



P/N A5061-SNOS

## BIG SHOT SYSTEM

Kit Numbers: 02101NOS & 02102NOS



### OWNER'S MANUAL

**NOTICE:** Installation of Nitrous Oxide Systems Inc. products signifies that you have read this document and have agreed to the terms stated within.

It is the purchaser's responsibility to follow all installation instruction guidelines and safety procedures supplied with the product as it is received by the purchaser to determine the compatibility of the product with the vehicle or the device the purchaser intends to install the product on.

Nitrous Oxide Systems Inc. assumes no responsibility for damages occurring from accident, misuse, abuse, improper installation, improper operation, lack of reasonable care, or all previously stated reasons resulting from incompatibility with other manufacturers' products.

Nitrous Oxide Systems Inc. assumes no responsibility or liability for damages incurred by the use of products manufactured or sold by Nitrous Oxide Systems Inc. on vehicles used for competition or racing.

Nitrous Oxide Systems Inc. neither recommends nor condones the use of products manufactured or sold by Nitrous Oxide Systems Inc. on vehicles, which may be driven on public roads or highways, and assumes no responsibility for damages incurred by such use.

NOS nitrous oxide is legal for use in most states when used in accordance with state and local traffic laws. NOS does not recommend or condone the use of its products in illegal racing activities.

NOS has not pursued California Air Research Board (CARB) exemptions for these kits, hence, they are not legal for use on pollution-controlled vehicles in California. A correctly installed NOS nitrous system should not alter the emission control performance of your vehicle under standard EPA test cycle conditions.

**NOTICE: The NOS Big Shot System Kit is not intended for use on hatchback type vehicles without the use of NOS part numbers 16160 (External Aluminum Blow-Down Tube) and 16166 (Racer Safety Pressure Relief Cap).**

## **HAZARDS DEFINED**

This manual presents step-by-step instructions that describe the process of installing your NOS Nitrous Oxide Injection System. These procedures provide a framework for installation and operation of this kit. Parts are referenced by name and number to avoid confusion. Within the instructions, you are advised of potential hazards, pitfalls, and problems to avoid. The following examples explain the various hazard levels:

**WARNING! Failure to comply with instructions may result in injury or death.**

**CAUTION! Failure to comply with instructions may result in damage to equipment.**

**NOTE:** This information is important, needs to be emphasized, and is set apart from the rest of the text.

**HINT:** These special instructions provide a handy work tip.

## **NITROUS OXIDE INJECTION SYSTEM SAFETY TIPS**

### **WARNINGS**

**Do not attempt to start the engine if the nitrous has been injected while the engine was not running. Disconnect the coil wire and turn the engine over with the throttle wide open for several revolutions before attempting to start. Failure to do so can result in extreme engine damage.**

**Never permit oil, grease, or any other readily combustible substances to come in contact with cylinders, valves, solenoids, hoses, and fittings. Oil and certain gases (such as oxygen and nitrous oxide) may combine to produce a highly flammable condition.**

**Never interchange nitrous and fuel solenoids. Failure to follow these simple instructions can result in extreme engine damage and/or personal injury.**

**Never drop or violently strike the bottle. Doing so may result in an explosive bottle failure.**

**Never change pressure settings of safety relief valve on the nitrous bottle valve. Increasing the safety relief valve pressure settings may create an explosive bottle hazard.**

**Identify the gas content by the NOS label on the bottle before using. If the bottle is not identified to show the gas contained, return the bottle to the supplier.**

**Do not deface or remove any markings, which are on the nitrous bottle.**

**Nitrous bottle valves should always be closed when the system is not being used.**

**Notify the supplier of any condition, which might have permitted any foreign matter to enter the valve or bottle.**

**Keep the valves closed on all empty bottles to prevent accidental contamination.**

**After storage, open the nitrous bottle valve for an instant to clear the opening of any possible dust or dirt.**

**It is important that all threads on the valves and solenoids are properly mated. Never force connections that do not fit properly.**

**CONGRATULATIONS** on purchasing your NOS Nitrous Oxide Injection System. Your system is composed of the highest quality components available. It should provide many miles of trouble-free performance when used correctly. If you have any questions regarding the performance of your system, call NOS Technical Service at 1-714-546-0592.

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## WHAT IS NITROUS OXIDE?

### NITROUS OXIDE...

...Is a cryogenic gas composed of nitrogen and oxygen molecules

...Is 36% oxygen by weight

...Is non-flammable by itself

...Is stored as a compressed liquid

...Exists in two grades—U.S.P. and Nitrous Plus:

- U.S.P. is medical grade nitrous oxide; its common use is dental and veterinary anesthesia. It is also commonly used as a propellant in canned whipped cream. U.S.P. is not available to the public.
- Nitrous Plus differs from U.S.P. in that it contains trace amounts of sulphur dioxide added to prevent substance abuse. Nitrous Plus is intended for automotive applications and is available for sale to the public

In automotive applications, Nitrous Plus and fuel are injected into the engine's intake manifold, which produces the following results:

- Lowers engine intake air temperature, producing a dense inlet charge.
- Increases the oxygen content of the inlet charge (air is only 22 percent oxygen by weight).
- Increases the rate at which combustion occurs in the engine's cylinders.

### Do's and Don'ts of Nitrous Oxide

#### Do's

- Read all instructions before attempting to install your NOS nitrous system.
- Make sure your fuel delivery system is adequate for the nitrous jetting you have chosen. Inadequate fuel pressure or flow will result in engine damage.
- Use 14 gauge (minimum) wire when installing electrical system components.
- Use high-quality connections at all electrical joints.
- Use Teflon-based paste on pipe type fittings.
- Make sure your engine and related components (ignition, carburetor, and driveline) are in proper working condition.
- If nitrous is accidentally injected into the engine when it is not running, remove the engine coil wire, open the throttle, and crank the engine 10 to 15 seconds before starting. Failure to do so can result in an explosive engine failure.**
- Use your NOS nitrous system only at wide-open throttle and at engine speeds above 3000 RPM.**
- Install a proper engine to chassis ground. Failure to do so may result in an explosive failure of the main nitrous supply line.**
- Use a high-quality fuel, as suggested in Chapter 3, Baseline Tuning Suggestions.

#### Don'ts

- Engage your nitrous system with the engine off. Severe engine damage can occur.
- Modify NOS nitrous systems (if you need a non-stock item, call NOS Technical Service for assistance)
- Overtighten AN type fittings.
- Use Teflon Tape on any pipe threads. Pieces of Teflon tape can break loose and become lodged in nitrous or fuel solenoids or solenoid filters. Debris lodged in a nitrous or fuel solenoid can cause catastrophic engine failure.



- Use sealant of any kind on AN type fittings.
- Allow nitrous pressure to exceed 1100 psi. Excessive pressure can cause swelling or in extreme cases failure of the nitrous solenoid plunger. Solenoid plungers are designed so that pressure-induced failures will prevent the valve from operating. No leakage should occur with this type of failure.
- Inhale nitrous oxide. Death due to suffocation can occur.**
- Allow nitrous oxide to come in contact with skin. Severe frostbite can occur.**
- Use octane boosters that contain methanol. Fuel solenoid failure may occur, producing severe engine damage.

## Chapter 1 Introduction to your NOS Nitrous Oxide Kit

### 1.1 General Information

NOS Big Shot Kits (02101NOS & 02102NOS) are intended for use in heavily modified domestic V8 engines of at least 450 cubic inch displacement and modification. Approximate power increase estimates can be made based on the mass flow of nitrous oxide into the engine. Four jetting kits are supplied with this system kit to allow you to vary your engine's power output. On a typical mildly modified 450 cubic inch engine, you can expect the following approximate power gains for each of the four jetting combinations:

**Table 1 Jetting and Power Levels**

<b>Nitrous/Fuel Jetting</b>	<b>Approximate Power Gain</b>	<b>Approximate N<sub>2</sub>O Consumption Rate</b>
82/91	225 HP	2.75lbs./10 sec.
93/102	275 HP	3.00lbs./10 sec.
102/110	300 HP	3.25lbs./10 sec.
120/116	325+ HP	3.50lbs./10 sec.

## 1.2 Big Shot System Requirements

When used correctly, NOS nitrous oxide injection elevates cylinder pressures and temperatures while increasing the combustion rate. These characteristics make the engine more sensitive to detonation. **To ensure proper performance and engine life, the following is an absolute must:**

### **Adequate Fuel Pressure and Delivery**

Most carburetors are designed to operate at 5 psi to 10 psi. When designing your fuel system, plan on your pumps and lines flowing at least 0.10 gallons of *gasoline* per hour per horsepower at 5 psi. For *alcohol* applications double this number

**NOTE:** Most fuel pumps are rated at free-flowing conditions—at 5 psi fuel pressure, their flow rates may be greatly reduced.

### **Intake Manifold**

Due to the high flow rates of nitrous oxide and fuel that are attained with this kit, it is suggested that an intake with an open plenum (single plane or dual plane) be used. Intake manifolds that feature individual orifices for each carburetor butterfly should not be used with the Big Shot Kit.

### **Forged Pistons**

Cast pistons are very prone to failure at elevated cylinder temperatures and pressures.

### **Connecting Rods**

Standard type forged connecting rods tend to buckle under the high compressive loads generated with large doses of nitrous oxide.

### **Cylinder Block**

Four bolt main cap blocks reduce the tendency for the main caps to “walk” under high-output loading. Cylinder head studs decrease the chance of cylinder heads lifting or moving relative to the cylinder block deck surface.

### **Crankshaft**

Stock-type cast crankshafts may break. Stock-type forgings can bend or twist in high-output applications.

### **High Output Ignition System**

Stock-type ignition systems are prone to producing misfires at high-RPM, when subjected to high cylinder pressures. A quality aftermarket racing ignition is suggested for all applications.

### 1.3 Kit Components

Before beginning the installation of your NOS kit, compare the components in your kit with those shown in Figure 1, and listed in Table 2. If any components are missing, please contact NOS Technical Support at 1-714-546-0592.

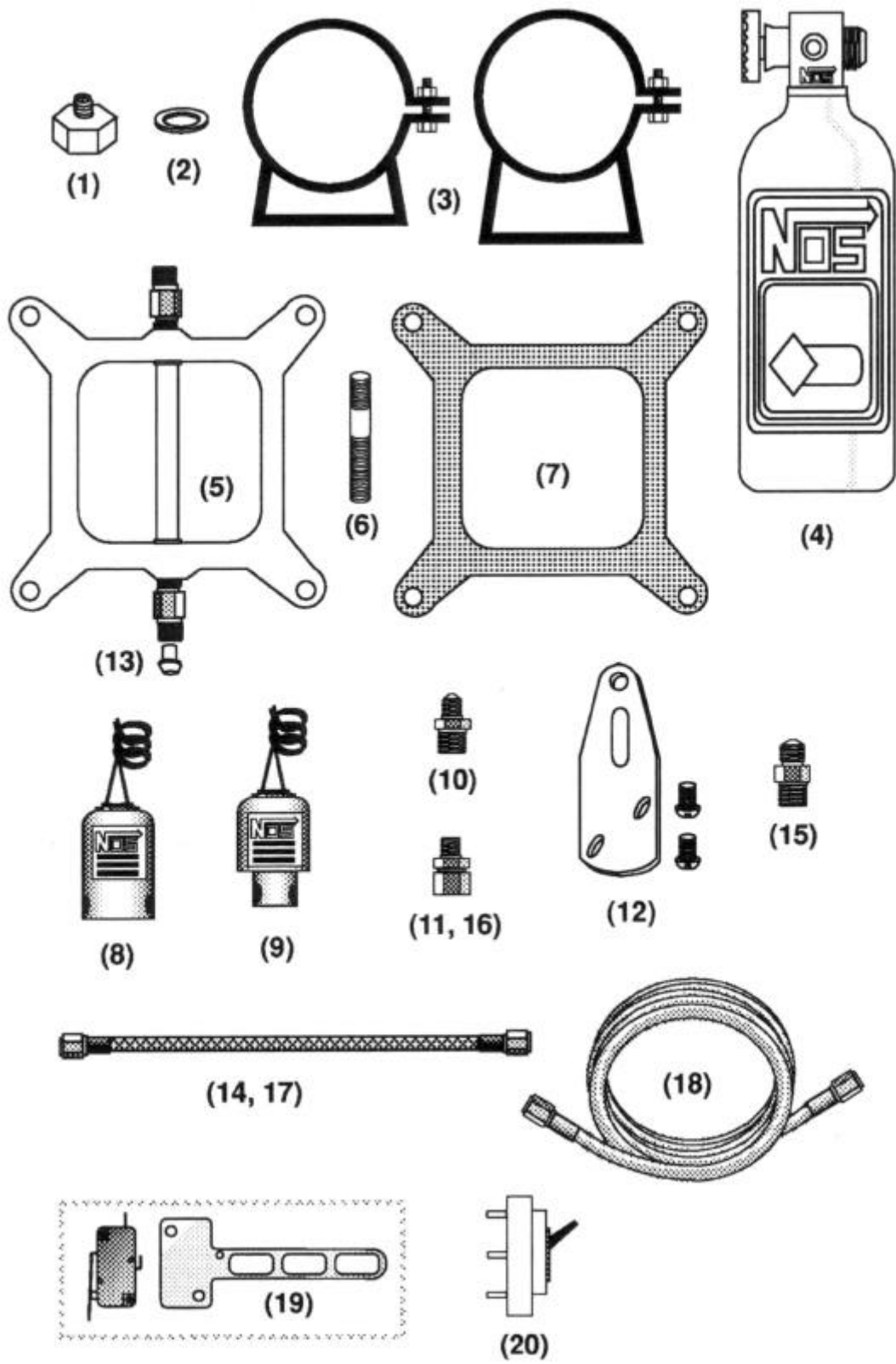
**Table 2 System Parts List**

Item	Description	Quantity	NOS P/N
(1)	Bottle Valve Adapter	1	16230
(2)	Bottle Valve Washer	1	16210
(3)	Bottle Bracket Set	1	14125
(4)	Bottle 10 lb.	1	14745
(5)	Injector Plate	2	*
(6)	Long Carburetor Studs	4	*
(7)	Carburetor Gaskets	2	*
(8)	Nitrous Solenoid	1	16045
(9)	Fuel Solenoid	1	16050
(10)	Nitrous Filter Fitting (Blue)	1	15564
(11)	1/8" NPT x 4 AN Adapter Fitting (Blue)	1	17960
(12)	Solenoid Mounting Bracket w/ screws	2	16500
(13)	"Flarejet" Assortment	8	13750
(14)	12" 4 AN x 3 AN Hose (Blue)	1	15340
(15)	6 AN x 1/8" NPT Fitting (Red)	1	17986
(16)	1/8" NPT x 4 AN Adapter Fitting (Red)	1	17961
(17)	12" 4 AN x 3 AN Hose (Red)	1	15341
(18)	Main N <sub>2</sub> O Feed line 6 AN (14 ft.)	1	15475
(19)	Throttle Microswitch & Bracket	1	15640
(20)	Toggle Arming Switch**	1	15600

\*Varies with application.

\*\*Wiring, connectors, and in-line fuse also supplied.

Figure 1 Big Shot System Kits 02101NOS & 02102NOS—Component Identification



## Chapter 2 Kit Installation

### 2.1 Bottle Mounting Instructions

**NOTE:** Disconnect the battery ground before beginning installation.

#### 2.1.1 Street Vehicles

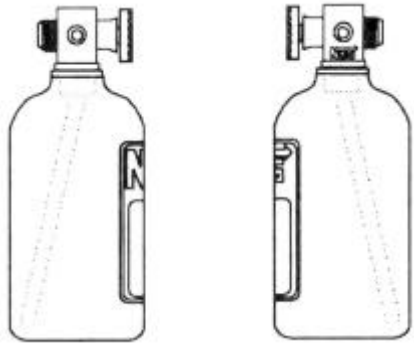
Accurate calibration of your NOS nitrous system depends on the bottle remaining at a stable temperature. In vehicles (such as Corvettes) where the bottle must be mounted in an area subject to high solar loading, it is suggested that the bottle be shielded with a bottle blanket.

Additionally, the safety blow-down valve must be vented externally from the cockpit. This procedure will prevent the passenger compartment from filling with a cloud of nitrous oxide if the safety pressure relief cap should happen to rupture for any reason.

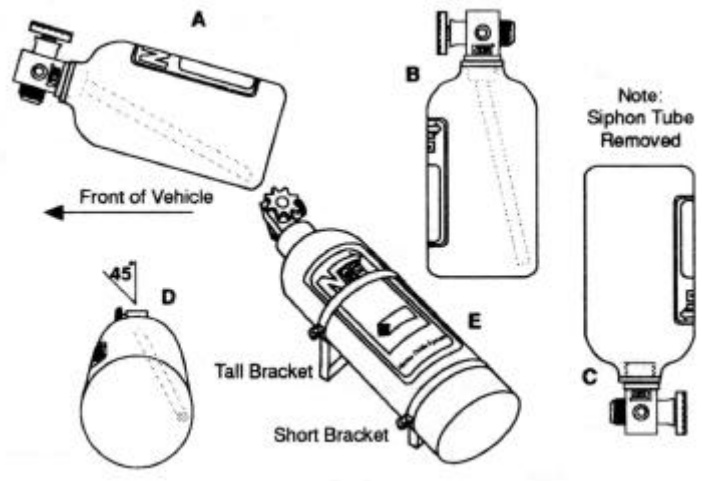
#### 2.1.2 Racing Vehicles

Before mounting a nitrous bottle in a racing vehicle intended for use in sanctioned events, check with the sanctioning association for any rules regarding this subject. Most associations require the bottle to be mounted within the confines of the safety roll cage with the safety pressure relief cap vented away from the driver's compartment.

**Figure 2 Nitrous Bottle Siphon Tube Orientation**



**Figure 3 Nitrous Bottle Mounting Orientations**



### 2.2 Bottle Orientation

Bottle placement is critical to the performance of your NOS nitrous system. It is important to understand how the bottle valve and siphon tube are assembled to properly orient the bottle in your vehicle and ensure that it picks up liquid nitrous while undergoing acceleration. All NOS nitrous bottles are assembled so that the bottom of the siphon tube is at the bottom of the bottle and opposite the bottle label (Figure 2).

Whenever the bottle is mounted in a lay-down position, the valve handle must be towards the front of the vehicle with the label facing up (Figure 3A).

If the bottle is mounted vertically, the valve handle and label must face toward the front of the vehicle (Figure 3B). This orientation will position the siphon tube at the back of the bottle where the liquid  $N_2O$  will be during acceleration.

**WARNING! DO NOT attempt to remove the siphon tube without completely emptying the bottle of all nitrous and pressure. Failure to completely empty the bottle will result in an explosive condition causing injury or death.**

A bottle mounted upside-down must have the siphon tube removed before use (Figure 3C). Non-siphon bottles can be specially ordered from NOS.

If the bottle must be mounted parallel to the axles of the vehicle (sideways), the valve handle and label must be angled at approximately  $45^\circ$  toward the front of the vehicle (Figure 3D). This orientation will position the siphon tube toward the rear of the bottle.

**NOTE:** When using a bottle with a siphon tube, the tall bracket should be at the valve end of the bottle and the short bracket at the bottom (Figure 3E).



The most efficient mounting is the lay-down position (Figure 3A) with the valve handle toward the front of the vehicle. This position allows the greatest amount of liquid to be used before the siphon tube begins to pick up gaseous nitrous oxide.

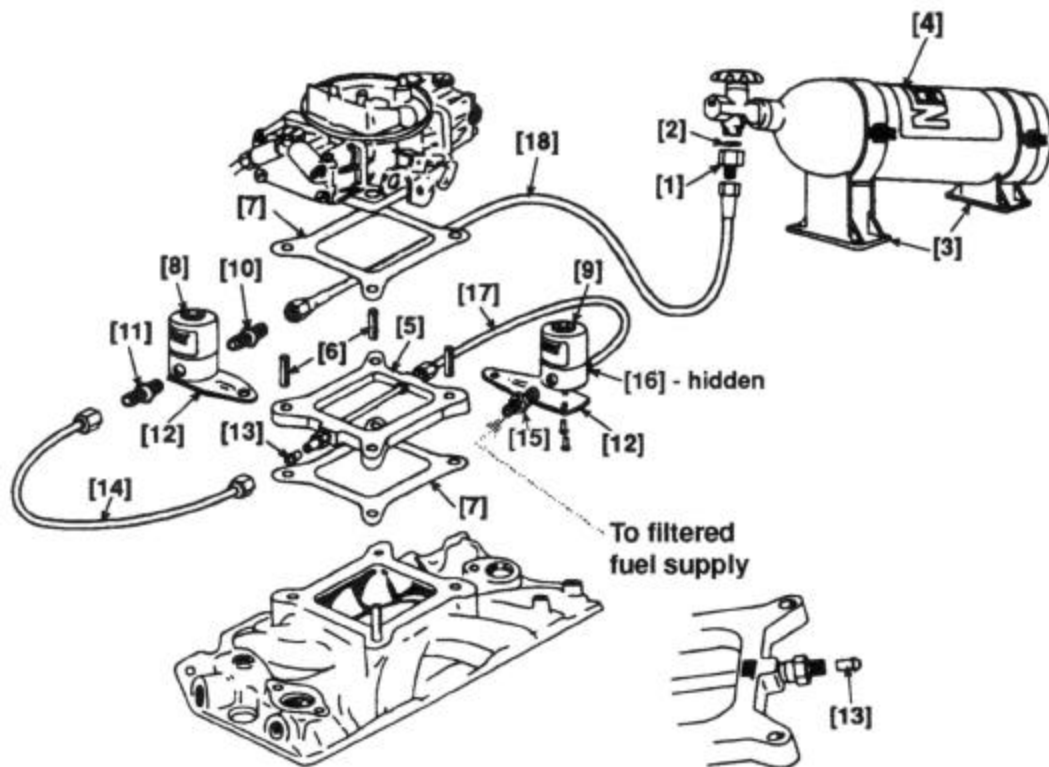
### 2.3 Bottle Installation

After you have determined the location and orientation of the nitrous bottle, use the following procedure to install the bottle:

**NOTE:** Numbers in parentheses ( ) refer to the parts list /assembly drawing number for the component (Figure 1). Figure 4 shows the installation assembly for kits 02101NOS & 02102NOS.

1. Install the bottle nut adapter (1) and washer (2) on the nitrous bottle (4), and tighten securely.
2. Loosely install the bottle mounting brackets (3) on the nitrous bottle.
3. Locate the bottle assembly in the desired mounting location, ensuring that the location will provide easy access to the bottle valve, hose connection, and bracket clamp bolts to facilitate bottle changing.
4. Use the assembled bottle/bracket unit as a pattern to mark and drill four 5/16" holes in the mounting surface.
5. Mount the brackets securely to the surface (recommended minimum of 5/16" bolts or No. 12 sheet metal screws).
6. Tighten the bracket clamps on the bottle.

**Figure 4 Big Shot System Kits 02101NOS & 02102NOS—Assembly Drawing**



### 2.4 Injector Plate Mounting

Use the following procedure to install the injector plate (5):

1. Remove the carburetor inlet ducting and air cleaner.
2. Disconnect the throttle linkage from the carburetor.
3. Disconnect the fuel line from the carburetor.
4. Remove the carburetor.
5. Remove the stock carburetor studs.
6. Install the extended carburetor studs (6).

7. Install the injector plate (5) and gaskets (7) on the intake manifold with NOS label facing up. See Figure for illustration of part installation. This places the fuel inlet on the plate towards the front of the vehicle.
8. Install the carburetor.
9. Connect the throttle linkage.

## 2.5 Solenoid Mounting

Use the following procedure to install the nitrous solenoid (8) and fuel solenoid (9). See Figure 4 for an illustration of part installation.

**NOTE:** Remember to use Teflon paste **only** on pipe threads.

### 2.5.1 Nitrous Solenoid Installation

**CAUTION: Do not overtighten the vise in the following procedure, or the solenoid will be damaged.**

1. Clamp the nitrous solenoid (8) in a bench vise.
2. Install the nitrous filter fitting (10) in the inlet port of the nitrous solenoid.
3. Install a 1/8" NPT x 4 AN blue adapter (11) in the outlet port of the nitrous solenoid.
4. Attach the solenoid mounting bracket (12) to the nitrous solenoid.
5. Loosely mount the nitrous solenoid near the base of the carburetor on the nitrous (blue) end of the injector plate. This should be towards the rear of the vehicle.
6. Install the proper nitrous jet (13) in the injector plate (See Section 1.1) with the beveled edge out.
7. Connect the nitrous solenoid outlet port to the injector plate using the 12" 4 AN x 3 AN blue N<sub>2</sub>O extension hose (14).
8. Tighten the solenoid mount.

### 2.5.2 Fuel Solenoid Installation

**CAUTION: Do not overtighten the vise in the following procedure, or the solenoid will be damaged.**

1. Clamp the fuel solenoid (9) in a bench vise.
2. Install the 1/8" x 6 AN red fitting (15) in the inlet port of the fuel solenoid.
3. Install a 1/8" NPT x 4 AN red adapter (16) in the outlet port of the fuel solenoid.
4. Attach the solenoid mounting bracket (12) to the fuel solenoid.
5. Loosely mount the fuel solenoid near the fuel (red) end of the injector plate (5). This should be towards the front of the vehicle.
6. Install the proper fuel jet (13) in the injector plate (See Section 1.1) with the beveled edge out.
7. Connect the fuel solenoid outlet port to the injector plate using the 12" 4 AN x 3 AN red fuel extension hose (17).
8. Tighten the solenoid mount.

## 2.6 Nitrous Feed Line Mounting

**HINT:** Most late model vehicles have access plugs in the trunk floor that are convenient for line routing. Following the fuel lines along the underbody, and entering the engine bay through the front fender well between the plastic inner fender panel and the body usually works well.

1. Determine the route for your nitrous feed line to follow. Ensure the path is clear of exhaust system, suspension, steering, wheels, electrical lines and components, and tires.
2. Feed the main nitrous supply line (18) along the proposed route.
3. If it is necessary to support the nitrous supply line under the vehicle, use 1/2" Tinnerman clamps or nylon tie-wraps to support the line securely.

- Attach the nitrous supply line to the nitrous bottle valve adapter (1).

**WARNING: Nitrous oxide can cause death if inhaled. Severe frostbite can occur if allowed to contact the skin. Always point the nitrous line opening away from people when purging the line.**

- Purge the nitrous supply line.
  - Wrap the end of the nitrous line with a rag and hold securely.
  - Point the opening away from people.
  - Briefly open the bottle valve.
- Attach the nitrous supply line to the nitrous solenoid (8) inlet port.

## 2.7 Fuel Line Connection

- Connect the open end of the 1/8" x 6 AN red fitting (15) installed in the inlet port of the fuel solenoid to a filtered fuel supply.

## 2.8 Electrical System Installation

Refer to Figures 5 & 6 and the procedures in this section for electrical system installation.

**WARNING! Death or injury may occur from working on a charged electrical system**

- Disconnect the car battery at the ground cable (if not already done).

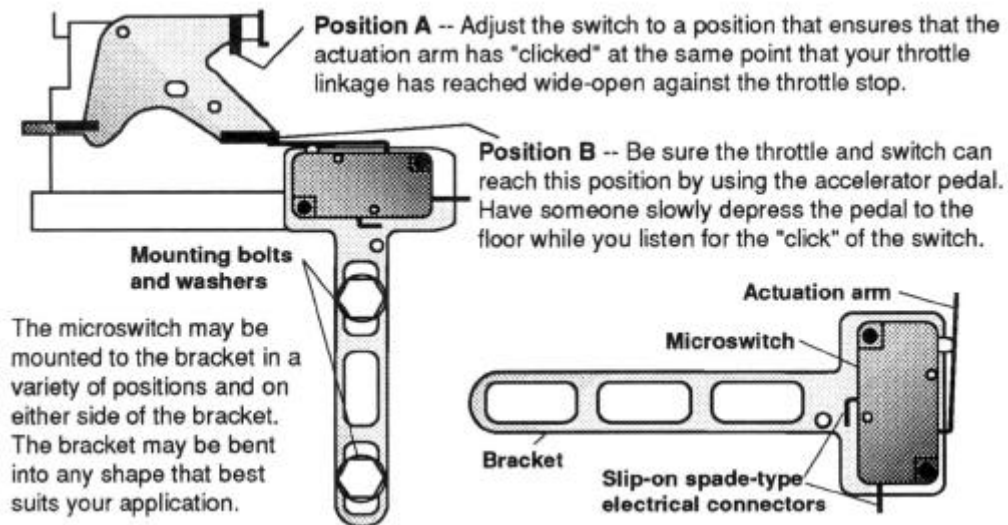
**WARNING! Binding or dragging of the throttle linkage will create a potentially dangerous stuck-throttle condition. Ensure that the microswitch does not interfere with normal throttle linkage operation.**

- Install the throttle microswitch (19) as follows:

**HINT:** The microswitch may be mounted to the bracket in a variety of positions and on either side of the bracket. The bracket may be bent to suit the application.

- Mount the throttle microswitch on the throttle body so that the throttle linkage movement triggers the microswitch.

**Figure 5 Throttle Microswitch Installation**

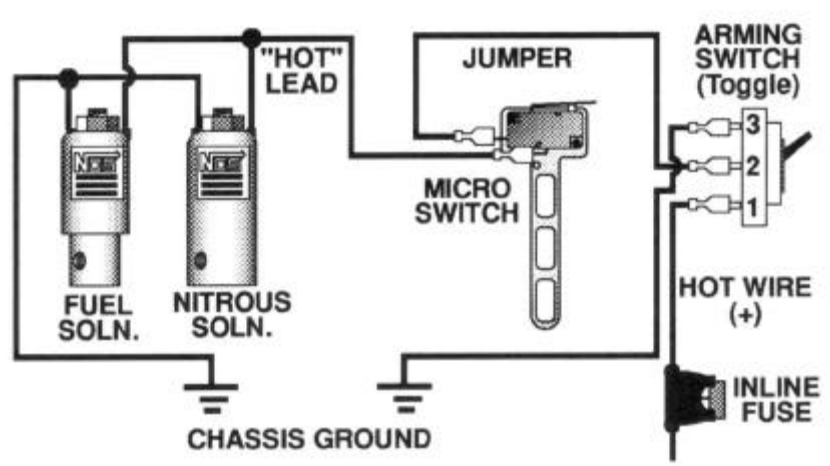


- Adjust the microswitch to trigger at wide-open throttle by adjusting the microswitch's position to ensure the actuation arm of the microswitch "clicks" at the same point your throttle linkage reaches wide-open throttle against the throttle stop (Position 5A).
  - Ensure that the microswitch is activated by the accelerator pedal: Slowly press the throttle to the floor while you listen for the "click" of the microswitch (Position 5B).
- Connect terminal #1 on Toggle Arming Switch (20) to an ignition switched +12V source, using the fused red wire provided.

**NOTE:** When selecting an ignition switched +12V source, ensure that your source is capable of handling the amperage of the fuse provided by NOS.

4. Connect terminal #2 of the arming switch to one post of the throttle microswitch (either post will do), with the blue wire provided.
5. Connect terminal #3 of the arming switch to the ground. (You may elect to skip this step. If you do so, the light in the arming switch will not illuminate when the system is armed).
6. Connect the open post of the microswitch to one wire from each solenoid (either wire will do, the solenoids are not polarized), using the blue wire provided.
7. Connect the open wire from each solenoid to the ground.

**Figure 6 Wiring Schematic**



### Chapter 3 Tuning

Your NOS Big Shot System Kit comes with four sets of nitrous and fuel jets. These are conservative jetting combinations, based upon 900 psi nitrous bottle pressure and 5 to 6 psi flowing fuel pressure. Operating with these pressure levels should yield safe and reliable power increases.

Using these jetting combinations with lower bottle pressure and/or higher fuel pressure may produce an excessively rich condition. This can result in a loss of power, excessive exhaust smoke (black), or misfiring (backfiring through the exhaust). This condition may also arise if your carburetor is jetted excessively rich.

If you experience any of these conditions, or you desire to maximize the power output from your system, you should refer to Chapter 5, "Advanced Tuning for Maximum Power".

**CAUTION: Use of excessive bottle pressure and/or inadequate fuel pressure can result in an excessively lean condition. In extreme cases, this will produce catastrophic engine failure.**

**Table 3 Suggested Baseline Tuning Combinations**

Horsepower	Jetting N <sub>2</sub> O/Fuel	Fuel Quality	Ignition Timing	Spark Plug Heat Range
225	82-91	100+ octane (R+M/2) racing fuel or 92+ octane pump gas with octane booster	2-4° ignition retard	Decrease heat range 1-2 steps
275	93/102	105 octane (R+M/2) racing fuel	4-6° ignition retard	Decrease heat range 2-3 steps
300	102/110	110+ octane (R+M/2) .74 or higher specific gravity racing fuel	6-8° ignition retard	Decrease heat range 3-4 steps
325	120/116	110+ octane (R+M/2) .74 or higher specific gravity racing fuel	8-10° ignition retard	Decrease heat range 3-4 steps

## Chapter 4 Preparing for Operation

After you have completed the installation of your NOS Big Shot system kit, perform the following checkout procedure before operating your vehicle.

**NOTE:** Before performing steps 1-4, make sure that the nitrous bottle valve is closed and the main nitrous supply line is empty.

1. Turn on the fuel pump.
2. Check all the fuel lines and fittings for leaks.
3. Start the engine.
4. Turn the arming toggle switch on. Set the engine speed at 2000 RPM. Briefly depress the activation arm on the microswitch. Engine speed should decrease if the fuel delivery system is performing properly; if not, refer to Appendix A, Troubleshooting Guide.
5. Open the nitrous bottle valve.

**NOTE:** There should be no change in the engine idle speed. If it does change, refer to Appendix A, Troubleshooting Guide.

6. Inspect the nitrous lines and fittings for leaks.
7. ENJOY!

## Chapter 5 Advanced Tuning for Maximum Power

### 5.1 Optimum Nitrous/Fuel Jetting

After performing the Baseline Tuning Suggestion—Chapter 3, if you desire to maximize the performance of your system, perform the following:

**NOTE:** Always perform the nitrous/fuel jetting modifications listed in Section 5.1.1 before attempting to optimize the ignition timing (Section 5.1.2). Improper nitrous/fuel jetting can mislead you when attempting to optimize the ignition timing.

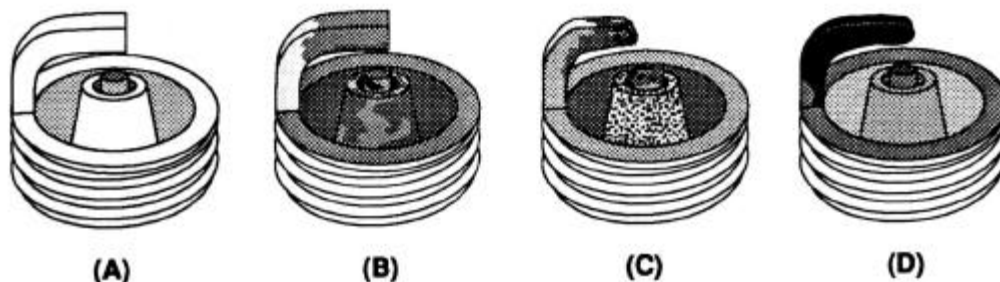
#### 5.1.1 Determining Optimum Nitrous/Fuel Jetting

The jetting combinations included in your kit are compromises, intended to provide you with a safe starting point. They are intended to be used with 900 psi nitrous bottle pressure and 5-6 psi flowing fuel pressure. In many instances, installing slightly smaller fuel jets than the units provided in your kit will provide a more optimum nitrous/fuel ratio and increase power.

Always run the baseline jetting included in your kit before attempting to decrease fuel jet size. Optimum jetting can be determined using the following scheme.

1. Stabilize the nitrous bottle pressure at 900 psi.
2. Perform a dynamometer pull or a full throttle pass down the racetrack. Note the power reading or vehicle mph (not e.t.). Examine spark plugs for the indication of lean or rich nitrous/fuel conditions (refer to Figure 7 for tips on reading the spark plugs).
  - 2A. If spark plugs appear to be excessively rich, decrease the fuel jet size 2 steps (ex. 22 to 20, 20 to 18, etc;).
  - 2B. If spark plugs appear to be excessively lean, increase the fuel jet size 2 steps.
  - 2C. If spark plugs have a “like new” appearance on the porcelain and electrode, do not make a fuel jetting change.
3. Repeat steps 1 and 2 until the desired mixture is obtained.

**Figure 7 Spark Plug Condition**



**How to Read Spark Plugs from a Nitrous Oxide Injected Engine**

**A. Correct Timing, Mixture, and Spark Plug Heat Range**

Ground strap retains a “like new” appearance. Edges are crisp, with no signs of discoloration. Porcelain retains clear white appearance with no “peppering” or spotting.

**B. Excessively Rich Mixture**

Porcelain may be fuel stained, appearing brown or black. In extreme cases, ground strap, electrode, and porcelain may be damp with gasoline, or smell of fuel.

**C. Detonation**

Edges of the ground strap may become rounded. Porcelain has the appearance of being sprinkled with pepper, or may have aluminum speckles. During heavy detonation, the ground strap tip may burn off. This phenomena can result from excessive ignition timing, too high a heat range spark plug, or inadequate fuel octane.

**D. Excessively Lean Mixture**

Edges of the ground strap may become rounded. Under moderate overheating, the tip of the ground strap can discolor, usually turning purple, or the entire ground strap can become discolored.

**5.1.2 Determining Optimum Ignition Timing**

**IMPORTANT!** For maximum performance, ignition timing should be retarded approximately 2 degrees per 50 HP increase due to nitrous oxide injection. Start with the engine’s best total timing and reduce from there. Use the initial settings, which are 2-3 degrees more retarded than you expect to be optimum.

<b>Example:</b>	Ignition Timing with Nitrous-----	38°
	100 HP Increase from Nitrous-----2°/50HP-----	4° Retard
	Initial Safety Margin-----	<u>2° Retard</u>
	Initial Timing with Nitrous-----	32°

The following scheme for determining ignition timing should allow you to determine the optimum setting for your vehicle, without incurring engine damage during the tuning phase.

1. Estimate the reduced ignition timing that you think will produce the best power, based upon the 2 degree retard per 50 horsepower increase rule.
2. Set the ignition timing 2 to 3 degrees retarded from your best power estimate setting.
3. Stabilize the nitrous bottle pressure at 900 psi.
4. Perform a dynamometer pull or a full throttle pass down the racetrack. Note the power reading or vehicle mph.
5. Increase the ignition timing 2 degrees.
6. Perform a dynamometer pull or a full throttle pass down the racetrack. Note the power reading or vehicle mph. Examine the spark plugs for signs of detonation (refer to Figure 13 for tips on reading spark plugs).
  - 6A. If power increase or vehicle mph increase **and** spark plugs show no sign of overheating or detonation, increase the ignition timing 2 degrees.
  - 6B. If power increase or vehicle mph increase **and** spark plugs begin to show slight signs of detonation—STOP. Do not advance the timing further. You may choose to reduce the timing 2 degrees at this point for an extra margin of safety.
  - 6C. If power decreases or vehicle mph decreases, reduce the ignition timing 2 degrees.
7. Repeat step 6 until optimum ignition timing is obtained.

## Chapter 6 Routine Maintenance

### 6.1 Nitrous Solenoid Filter

When nitrous bottles are refilled they can become contaminated with debris, if the refiller does not have an adequate filter in his transfer pump mechanism. Contaminants in the bottle will eventually become lodged in the nitrous solenoid filter fitting.

You should periodically (after every 20-30 pounds of nitrous usage) examine the mesh in the nitrous filter for debris.

To clean the filter, follow the following steps:

1. Close the valve on the nitrous bottle.
2. Empty the main nitrous feed line.
3. Disconnect the main nitrous feed line from the nitrous solenoid.
4. Remove the nitrous filter fitting from the nitrous solenoid.
5. Remove **all** Teflon paste debris from the solenoid inlet port threads and from the nitrous solenoid filter pipe threads.
6. Examine the mesh in the nitrous filter fitting for contaminants. Blow out debris with compressed air, if necessary.
7. Apply fresh Teflon paste to the nitrous filter pipe threads. Reinstall the filter in the nitrous solenoid.
8. Reconnect the main nitrous supply line to the nitrous solenoid.

### 6.2 Nitrous Solenoid Plunger

#### 6.2.1 General Information

The seals used in NOS nitrous solenoid plungers are constructed from materials, which are designed to be used with nitrous oxide. When kept free from fuel contaminants or from overpressurization, they should provide trouble free performance.

You should periodically (after every 20-30 pounds of nitrous usage) examine the seal in the nitrous solenoid plunger.

Due to the Big Shot System being a wet manifold style nitrous kit, the nitrous solenoid plunger will get exposed to fuel vapors. This is unavoidable. Fluctuations in the intake manifold pressure due to opening and closing of the throttle induce flow into the out of the NOS injector plate spray bars (fuel and nitrous), when the NOS system is not in use. Long term exposure of the nitrous solenoid plunger seal to the fuel vapors will result in swelling of the plunger seal. This will reduce the nitrous flow (causing an excessively rich nitrous/fuel condition and a loss of power).

The seals used in NOS nitrous solenoid plungers are designed to work at pressures up to 1100 psi. Exposing the plunger to excessive pressure (whether the vehicle is sitting or in-use) can result in the seal in the plunger swelling or in extreme cases disintegrating.

**NOTE:** The seals are designed so that if they fail due to overpressurization, they will not leak, the valve will just fail to flow nitrous oxide.

Swelling of the nitrous solenoid plunger seal will reduce nitrous flow (causing an excessively rich nitrous/fuel condition and a loss of power).

#### 6.2.2 Nitrous Solenoid Plunger Disassembly and Inspection

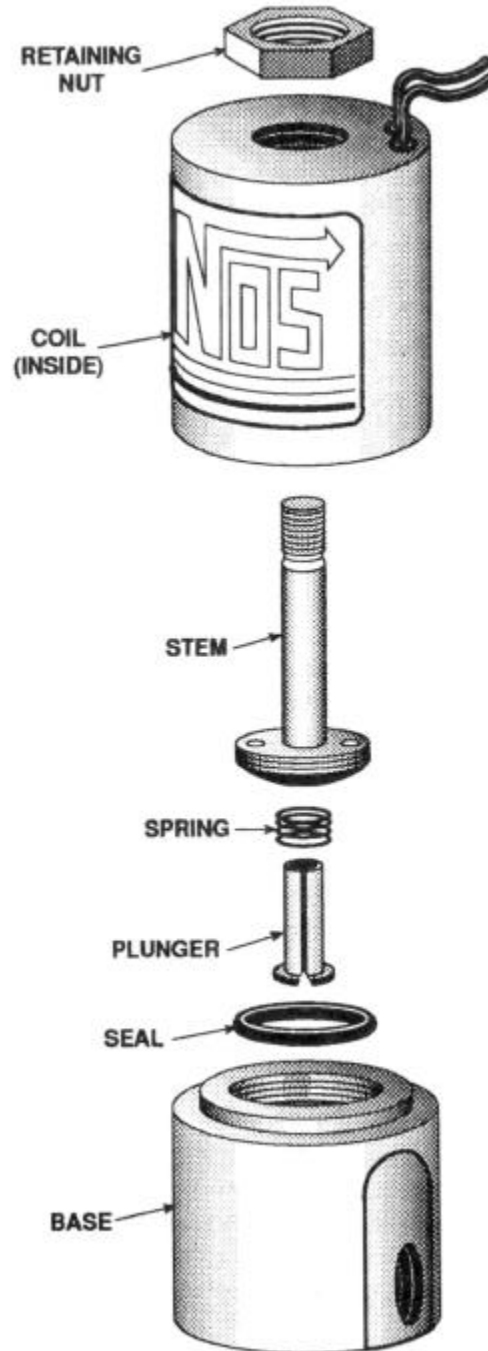
1. Close the valve on the nitrous bottle.
2. Empty the main nitrous supply line.
3. Remove the retaining nut from the nitrous solenoid.
4. Remove the coil and housing from the nitrous solenoid base.
5. Unscrew the stem from the nitrous solenoid base. Do this by double nutting the stem, or by using a solenoid stem removal tool (NOS P/N 16666-S). **Do not use pliers on the solenoid stem. Damage to the stem will result.**
6. Remove the stem, spring, and plunger from the solenoid base.

7. Examine the plunger seal for swelling. The seal surface should be flat, except for a small circular indentation in the center of the seal;

A fuel-contaminated seal will protrude from the plunger and be dome-shaped. A fuel-contaminated seal may return to its original shape if left out in the fresh air for several days. It may then be returned to service.

A seal, which has been overpressurized, may be dome-shaped, or the sealing surface may be flat with the seal protruding out of the plunger. A dome-shaped seal may return to its original shape if left out in the fresh air for several days. It may then be returned to service. A seal, which is flat, but protrudes from the plunger body has probably failed internally and should be replaced.

**Figure 8 Exploded View of a Typical Solenoid**





## Appendix A Troubleshooting Guide

The troubleshooting chart on the following pages should help determine and rectify most problems with your installed NOS system. If you still need assistance determining or fixing problems, call the NOS Technical Support at 1-714-546-0592.

PROBLEM	POSSIBLE CAUSES	DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURE	CORRECTIVE ACTION
No change in engine speed when the fuel solenoid is activated (Preparing for Operation—Chapter 4).	System wired incorrectly.	Compare wiring to schematic (Figure 6).	Wire per instructions.
	Restricted fuel line.	Inspect fuel line for restrictions (crimped or plugged).	Remove restrictions.
	Malfunctioning fuel solenoid.	Turn arming switch ON. Activate microswitch. Solenoid should make “clicking” noise.	Repair/replace solenoid.
Change in engine speed when nitrous bottle valve is opened (Preparing for Operation—Chapter 4).	Malfunctioning nitrous solenoid.	Remove and inspect solenoid.	Repair/replace solenoid.
Engine runs rich when system is activated.	Bottle valve not fully opened.	Check bottle valve.	Open valve fully.
	Bottle mounted improperly.	Check bottle orientation.	Mount bottle properly.
	Plugged nitrous filter.	Inspect filter.	Clean/replace filter.
	Low bottle pressure.	Check bottle temperature.	Set bottle temperature to 80° to 85°F.
	Inadequate nitrous supply.	Weigh bottle.	Fill bottle.
	Mismatched N <sub>2</sub> O/fuel jetting.	Compare jetting to recommended values.	Install correct jets.
	Excessive fuel pressure.	Install fuel pressure gauge, such as NOS P/N 15931, in the fuel line. Measure the pressure during acceleration with the system activated.	Regulate pressure down, or install smaller fuel jetting.
	Loose nitrous solenoid wiring.	Inspect the solenoid wiring.	Repair wiring.
Malfunctioning nitrous solenoid.	<b>WARNING:</b> <i>Solenoid discharges nitrous at a high rate. Don't inhale nitrous; death may occur. Skin contact may cause frostbite.</i> Close bottle valve. Disconnect the nitrous solenoid outlet port. Disconnect the solenoid (+) lead. Open the nitrous bottle valve. Briefly connect the +12V to the solenoid. Solenoid should discharge N <sub>2</sub> O at a high rate.	Rebuild solenoid.	
No change in performance when system is activated.	System wired incorrectly.	Compare nitrous wiring to schematic.	Wire system per instructions.
	Loose ground wire(s).	Connect 12V test light to battery (+) terminal. Check for continuity at grounds noted in schematic.	Tighten/repair loose grounds.
	Malfunctioning arming switch.	With vehicle ignition ON, turn arming switch ON. Connect 12V test light to battery (-) terminal. Check for power at red wire on arming switch.	Replace arming switch.
	Malfunctioning throttle microswitch.	Turn toggle arming switch OFF. Close throttle microswitch. Check for continuity between microswitch wiring terminals.	Replace throttle microswitch.
	Overly rich fuel condition.	Check for black smoke or backfiring through exhaust with system activated.	Install smaller fuel jet or decrease fuel pressure.

## Nitrous Oxide Accessories

To maintain optimum system performance on cold days, a **Bottle Heater (P/N 14164)** is a must.

To maximize the efficiency of the system, a **Bottle Blanket (P/N 14165)** is also suggested.

**#10 Bottle Heater P/N 14164**



**#10 Bottle Blanket P/N 14165**



**Throttle/RPM-Activated Switch P/N 15879**



**Remote Bottle Valve P/N 16058**



The **Throttle/RPM-Activated Switch, P/N 15879**, allows hands-free nitrous operation and prevents nitrous from being injected at speeds above or below operator-set levels. Greatly reduces chance of accidental engine damage. ON/OFF levels adjust from 2000 to 9000 RPM.

The **Remote Bottle Valve, P/N 16058** is the perfect convenience accessory—electronically turns nitrous bottle on and off with the flick of a switch—no more trips to the trunk. It is also great as a safety shut-off valve. It operates on 12V DC. The complete kit includes hardware and installation instructions.

The **Custom Wiring Harness for Cheater/Super Powershot and Powershot kits, P/N 15836**, is engineered to provide high-quality, trouble-free wiring for your vehicle. These wiring harnesses come complete with all installation hardware. This is a must if you want maximum performance and appearance from your NOS nitrous oxide injection kit.

The **Nitrous Pressure Gauge, P/N 15910** (-4AN lines) and **P/N 15912** (-6AN lines), are designed to provide accurate ( $\pm 2\%$  of full scale) readings of your NOS bottle pressure.

The **Fuel Pressure Gauge, P/N 15900**, is engineered to provide accurate ( $\pm 2\%$  of full scale) readings of fuel pressure in carburetor applications.

To order, contact your local dealer, or call NOS Technical Support at (714) 546-0592.