw** (small arrow, small "R") first. The coarse adjustment screw (large arrow, large "R") should only be used if correct results cannot be obtained using the fine adjustment screw (if fine screw is turned in all the way or turned out more than 6 turns). Two turns on the fine adjustment screw equal one turn on the coarse adjustment screw. "R" stands for "Rich" – turning the adjustment screws in will add more fuel when using nitrous.



Warning: Only adjust the fuel mixture screws on the Nitrous Manifold according to the steps below.

The factory setting should provide a starting baseline. Each nitrous manifold requires a different number of turns on the fuel adjustment screws to make a given pressure to the float bowls. We recommend you first count the number of turns in each screw is set at before making adjustments. This will provide a baseline you can return to if necessary. If this setting accidentally gets changed and the initial setting is unknown, turn both screws in (clockwise) all the way and then back out 2.5 turns each, then proceed with the steps below.

The steps below should be done with a full nitrous bottle that is at the proper operating temperature (70-90deg F). Make sure the engine is at normal operating temperature. Do not exceed 2 seconds of nitrous use until the fuel adjustment is complete and correct.

This adjustment process should only be performed by an experienced tuner. If you are not an experienced tuner, find someone who is. Remember, safety first!

1. Run the sled in an open area at full throttle and apply nitrous for 1 or 2 seconds. Note engine power and rpms when the button is pushed.
2. Enrichen the mixture by turning the nitrous manifold adjustment screw in (clockwise) 1/2 turn. Run nitrous for 1 or 2 seconds again and note power and rpm difference. If no power loss is noted, repeat step 2 until a loss is noted. A power loss indicates you are rich enough (be sure!) - go to step 3.
3. To find where the mixture starts to become too lean, turn the nitrous manifold adjustment screw out (counterclockwise) 1/2 turn and note power. A power increase should be noted. Turn nitrous manifold adjustment out 1/2 turn and compare to previous run. If no power increase is noted, go to step 4. If power increase is noted, repeat step 3 until no power increase is noted. Use extreme caution - you can go too lean!
4. For the final setting, turn the nitrous manifold adjustment screw back in (clockwise) 1/2 turn.
5. After this adjustment is made, if the engine does not run perfectly smooth when using nitrous, do not use it! If the exhaust note does not sound clean, the cause is likely detonation which can quickly destroy the engine. Either use higher octane fuel, add more ignition retard, reduce the engine's compression, or reduce the amount of nitrous (see next section) before using nitrous again.

Part VIII – Changing Nitrous Manifold Nozzles

It is possible to increase/decrease the amount of nitrous the nitrous manifold sprays by replacing the 3/4" nozzles with nozzles with more/less orifice holes. In general, each orifice hole that is sprayed is equivalent to a 3-5hp increase.

Read this before you increase nitrous!

Be sure your engine is working good before you decide to increase the amount of nitrous. If you are not getting the power increase you are expecting with the original setup, something is likely wrong. Review the manifold tuning procedure and verify that you can tune the manifold so you know there is too much fuel. From there, if leaning the manifold mixture screw does not produce an increase in power, one of the following problems may exist:

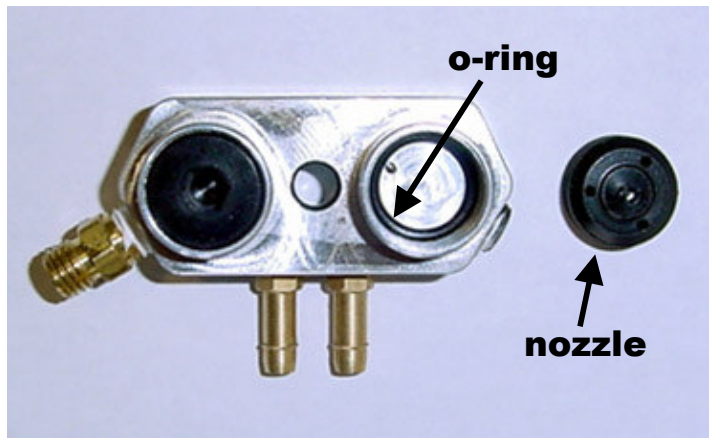
1. Be sure your bottle is full, at the correct temperature (70-90 deg), and positioned correctly so the valve picks up liquid nitrous. The system will not work properly if nitrous vapor is being picked up or if the bottle is too cold.
2. Your engine could be detonating. Detonation can occur if your compression ratio is high, your timing has been advanced, or you are not using good octane fuel. Listen carefully to the motor - if it does not sound clean and you are not too rich, you are likely detonating.
3. A bad power source or faulty electrical connection may cause the nitrous system to malfunction intermittently. Carefully check all connections. If necessary, solder all connections.

Important Note: A known problem exists on some snowmobiles when the lighting system has been disconnected (often when the hood has been removed). The voltage will be fine at an idle, but when revved up, the voltage regulator will become overloaded and the voltage will drop, causing the nitrous solenoid to no longer work. Either reconnect the headlight so there is enough load on it, or remove the old voltage regulator and replace it with two new regulators wired in parallel (connect both yellow wires together). Both regulators must in good working order and be the exact same type so they both regulate to the same voltage.

4. Dirty nitrous can quickly plug the nitrous filter and obstruct the nitrous delivery. Remove and clean the sintered bronze filter element by blowing compressed air through it backwards. Always fill your bottle from a filtered source.

Installing / Removing Nozzles

1. Remove the nitrous manifold from the airbox.
2. Use a 7/32" hex wrench to carefully remove/install a nozzle. Be sure the o-ring is still in place before threading in a new nozzle. Be very careful not to overtighten the plastic nozzle – it needs to be just snug.
3. If you want to increase nitrous delivery, increase the total number of nozzle holes by one! (ie. go from 7 holes to 8 holes)
4. Retune the nitrous manifold according to the instructions above. Anytime the orifices are changed, the nitrous manifold pressure will change so retuning is necessary.



Part IX – Warranty, Terms & Conditions

Returned Goods – No merchandise will be accepted without prior approval. A RMA number (Return Merchandise Authorization) provided by Boondocker is required before a return will be accepted. A 20% handling and restocking charge will be applied to returned merchandise. No unauthorized returns will be accepted.

Limited Warranty – Boondocker warrants its product to the original purchaser against workmanship defects for a period of 90 days, commencing from the date of product delivery to the Consumer.

Maximum Liability – The maximum liability of Boondocker in connection with this warranty shall not under any circumstances exceed the price of the product claimed to be defective.