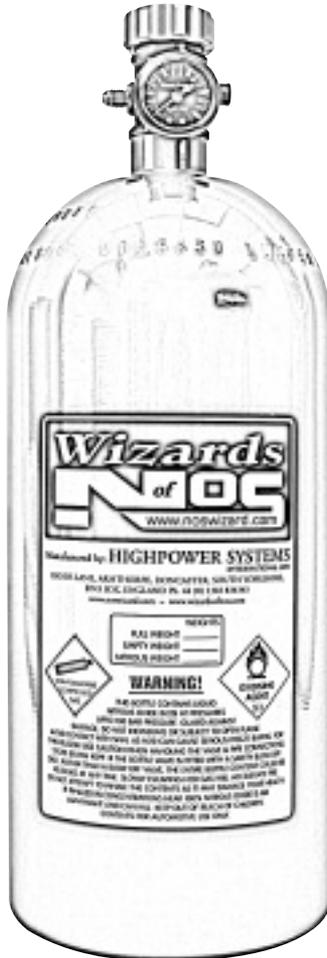


Wizards of N10G

Street-Blaster 150-DPY Dry Nitrous System

Owner's Manual

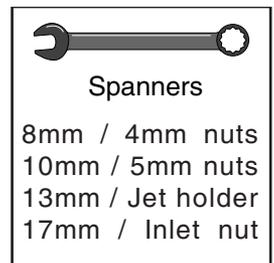
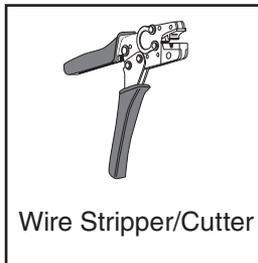
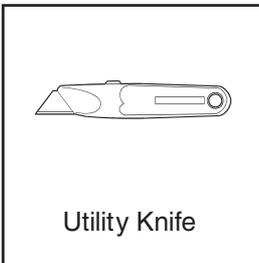
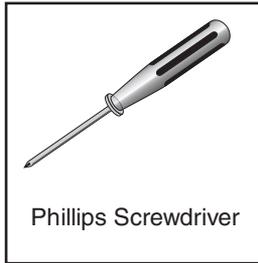


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Tools Required

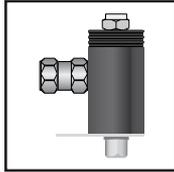




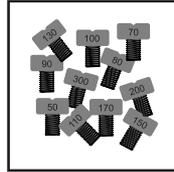
- 5lb bottle
- 11lb bottle



- Bottle bracket



- Nitrous Pulsoid



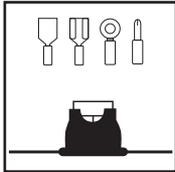
- Jets



- Venom injector nitrous



- Micro Switch & bracket



- Wiring 3m
- Connectors
- Fuse holder
- 20 amp fuse



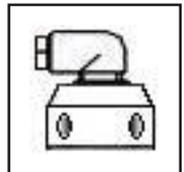
- Nylon Pipe
- 4mm (blue)
- 5mm (black)



- Arming switch & flip cover



- 4mm nuts/olives
- 5mm nuts/olives



- 4 way D-Block
- 6 way D-Block

Nitrous Cylinder Installation and Mounting

The nitrous cylinder must be mounted exactly as shown (Fig.1). In this position **liquid** nitrous oxide will be delivered, which is essential for the system to work properly. If you can't mount the cylinder exactly as shown, phone for advice. The brackets supplied will provide secure mounting with quick release for ease of refilling.

Position the bottle brackets to ensure that the valve end of the bottle is **higher** than the base end, with the outlet pipe connection pointing towards the floor (no other way). Please contact us if you are unable to mount the cylinder as shown for vehicle specific advice.

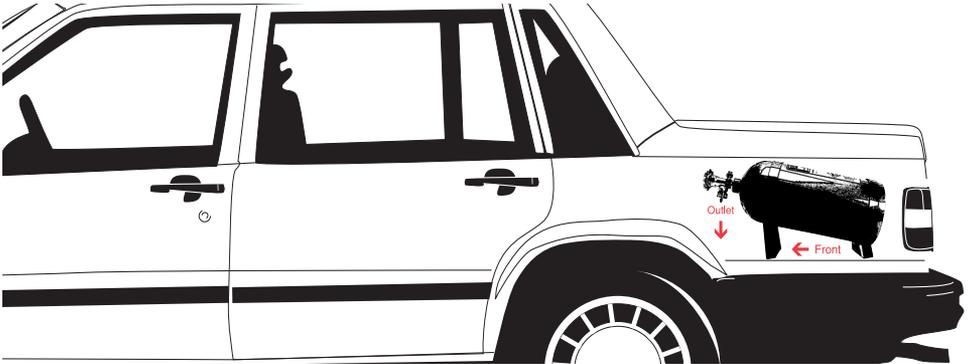


Fig. 1

Your Max Flow bottle valve comes equipped with a SPRV: The "SPRV" replaces the "blow off disc" that is common on other valves. Factory set at 1,000 psi and can be adjusted up to 1,700 psi. Pressure control ensures no lean conditions for set jet ratios and no more burst disc that loses all the bottle contents. The "SPRV" works by opening and bleeding off excess "gaseous" pressure when the set pressure is reached and then closing again. Wasted gaseous nitrous is very minimal. **Please contact if needing adjusting.**

WARNING

The cylinder valve should not be opened unless the outlet is aimed into open space, or connected to the system. When the valve is opened nitrous is discharged at a high pressure (approximately 800-1,200 psi @ - 129 degrees), at which this temperature can cause a painful freeze burn if it makes contact with the skin.

Supply Pipe Routing

5mm Nylon Line: The vital route of the nylon nitrous supply line for **best** performance is shown in (Fig. 2), where the pipe runs through the inside of the car with the wiring loom and into the skuttle, between the windscreen and engine bay

SS Braided Line: If you have chosen the optional braided line then be sure to route in as cool as possible exterior location. You will most likely have to drill a hole in your boot(trunk), truck bed, or hatchback area floor to pull the line through to underneath the vehicle and run up to the engine bay.

If you are unable for any reason to route the pipe as shown and explained, **please contact us for advice.**

Pulsoid Installation

The Pulsoid must be mounted in the coolest possible location close to the injector (**if possible the pipes between the Pulsoid and the injector should be kept under 12” for optimum performance**). The Pulsoid must also be easily accessible for jet changing, as the metering jet is located in the outlet (Fig.5). If possible **avoid** mounting the Pulsoid at the back of the engine, on the firewall (bulk head), or rear inner wings as these are usually the hottest parts of the engine bay, which increases the vaporisation process of the liquid nitrous to gas. Examples of suitable Pulsoid locations in the order of preference are;

1) Skuttle (between windscreen and engine bay), **2)** Front inner wing, See Fig. 2.

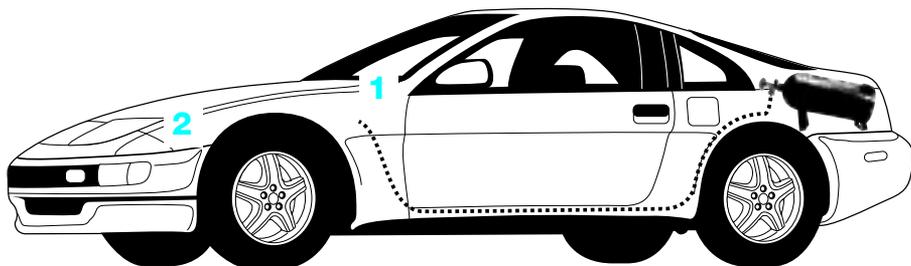


Fig. 2

WARNING

Always run the supply pipe in the coolest possible areas, as heating causes the liquid nitrous to turn to gas, which causes overfueling due to inadequate nitrous flow resulting in poor performance.

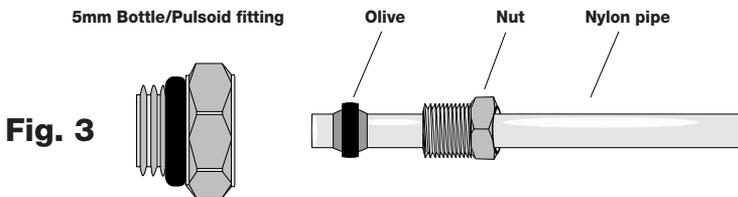
Nylon & Braided Pipe Fittings

Run the enclosed 5mm black nylon pipe from the nitrous bottle to the nitrous (blue) Pulsoid inlet. Cut the pipe to length using a sharp utility knife or nylon pipe cutter. **Do not** use wire snips, pliers, etc. as these will squash and deform the pipe end making it almost impossible to fit the nut and olive. Slide the nut and olive onto the pipe ends as shown below (Fig. 3). Insert the pipe ends into the fittings (bottle, Pulsoid, etc.). Tighten the nuts adequately to retain & seal the pipe but not excessively as this will crush (neck) the pipe and restrict the flow. Make sure to push the nylon pipe securely in to the fittings, so it doesn't slide back out while tightening the nuts.

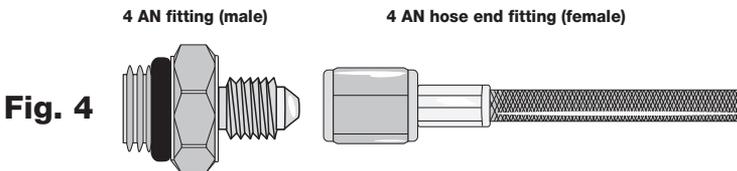
To check that the pipe is totally sealed, briefly turn on the nitrous bottle valve and inspect for leaks with soapy water at the connections. If a leak is detected, tighten up the nut (whilst avoiding contact with any escaping gas particles), until the leak is stopped. When you are satisfied that the system is leak proof, release the pressure in the system by using an optional purge if installed or loosening the fitting at the bottle nut.

IMPORTANT: When tightening the fittings to secure pipes, we strongly advise the use of the correct size spanners otherwise damage may occur and the fittings may fail to do their job.

Nylon Pipe Fittings



Braided Hose Fittings



NOTE: None of the above pipe fittings require sealant on the threads.

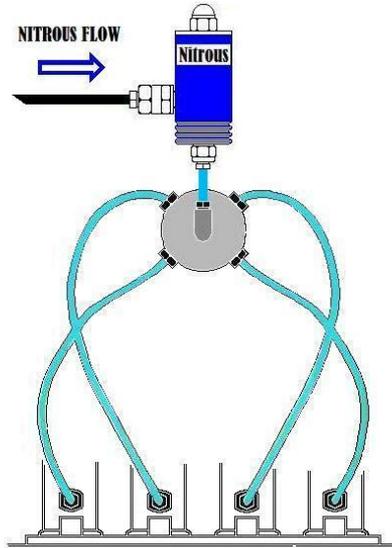
D-BLOCK FITTING INSTRUCTIONS

The most important aspects of D-Block mounting are;

- 1) It is **essential** that D-Block outlet ports are **perfectly horizontal**.
- 2) The nitrous side should use the lower section of a combined D-Block.
- 3) Whenever possible the injectors should be mounted in the underside of the runners with the D-Block mounted below them, so the pipes just run up hill.
- 4) If that's not possible and the injectors have to be mounted in the top of the runners then the D-Block should be mounted above the injectors so that the pipes run continuously downhill, Fig. 6.
- 5) If neither of the above options are possible and the outlet pipes have to loop up above the injector from the D-block, then the peaks of all the pipes should be at the same level.
- 6) When using elbow inlet fittings, the shorter of the 2 elbows should be used for the nitrous side and it should always be fitted with the black plastic restrictor in the outlet end that screw in to the D-Block.
- 7) Always try to arrange the feed pipes to the D-Block entries so they are perfectly straight for as long as possible, with a **minimum** of 2" before any bend. This is particularly important when using straight inlet fittings.
- 8) The D-Block should be situated as centrally as possible, relative to the number of injectors it is to feed. In the case of a V6 engine this would mean in the centre of the V, in the case of a straight 6 or 4 cylinder engine it would be between the middle cylinders.
- 9) Pipe lengths from the D-Block to the injectors should always be cut to **exactly** the same length and kept to the minimum length that produces a gentle run to the furthest injector/s.
- 10) When using 4 way D-Blocks, arrange the outlets so the pairs closest together point to each end of the engine, Fig. 5.
- 11) Run the pipes from the D-Block outlets furthest from the engine to the centre 2 cylinders and run those from the outlets closet to the engine to the end cylinders, as this results in a neat pipe layout, Fig. 5.
- 12) When using 6 way D-Blocks on straight 6 cylinder engines, arrange the pipes so that those feeding the end cylinders are connected to the D-Block ports that are closest to them. Then connect the pipes from the middle 2 cylinders to the ports in the D-Block they are furthest from and which will allow a gentle flow path that will use up the excess pipe length. Finally connect the remaining pipes to the remaining ports.

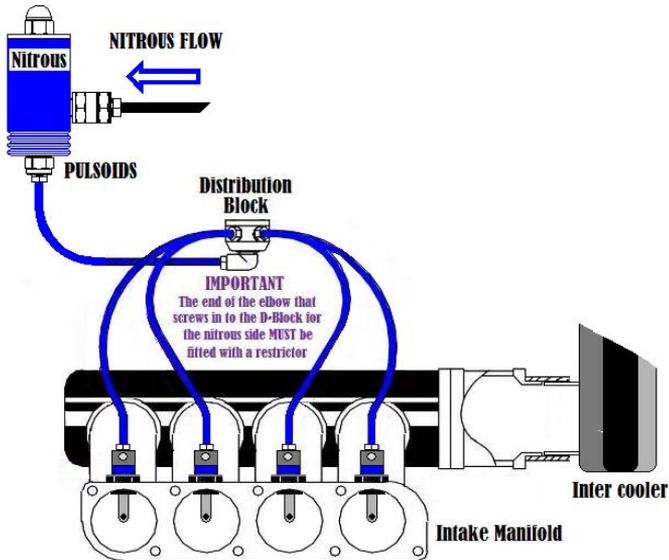
Distribution Block (D-Block) Mounting

Fig. 5



WARNING; Never mount a D-Block any other way than described above as it will result in uneven distribution, leading to potential engine failure. If you feel it is impossible to mount the D-Block as described on your particular vehicle please contact us for assistance.

Fig. 6



Venom Injector Installation

Venom injectors for direct port applications should be fitted in each inlet runner, as far from the inlet valves as possible. Injectors can be fitted in to rubber sections or in to metal parts of the intake runners, which includes the intake trumpets.

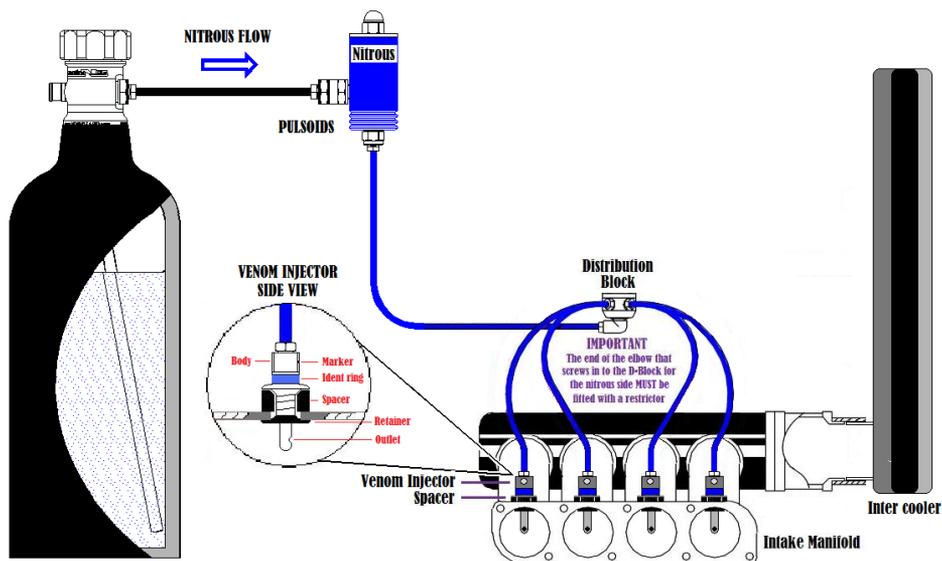
To fit the injector into a rubber hose just punch an 4mm hole in a suitable location. Secure the injector by screwing on the retainer from the inside the hose (Fig. 7.)

For best results the discharge tip should be positioned as close to the centre of the runner bore as possible and at very lest it should be ensured that the outlet ports protrude beyond the retainers and/or any part of the induction system.

There are 2 options for fitting injectors in to a metal section of the inlet runners. The easiest is to drill 8 mm holes and use the retainers as described for fitment to rubber hose, the 2nd option is to drill 5 mm holes and tap with 6 x 1 mm threads.

To correctly position the injectors in various applications, the most suitable length spacer should be fitted and then a small amount of liquid sealer applied to the external thread before being screwed (lightly) in to position.

Fig. 7



⚠ WARNING

Disregarding these instructions could result in poor performance and/or engine damage.

Metering jet size verification

Before connecting the outlet pipe to the Pulsoid, it is **essential** to check that the metering jet is fitted to jet holder / outlet adapter and that is the right size to suit your application. The jet holder / outlet adaptor is located at the opposite end to the mounting stud (see Fig. 8) and can be unscrewed by using a 13mm wrench.

Once removed the head of the metering jet should be visible, protruding slightly from the end of the male thread and it should be possible to see a size/number on the side. If you can't see a number you'll need to remove the jet for closer inspection, possibly with the aid of a magnifying glass.

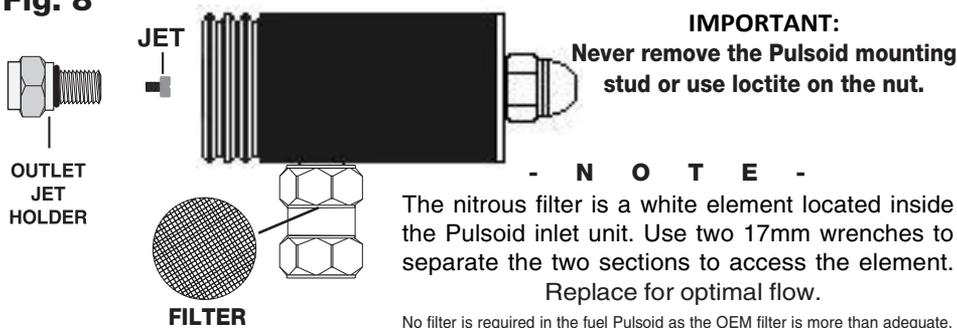
To remove the jet put the jet holder in a 13mm ring spanner or 'clean' socket and unscrew the jet using a suitable flat blade screwdriver.

Check the jet size against the parts list supplied with the system or the jet specification chart on our web site.

Assuming you have the correct jet, screw it back in to the jet holder using your fingers and then 'lightly' nip it up with the screwdriver to make a seal, then reassemble in the reverse order of the above instructions.

CAUTION; The metering jets are made from brass and are easily damaged beyond use if a badly fitting screwdriver or excessive force is used on them.

Fig. 8



Jet Numbers, Size & Power Rating

- 1) The 'theoretical' power rating is half the nitrous jet number (e.g. 200 = 100bhp).
- 2) Extra fuel needs to be added using a method that best suits your application.

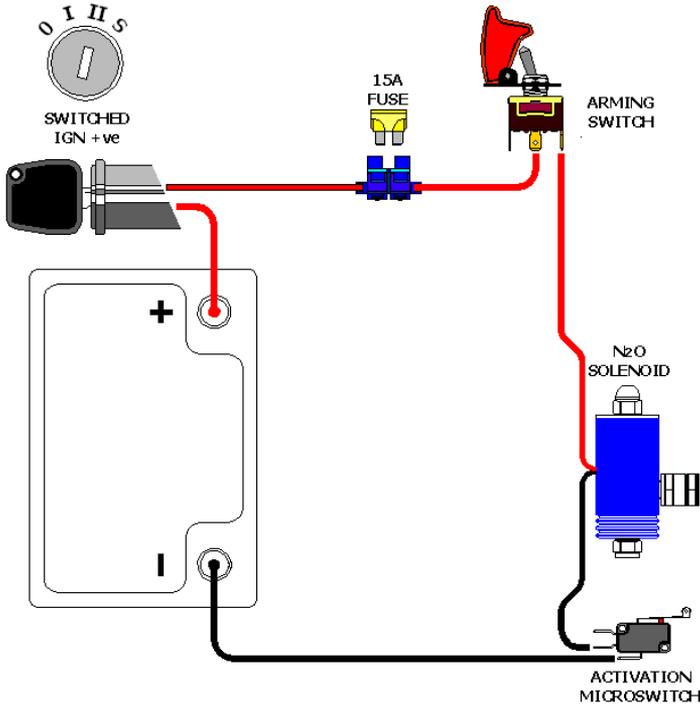
Throttle Switch Installation

The micro switch should be mounted to the throttle body or foot pedal, etc. using the the mounting bracket supplied, in such a way that it will be activated at full throttle **ONLY**
Once fitted it is **essential** to check the operation in the following manner;

1. Have the **driver** sit in the drivers seat as **normal**.
2. Have the **driver** slowly press down **fully** on the throttle pedal, whilst an assistant watches the movement of the throttle mechanism in the engine bay.
3. Check that the throttle mechanism **fully** operates the micro switch at full throttle.

IMPORTANT: Never rely on setting up the switch by hand operating the throttle mechanism, as this may not duplicate actual pedal movement.

Fig. 9



! WARNING

When WON switches are not used, alternative replacements rated at a minimum of 15 Amps should be used, unless a suitable relay of at least 15 Amps is added.

Test Procedure

- 1.** Disconnect the outlet pipe from the injector and aim the N2O to atmosphere. Hold the pipe securely and activate the system briefly, monitoring the results at the open pipe ends. N2O liquid should be seen flowing from the pipe as the system is activated, and should stop flowing when the system is switched off.
- 2.** Connect the nylon pipe back as they were in the injector.
- 3.** Start the engine and run up to normal temperature, hold the revs at approx. 1/3 of max. rpm (e.g. max. rpm limit 6,000 test rpm 2,000) and briefly activate the system whilst monitoring the engines response, and the exhaust gases.
- 4.** Engine rpm should rise (as if you had operated the throttle) and then fall back to normal as you release the switch, whilst the exhaust should become less black than normal smoke which indicates a leaner mixture. If the engine sounds in any way different to the way it sounds when you rev. up the engine normally, cease testing and report to our technicians.
- 5.** If all goes as it should, then you can take the vehicle on the road and carry out the next test. Accelerate hard from say 30 mph up to 70 mph. You should feel a stronger acceleration and less black smoke. If you hear any noises other than a louder exhaust note, or you feel anything other than a smooth surge of power, cease the test and contact our tech team.

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