



BoonDocker Nitrous System Installation Instructions for Polaris Snowmobile

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

Nitrous Kit Contents:

Quality check by:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 5-hole nozzle | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – solenoid holding bracket and self-tapping screw |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 – 3/16” plastic Tees | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 1/8” NPT x 1/8” OD compression fitting for solenoid |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 12” length of 1/8” black nylon hose | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 1/8” NPT fitting with Nitrous Filter for solenoid |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – Nitrous Manifold with fittings installed | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 4AN adapter for Nitrous Filter on solenoid |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 4AN x 1/8” NPT fitting for bottle | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – pushbutton switch |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – 1/8” NPT plug for bottle | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – mounting clamp for pushbutton switch |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – mounting bracket for bottle (2 pieces) | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – Rectifier |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4 – carriage bolts, nuts, washers for bracket | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 – female electrical connectors |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2 – bottle clamps | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 – electrical butt connectors |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – high pressure braided hose (30”) | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – jumper wire with 2 bullet connectors |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – Nitrous Bottle with valve | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – Relay |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – solenoid | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 – socket for relay |

Tools Required:

- Drill + bits (3/4”, 1/4”)
- Wire stripper / crimper tool
- Side cutters
- 5/32” and 7/32” allen wrenches
- Basic wrench set
- Flat blade screwdriver
- 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 (N₂O) 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 blowtorch inside your engine. When used properly, nitrous oxide provides the same benefits as turbo charging or supercharging your engine (extra power is made by burning more fuel and oxygen), but without the added cost or complexities.

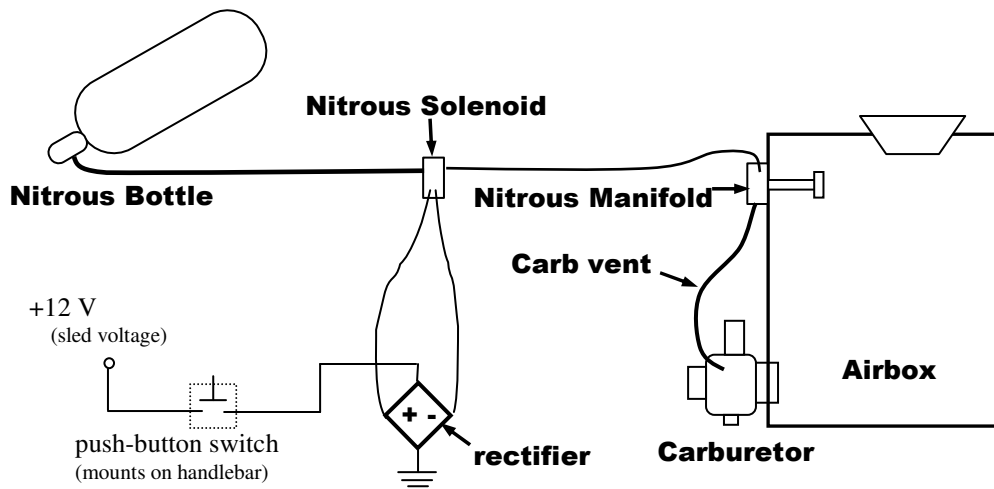
Below is a diagram of the major components of the BoonDocker Liquid Nitrous System. The simplicity of this system makes it the most reliable, easy to tune, and easy to install nitrous system available. By using the existing fuel system (carburetor) to add the required extra fuel for nitrous, the complexity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

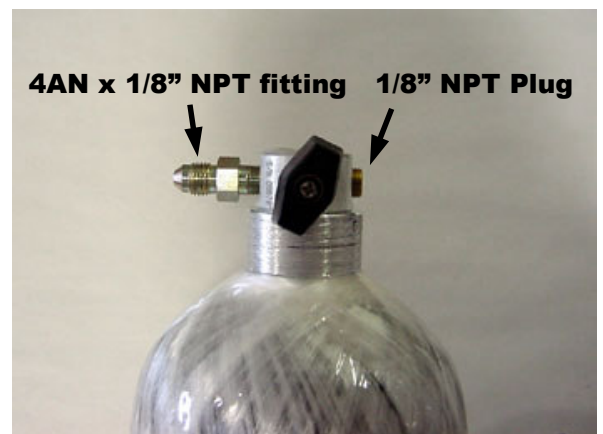
This manifold is also designed to vary the float bowl pressure in relation to nitrous pressure, thus keeping the nitrous and fuel delivery in sync. Fluctuations in bottle temperature greatly affect nitrous pressure, which affects nitrous delivery. By automatically adjusting the fuel delivery as nitrous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



Part I – Bottle Installation

A. Bottle Valve Fittings

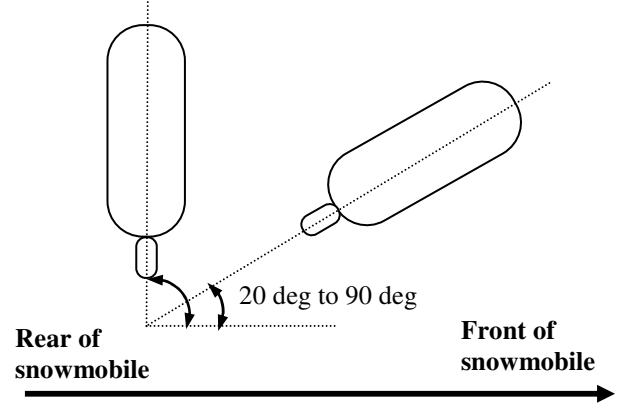
Insert the 4AN x 1/8” NPT fitting and the 1/8” NPT Plug into the bottle valve (these are attached to the lid of the box with the bottle). Use Teflon tape to seal the threads – be sure not to get tape inside the threads!



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.



Mount the two piece bracket so it is oriented as shown in the picture.

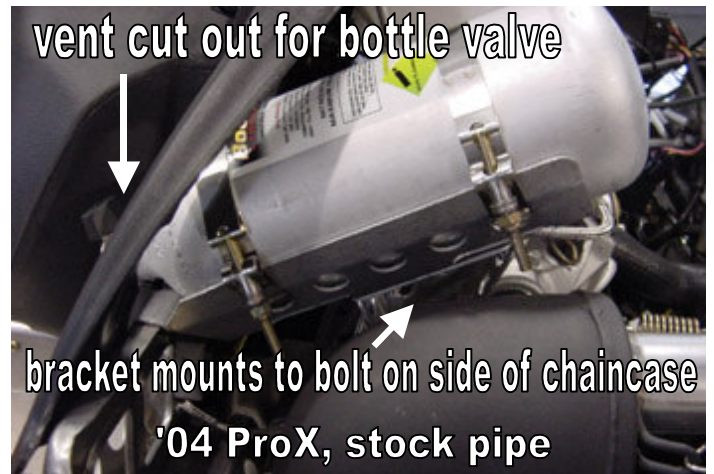
1. Drill two holes into the top of the footrest for the saddle piece.
2. The saddle support piece mounts to a bolt on the chain case. Note: The Escape style bracket (used for Phantom brake chain cases) may require that the brake bleeder screw be trimmed.
3. Fasten the support piece to the saddle with two carriage bolts.
4. The two bottle clamps fit through the D-shaped holes and around the outside of the bracket as shown.



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 air box for the nitrous manifold. Ideally this will be halfway between the two carburetors and pointed towards the incoming airflow so nitrous will be evenly mixed with the incoming air before entering the carburetors. If the shelf is left in the air box, the manifold should be located above the shelf.

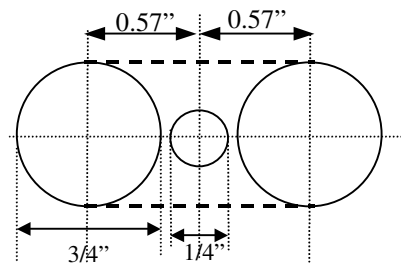
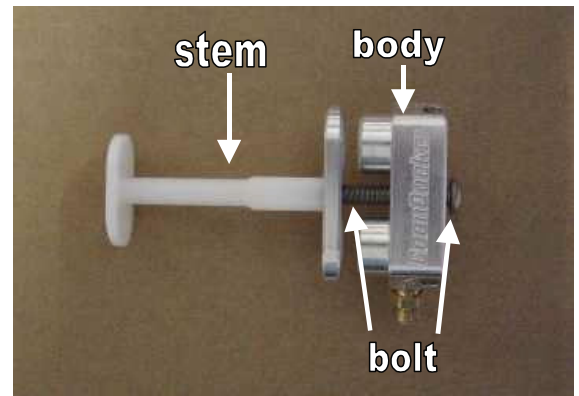
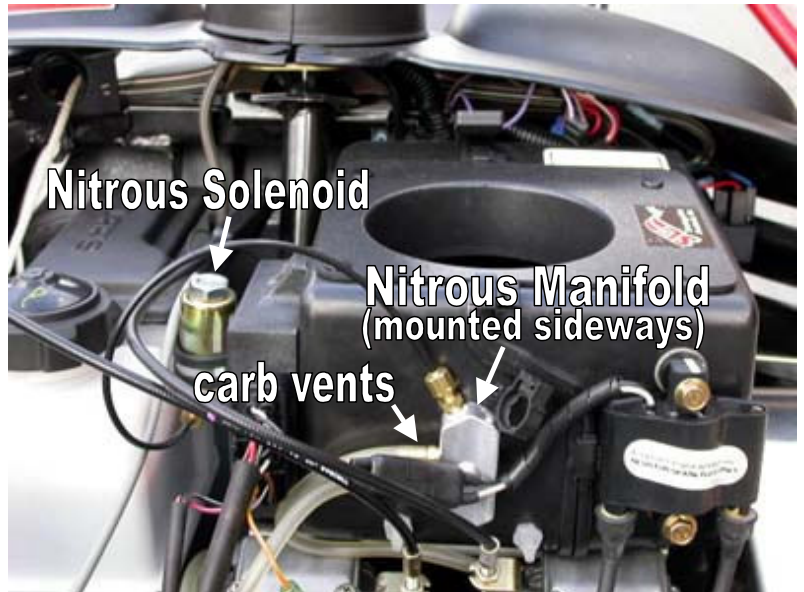
Note: The manifold should be mounted sideways so the two 3/4" barrels are positioned vertically (one above the other). This will allow a more even distribution if one barrel sprays more holes than the other.

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 air box.

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 air box.

The manifold can be installed as one piece as follows:

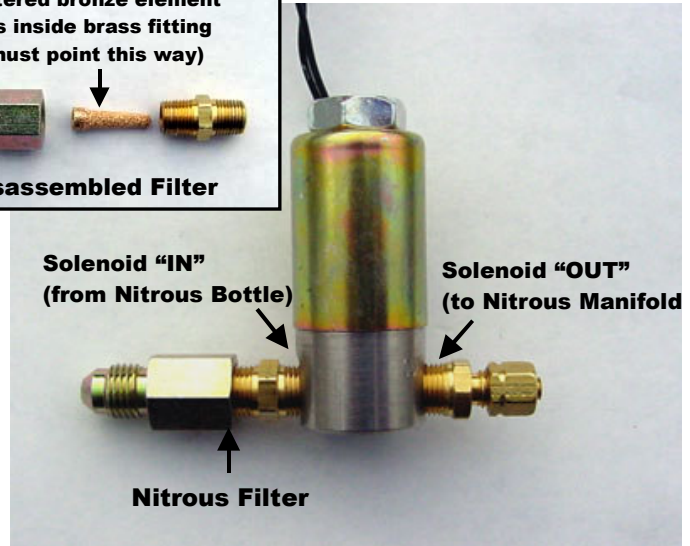
- a. Loosen the bolt until the stem extends past the aluminum body by 1/4".
 - b. Rotate the stem 90deg. in relation to the body.
 - c. Fit the stem through the oval-shaped hole in the air box (the stem may need to be rotated as it goes through the hole),
 - d. Realign the stem to the body and tighten the bolt. Be sure the two 3/4" holes on the stem are properly aligned to the body of the manifold before tightening the bolt.
3. Install the manifold with the stem half inside the air box 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 air box.



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”.

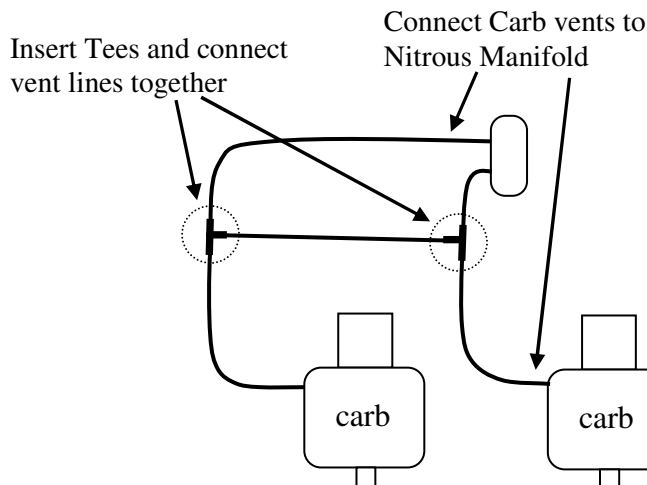


2. Connect the high-pressure braided hose from the bottle to the solenoid (note approximate location of solenoid in previous picture). Route this hose behind the toolbox. These are 4-AN fittings that have matching flanges that form a seal – do not use Teflon tape on the hose fittings!
3. Connect the 1/8” black nylon line from the solenoid brass fitting to the manifold brass fitting. Keep this away from hot items and be sure there are no sharp bends in the line. Note – do not over tighten these fittings! (if over tightened, 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 to the side of the toolbox (on top of the oil reservoir).



Part IV - Carb Vent to Nitrous Manifold Installation

The nitrous manifold must be able to pressurize the carb 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.

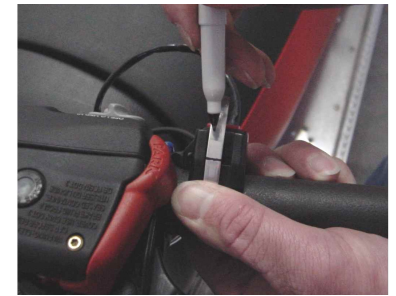
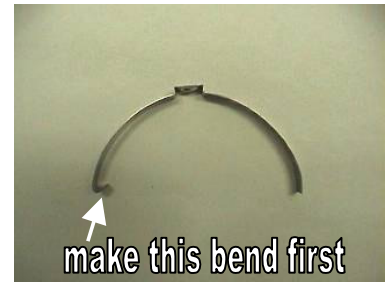


Part V – Push-Button Installation

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 side cutters so it is just snug. Do not over tighten.
6. The button should appear as shown in the picture.



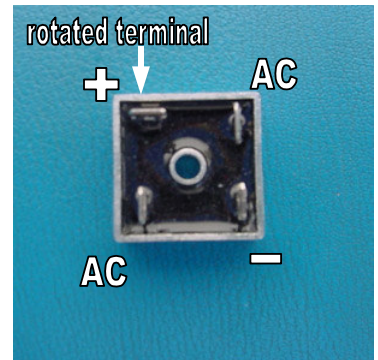
Part VI – Electrical Installation

A relay is included so the timing will change from the “premium” ignition setting to the “regular” setting when the nitrous button is pressed (assuming the key is in the “premium” position). If the key switch is in the “regular” position, the timing will simply remain in the “regular” setting. Since nitrous speeds up the combustion process, extra power can be obtained by retarding the timing slightly, as well as help prevent detonation.

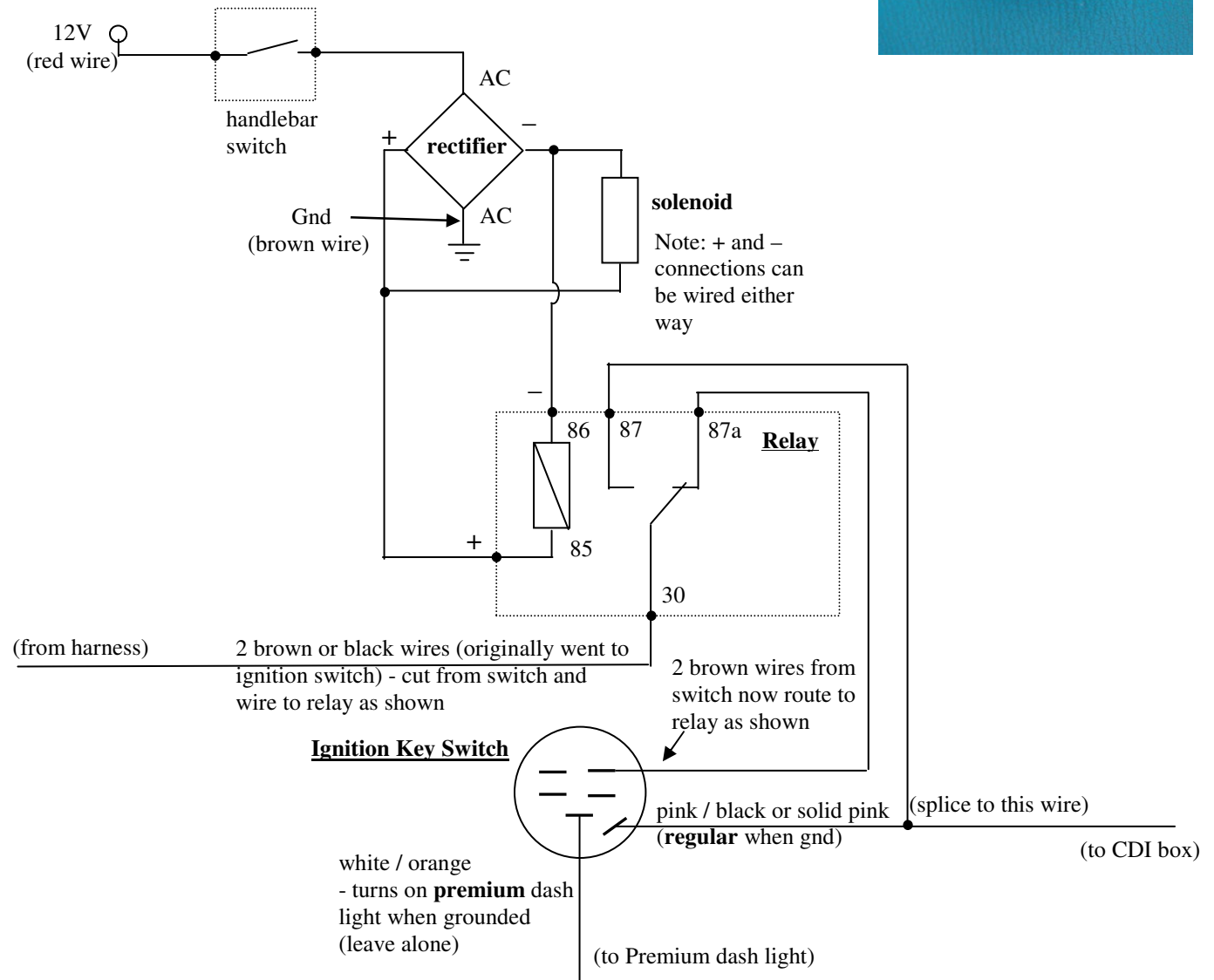
Wire the connections according to the diagram and step-by-step instructions below. Use a 12V supply that is only on when the ignition key is turned on and the kill switch is in the “run” position.

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”.

Since nitrous increases the speed of combustion, a few degrees of ignition retard can help make more power and help prevent detonation from occurring.



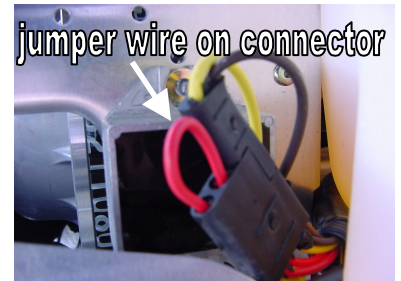
Wiring Diagram:



Step-by-step Wiring Procedure:

Note: Before proceeding with the steps below, verify that the white labels on the relay socket match the numbered terminals on the back of the relay. If they do not match, make the connections below according to the markings on the relay itself.

1. On a Polaris there is an unused red (+12) and brown (ground) wire near the air box under the frame support for the steering shaft. To power this red wire, locate the voltage regulator (usually under the left footrest) and the flat 4-wire connector next to it. Use a short length of wire and bullet connectors to make a jumper wire. Use this jumper to connect the yellow wire to the red wire on this connector as shown in the picture (the connectors will fit tight).



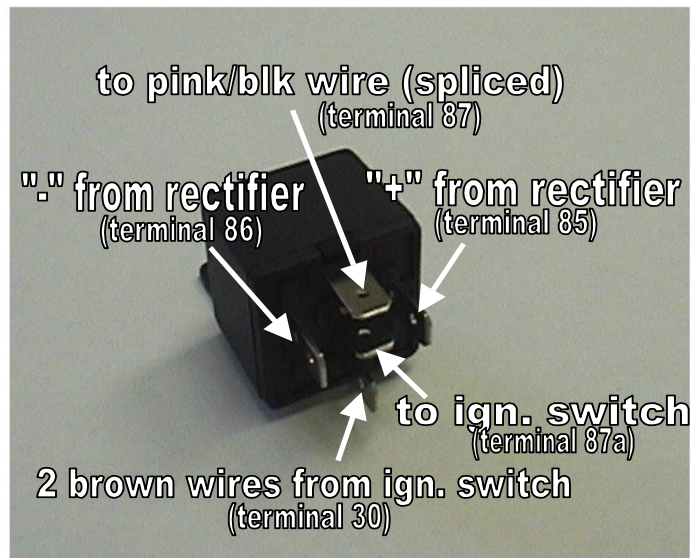
2. Locate the two push-button wires. Connect one wire (doesn't matter which one) of the push-button to the sled voltage (red wire on sled).

3. Crimp a Female connector to the other wire from the push-button and attach it to one of the AC sides of the rectifier.

4. Connect the other AC side of the rectifier to Ground (brown wire on sled).

5. Combine one of the solenoid wires with relay terminal **85** (red socket wire). Crimp these two wires together using a Female connector. Attach this connector to the "+" terminal on the rectifier.

6. Combine the remaining solenoid wire with relay terminal **86** (black socket wire). Crimp these two wires together using a Female connector and attach this connector to the "-" terminal on the rectifier.



7. Remove the 5-prong connector behind the ignition switch. Cut the two brown wires from the connector (leave about 1" of wire on the connector).

8. Connect relay terminal **30** (black socket wire) to the 2 brown wires on the wiring harness side (connect two brown wires to a one side of a butt connector and the terminal 30 wire to the other side of the butt connector).

9. Connect relay terminal **87a** (black socket wire) to the two brown wires on the ignition connector side (connect one side of a butt connector to the terminal 87a wire, and the other side of the butt connector to the two brown wires).



10. Splice relay terminal **87** (blue socket wire) to the pink/black (solid pink if earlier model) wire behind the ignition switch. The best way to splice into the pink/black wire is to first cut this wire in half. Combine one of the pink/black wires with the terminal 87 wire (blue wire) and connect these to wires to one side of a butt connector. Connect the remaining pink/black wire to the other end of the butt connector.

11. Reconnect the 5-prong connector to the ignition switch. Reconnect the pink/black wire to the ignition switch.

With the key in the Premium position, the Premium light on the dash should turn off and the solenoid should click when the nitrous button is pressed. The engine rpms may need to be increased slightly from idle in order to supply enough voltage to power the relay and solenoid.

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. Be sure to use filtered nitrous – always use a filter when filling your bottle!
3. 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.

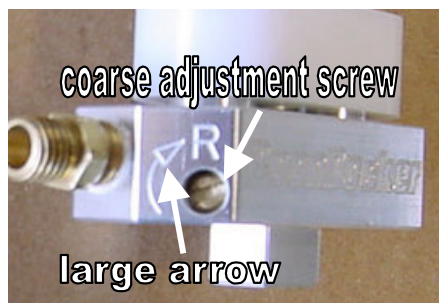
B. Startup & Leak Test Procedure

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.

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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:

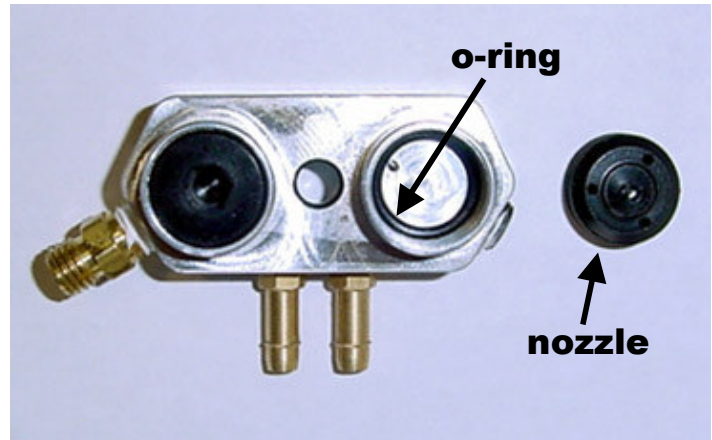
1. Be sure your bottle is full, at the correct temperature (70-90 deg), and positioned correctly so the valve picks up liquid nitrous. The system will not work properly if nitrous vapor is being picked up or if the bottle is too cold.
2. Your engine could be detonating. Detonation can occur if your compression 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 Polaris 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 to a very low voltage, 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 air box.
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 over tighten 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.