

# Installation and Troubleshooting Guide



This installation is to be completed by an Authorized Dealer or Professional Service Technician. For questions regarding installation or warranty, call CDI Tech Support at 866-423-4832. Do not return to the Dealer or Distributor where the part was purchased. Contact CDI Electronics Directly for Return Material Authorization.

CDI P/N: 113-3241

This unit replaces the following P/N's: 18-5764, 396077, 582261, 582504, 582714, 582800, 582889, 583172, 583174, 583175, 583241, 583604, 584508, 584528, 584746, 586633, 586634, 586689, 586691, 586693, 586695, 586696, 763798, and 9-25010.

WARNING! This product is designed to be installed by a professional marine mechanic. CDI Electronics cannot be held liable for injury or damage resulting from improper installation, abuse, neglect, or misuse of this product.

This Power Pack has a 5800 RPM limit.

Please use the factory recommended QL77JC4 spark plugs!

# How to test the Engine Stop Circuit (Kill) for DC Voltage:

1. DC voltage present on the kill circuit of the Power Pack due to a faulty key switch, boat harness, or engine harness will severely damage the Power Pack's internal kill circuit. Connect a Digital Multi Meter to the Ignition Stop wire AT THE POWER PACK while disconnected from the Power Pack in reference to a known good engine ground. Turn the Ignition switch on and off several times. If at any time you see over 2 VDC on the kill wire, there is a problem with one or both harnesses and/or the Ignition switch. The Ignition Stop wire should not be connected back to the new Power Pack at any point until the problem is corrected **OR DAMAGE TO THE POWER PACK WILL OCCUR!** 

## **INSTALLATION**

- 1. Disconnect the Negative battery cable.
- 2. Remove the Power Pack mounting bolts and disconnect all of the wires going to the old Power Pack.
- 3. Connect the wires from the new Power Pack to the Stator and Timer Sensor.
- 4. Mount the new Power Pack using the original bolts.
- 5. Connect the Orange/Blue Primary wire to the #1 (Top) Ignition coil and the Orange Primary wire to the #2 (bottom) Ignition coil.
- 6. Reconnect the Negative battery cable.

## **TROUBLESHOOTING**

## NO SPARK ON ANY CYLINDER:

- 1. Disconnect the Black/Yellow stop wire from the Power Pack and retest. If the engine's ignition has spark, the stop circuit has a fault. Check the key switch, harness, and shift switch (if present).
- 2. Check the cranking RPM. A cranking speed of less than 250 RPM may not allow the system to spark properly. This can be caused by a weak battery, dragging starter, bad battery cables, or a mechanical problem inside the engine.
- 3. Disconnect the Yellow wires from the Rectifier (if equipped) and retest. If the engine now sparks, replace the Rectifier.
- 4. Check Stator and Timer Sensor as follows:

Check from	Check to	Resistance	DVA (Connected)	DVA (Disconnected)
Brown (Stator)	Brown/Yellow (Stator)	520-600 Ω	150-400 V	150-400 V
Brown (Stator)	Engine Gnd	Open	150-400 V	Less than 2 V
Brown/Yellow (Stator)	Engine Gnd	Open	150-400 V	Less than 2 V
Black/White (#1 Sensor)	White/Black (#2 Sensor)	45-55 Ω	0.6 V Minimum	0.6 V Minimum
Black/White (#1 Sensor)	Engine Gnd	Open	0.6 V Minimum	Less than 2 V
White/Black (2 Sensor)	Engine Gnd	Open	0.6 V Minimum	Less than 2 V

Check the Stator input diodes connected inside the Power Pack using a multi-meter set to diode scale. If the readings show a short or open, replace the Power Pack.

Red meter lead	Black meter lead	Reading	
Black wire	Brown wire	Reading*	
Black wire	Brown/Yellow wire	Reading*	
Black wire	Black/Yellow wire	Reading*	
Brown wire	Black/Yellow wire	Reading*	
Brown/Yellow wire	Black/Yellow wire	Reading*	

<sup>\*</sup> This Measurement is with the meter set to the diode scale. Where you see the term "Reading" represents a reading on the meter. Actual Meter readings will vary depending on type of meter.

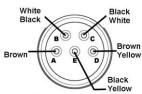


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- 6. Inspect the flywheel magnets to see if they are loose or broken.
- 7. Check the wire pin-out as follows:



#### **BACK SIDE VIEW**

### NO SPARK OR INTERMITTENT ON ONE OR MORE CYLINDERS:

- 1. Check the resistance and DVA of the Stator and Timer Sensor (see NO SPARK ON ANY CYLINDER).
- 2. Check the DVA on the Orange Primary wires from the Power Pack while connected to the Ignition coils. You should have a reading of at least 150 V or more. If the reading is low on one cylinder, disconnect the Orange Primary wire from the Ignition coil for that cylinder and reconnect it to a Pack Load resistor. Retest. If the reading is now good, the Ignition coil is likely bad. A continued low reading usually indicates a bad Power Pack.
- 3. Check the kickback diodes connected inside the Power Pack using a meter set to diode scale:

Red meter lead	Black meter lead	Reading
Black (Ground)	Org/Blue (#1 Primary)	Reading*
Black (Ground)	Org (#2 Primary)	Reading*

- \* This Measurement is with the meter set to the diode scale. Where you see the term "Reading" represents a reading on the meter. Actual Meter readings will vary depending on type of meter.
- Swap the Brown Stator wire with the Brown/Yellow wire and see if the problem moves. If it does, one of the Stator wires is likely arcing or shorted to engine ground.
- 5. Swap the Black/White Timer Sensor wire with the White/Black Timer Sensor wire and see if the problem moves. If it does, one of the Timer Sensor wires is likely shorted to engine ground.
- 6. Swap the Ignition coil with one that is sparking correctly.
- 7. Rare causes include a weak Timer Sensor magnet. If possible, try another flywheel.

### **ENGINE WILL NOT STOP (KILL):**

1. Disconnect the Black/Yellow wire at the Power Pack. Connect a jumper wire to the stop wire from the Power Pack and short it to engine ground. If this stops the Power Pack from sparking, the stop circuit has a fault. Check the key switch, harness, and shift switch (if present). If this does not stop the Power Pack from sparking, replace the Power Pack.

## MISS AT ANY RPM:

- 1. Disconnect the Yellow wires from the Stator to the Rectifier (if equipped) and retest. If the miss clears, replace the Rectifier.
- 2. In the water or on a Dynamometer, check the DVA on the Orange wires from the Power Pack while connected to the Ignition coils. You should have a reading of at least 150 DVA or more, increasing with engine RPM until it reaches 300-400 DVA maximum. A sharp drop in DVA right before the miss becomes apparent on all cylinders will normally be caused by a bad Stator. A sharp drop in DVA on less than all cylinders will normally be the Power Pack or Timer Sensor.
- 3. Connect a DVA meter between the Brown and Brown/Yellow wires and do a running test. AT NO TIME SHOULD THE VOLTAGE EXCEED 400 V. If it does, the regulator circuit in the Power Pack is bad. The voltage should show a smooth climb and stabilize, gradually falling off at high RPM (above 5,000 RPM). If you see a sudden drop in voltage right before the miss becomes apparent, the problem is likely in the Stator.
- 4. Connect an inductive tachometer to each cylinder in turn and try to isolate the problem. A high variance in RPM on one cylinder usually indicates a problem in the Power Pack or Ignition coil. Occasionally a Timer Sensor will cause this same problem. Check the Timer Sensor DVA (see **NO SPARK ON ANY CYLINDER**).
- 5. Perform a high speed shutdown and read the spark plugs. Check for water. A crack in the block can cause a miss at high speed when the water pressure gets high, but a normal shutdown will mask the problem.
- 6. Check the Timer Sensor and Charge coil flywheel magnets for cracked, broken, or loose magnets.

# POWER PACK OR TIMER SENSOR REPEATEDLY BLOWS ON SAME CYLINDER:

- 1. Check the Timer Sensor wires for shorts to engine ground as a shorted Timer Sensor wire can destroy a SCR inside the Power Pack.
- In contrast, a shorted SCR inside the Power Pack can destroy a Timer Sensor. Check the Timer Sensor resistance and DVA (see NO SPARK ON ANY CYLINDER).
- 3. Replace the Ignition coil on the cylinder dropping spark.