

The Ultimate 83 GTI Project



Kees Nierop
former Porsche
Factory Race Driver

Vancouver Island Motorsports Circuit













Project Goals & Results

The project goal was to create a 'cost is no object' Ultimate VW GTI by going back to the simplicity of the VW Mk1 with its tossable fun factor and old school mechanical connection between the driver and the road, and then working to improve chassis rigidity, and cranking up acceleration, cornering and braking performance, while also sneaking in modern creature comforts.

As guiding references to this project effort, there were 2 great Mk1 GTI variants back in the day: the bad-ass Callaway stage 2 turbo; and the ultra-rare Oettinger 16s which was a factory supported car in Europe in 1981. To me the lighter 16s was the way to go – but in a more modern format, borrowing the Mk2 16V cylinder heads and keeping everything close to 'stock' configuration while maxing out all performance parameters.

The result is a car that looks inside and out like it just rolled off the 1983 VW showroom floor with a totally stock looking exterior and interior, but being a true 'Wolf in Sheep's Clothing' under the covers – resulting in a totally cool retro driving experience that can outrun a modern VW Golf R or a Porsche 718 Cayman S on the street or the track.

Performance: 240hp + 1950lbs = one very quick little car: 0-60mph in <5s, 0-100mph in 11s, and >1g cornering and braking on street tires (a progressive nitrous system adds up to 100hp more).

Creature comforts include electric windows; forward and backup cameras – displayed on the rear-view mirror; adjustable heated seats; push-button engine starting; electronically adjustable brake pedal pressure; 1200W RMS bluetooth audio system with a hands-free cell phone interface; full data logging with 2 axis accelerometers; convex side mirrors; touch-screen digital dash (analog and digital gauges); electrical A/C system with central dash vents; infinitely variable blower speed, a stunning 'new' OEM sunroof; all original NOS seat fabric with sport-firm foam padding front and rear; custom leather wrapped OEM steering wheel, adjustable pedals (perfect for heel and toe shifting), driver adjustable brake vacuum assist, plush OEM grade carpeting, floor mats and sound deadening insulation.

When driven by Kees Nierop (former Porsche factory race driver at Le Mans) at the Vancouver Island Motorsports circuit (a tight 2.3kms 19 corner racetrack) the Ultimate 83 GTI was faster than a 2018 Porsche 718 Cayman S (also driven by Kees). Project goals met!

Ultimate 83 GTI Specifications Summary

- US\$140,000 invested plus thousands of hours of time
- 6,000 miles since complete bare metal restoration
- 4,000 miles since engine, transmission & brakes rebuilt, no high rpm or nitrous use
- 600 miles since new KW V3 suspension
- 0 miles since new windshield and paint (2/3rd of car, bumpers & fender flares)
- 1800lbs in track trim, 1950lbs in street trim (with some options removed)
- 240hp from 7,250-8,000rpm w/o catalyst or air box, 220hp from 7,000-7,400rpm with catalyst, air box and filter
- Up to +100hp with progressive ECU controlled nitrous system
- Hidden chassis frame and stiffening throughout
- Carbon fiber hood, hatch and bumpers, Lexan rear window
- Epoxy primer -> wet sanded glossy clearcoat
- New OEM interior throughout – gorgeous NOS seat fabric, new firm foam
- Mk3 ABA block, Mk2 16V heads, 288 solid lifter cams, oversized 34/29.5mm valves
- 95.5mm stroker crank, 11.5:1 83.5mm pistons (2092cc)
- Custom curved ITB intake, Lexan air box, with dual fuel rails
- Stainless steel braided hoses with race spec AN fittings used throughout
- 1.75" primaries stainless steel race header, 2.25" stainless steel exhaust, 2.50" tip
- Custom built VW 020 5 speed close ratio transmission with Quaife LSD, 100mm flanges
- Stage 3 and stage 5 clutch systems (stage 5 currently installed)
- 500hp rated race axles
- Custom radiator, electric water pump/controller
- Custom oiling system with external filter and oil intercooler
- 25Amp-Hour 13.5V Lithium battery system, computer controlled alternator charging
- Holley Dominator ECU with 150 inputs/outputs
- Holley touch screen digital dash, Holley individual coil race ignition
- Wilwood/Tech-53 big 4 piston calipers, 10" rotors, Hawk pads, adjustable proportioning valve, rear disks, ECU controlled servo vacuum – console adjustable
- KW V3 stainless steel struts/shocks compression/rebound adjustable in 16 steps, multiple spring sets for street and track use
- Hollow rear 28mm sway bar
- Urethane and Delrin bushings used throughout suspension and steering system
- Special shift linkage – ultra precise shifting
- Leather wrapped OEM steering wheel, custom steering column & u-joints
- Quaife close-ratio rack & pinion - blissful steering precision & feel
- Brand new sunroof mechanism
- Electric windows, seat heaters, Air conditioning system
- 1200W Bluetooth audio system
- Philips LED headlights, LED bulbs used throughout
- Looks dead stock inside and out but outperforms a Porsche 718 Cayman S on the track
- Meticulously documented on youtube with 180 videos and 830 photos online

My Original 1983 Rabbit GTI as inspiration for the Ultimate 83 GTI Project

I was an original 83 Rabbit GTI owner, my car having a November 1982 build date. I was proud to be one of the first GTI owners in Canada after ordering my car in October '82 moments after I had finished reading the November magazine issues of Car & Driver, Motor Trend and Road & Track which universally praised the new US spec GTI at its long awaited North American debut.

I made the many of the usual Mk1 GTI mods to the car plus a few unique ones:

- Euro G grind cam
- adjustable cam sprocket
- upgraded fuel pressure regulator
- Canton Mecca oil filter with synthetic oil
- Mecca external temperature controlled oil cooler
- Webber big throat throttle-body
- Callaway cast aluminum valve cover
- Performance ignition wires, re-curved distributor
- Euro GTI exhaust manifold and dual downpipe
- Gillette Exhaust (cat delete)
- Bilstein BTS-172 suspension system (springs, struts, shocks)
- Suspension Techniques race front & rear sway bars with adjustable heim joints
- Upper and lower front strut/control-arm cross-braces
- stainless steel brake lines & sport brake pads
- 15x7 Ronal wheels and tires
- Concord HPL-130 cassette deck with dBx noise reduction module, Proton 222 power amp with upgraded coax speakers front and rear and an 8" passive Sub-woofer
- Hella headlights with 90W bulbs
- Hella dual air horns
- Escort radar detector
- Modified/tucked-in bumpers
- White bumpers & mirrors
- Rear hatch winglet

... All in all I ended up doubling the price of the car with the add-ons.

I did quite a few weekend autocross events during the 4 years I owned the car – it cornered very flat with neutral front/rear balance, acceleration was in the range of 0-60mph in 7.5s, and it had decent but not exceptional braking. I loved the car but always wanted more engine and dreamed about owning one of the super rare factory 16V GTI models from Europe (the Oettinger GTI 16s) or a stage 2 Callaway turbo setup, which would have turned my GTI into the ultimate bass-ass GTI of its day. Fast forward 30 years to 2012 when I started to turn my attention to revisiting my true automotive 'first love' and embark on a new no-budget limit ultimate 83 GTI project car ...

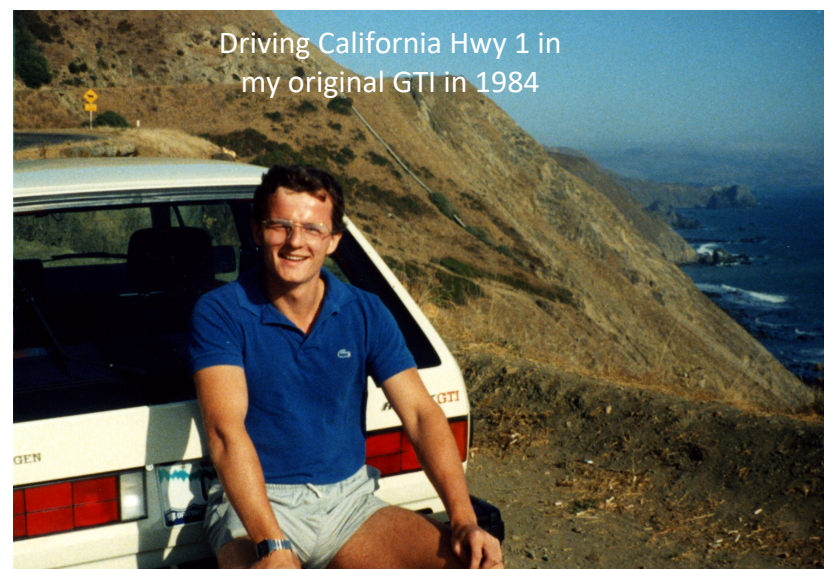
I had learned quite a few lessons from my 1st GTI mods:

- the mk1 car is already very front-end heavy, causing it to understeer, so keeping the weight off the front wheels was goal #1 – make the car as light as possible – especially up front
- make the chassis much stiffer than stock – the mk1 unibody is very weak and flexes far too much, which is especially noticeable once stiffer suspension parts are bolted on
- the OEM body panels are non-galvanized mild steel and rust is a big problem in all of the pinch-weld areas – strip the car to bare metal and epoxy coat it
- add power but keep it within usable limits – and don't add weight while doing so
- improve braking performance but don't add unsprung weight to the front suspension
- don't lower it too much – it messes with the bump-steering
- don't have a loud exhaust as it quickly gets tiring
- remember the fun factor of the original OEM setup – toss-ability, great steering feel, great shifting

I wanted the car to weigh 1800lbs in 'track ready trim', about 250lbs less than US spec 'stock' weight and I also wanted to target around 7lbs/hp which is a typical modern supercar weight/power ratio which meant an engine with around 250hp. Keeping weight off the front-end also meant saying 'no' to shoe-horning in a more modern turbo-charged engine with the need for a much heavier transmission as well – so the decision was to max out a Mk2 16V design, mated to an original Mk2 020 transmission (also to keep the spirit of semi-originality to the engine/transmission design).

I also wanted to keep the suspension in keeping with the original car and spent some time driving the GTI with Bilstein Rally Race front struts but they were too stiff for street use so opted for the high dollar KW variant 3 coil-overs, but using springs that were 20% softer than KW V3 specs to provide for a more comfortable, compliant ride on everyday road surfaces.

Finally, the need for brake rotors and calipers that would fit inside the OEM 14x6 snowflake wheels limited me to 10.1" rotors but I was able to source custom large 4 piston calipers that provide world-class brake torque.



Driving California Hwy 1 in
my original GTI in 1984

Ultimate 83 GTI Engine

This is a very special one-of-a-kind normally aspirated engine that can be driven on pump gas, idling smoothly at 1000rpm, producing usable torque from 1500rpm+ with a flat torque curve all the way up to 6500rpm and peak power extending past 8000rpm. There are no pulley driven accessories to rob horsepower (electric water pump & A/C compressor, manual R&P steering, 50amp racing alternator with WOT disconnect – this is one of the reasons the 2.1L motor puts out close to 250hp at the crank – at least 15hp is saved by keeping parasitic power losses to an absolute minimum).

And this engine is light weight in comparison to a VR6 or a later model turbo engine setup. In comparison to the original 90hp Mk1 GTI engine this combination produces more torque at all rpms and puts out 3 times the power – but at a high enough rpm that if you don't want the buzzing rpms you can simply keep the revs below 5000rpm and enjoy a more stock-like street driving experience. The ITBs are large as they are optimized for high rpm power production so the throttle is a bit sensitive in comparison to the OEM engine but it is a learned behaviour to be a bit cautious about throttle inputs – and if you keep the rpms down it really does tame the engine, generating a more relaxed driving experience when you are not in the mood to accelerate with 0.6g of force at >100kmh:

240hp @ 7250-8000rpm, catalytic converter and air box removed

220hp @ 7000-7400rpm, with catalytic converter and air box/filter installed

Mk3 ABA tall-deck block, 2092cc (83.5x95.5mm) w crank position sensor

ARP rod bolts, head studs & crank sprocket M16 bolt w dowel pins

11.5:1cr forged Weisco pistons

Rotating assembly dynamically balanced

Mk2 9A 16V heads (34mm x 5.5mm stem intake valves, 29.5mm x 7mm stem exhaust valves), extensive porting and polishing

288° Cam set - solid lifter (254° @.050", .456" lift, 105° LC)

4% leakdown test results on all cylinders – perfect!

Adjustable cam sprocket, cam position sensor

DLC coated solid bucket lifters

VR6 HD valve springs

Titanium retainers

45mm tapered/curved independent throttle bodies (ITBs)

Dual rail 19lbs/hr x 4, 30lbs/hr x 4 fuel injectors (idle-low speed, high power)

All stainless steel braided fuel lines and fittings

Lexan air box with K&N filter

Digital idle speed control

4 port PWM ECU controlled nitrous system, 25-100hp, adjustable

Holley Dominator ECU & ignition system

8.5mm custom length racing ignition wires

Denso IK20 spark plugs

Billet aluminum alternator bracket

Racing damper, serpentine alternator belt

Racing 50amp alternator, ECU controlled output voltage

Solid rubber engine mounts (will never wear out but also keeps vibration down)



VW 9A 16V Heads


VW ABA 2.0L block




Weisco 83.5mm 11.5:1 pistons




VW 95.5mm stroker crank




34mm Intake Valves
5.5mm stems



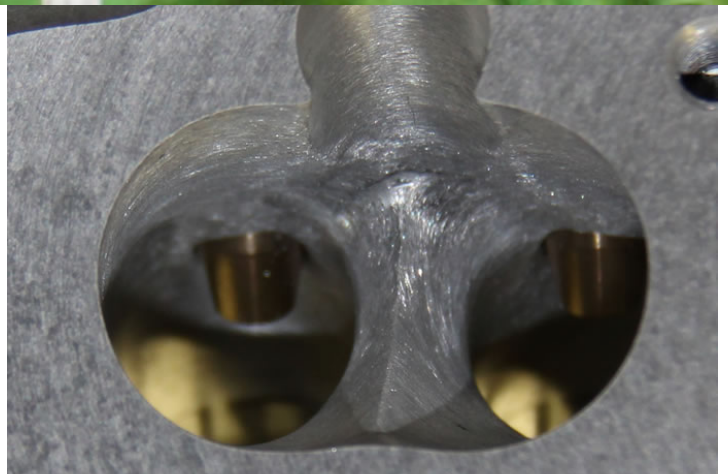
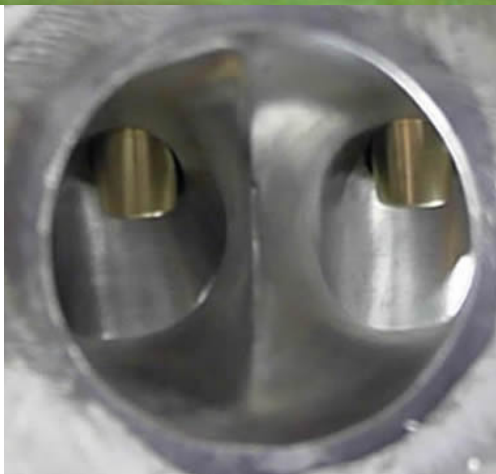
29.5mm Exhaust Valves
7mm stems, undercut to 6.5mm



Extensive Porting & Polishing

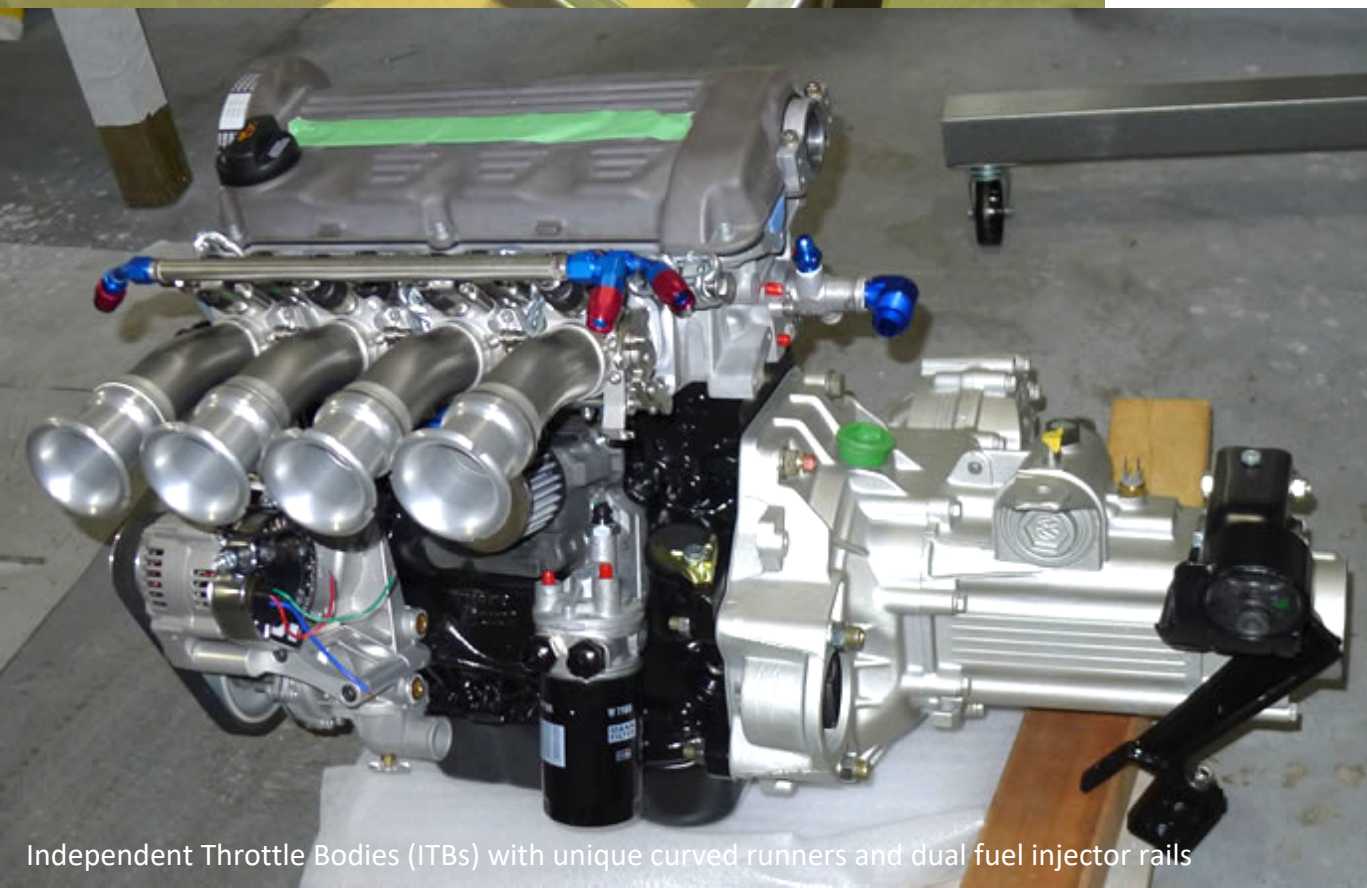
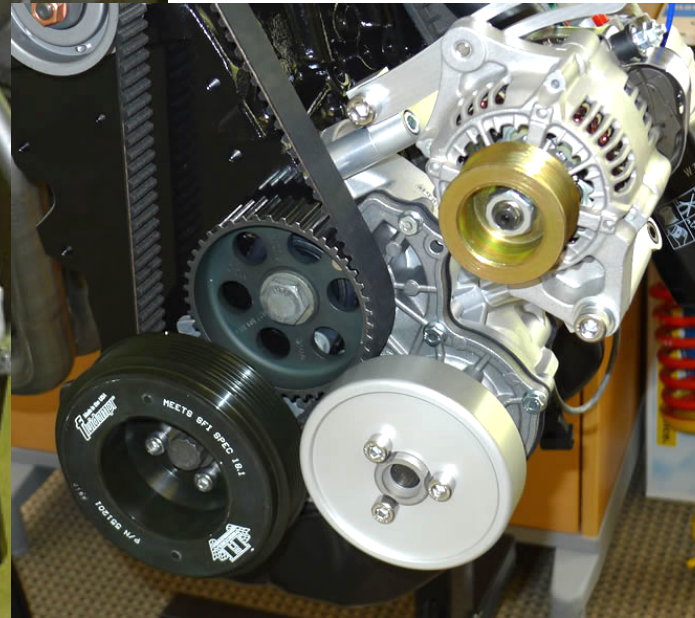


288 solid lifter cams, DLC coated bucket lifters, VR6 HD springs, titanium retainers

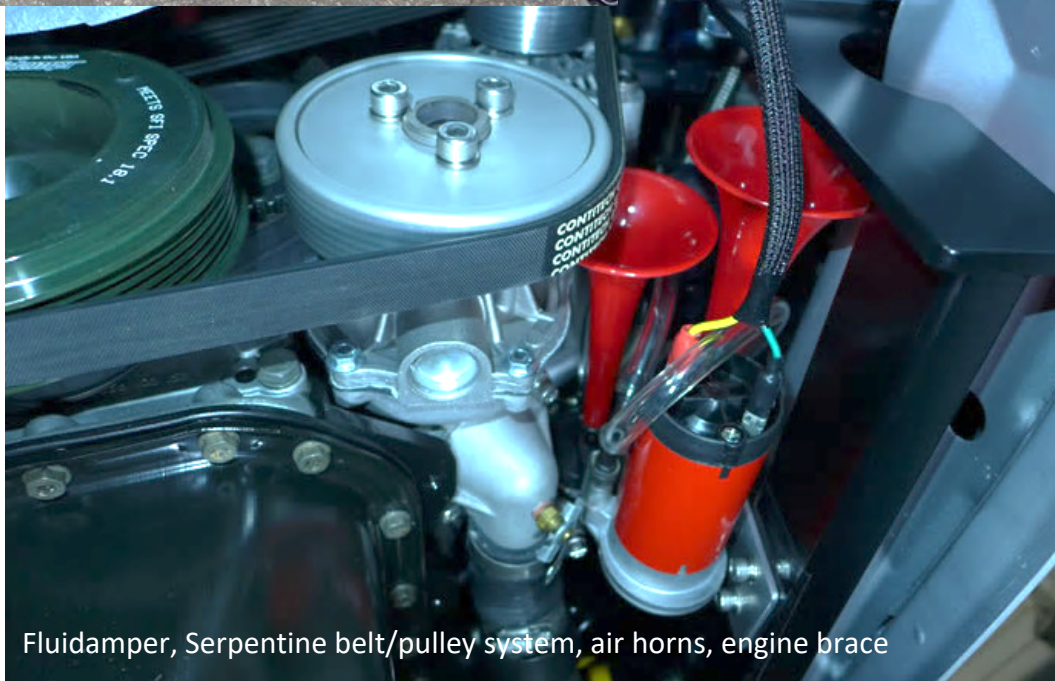
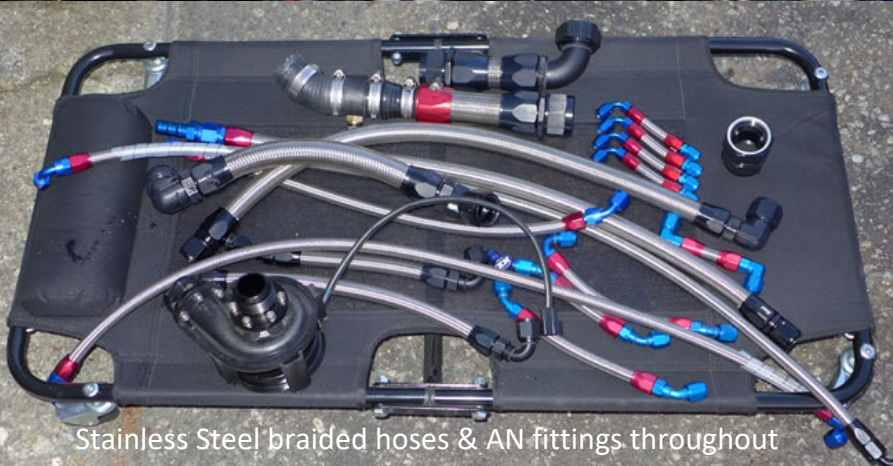




EAA Engineering CNC Alternator mount & serpentine belt system



Independent Throttle Bodies (ITBs) with unique curved runners and dual fuel injector rails





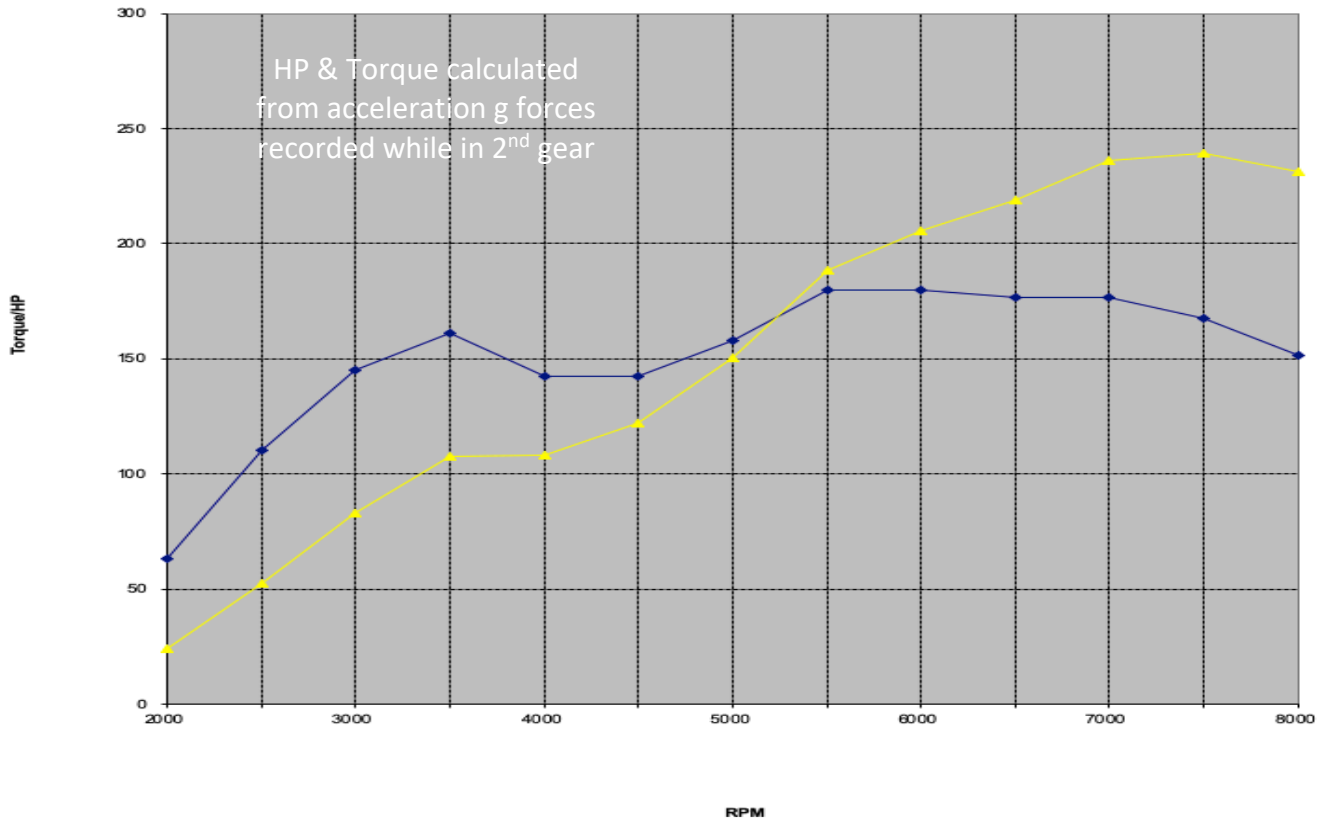
204hp @ 7200+rpm, 164ft-lbs @ 5400rpm at the wheels
 Est 15% drivetrain losses -> 240hp & 193ft-lbs at the crank



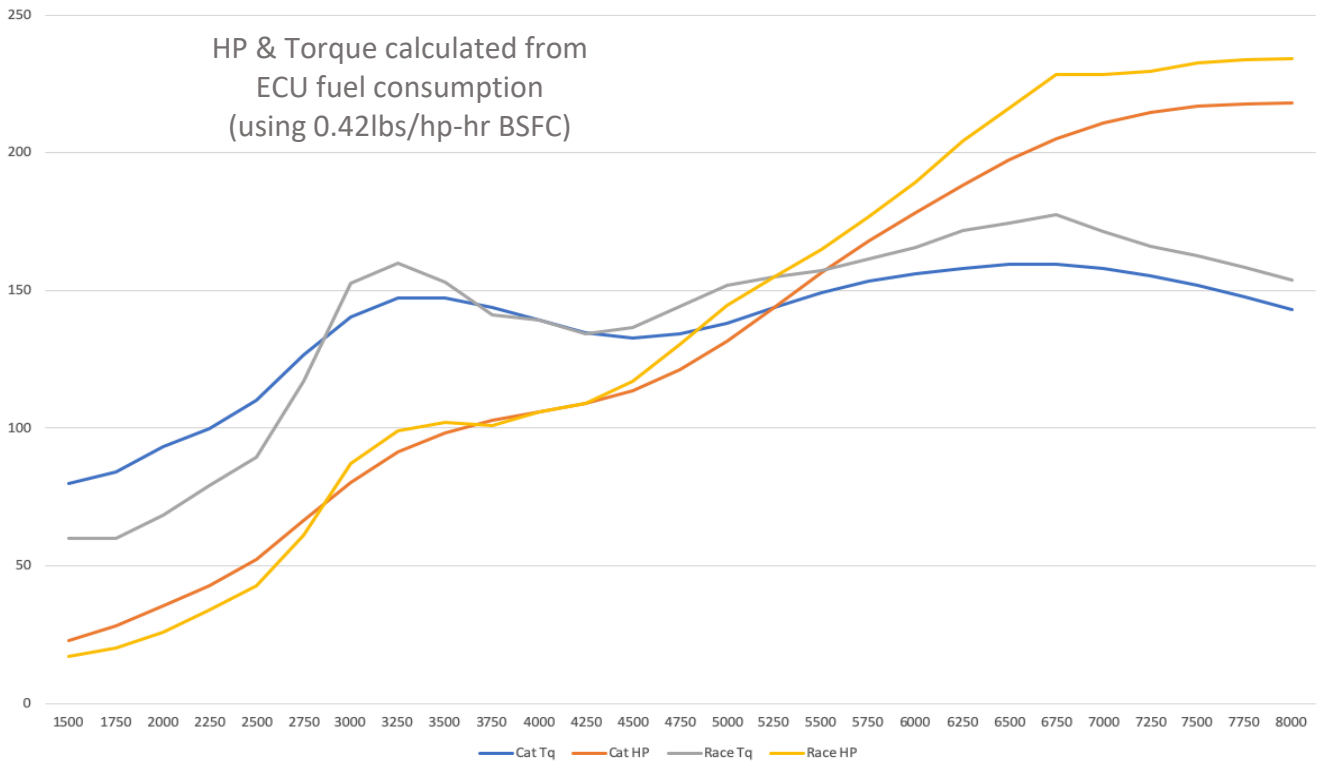
Folder: Derek83Gti
 Run ID: baseline
 Date: 19-May-2017 16:33:06

Dynapack
 CHASSIS DYNAMOMETERS

GTI Torque & HP



Ultimate 83 GTI Catalytic Converter Impact on Tq & HP



GTI Valve Lash

01-Mar-19					Lash Cap mm	Lash Cap inches	Delta 0.013-0.018 0.015	Target Lash Cap inches	Target Lash Cap mm	Final Choice mm	Lash Cap inches	New Lash Measured
		2017	2018 pre	2019 post								
Exhaust	1A	0.013	0.013	0.014	1.85	0.073	0.001	0.072	1.82	1.85	0.073	0.015
	1B	0.013	0.013	0.014	1.85	0.073	0.001	0.072	1.82	1.80	0.071	0.015
	2A	0.013	0.013	0.013	1.85	0.073	0.002	0.071	1.80	1.85	0.073	0.014
	2B	0.014	0.013	0.013	1.85	0.073	0.002	0.071	1.80	1.85	0.073	0.015
	3A	0.014	0.013	0.015	1.85	0.073	0.000	0.073	1.85	1.95	0.077	0.014
	3B	0.013	0.013	0.014	1.85	0.073	0.001	0.072	1.82	1.80	0.071	0.015
	4A	0.012	0.011	0.012	1.9	0.075	0.003	0.072	1.82	1.80	0.071	0.015
	4B	0.012	0.011	0.011	1.85	0.073	0.004	0.069	1.75	1.70	0.067	0.014
							0.007-0.011 0.009					
Intake	1A	0.007	0.006	0.005	1.75	0.069	0.004	0.065	1.65	1.65	0.065	0.010
	1B	0.010	0.008	0.006	1.75	0.069	0.003	0.066	1.67	1.70	0.067	0.010
	2A	0.009	0.007	0.007	1.75	0.069	0.002	0.067	1.70	1.70	0.067	0.010
	2B	0.010	0.008	0.007	1.75	0.069	0.002	0.067	1.70	1.70	0.067	0.010
	3A	0.008	0.007	0.005	1.75	0.069	0.004	0.065	1.65	1.70	0.067	0.009
	3B	0.011	0.008	0.007	1.75	0.069	0.002	0.067	1.70	1.75	0.069	0.009
	4A	0.008	0.007	0.007	1.75	0.069	0.002	0.067	1.70	1.75	0.069	0.009
	4B	0.008	0.007	0.007	1.75	0.069	0.002	0.067	1.70	1.60	0.063	0.009

Ultimate 83 GTI Oiling System

Keeping a high rpm, high compression engine properly lubricated with cool, clean oil is important. I ran a metal mesh filter back in the day with my first GTI and so it was nice to spec in a remote mount high flow K&N washable 25 micron metal mesh filter with a Mocal/Laminova oil thermostat and coolant intercooler – when racing at WOT on a hot day the engine oil temperatures might reach 230 degrees F which is great cooling performance, and on the street the oil temperature always stays in the range of 200-210 degrees F – the oil stays clean and the filter is easy to remove/clean as it is mounted below the radiator and is easy to reach:

16V 36mm/high volume oil pump and pickup tube

VW Mk3 motorsport windage tray

Full Synthetic 5W40 Joe Gibbs DT40 oil

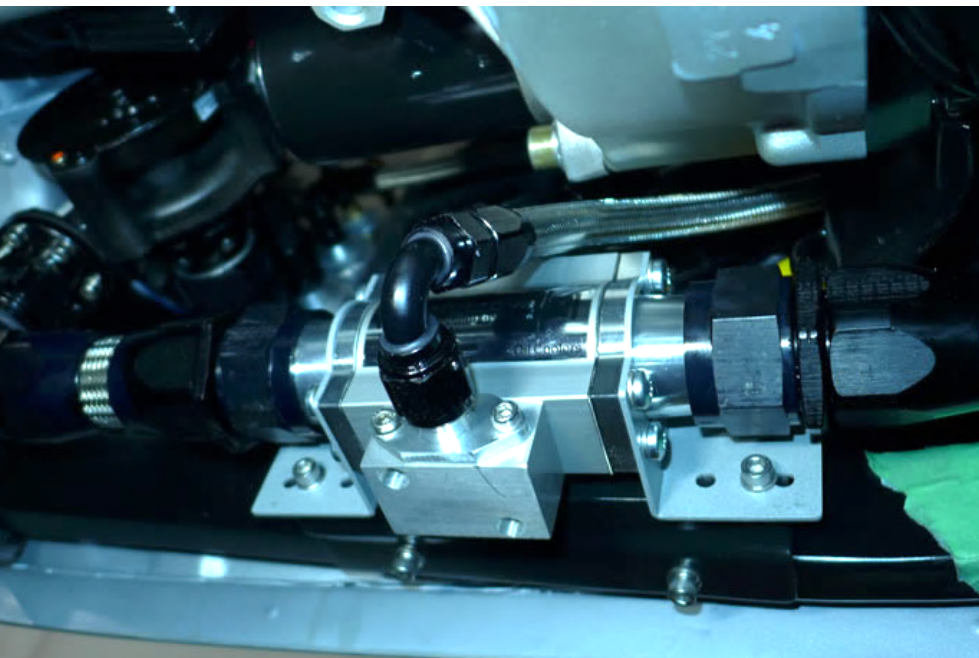
Custom crankcase breather system

Mocal 200 degree F oil thermostat plate

Mocal/Laminova oil to coolant intercooler

K&N external oil filter with 25 micron metal mesh element

All stainless steel braided oil lines and AN fittings



Ultimate 83 GTI Cooling System

In order to make room for the long curved ITB intake runners the stock radiator had to be removed and a custom high capacity radiator e fabricated that would fit under the front cross member – the design includes two 10” Spal puller fans, one driven at 7V for low speed cooling when the radiator exit temperature reaches 170 degrees F, and the other fan driven at 13.5V for high speed cooling when temps exceed 180 degrees F – this setup works very well indeed.

The electric water pump is an OEM quality unit that also works very well: the controller module varies the speed of the pump based on the coolant temperature and allows for programmable coolant temperatures – and it also provides for ‘engine-off’ cool-down by continuing to circulate the coolant while the ECU controls the Spal radiator fans – an excellent feature for high performance driving use.

Again, all stainless steel braided coolant hoses with AN fittings/coupling used throughout. A Canton coolant recovery tank mounted on the side of the engine bay near the front makes it easy to check and fill the coolant level.

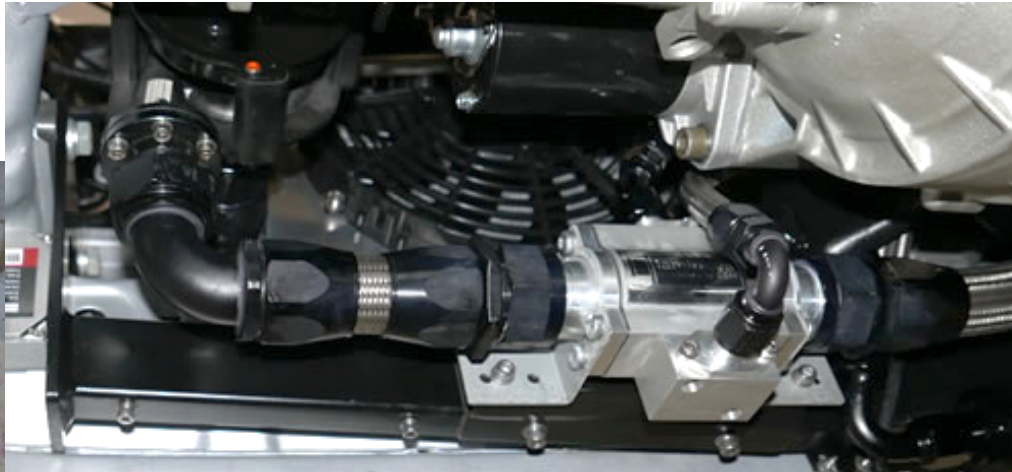
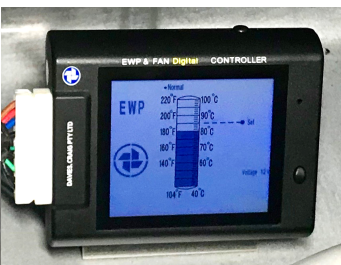
Aluminum TIG welded custom racing radiator with AN fittings

2 Spal 10” puller fans (low and high speed, ECU controlled)

Electric water pump and digital controller (190 degree F setpoint for street use)

Aluminum TIG welded Canton Mecca coolant recovery tank

Stainless Steel braided cooling hoses and AN fittings throughout



Ultimate 83 GTI Exhaust System

Achieving the right balance of power & torque while also ending up with a nice mellow sound and longevity requires moderate stainless steel pipe sizing and lots of race-spec stainless resonators. After years of racing and designing exhaust systems I have learned the art of efficient, quiet exhaust system design (the exhaust is not 'quiet' by street car standards, but is very quiet by race car standards – it sounds very serious but not irritating on the street, especially with the catalytic converted installed):

Custom 1.75" primaries race header for tall-deck block, stainless steel

Vibrant stainless resonator or highflow catalytic converter with flex pipe

Quick-connect stainless steel couplings

Tectonics tuning 2.25" cat-back exhaust system, stainless steel

Borla stainless steel rear resonator/muffler

2.5" custom stainless steel exhaust tip



Ultimate 83 GTI Transmission

The original Mk1 and mk2 GTIs came with variants of the VW 020 5 speed close-ratio transmission which has a practical upper power limit of 150hp but it can be built to stronger specs to (barely) withstand a 200+hp engine if driven with some respect for the transmission. The 020 transmission is very light and compact so it keeps the weight down up front and it does utilize the original OEM mechanical linkage which is a unique aspect to these early Mk1 GTIs. The final choice was a Mk2 020-2Y 16V transmission with internal upgrades and California stage 3 and stage 5 clutches (street/race). The 020 mechanical shifter linkage remains in an updated state with heim joints and adjustable linkages, and an adjustable short throw shifter lever, for quick and precise shifts – old school, but really nice as an alternative to more modern cable-shift systems:

- Hardened gear sets

- ARP pinion gear fasteners

- 3.67 final drive (16V) ratio

- 0.76 5th gear swap

- Quaife limited slip differential

- California Clutch 1800lbs pressure plate, 6 puck stage 5 clutch disk, dynamically balanced

- ARP pressure plate bolts

- 100mm output flanges

- 500hp rated axles with XL splines/hubs/12mm stud conversion

- USRT clutch cable termination hardware

- USRT heim joint adjustable shift linkages

- Solid rubber transmission mounts (will never wear out but also keeps vibration down)

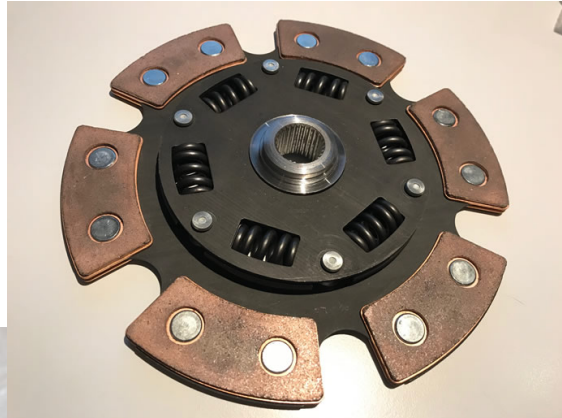




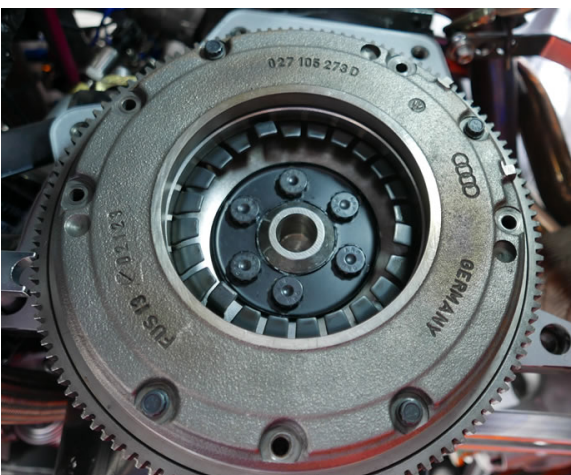
USRT Heim joint
shift linkage



Stage 3 Street Clutch Disk



Stage 5 Street & Track
Clutch Disk



ARP Pressure Plate
to Crank Bolts



German Transaxle of
America VW 2Y 16V
020 transmission
with Quaife LSD

Ultimate 83 GTI Suspension

One of the challenges encountered when upgrading the stock Mk1 GTI suspension relates to improving chassis stiffness and the other is dealing with the limited front-end suspension travel once the car is lowered 1.5" (leaving a tire to fender gap of $\frac{3}{4}$ "). The Mk1 GTI needs compliance to keep tires firmly planted on the road but also enough stiffness to allow for aggressive steering/cornering inputs. Old school shocks have a single valve/fixed orifice that may control the springs when steady-state forces are involved but when a bump is encountered the car is thrown into the air, losing the tire contact on the road. The modern KW coil-overs not only have 16 way adjustable compression/rebound settings but also employ 2 circuits – one is the bypass which opens up and allows the suspension to travel when bumps are encountered – allowing the tires to keep in contact with the road when FIA curbs or large road bumps are encountered. When setup properly the original playfulness of the OEM Mk1 GTI is maintained with far higher grip/performance, assuming the chassis is up to the challenge (which in this case is far stiffer than OEM). On the street with 250/200lbs springs and soft shock settings the car is now capable of 1g cornering forces, and with slicks, 440/350lbs springs and stiffer shock settings (and slicks) over 1.4g of cornering is possible.

Febi Bilstein Upper Strut Mounts/Urethane added to underside for stiffness/support/longevity

KW Variant 3 coilovers, stainless steel, compression and rebound adjustable - 16 steps

250lbs/in Eibach/Ground Control front springs (vs. 342 stock KW V3 – both sets inc)

200lbs/in Eibach/Ground Control rear springs (vs. 285 stock KW V3 – both sets inc)

Autotech 28mm hollow rear sway bar with urethane bushings

Delrin rear axle bushings

Urethane front A-arm bushings

5mm front wheel spacers to allow OEM snowflake wheels to clear calipers

15mm rear axle spacers + 3mm wheel spacers (front/rear track is now equal)

1.2 degrees of negative camber front/rear, 1/16" toe out front



KW Variant 3 Coilovers with Eibach
250/200lbs-in springs



Autotech 28mm hollow
rear swaybar



Ultimate 83 GTI Steering

Modern cars have a lot going for them but steering 'feel' is not one of them. Get behind the wheel of any modern sports car and you immediately feel isolated from the road and the driving experience. Much of this has to do with the software and hydraulic systems that are in-between your hands and the tie-rod ends connected to the wheels. The old-school Mk1 GTI had a completely manual rack & pinion steering system – you felt everything in your hands. But one problem with the OEM R&P was the high number of turns lock-to-lock and upgrading to a quick ratio Quaife R&P solved that problem but makes the steering very high effort when the car is not moving – so to get the benefit of a manual quick-ratio R&P you also have to learn to get the car moving before you start to turn the wheel – this is a learned behaviour in parking lots.

The reward is very precise, high road-feel steering which is a real treat to experience in this day and age. Note: the OEM manual steering racks use a simple pinion depth adjustment bolt/spring and it is a long process of trial and effort to get the setting 'right' – in my case the R&P came in and out of the car 6 times before it was deemed 'perfect', and involved machining a small bushing to improve the on-center feel and precision. Perfection does not come easy with these old-school R&P boxes.

The Mk1 GTI has a large plastic steering wheel that to my tastes is a bit dated and dull feeling so I had the steering wheel slightly ground down, adding a thin layer of high density foam and then Italian leather wrapping to create a very nice 'feel' to it with all of the retro looks of the original wheel – one of the best aspects of this project!

Mk1 GTIs also suffer from worn out steering U-joints and there are no after-market replacements available. I found a work-around/upgrade that involved fabricating a new double-u-joint system from late model Mercedes parts – I now have a built-proof, zero-play steering column connection to the R&P that is a thing of beauty. Finally, the OEM steering column is not very precisely located in the dash so a stainless steel support bracket was fabricated to keep it in place plus upper and lower bearings were installed as well – now the steering wheel is rock solid.

Custom leather wrapped GTI wheel

Custom upper and lower steering column bearings

Custom stainless steel steering column support brace

Quaife quick-ratio R&P gears

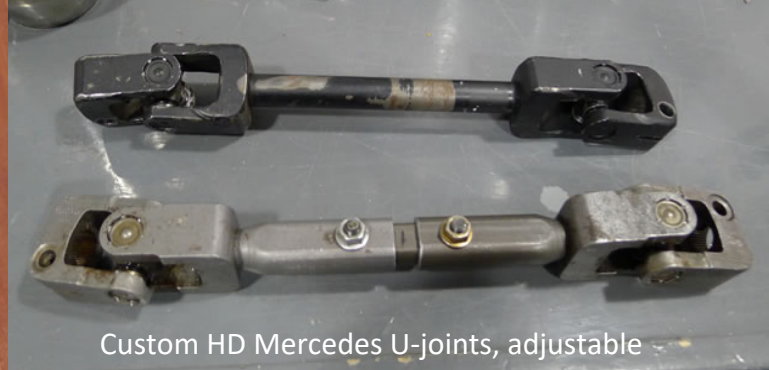
Custom bushing for pinion depth setting

Custom double-U-joint coupler, ends taken from late-model Mercedes

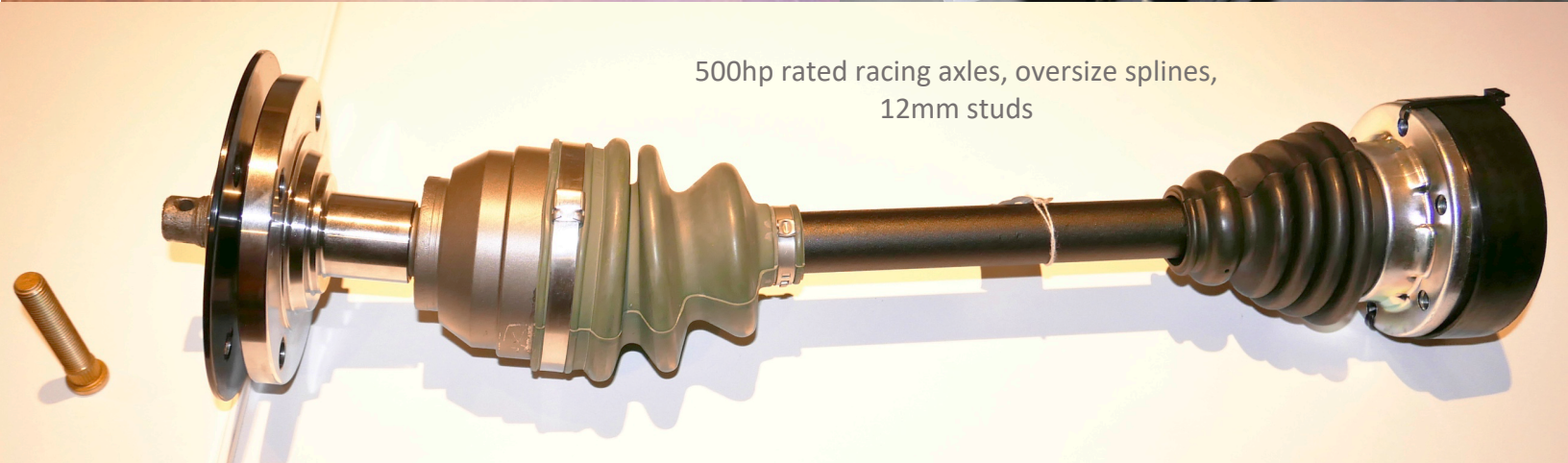
Urethane R&P bushings



Italian leather wrapped wheel



Custom HD Mercedes U-joints, adjustable



500hp rated racing axles, oversize splines,
12mm studs



Quaife quick-ratio steering rack gearing

Ultimate 83 GTI Brakes

One area where the original Mk1 GTI did not excel was in the braking department with its tiny single piston caliper 9.4" front rotors and rear drums. Stuffing in large 11" front rotors is not the answer though as it puts too much unsprung weight in play, keeping the wheels/tires from staying in contact with the road over rough surfaces – unsprung weight is a killer and so big brakes are to be avoided if possible. And 11" rotors simply will not fit inside an OEM 14x6 snowflake rim which is an absolute requirement for my car. The correct spec is 10.1" front rotors with special calipers ...

Another area of concern is the ugly problem of front/rear brake bias when upgrading to the Mk2-4 rear disk brakes as the increased braking torque at the rear causes rear-wheel lockup if the correct proportioning valves are not installed – and the stock prop valves were designed to vary pressure according to the rear twist-beam axle movement during panic braking which doesn't make any sense with stiffer after-market suspension setups. So an after-market prop valve needs to be installed but it still isn't enough to completely tame the balance problem ... unless you use the unique Tech-53/Wilwood 4 piston front calipers which have 60% more surface area and stopping torque in comparison to other calipers – and in one simple swap they eliminate the balance problem, allowing for optimum braking.

Running the e-brake cables usually involves having them hang under the rear twist-beam axle trailing arms in an unsightly manner so I welded in new e-brake tubes that tuck the cables under the fuel tank and route the brake lines and e-brake cables to the rear calipers which are inverted so all lines are above the trailing arms. The only issue created is that the calipers need to be unmounted and flipped around when bleeding the lines.

There are 2 recommended brake pads for the Tech-53/Wilwood 4 piston front calipers: a Hawk street performance compound which provides for dust and noise free braking with significant braking torque without eating the rotors, and a race-only Hawk DTC-60 compound which dramatically increases the stopping power when slicks are used but also kills a set of rotors in less than 2 hours of racing – the pads are also very dusty and noisy. On the track they allow for serious levels of braking forces, above 1.4g but you simply have to keep an eye on the rotors as they will wear very quickly and start to crack if you are using drilled rotors – slotted-only rotors are the right choice for track days. Cooling ducts are also important additions for track use – keeping the rotor temperatures under control. High temperature Castrol SRF brake fluid is used to keep the need for flushing/replacing fluid to a minimum.

The engine with its ITBs and 288 cams doesn't produce enough manifold vacuum to operate the brake servo so an ECU controlled electric vacuum pump is employed, allowing for dashboard control over the amount of brake pressure desired – a nice feature that allows for higher brake pressures on the track and less pressure on the street ...

Front: 10.1" slotted/vented high performance rotors

Front: Tech-53/Wilwood aluminum 1.625" dia 4 piston calipers

Rear: VW Mk2-4 slotted solid rotors

Rear: VW Mk4 aluminum calipers, axle offset 15mm with CNC spacers

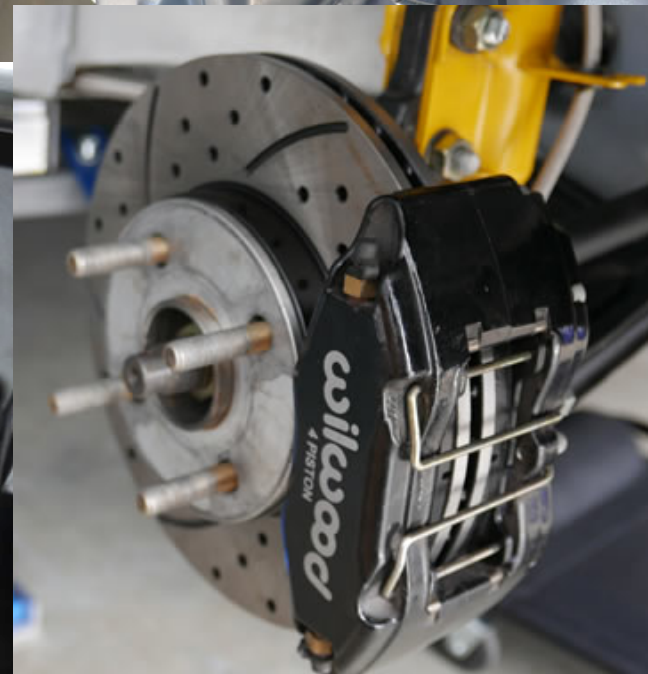
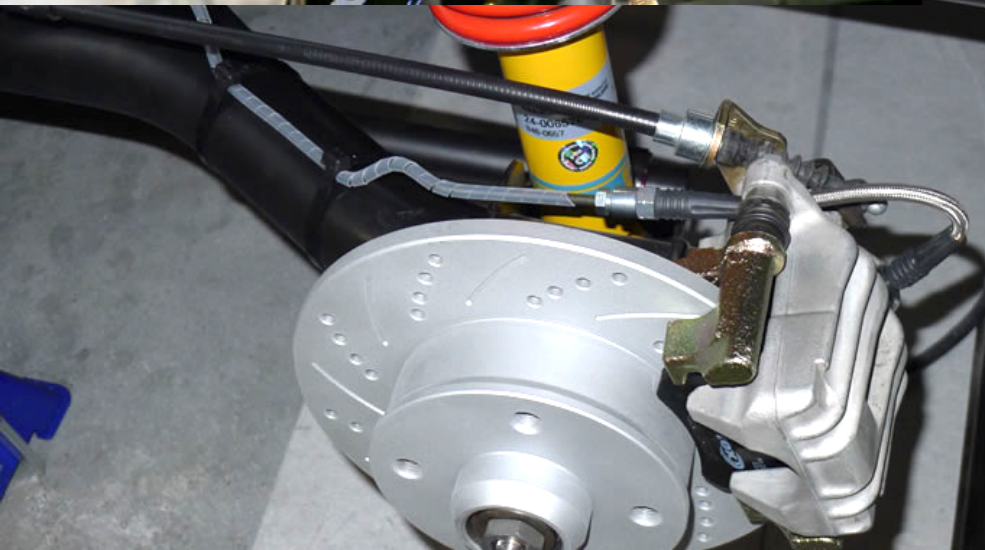
Wilwood proportioning valve

25.4mm master cylinder

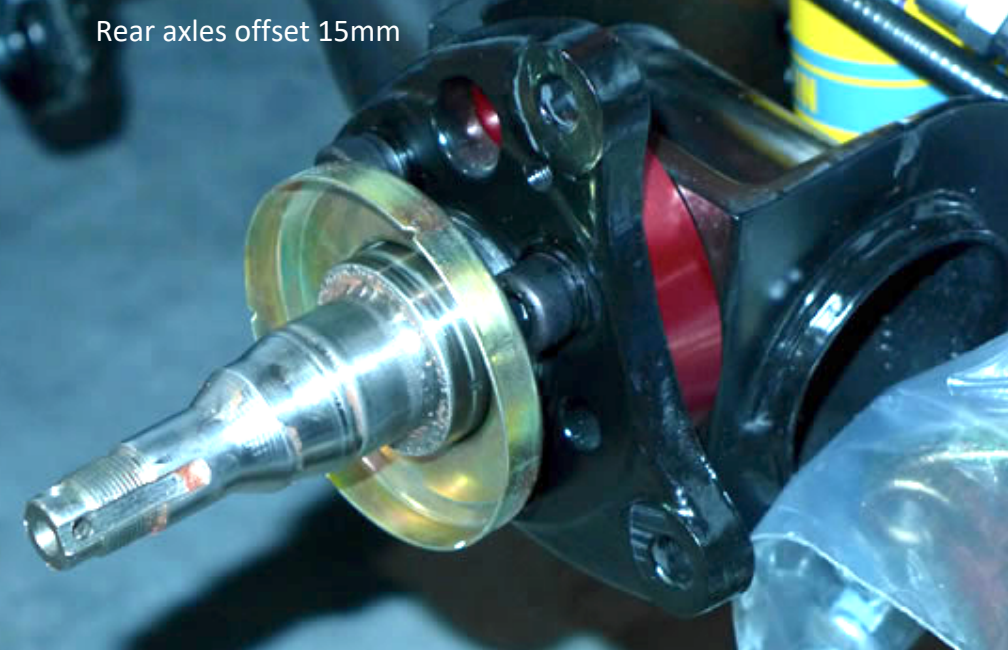
Castrol SRF racing brake fluid

ECU controlled vacuum pump for the brake servo

Adjustable brake pedal position to allow for accurate heel-and-toe foot positioning relative to the throttle pedal



Rear axles offset 15mm



VW mk1 Big Brake Conversion Analysis

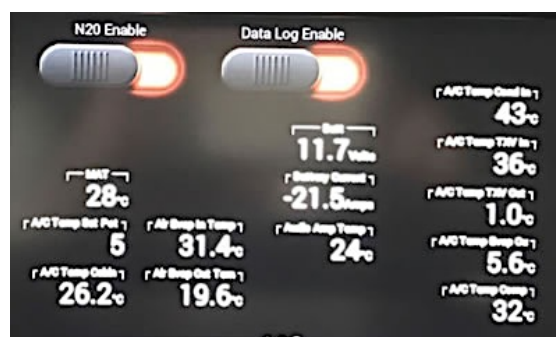
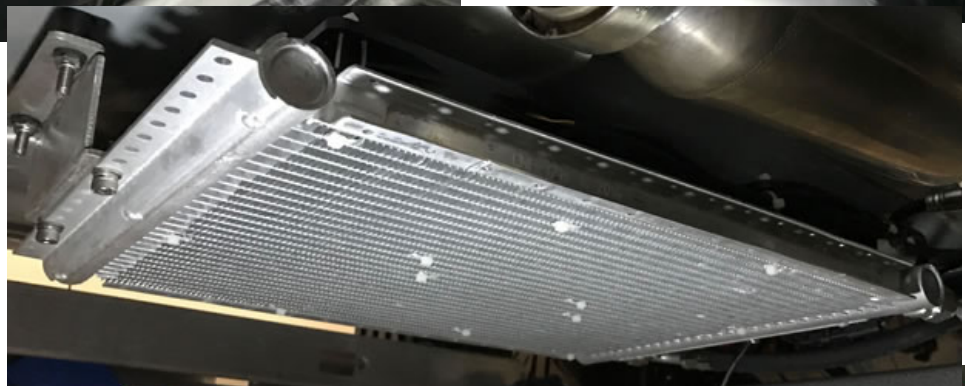
Derek Spratt / March 7, 2017

[illegible]

Ultimate 83 GTI Air Conditioning

The Mk1 GTI had A/C as a dealer installed option, adding almost 100lbs of weight to the front-end of the car with an awkwardly mounted compressor and lines. Most GTIs were delivered to their owners without A/C, and in those days most people, including myself, didn't seem to mind leaving the windows rolled down, but today it seems crazy to own a car without A/C, or electric windows for that matter. I had 2 rules to obey: minimal weight and no parasitic power loss from the engine so an electric A/C compressor was the only path forward. Belt driven A/C compressors have >10,000BTU of cooling capacity while a 12V compressor has 3,000BTUs of cooling. The good news is that most of the 10,000BTU capacity of automotive compressors is not used during steady-state operation – only the initial cool-down period, so 3,000BTUs is not that far off the amount needed for continuous use.

I ended up mounting a small condenser under the car with 6 waterproof fans blowing air across it, and welded up 1/3 of a GM evaporator core to mount next to the blower in the rain tray. The system only weighs 20lbs total and can cool incoming air from >90 degrees F to around 75 degrees F at a medium blower setting and the compressor running at 80% of full speed, pulling around 25amps of current.



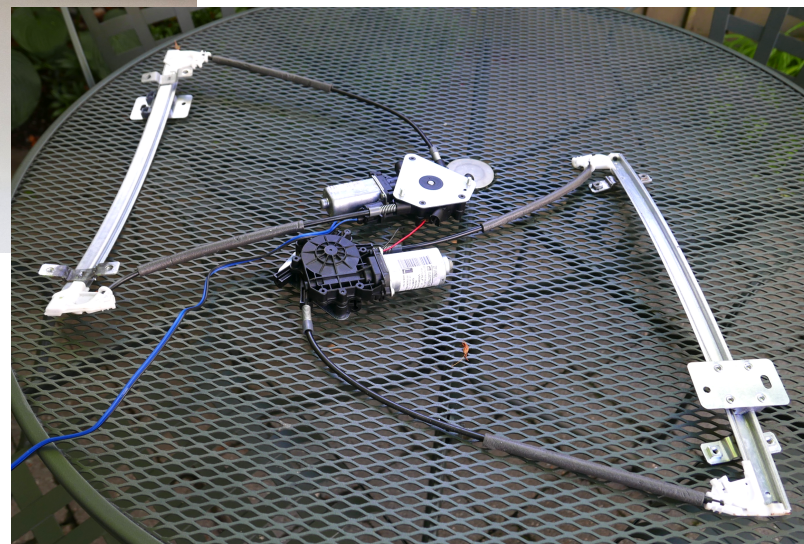
Ultimate 83 GTI Interior

I knew that all of the work to get the car mechanically perfect would be generally hidden from view so I wanted the interior to really stand-out as being 'mint condition' all original looking. 35+ year old Mk1 GTIs never have perfect interiors but I wanted mine to be. I must say that I am the luckiest Mk1 GTI owner in North America as I sourced the very last bolt of original factory OEM seat cloth, so the finished seats are amazing. Before the upholstery work was done though, the seat frames had cracked so they were rewelded and strengthened before black epoxy painting, and then new foam was added that has a firm inner core and a softer outer layer to create seats that are very supportive but comfortable – firmer than stock but in the same range as more modern sports-car seats feel.

Matching the seats is a plush carpet and new OEM-style headliner. The dash and all interior plastic parts were refinished and re-painted with plastic paint and the results are stunning – everything is 'as new', crisp and clean. All rubber moldings have been replaced. The windshield is new, the side window glass has all been re-polished.

The original dash console has been replaced by a touch screen unit that mimics the original analog gauges. The center of the console now hosts the additional air vents that came with the A/C equipped cars. The little pull-out change drawer below it now hosts the electronic switches and knobs to control various aspects of the ECU – when closed there is nothing the eye can see which would give away the high-tech modern nature of the car ...

The windows are now electrically powered; there are front and rear facing cameras that display their images inside the rear-view mirror; the side mirrors now have a convex shape so those tiny mirrors actually show the activities in the lanes on either side of you; mild electric A/C cools the interior on hot days; the 1200W blue-tooth audio system with hands-free cel phone will blow people away; every light bulb in the car is LED based so lighting is crisp and clean, and the OEM sunroof works beautifully with all new metalwork, cables, handle and hardware.









Ultimate 83 GTI Bodywork & Paint

The weak link in any Mk1 Golf is the rust hidden in the pinch welds beneath the thick layers of latex sealant – after 35+ years the latex has often shrunk, cracked and moisture has found its way into the non-galvanized mild steel unibody chassis to rot away silently. I hear stories of rust-free Mk1 cars and I find it hard to believe them as you need to spend the time and effort to strip the underside of the chassis to its bare metal state to know what you are really dealing with – it is a long, slow, painful process that involves vibrating tools, wire wheels, solvents and a host of techniques to slowly remove the messy latex, and then you need to grind off all of the factory pinch-welded tabs that hold wires and hoses through-out the car – these are prime areas where rust will re-emerge.

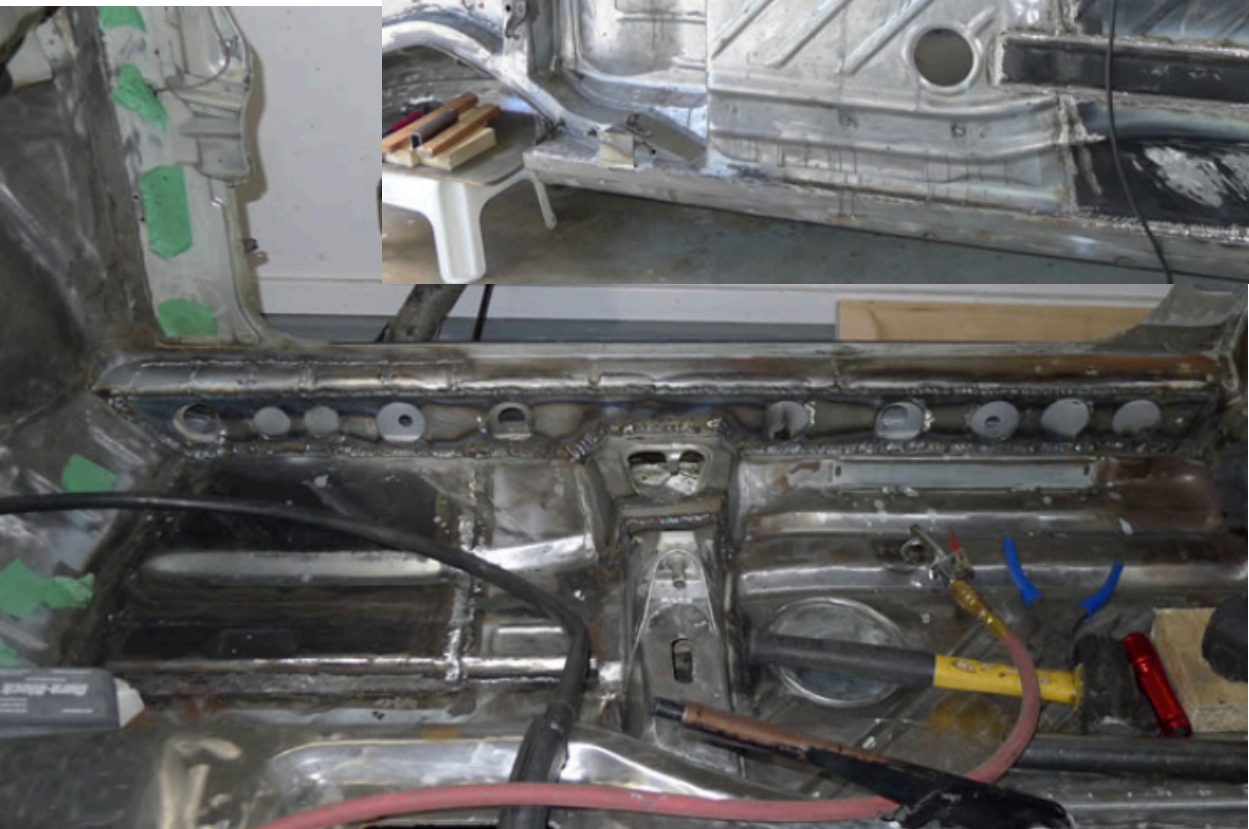
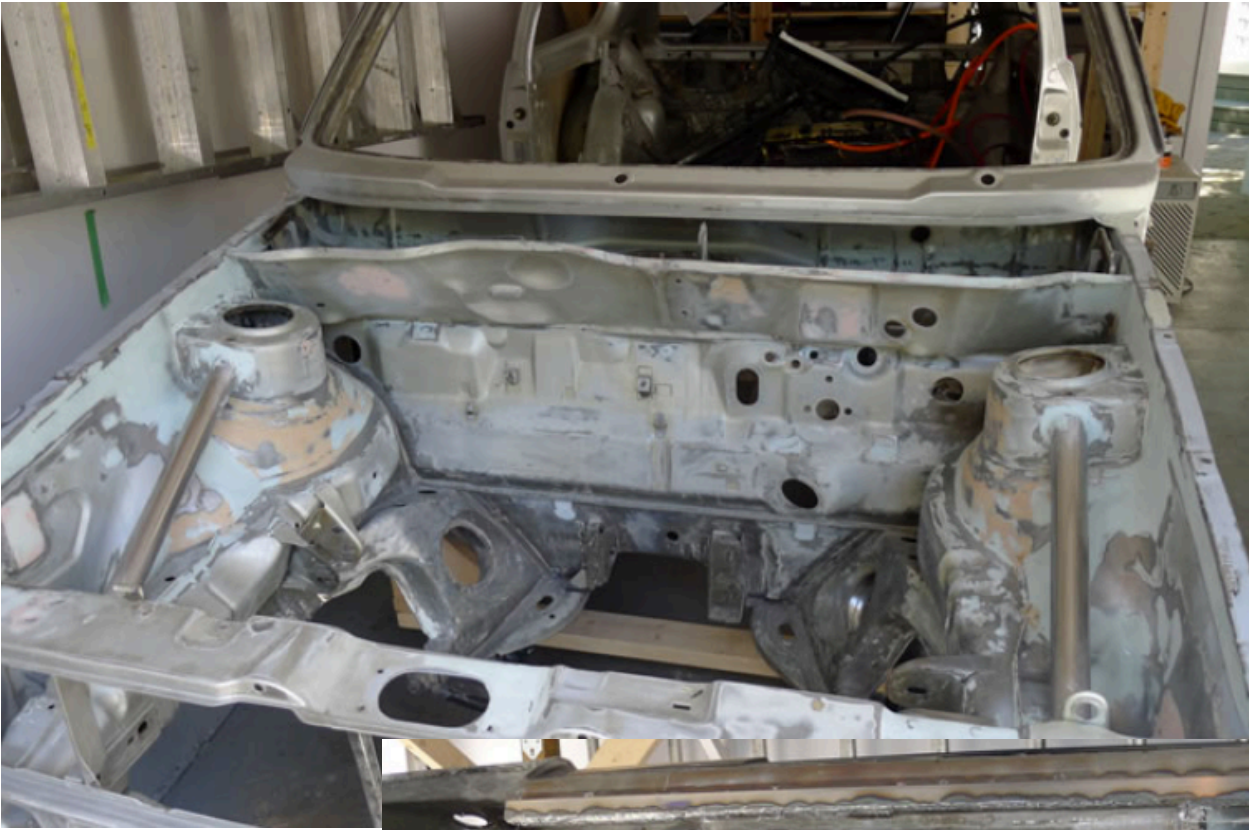
Once the rust is discovered you have 2 choices: cut it out or acid etch it away, and then fill the spaces with new sheet metal and/or brazing techniques to fill in pitted thin sheet metal – depending on the car this is typically an additional 500-1000 hours of effort if done thoroughly and correctly.

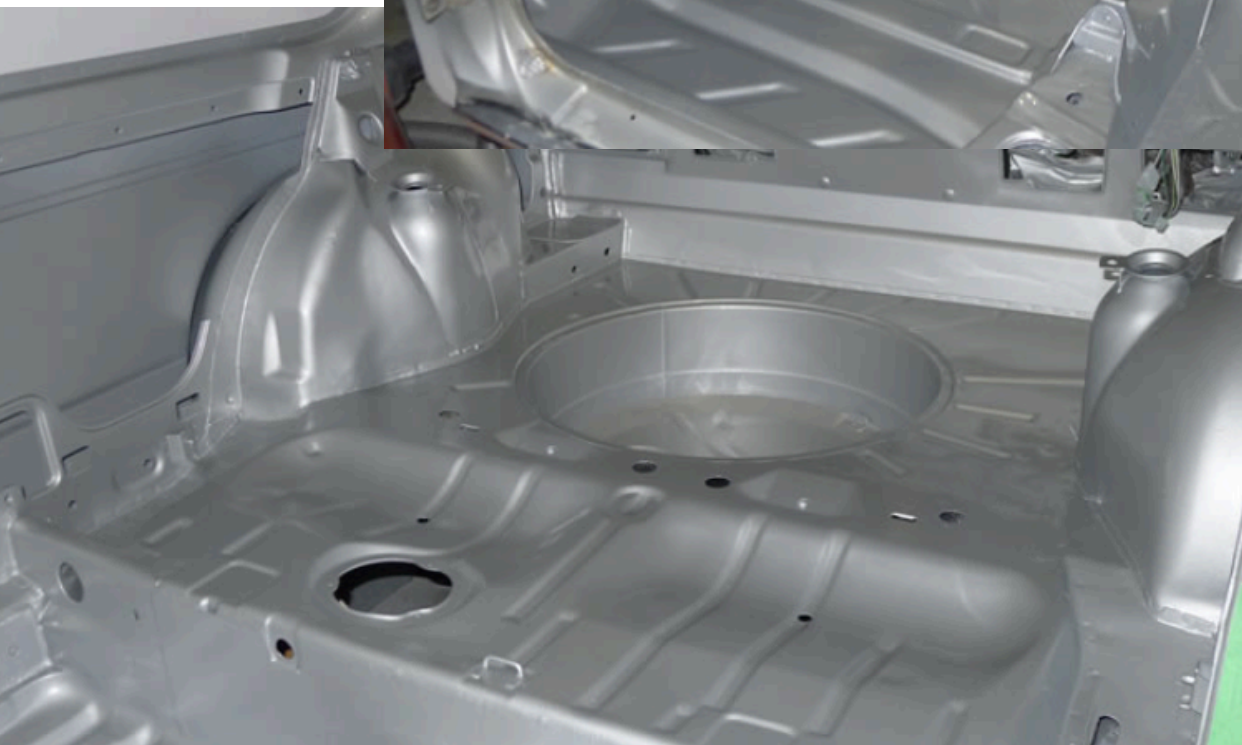
At the bare metal stage I had the opportunity to stiffen the unibody frame. This involved welding in a rectangular tube sub-frame along each side of the car and also boxing in the interior floor-boards with 1/8" steel plating, and doubling up the firewall and rear seat vertical walls – creating a very stiff sub-structure for the rest of the car to leverage. In the engine bay tubular braces were added that extend forward from the strut towers to the front of the horns, supporting a bolt-in engine brace that connects the horns/bumpers to the front engine mount – another especially weak area for the Mk1s. In the back, the area around the rear axle mounts was strengthened and tied into the frame rails.

Further stiffening is provided by a bolt-in upper strut brace and a lower A-arm brace. Together this bracing eliminated all chassis flex thereby providing for a level of handling and responsiveness that few if any Mk1 Golf owners have experienced (mainly full-caged race cars).

The factory hood, hatch and bumpers were replaced by carbon fiber units that required careful fitting to ensure consistent gaps and a smooth finish. New aluminum sub-structures were fabricated for the euro sized carbon bumper skins to glue onto and then they were painted in black epoxy – the completed bumpers only weigh 5lbs each now but they are surprisingly strong.

After the metalwork and fiberglassing was completed the bodywork and paint began. For my car there were 3 coats of epoxy paint applied to the bare metal, then rubberized undercoating in the wheel wells, then high-build primer on the exterior panels, then block sanding and more high-build primer, over and over until the panels were dialed in, then another sealer coat of epoxy, sanding from 400-1000 grit, then 3 coats of silver base, then 3 thick coats of clear, then endless hours of hand wet sanding of the clearcoat, starting at 1000 grit, and eventually moving all the way up to 3000 grit before the machine polishing work began, then a final hand application of finishing wax. This was a long process that took over 2 years end-to-end.





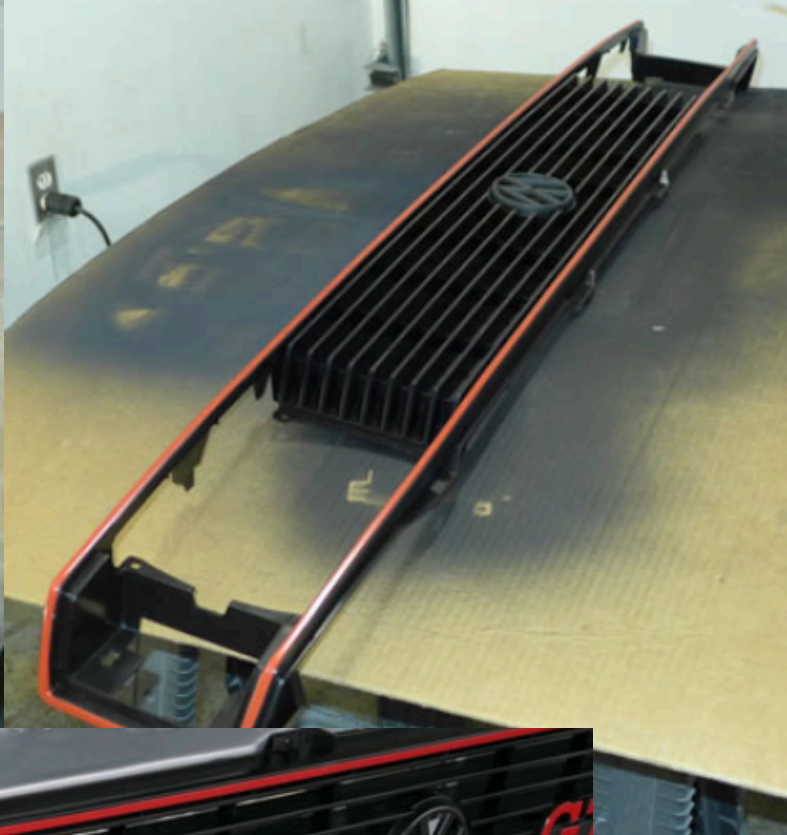








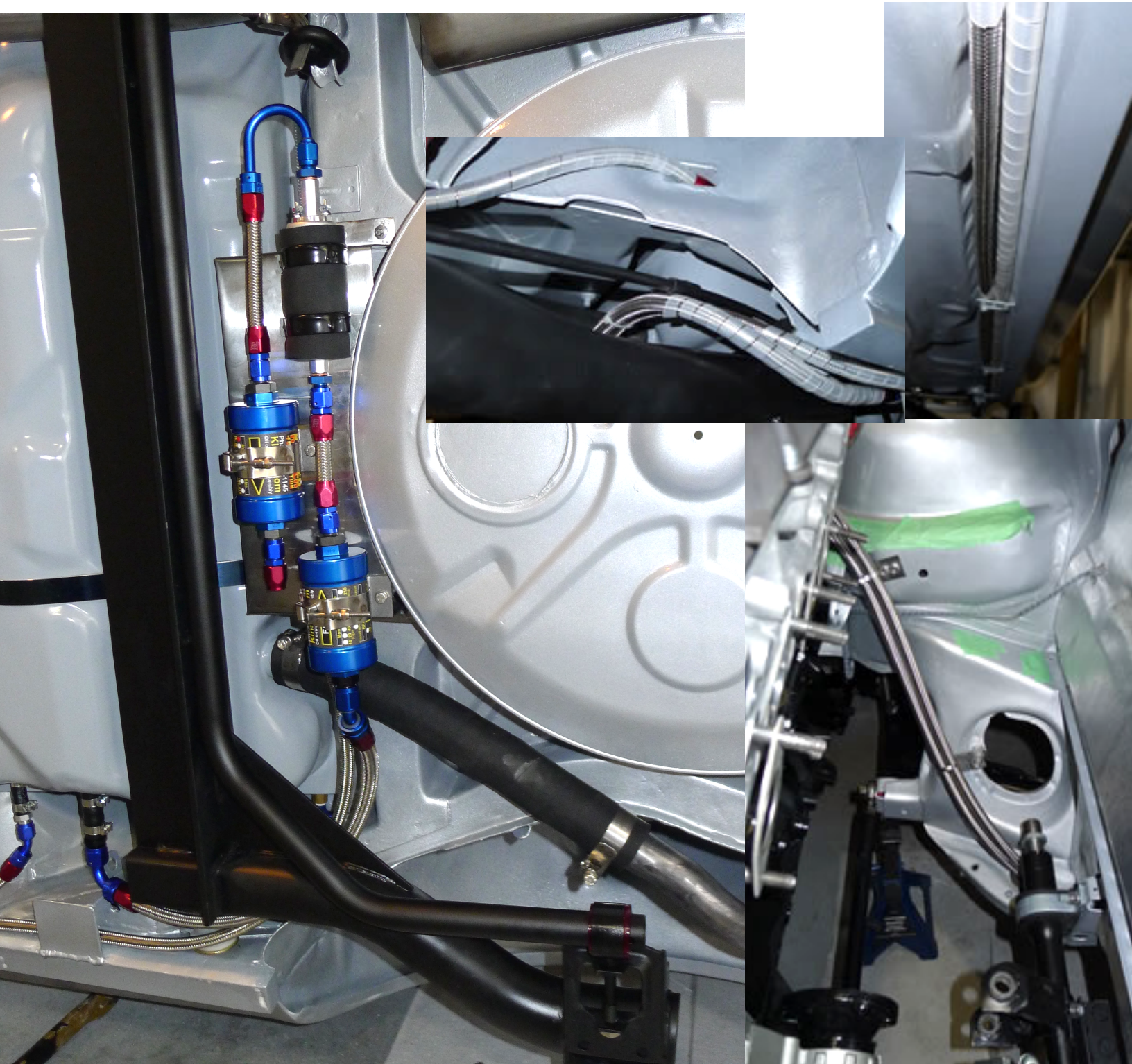






Ultimate 83 GTI Fuel System

A new epoxy coated fuel tank has been mounted with stainless steel straps and a mounting panel has been placed between it and the wheel well under the back of the car where the fuel pump and filters are mounted for easy servicing as required. Filter housings are CNC aluminum with a 25 micron inlet filter and a 10 micron outlet filter with stainless steel braided fuel supply and return lines with AN fittings run inside the chassis frame rails to the engine. The fuel tank employs a 2 way pressure release valve that keeps fuel vapours contained in the tank unless differential pressures exceed 1psi. Up at the engine the dual fuel injector rails have their pressure controlled by a high volume regulator.



Ultimate 83 GTI Electrical/Computer Systems

The Holley Dominator electronic computing unit (ECU) and digital dash is the heart of the GTI, monitoring and controlling a vast array of parameters throughout the car. All manuals, software and firmware can be found on Holley's website

(https://www.holley.com/products/fuel_systems/fuel_injection/dominator_efi/dominator_ecu/parts/554-114). You can download the V5 application on a windows PC and load my global config files which can be found here (www.derekspratt.com/Misc/GTI_Holley_Global_Files.zip) :



Engine inputs

- Manifold Absolute Pressure (MAP)
- Barometric Pressure
- Air Inlet Temperature
- Cam Position
- Crank Position
- Throttle Position
- Knock Sensor
- Fuel Pressure
- Oil Temperature
- Oil Pressure
- Coolant Temperature – cylinder head
- Coolant Temperature – radiator outlet
- Transmission Speed
- Fuel Tank Level
- Nitrous Enable Switch

Misc inputs

- 24AH LiFePO4 Battery Voltage & Current
- Electric Water Pump Status
- Acceleration/Braking Gs
- Cornering Gs
- Headlight Switch
- Hi-Beams Switch
- Turn Signals Switch x2
- Kill Switch
- Horn Switch
- Parking Brake Switch
- Seat Heater Temp Setting x2
- Brake Servo Vacuum
- Brake Pressure Setting
- Blower Speed Setting
- Audio Amplifier Temperature
- A/C Enable Switch
- A/C Compressor Speed
- Cabin Air Temperature
- Outside Air Temperature
- Evaporator Air Outlet Temperature
- A/C Compressor Temperature
- A/C TXV R134a output Temperature
- A/C Condenser R134a output Temperature
- A/C Evaporator R134a output Temperature

Engine Outputs

- Fuel Pump Power
- Nitrous Bottle Heater Power
- Nitrous PWM Solenoid
- Nitrous Purge Solenoid
- Fuel Injectors x8
- Radiator Fans PWM x2
- Alarm Speaker

Misc Outputs

- Horn
- Blower PWM
- Seat Heaters PWM x2
- Turn Signals x2
- Emergency Flasher
- Headlights On
- Hi-Beams
- Parking Lights
- Brake vacuum pump x4
- Audio Amplifier Fan PWM
- A/C Compressor Fan PWM
- A/C Condenser Fans PWM
- A/C Compressor Power
- A/C Compressor Speed x4
- Alternator Voltage Control

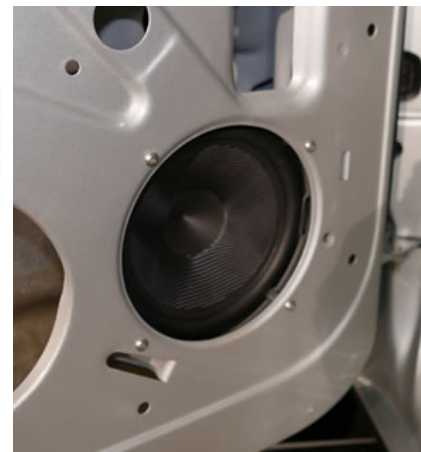
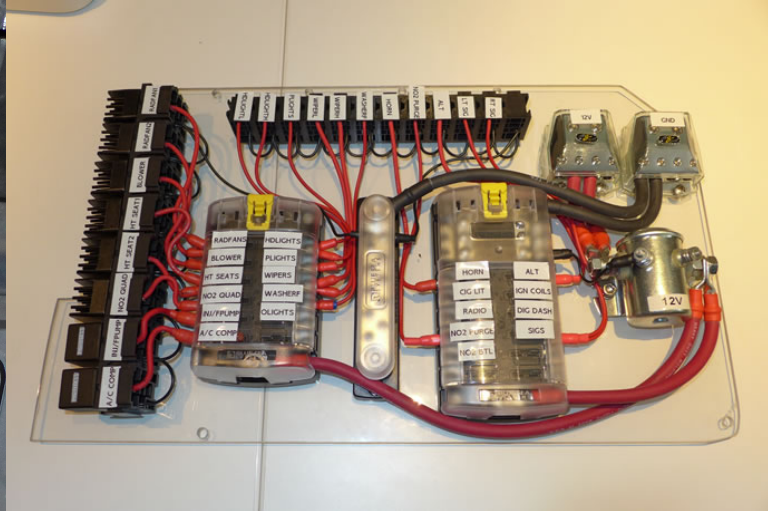
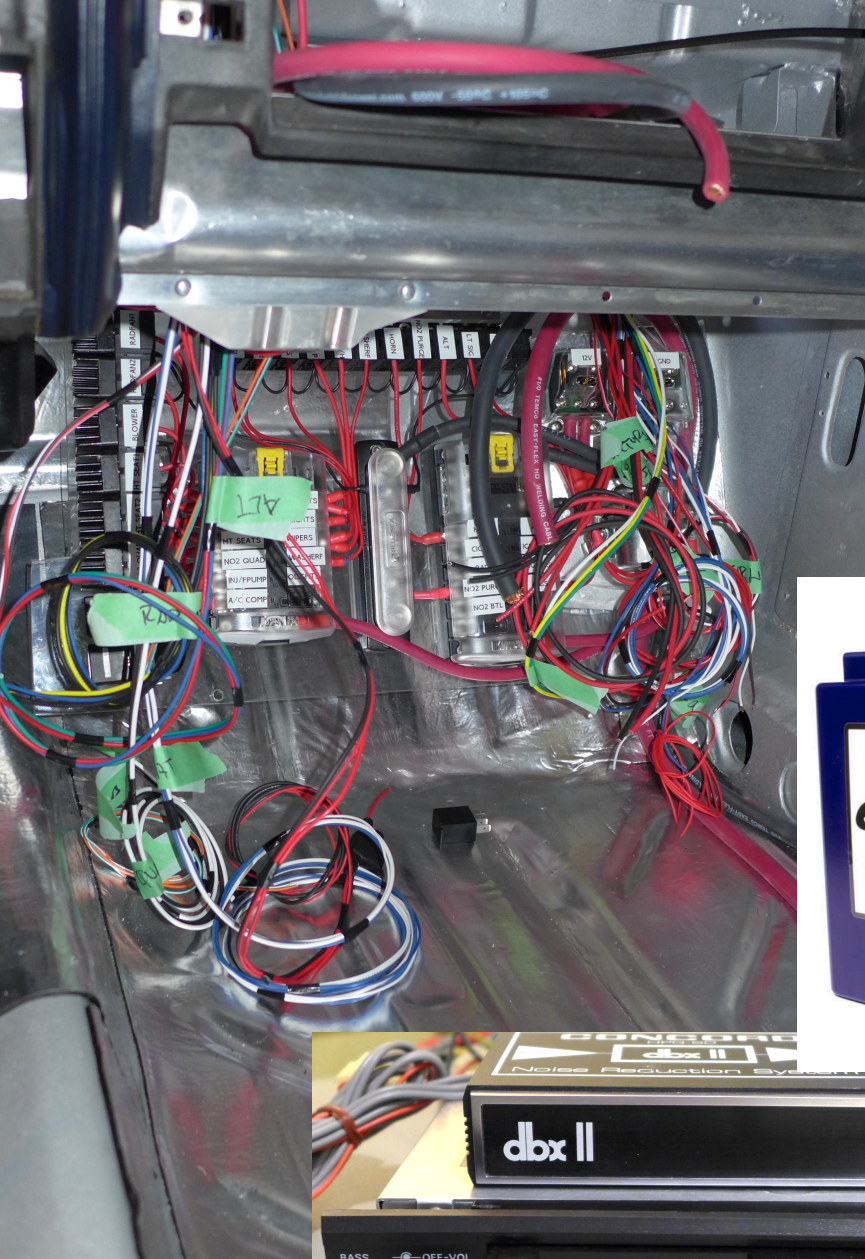


Programming the Holley ECU's dozens of screens and hundreds of parameters was an exhausting and time consuming process but in the end all systems work pretty much flawlessly with the engine starting cold or hot, idling nicely and having very good drivability manners. The ECU controls almost all aspects of the car's functions, as can be inferred from the list of almost 100 inputs and outputs, and the digital touch screen dash is very customizable, with multiple screens available as desired. Plugging in a PC allows for quick updating and data logs analysis. Data logging of all parameters at 30 samples/second means that literally any transient condition can be captured accurately for later analysis.

See appendix for detailed Holley ECU programming screenshots ...

One of the key aspects of the electrical system is the LiFePO₄ 25amp-hour Lithium battery which only weighs 7lbs but has the power and reliability to outperform a 40lbs lead-acid battery. It is placed in the rear wheel-well alongside the current monitoring and battery wireless disconnect circuits, as well as the 1200W 5 channel audio amplifier and Bluetooth module. While a lithium battery provides much less voltage drop when cranking the engine than a lead-acid battery experiences, and maintains a usefully higher nominal voltage of 13.4V vs 12.8V, it can be damaged by long term over-charging if connected to an old-school 14.5V alternator – anything over 14.0V for an extended period of time is ultimately going to shorten the life expectancy of a Lithium battery, even if the manufacturer claims that its internal BMS can protect it. The solution is to use an adjustable voltage alternator – one that allows for an initial output float voltage to be set around 14.0V, and then a control signal from the ECU to lower the voltage further when the battery reaches a full state of charge – this is the system I have employed which allows for rapid charging but keeps the battery in its happy float state of 13.6-13.8V.

The location chosen for the fuse & relay panel is under the glovebox with a Lexan hinged plate that the fuses and high powered relays are mounted to – remove 2 allen-head bolts and the panel will drop down for servicing needs. Or remove 5 screws and pull out the glove box and service the panel without dropping it down – but you will want to reach in and pull out the passenger side air duct to make it easier to see what you are doing. The original fuse panel location is now occupied by the A/C compressor control module.



SYSTEM HI energy

HSK 165 250 Watt

Technical Specifications

Component 2 way system		
Size	HV 165 woofer	165 (6 ^{11/16})
mm	HT 25 tweeter	25 (1")
Power Handling	W peak	250
	W continuous	125
Impedance	Ω	4
Frequency response	Hz	50 ÷ 22k
Sensitivity	dB/SPL	92
Crossover included	LO/HI-pass	3.2 kHz @ 12/12 dB OCT.
Component adjustment	Tweeter	-2; 0; +2
Outer Ø	Woofer	167
mm	Tweeter	44
Mounting Ø	Woofer	146
mm	Tweeter	41
Total depth	Woofer	79
mm	Tweeter	26
Mount. depth	Woofer	69
mm	Tweeter	15
Magnet size	Woofer	85
mm	Tweeter	24,5
Weight of one component	Woofer	1,13
kg	Tweeter	0,06
Voice coil Ø	Woofer	30
mm	Tweeter	25

HV 165 Electro-Acoustic Parameters

D	mm	130
Xmax	mm	3
Re	Ω	3,0
Fs	Hz	70
Le	mH@1kHz	0,40
Le	mH@10kHz	0,23
Vas	l	8,00
Mms	g	13,5
Cms	mm/N	0,32
BL	T-m	6,00
Qts		0,60
Qes		0,65
Qms		10,00
Spl (1m/2,83V)	dB	92

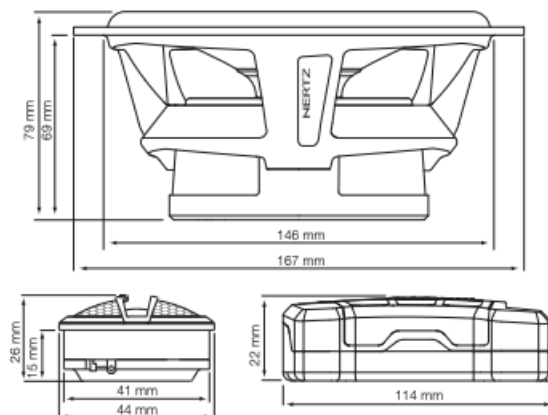


Tweeter:

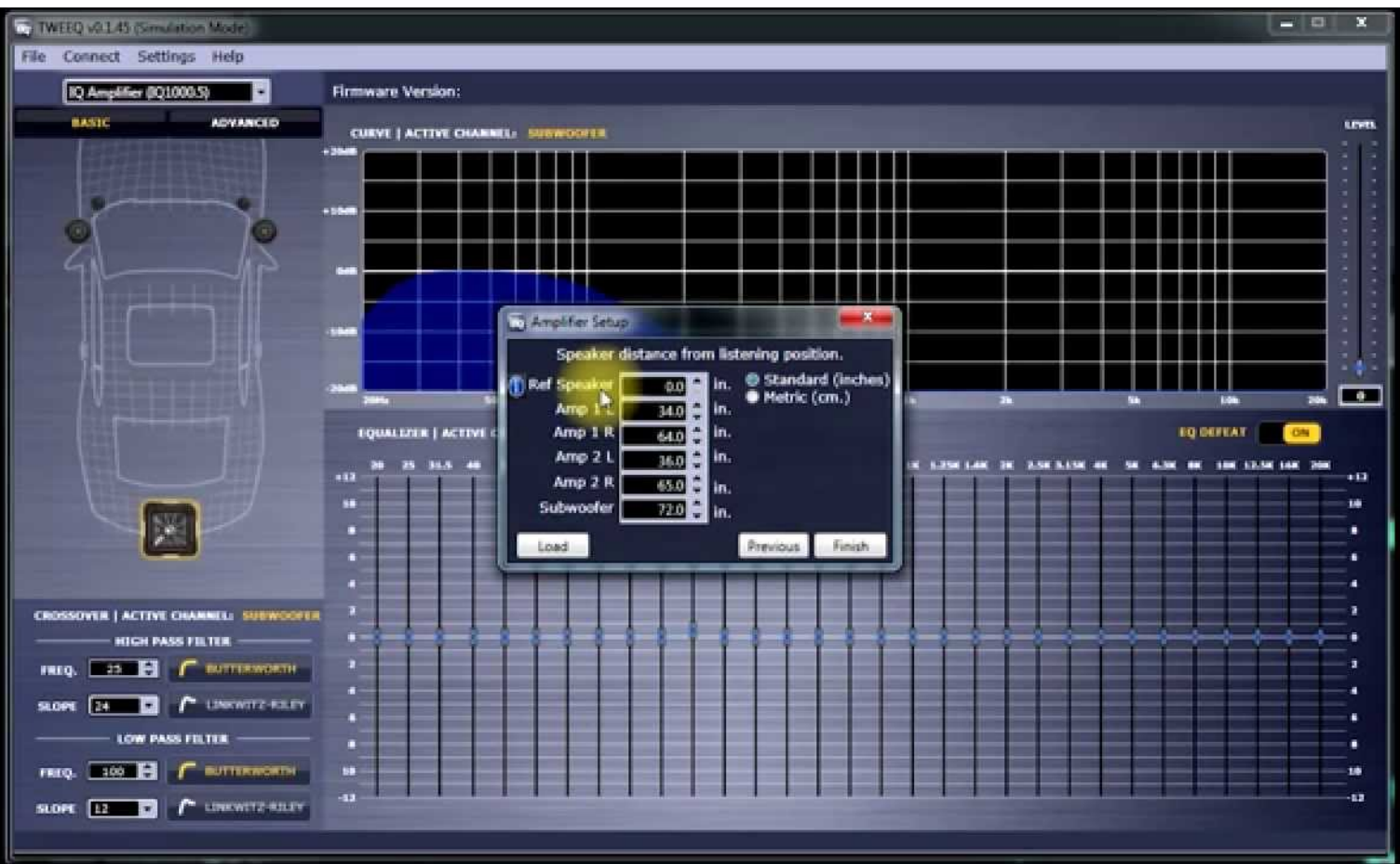
- 1 Tetolon® soft dome tweeter.
- 2 25mm ø, ferrofluid-cooled mobile voice coil.
- 3 High energy Neodymium magnet.
- 4 Rear acoustic chamber.
- 5 Revolving support and accessories for factory location and flush mounting.
- 6 Very flexible, high current input cable.

Woofer:

- 1 Soft iron plates for high heat dissipation, part of the symmetrical magnetic flux motor.
- 2 Over-sized magnet; provides outstanding energy for maximum control.
- 3 Pure copper voice coil wound on a KSV former; for excellent thermal and mechanical capability.
- 4 Vented bottom plate; improves linearity and thermal dissipation.
- 5 Damped Mesh Fibre Cone; for extended bandwidth and smooth response.
- 6 V-cone®; for the best off-axis dispersion and mid-high frequency detail.
- 7 Anti-vibration rubber magnet cover; damps spurious vibrations.
- 8 Aerodynamic die-cast aluminium basket; eliminating rear wave reflections.
- 9 Radial Venting System; for efficient thermal management.
- 10 Loss-less Polymer Rubber Surround; for long throw and maximum damping.
- 11 Grille included.



The Kicker IQ1000.5 amplifier is a very sophisticated audiophile grade product with 5 channels, each with their own programmable cross-over frequencies and slopes, 30 band EQ per channel, individual time delays, and more – the TweEQ iPhone app (<https://apps.apple.com/us/app/tweeq/id1001591656>) and Android app can be used to program the amplifier but I have found that it is much more reliable to plug a USB cable directly into the amplifier and use the Kicker Tweeq app (found here: <https://www.kicker.com/tweeq>) to edit on a larger screen with a mouse or trackpad. The audio system has been professionally calibrated for flat frequency response and that configuration file can be found here: (www.derekspratt.com/Misc/GTI_Kicker_TweEQ_Config.CFG)





All electrical/electronic lines from the front dashboard to the rear of the car run inside the frame rails on the passenger side of the chassis as follows:

- 4/0 +V battery cable to the starter and front electrical fuse/relay panels
- Remote amplifier 'power on' signal from the Concord HPL-130 head unit
- +V battery voltage sense line to the ECU
- Battery current monitoring circuit signal to the ECU
- Concord HPL-130 head unit antenna coax cable
- Remote camera video cable
- Concord HPL-130 stereo RCA level output cable to the power amplifier
- Power amplifier remote control cable to the dash module (sub-woofer parameters and hands-free mic)
- Rear lights wiring harness: turn signals, brakes, backup, license plate and side running lights, rear hatch courtesy light
- Nitrous fluid line from the bottle to the engine
- Nitrous bottle heater line

There are also additional speaker output cables and the cooling fan cable running separately down the centre of the chassis thru to the front console under the carpet.

The audio system is very advanced, with the amplifier providing a 30 band EQ for each channel plus an active cross-over for the sub, mid-woofers and tweeters. The Hertz speakers are audiophile quality with the tweeters mounted in the dash and the woofers custom mounted in the doors – completely hidden behind the car cards with small perforated holes in the cards. The 10" carbon-fiber Rockford-Fosgate sub-woofer provides tight, powerful bass. The system has been accurately calibrated so that it has a completely flat frequency response from 20-20,000Hz.

My choice for a head end unit was to re-source my original GTI's Concord HPL-130 cassette deck which was the top unit back in 1982-1983 and I was lucky enough to locate a NOS unit from the original Los Angeles Concord dealer – it doesn't do anything other than look pretty mounted in the dash but it does remotely turn on the power amplifier, allowing a smart-phone to connect via Bluetooth for audio streaming purposes – the cassette deck can be played but it simply doesn't sound as good as a digital streaming source.

Spare parts & tools included with the Ultimate 83 GTI

Bentley VW Mk1, Mk2 and Mk3 manuals (engine block is Mk3, head and transmission is Mk2)

Engine related: spare timing belt; timing belt tension adjusting wrench; K&N filter cleaner and oil; ARP 83.5mm piston installation tool; piston knocker tool; longer set of AT-Power ITB 60mm trumpets (will improve mid-range power at the expense of top-end power); Denso IK22 spark plugs (nitrous use); misc cylinder head valve/valve-spring/seal installation tools/shims

Cooling system: EWP-80 water pump; electric water pump wiring harness to externally power pump for testing purposes

Fuel system: fuel ump, spare paper and metal mesh filters; filter housing o-rings; -6AN fitting aluminum crush washers; and -6AN and -8AN hose end plugs

Oiling system: -8/-10/-12AN fitting aluminum crash washers

Transmission: inner CV joint socket wrench installation tool; inner CV gaskets; street stage 3 pressure plate; street stage 3 clutch; flywheel; clutch alignment/installation tools; spare shifter gear lever; Shift rod bushing/bracket; various access covers; OEM 16V 5th gearset, 29mm allen wrench

Brakes: 2 sets of high quality UK made 10.1" front rotors (needs machining to 10.0"); set of Hawk front street performance brake pads (slightly used)/anti-squeek compounds; rear axle nuts, covers and misc h/w;

Wheels: spare wheel nuts, wheel nut/lock tool; low profile aluminum jack stands with rubber lift surfaces; OEM wheel nut covers;

Exhaust: spare copper nuts and mounting h/w, rubber hangers; Vibrant Stainless Steel Resonator & flex pipe (catalyst replacement)

Suspension: KW compression/rebound adjustment tools/kit, KW 342/285 lbs-in spring set (track oriented); Front strut upper bearing assembly socket tool;

A/C: spare access caps; R134a refrigerant

Exterior/Paint: paint chip touch-up kit; silver base coat spray cans; silver base coat partial gallon can; black plastic paint, red accent plastic paint, GTI lower stripe kit; waist molding; plastic/lexan 'glass' cleaner; Spare 'flat' driver side mirror (convex mirror is installed now); windshield 19mm surround molding; spare grill mounting h/w; spare front fender screws; set of aluminum low profile jack stands with rubber lift points; rust preventative spray; deluxe car cover

Interior: midnight blue plastic paint; many spare fasteners, bushings, screws, pins, clips, covers; rear shock covers; rear entrance hand support loops; seat track covers; rear seat rests; misc seat assembly and mounting h/w; spare rear tray hangers

Electrical/computer: ECU spare input/output wiring pins; spare wireless battery disconnect remote control fob; ECU USB to PC cable; dash touch screen pointer; LiFePO4 10A battery charger with software controlled disconnect module; spare LED bulbs (interior/exterior); 3 spare alternator belts of different lengths for swapping in other alternators; EAA stainless steel alternator bracket; RCA inline ground isolator for analog audio (AM/FM, Cassette) noise filtering to trunk mounted amplifier

Ultimate 83 GTI Operation & Maintenance

Starting/stopping the engine:

Make sure the battery is not disconnected and that the key is inserted and turned to the 'on' position (it is not a starter any longer but simply a redundant ignition power switch)

Turn on the ignition power, wait until the dash boots up and sensor values are displayed

**** If the engine has not be fired in more than a month, turn 'on' the kill switch, then press the starter and rotate the engine until the oil pressure starts to climb and you know there is oil in all of the important areas of the engine**

With the kill switch in the 'off' position press the starter button and keep holding it until the engine is fully fired up – there are cases when the engine is warm where it may stumble a bit and stop running so holding it a bit longer than you might think is necessary. The ECU needs a few revolutions of the engine to sync the crank and cam sensors so it usually won't fire up for the first 2 seconds.

To stop the engine you can simply turn off the ignition power. If the engine is hot you have the option of using the kill switch to let the electric water pump and its controller keep circulating the coolant, and the ECU controlling the radiator fans for a few minutes of cool-down prior to powering down everything. The low speed radiator fan will run until the coolant temperature falls below 169 degrees F and if the engine is really warm the high speed fan will likewise run until the temp is below 179 degrees F (at the outlet to the engine).

The rear-view mirror has 2 camera inputs: front (defaults 'on' when powering up the car – simply press the button for 1s to kill it), and rear – only active when in reverse.

Engine:

The engine has just been completely rebuilt with all new bearings, seals, gaskets, rings, valve springs, etc – the only longer term maintenance you need to perform will be **replacing the HD VR6 valve springs and seals every 3 years** (or less if you are driving the car a lot and subjecting it to a lot of high rpm use). This is not a mileage issue but simply age as the springs are a critical component of the 288 solid lifter race cams and will get soft over time. Techtonics carries replacement springs (see parts list in appendix). When you replace the springs check the solid lifter gaps and adjust as may be necessary. Since pulling the head is basically required to complete this step you will have the opportunity to change to the Mk3 head gasket if you want to slightly reduce the compression ratio. You could also swap in a set of milder cams as well at that time if you wanted to.

You should change the cam sprocket bolt out when you change springs (or sooner if you want maximum reliability for high revving engine operation) as that is a known weakness area in the timing belt system. The crank sprocket bolt is now a high strength ARP/ESC Tuning M16 fastener (p/n ARP06A01/2794733) and adding a higher strength reusable ARP M10x1.25x30 fastener on the top end would complete the upgrade (ARP bolt p/n 673-1003 and VW washer p/n 027 109 143). Torque to 55-ft-lbs with red locktite.

Fuel System:

**** Premium/high octane fuel is required for this car** – I also recommend adding quality octane boost to each tank of fuel (92-94 octane + boost) for best engine performance. It can run without octane boost but monitor the knock sensor and if you see it engaging to pull back the timing you are already risking damage to the engine so back off on the throttle and keep the rpms up until you get better gas in the tank and/or octane boost added. Swapping in a Mk3 head gasket for the Mk4 gasket that is currently installed will reduce compression from 11.5 to 11.0:1 and will also reduce the need for high octane fuel.

****** When filling the tank with fuel, ease off on the trigger as you get towards the top of the tank, limiting the flow rate to ½ or less of the max the pump will go – this will avoid dumping fuel on the ground as the fuel will quickly fill the neck and reach the overflow outlet.

****** I have found that California vapour recovery nozzles don't go very far into the fuel filler neck and you need to really press the nozzle firmly into the neck to avoid pouring fuel into the overflow outlet which is just below the flapper.

Every once in a while the fuel level float in the tank gets stuck momentarily – resulting in a frozen reading on the gauge (this doesn't happen too often). After some acceleration and/or braking the float will unstick.

The float tops out when the tank is about 80% full and 20% level – meaning that the gauge (any Mk1 Golf, not just mine) cannot tell you what the fuel level is above 80% or below 20% is, so I have programmed the gauge to read 100% when it is 80% or higher, and 0% if at 20% or lower.

The fuel filters are under the car at the back where the fuel pump is located – don't attempt to service them unless you have close to an empty tank or you will be pouring fuel all over yourself when you disconnect the fuel lines – I have supplied fuel line plugs for this servicing work to limit the amount of fuel that will spill out but it makes life easier when you start the job with a low fuel level. Spare filters are provided but don't likely need replacing for at least another year – you can run the metal mesh intake filter and clean it or use disposable paper elements. These filters are from Kinsler are \$\$\$.

Brakes:

The level of brake servo vacuum is adjustable in 5 increments using the potentiometer on the console – more vacuum makes the brake pedal softer so when driving aggressively you might want a firmer pedal (like I do).

When washing the car before long term storage, if you are fussy like I am you can remove the wheels, wipe the moisture off the brake rotors and then apply a light coat of rust preventative spray (provided) – same for any other exposed metal parts that may start to rust during storage

The Tech-53/Wilwood calipers are as big as you can get for this application but they are a bit too close to the edge of the 10.1” rotors for my liking and can bind – especially if you are racing and the rotors are going to expand when over 1000 degrees F. I want to see a min 0.1” gap between the outside edge of the rotor and the inside of the caliper so I have been machining my rotors to 10.0” outside diameter (taking 0.050” off the outside edge) to provide for this additional safety tolerance.

If you mount slicks you will want to swap to the original KW springs and also run DTC-60 race brake pads and find a way to route brake cooling ducts to keep the rotors and pads cool and then you will be blown away by the capabilities of this car on the track.

You should flush the brake fluid in 2020 and again every 2 years and replace with fresh Castrol SRF racing fluid – it is very long lasting and high performing but \$\$\$\$. You will need to unbolt the rear calipers and flip them upside down to bleed the rear lines.

Oil System:

Use Joey Gibbs DT40 or equivalent SAE 5-40 full synthetic oil and replace every 3,000 miles or every 2 years. This is \$\$\$ oil but well worth it.

The oil filter uses race spec quick-connect AN fittings (like most other Ultimate 83 GTI engine related hoses) and will leak if not used in conjunction with aluminum AN bushings/sleeves which take up any minor surface variations in the AN fittings – these are fragile and must be handled with care when removing and re-installing the filter. AN fittings in general are a bit tricky to get ‘started’ when threading them on – the trick is to have the fittings perfectly aligned and lightly greased or oiled when trying to get them started – the lubricant keeps the aluminum surfaces from binding as torque is applied. Manufacturers have slightly different fitting tolerances so sometimes the fittings are hard to get started and may leak slightly if the aluminum bushings/sleeves are not added. The new owner will be supplied with spare sets in various AN sizes).

Cooling System:

Use 50% antifreeze and 50% distilled water and should be replaced every 2 years – there is a drain cock under the engine block water pump housing – and when refilling there is an air release cock on the top driver side of the radiator that should be opened to release air. Fill the reservoir until you are about 3" below the cap – leave room for thermal expansion.

Steering/Suspension:

**** Don't attempt to turn the wheels when stationary** – move forward or backwards a small amount while turning the wheel – this will keep the stress off the rack and pinion and u-joints in the steering column with the high-ratio gearing involved

****** There are a few road surface conditions on the highway when at speeds above 70mph/120kmh where a bit of steering wheel vibration may set in (it has only happened to me once). Just slow down a bit until the road surface improves – this is a natural artifact of having the pinion gear pressure set for optimum 'feel' vs 'slack' – if it is too tight the feel on center will be impaired so a tiny amount of 'slack' is required with these old-school fully mechanical steering systems (they are also a real joy to experience).

The KW coilovers are set to 2 clicks from full soft compression/rebound on the front, and 1 click on the rears. Do not set to 0 clicks. 1 click from full soft on the front is great for rougher streets when you are not in the mood for performance driving. >3 clicks is getting quite firm – but required if you swap in the 342/285lbs-in KW springs for track use.

Air Conditioning:

The electric compressor produces 3000BTUs of cooling, which pulls about 25A of current from the battery/alternator. It is enough to make a real difference in the comfort on a hot day but is not the same level of cooling as in a modern car – but by avoiding a full belt driven system I saved 70+lbs of weight on the front end of the car.

When you turn on the A/C it will take 2-3 minutes for the system to cool down and work fully. Setting the blower speed to 'low' is usually quite effective – the blower speed can be fine tuned with the console potentiometer. The A/C potentiometer is not currently programmed for use – use the dash touch screen A/C controls to monitor and set the speed of the system. On a 90 degree F day the air temperatures can be lowered as much as 15+ degrees F.

If you need to remove the A/C compressor for any reason (removing the transmission requires at least flipping it out of the way but you risk damaging the delicate A/C fittings

which are epoxied onto the compressor inlet/outlet tubes so simply removing the compressor is recommended) you will have to recharge the system with old-school R134a refrigerant after pulling a vacuum on the system for at least 10 minutes – the low side pressure should be set to 22.5psi when the compressor is running full speed and the air temperature is 85-90 degrees F – if it is cooler, set the pressure lower – e.g. 18psi at 70 degrees F. If you add too much fluid it will reduce the efficiency of this small scale A/C system which needs less pressure than a typical automotive system to operate at peak efficiency ...

Seat heaters:

There are infinitely adjustable for your comfort on a cold winter day ...

Nitrous System:

The system is enabled in the ECU software and via the control panel – there are many settings to be considered – full ‘on’ / ‘off’ or pulse width modulated for variable power levels – by RPM or speed, or what-ever you desire. I have found that nitrous is over-kill for this car as it can’t be used without spinning the tires until 3rd gear and even then the car jumps around if the road isn’t perfectly smooth and flat – it is a very fast car already but if you want to experience a really white-knuckle ride, mount a nitrous tank in the rear, purge the line and hit the bottle

A 2-3 second 60hp hit goes a long way (15hp jets are currently installed in each injector line). You can carefully screw down the solenoid plunger and reduce the flow rate too – I recommend starting with a 30hp setting – call me and chat about this before heading down this route though as there is a lot of complexity involved in getting the nitrous system to work well and not damage the engine – it has seen no nitrous use since its complete rebuild (or high rpm use for that matter – just a proper break-in period) and the piston ring gaps have been set for normally aspirated use only – a big hit of nitrous may cause piston expansion and cylinder wall scoring.

Hood operation:

Pull interior hood latch; then simultaneously press both hood pins; then release the latch; then place the hood support rod in the center of the hood at the latch to keep from twisting the carbon fiber hood. When lowering the hood place your hand directly above the latch and press down firmly but not violently – check that both hood pins are latched – if not, press on each one to secure.

Hatch operation:

Open normally – if removing the rear tray straps be careful not to force them on/off the plastic posts that are mounted to the carbon fiber hatch as you risk tearing them out of the carbon fiber. When closing the hatch, lower down and then place one hand on the latch mechanism and the other directly above it on the carbon fiber and press firmly down – the hatch flexes somewhat due to pressure from the rubber seals and won't close/seal up unless a fair amount of force is applied – but don't 'slam' the hatch down.

There is a hidden switch above the sub-woofer that enables/disables the light for the cargo area – I leave it off most of the time as I leave the hatch open for long periods when charging, etc.

Audio System:

The system power is controlled by the Concord headend unit – turn on the power by turning the volume control clockwise. Note, the cassette and AM/FM analog audio RCA inputs to the power amplifier are currently disconnected as there is a small amount of static noise that is transmitted when Bluetooth streaming is not active – there is no input selector switch, rather, when streaming audio is detected the analog audio input is disabled.

The radio and cassette deck work but in the modern age it really only makes sense to stream from your phone over Bluetooth. The initial pairing of your phone will require access to the blue-tooth module in the wheel well under the lexan cover – first flip the rear seats forward, then pull the carpet forward, then the mass-loaded vinyl, then unscrew the nut that holds the lexan down, then find the little module and press and hold the pairing button for a few seconds to clear prior pairing, then press once to initiate new pairing mode.

Overall volume is controlled by your phone while sub-woofer volume is controlled by the IQ module which is mounted under the dash.

The cellular handsfree works but if you are driving there is too much engine noise to allow people to hear you well enough – the microphone is hidden near the sub-woofer level control knob.



Cleaning:

**** Do not apply wax to any of the rubber or plastic parts** or you will bleach them

**** The rear hatch window is Lexan – do not use harsh chemicals on it**, only soap or plastic cleaner (supplied) – first spray with soap and water and then lightly wipe with a soft cloth to avoid scratching it

The rear plastic fender flares will get chips from road debris from the front tires – they are coated with satin black plastidip and can be refinished annually – remove them (after removing the wheels), fill any chips with flexible body filler, lightly sand with 320 grit paper, wipe down the whole fender with alcohol to remove oils, then spray with multiple light coats of plastidip, let dry for 24 hours, wipe down with plastic protector, and then re-install (inspect wheel well areas for any paint chips and/or rust and address with galvanizing compound, also coat screw holes with this compound before re-installing screws and do not over tighten).

The bumpers and mirrors will also look better if given regular wipe-downs with plastic protector too.

**** Do not attempt to twist the side mirrors** as they have been secured in place with black windshield adhesive to keep them from shaking – the 40 year old internal springs no longer function well enough.

Lifting:

Align lift points with welded platform lift points front and rear when using a commercial 4 point lift – do not use frame rails unless lift point is within 6" of the welded platforms

When lifting one side of the car up to mount on jack stands, lift point should be 6" inside from welded platforms such that the car can be lowered front and rear onto jack stands that have been carefully positioned to align with welded platforms

**** Do not attempt to lift at any other points on the car**

**** Always use rubber pads between the lift and the car body**

Towing:

**** Do not apply force to the front or rear carbon fiber bumpers** – they are quite strong with 1x2" aluminum rectangular tubing cores but can be bent or broken if used to push or pull the car around. **Do not attempt to push the front of the car by touching the carbon fiber hood or fenders** as you will damage them. **Do not attempt to push the rear**

of the car by touching the carbon fiber hatch either. Open the doors and push/pull using the door frames only.

When loading the car onto a trailer it is best to have a low mounted winch on the trailer that attaches to the lower front control arm cross brace, or attach a Y strap to each rear shock mounting point at the rear trailing twist beam ends – being careful to not have the straps applying pressure to any of the bodywork. If you need to pull from a high mounted winch use a Y strap and attach to the top of the front strut towers where the brace ends are.

The OEM bumper tow/tie-down lugs are not present on this car. At the front, use the lower control arms to attach any tie-down straps if required to be attached to the body, and use the shock mounting points at the rear trailing twist beam ends. The preferred method of securing this car on a trailer is using wheel straps:



Wheels & Tires:

** Always check to make sure that ball seat to conical washers are in place when mounting the OEM VW snowflake wheels onto the studs before threading on the conical nuts

** Always re-install 5mm front wheel spacers to avoid binding when using 14x6 OEM snowflake wheels, rear 3mm spacers are optional

Set to 30psi front and 28psi rear tire pressures

Use a torque wrench and set wheel nuts to 90ft-lbs torque.

Occasionally apply a small amount of silicon grease to studs and give front axle ends a light spray of WD-40 to keep them rust free

Battery:

When the battery voltage on the dash indicates 13.8V or higher the battery is fully charged. If you are operating the electronics with the engine off for an extended period of time and the indicated voltage is below 13.2V you may want to top up the charge with the supplied charger – see below.

When storing the vehicle for more than 1 week use the remote battery disconnect to shut off any parasitic battery drain – it can then be stored safely for several months without maintenance or charging.

The supplied 10A LiFePO4 charger does not disconnect once the voltage reaches 14.5V which can be damaging to the LiFePO4 battery if left in that high float voltage condition for extended periods of time. I have designed a module that sits between the charger and the battery and operates in 2 modes: maintain battery voltage between 13.4-14.0V for times when you want to work on the electronics without the engine on and keep the battery within the normal operating range; and fully charge the battery to 14.5V and then disconnect and do not attempt recharging until the battery voltage falls below 13.2V (blue light on when in this mode) – this is the charging mode I would select if charging the battery once every 3 months or so. The battery voltage display on the module reads high by about 0.4V when charging at the full 10A level due to line voltage drop between the charger and the battery – it reads accurately when not charging though. Make sure that the battery not disconnected when attempting to charge or nothing will happen.

When driving the car, it is possible to overly discharge the battery if a lot of electrical accessories are all turned on when the A/C is also running – it is tricky to operate the A/C for extended periods unless you avoid using the stereo system and keep the fan at the lowest speed setting. An alternator upgrade from 50A to 75A would solve this problem. Unless the alternator is swapped out to for a larger/heavier unit, watch the dash battery current gauge.

Weight savings:

The car has been converted to a comfortable, quiet street car with added sound isolation elements and comforts. To get back down to 1850lbs you need to strip out some of those items: unbolt the sub-woofer enclosure, remove the OEM seats and replace with Sparco race seats, remove the rear carpet and mass-loaded vinyl underlay, remove the A/C system, remove the catalytic converter, air box and air filter, and change to race wheels and tires. Add in DTC-60 brake pads and brake ducts and hit the track and tear the place up ...

Various Specs:

Valve springs should test out at >95lbs closed/>220lbs open @ 0.5", replace after 3 years regardless of use or pressures though

Fluidampr M8 bolts (only use grade 12.9): 7ft-lbs +90 degrees, locktite red

ARP Pressure Plate bolts: no washers, lubricate under bolt heads, locktite red on threads, 60ft-lbs - reusable

ARP Head studs: use ARP thread lubricant; progressively increase torque to 80ft-lbs using Bentley manual cross-tightening pattern, use Mk3 head gasket for 11.0:1 compression ratio, or use Mk4 gasket for 11.5:1 - reusable

ARP rod bolts: 55ft-lbs - reusable

ARP/Integrated Engineering crank sprocket bolt: 13/16" 12pt drive socket, 78ft-lbs with Loctite red + ¼ turn (if possible) - reusable

See Bentley manuals for all other torque settings

Note ARP rod bolts are also used, plus a special ARP integrated engineering crank sprocket bolt

**** Every 6 months go through the entire car and check all fasteners for loosening – get the car up on a hoist to do this properly (safety issue!!!)**

**** Wash and re-oil K&N air filter every 5,000kms or when-ever you change the oil**

Other matters to familiarize yourself with before driving or servicing

Engine:

ITBs are race oriented intake systems and are generally designed for maximum power at high rpm during racing, not street use, so they are not normally seen on street cars. The Ultimate 83 GTI engine uses them to produce as much power as possible but also compensates with sophisticated ECU programming which tames them somewhat. 16V engines are high revving and are well suited to ITBs but in combination with each other they tend to exaggerate the high rpm nature of an engine and make the throttle quite sensitive, especially at higher rpms where power production is higher. You have to develop a level of respect for the 16V/ITB engine combination and learn to be gentle with your throttle input above 4000rpm to avoid jerky acceleration when feathering the throttle.

Cooling System:

The electric water pump and controller works extremely well but there is a corner case during the winter when the system can't bypass the radiator as OEM designs allow for – the way the system works is to slow down and even pulse the water pump on/off/on when coolant temperatures are low but if you are driving when it is very cold outside the radiator will be extremely cold and therefore cold water will be entering the engine which creates a form of thermal shock when the engine itself is at operating temperature. I recommend blocking off the radiator the way truckers do in the winter to keep radiator temperatures up somewhat. If you see the outlet temperature of the radiator staying below 120 degrees F when the engine is warmed up and you are driving around you need to think about slipping a plastic sheet in front of the radiator – better yet, leave the GTI in a warm garage and don't drive it in the winter.

Exhaust System:

It took a lot of ECU tuning to get the engine to not produce a lot of hydrocarbons at idle so that the catalytic converter doesn't overheat. Long duration racing cams with lots of intake/exhaust valve overlap don't generally idle well and don't allow the engine to operate at high efficiency at low rpms so they can easily kill catalytic converters by causing them to overheat.

There is a way around this by tuning the engine at idle to a much higher 'indicated' air-fuel ratio than normal (16.5:1 vs 14.5:1) – it turns out that racing cams suck intake air right through into the exhaust system at idle making the indicated A/F ratio read higher than actually experienced during combustion – so the ECU is tuned to 16.5:1 at idle, 14.5:1 at part throttle, and 13.2:1 at WOT. And the timing is pulled back at idle relative to where you might want to see it for maximum idle stability as retarded timing at idle is

another way to tame race cams for emissions purposes – but it makes the engine more sensitive to idle instability – it is a very delicate tuning ‘dance’ to get the parameters right so that the catalytic converter works properly without overheating or the smell of rotten eggs being present. But beware of leaving the engine idling when it is hot for more than 5 minutes as the catalyst temperature will continue to climb – if you get stuck in traffic this might become an issue so if you are bumper to bumper for long periods, pull over and let the engine cool down.

You will also note that when you are decelerating the fuel flow is cut-off – this allows the catalytic converter to cool down rapidly as it blows cold air thru the exhaust and it saves on fuel too. So don’t be alarmed when you see the A/F ratio jump to 35:1 when decelerating.

I have the ECU self-tuning feedback sensitively tuned quite low to help tame the idle but it does make the ECU react a bit slower than I would like to other A/F corrections that it sometimes needs to make – the new owner can play with these settings at will).

At some point remove the catalytic converter and air intake box/filter and experience the full performance potential of this engine and car – it is certainly louder but it delivers stunning levels of acceleration in 2nd and 3rd gear between 4500 and 8000rpm – reprogram the ECU for a higher rpm limiter (currently set to 7500rpm).

Transmission:

** After the latest rebuild by Ken at German Auto Transaxle (GTA) in Bend, OR, the 2nd gear synchro has not worked as well as it should – if you rev match the gears the shift into 2nd is fine but if you are trying to shift when the engine is above the ideal rpm point (power shifting) the synchro/gears will grind. I have spoken to GTA and they will swap in another synchro the next time the transmission and/or clutch needs servicing at their cost. I have not addressed this as I am selling the car and the new owner may want changes to the clutch (see issue below), the 5th gear ratio, or the final drive ratio to suit their needs which will require the transmission to be pulled out as well.

The California stage 5 clutch has impressive holding power but it is a bit too ‘grabby’ for my tastes for street use. I had previously used their stage 3 clutch which sometimes slipped when hot on the race track but was fine for street driving needs – it would engage smoothly at any rpm in comparison to the stage 5 clutch which needs the rpms to be kept above 2200rpm when engaging and needs a smooth/slow engagement action to avoid pulsing of the clutch springs. But if the new owner is OK with this clutch it offers high holding power, especially if nitrous will be experimented with.

The basic procedure for pulling the transmission is as follows: remove the air filter and tubing; remove the air box; remove the ITB air horns; disconnect and remove the A/C compressor; use an allen socket head wrench to remove the 3 bolts that attach the

compressor base plate to the chassis horn (one of the bolts is hard to reach under the plate; disconnect the shifter linkage and completely remove the curved bracket which attaches to the transmission and the transmission mount at the rear; disconnect the exhaust system after the catalytic converter to let the system have some ability to move lower – no need to remove the exhaust header; disconnect the speedo cable and reverse switch cable; remove the front motor mount – it may be impossible to pull it out as things are very crowded in that area under the ITBs but you can simply leave it loose; remove the oil to coolant oil line at the bottom and move the line out of the way (let the line drain into a container); install the engine/transmission support cross-bar and lift up the engine slightly; remove the transmission side mount completely – again it is a tight fit trying to get the 2 bolts out but it is possible – just be patient; remove the axles – it is best to disconnect the struts from the spindle so you can pull the spindle away from the axles to help get them out of the car, supporting the spindle with a rope or a jack stand under it – you may have to use a chisel to tap on the inner CV joints to get them to separate from the transmission flanges – and you may also find an air hammer wrench useful for loosening the large axle nuts; after this point you can start to lower the transmission end until it clears the chassis, then unbolt the transmission and carefully pull it away from the engine. Then you can swap in a different PP and clutch and get the 2nd gear syncro serviced by Ken at GTA. It takes me 4 hours to do all of the above. Don't forget to use the higher required torque setting on the reusable ARP PP to crank bolts plus Loctite red. Replace the flywheel bolts too. I would be happy to talk you thru this.

Air Conditioning:

The 50amp alternator is a bit undersized relative to the A/C system current requirements so it is important to not overtax the batteries with a continuous negative current drain on long trips so trade-offs need to be made regarding blower speed and the use of the audio system and other electrical circuits but it all works well and makes a big comfort difference on hot days.

Ideally a 75amp alternator should be swapped into the car if you are living in a hot area that requires continuous A/C use. Additional thought to swapping in a larger capacity compressor could also be given if more supply current from the alternator is available.

Interior:

The stock seat mounts don't hold the seats absolutely firmly in place – they have a little bit of play in them. I have locked out the slider mechanism for the passenger seat (this can be changed back to OEM operation if required) – leaving it in the full back position – this can be changed back to the OEM mechanism as desired. The driver seat retains the slider adjustment mechanism but I would have liked to have found a way to make the seat absolutely rigid.

If you ever need to remove the door cards, have someone help you as you pull off the cards from the door after removing the various screws – you need to be careful to ease out the wiring bundles that attached to the window switches – pull the panel away slowly, supporting it in the air, and reach in and help pull out the wires until the connectors are out of the metal hole, then unwrap the cloth tape and disconnect each of the 2 wire harnesses. When re-installing make sure the cables are routed inside the doors in such a way that the window will not come down and get caught on the cables.

Paint & Exterior:

6,000 miles of driving on the track and street have resulted in a few minor paint chips below the door sills where the tires throw road debris rearwards that have been touched up. There is also a repaired rock chip on the lower passenger door just above the stripes. The paint is otherwise almost perfect as the front, rear, hood, and complete driver side of the car has just be repainted & re-wet sanded to remove small wounds from use. A new windshield has also been installed.

Electrical & Computer Systems:

There is a lot to learn about the complex custom electrical system and ECU but there is also a lot of documentation to help you.

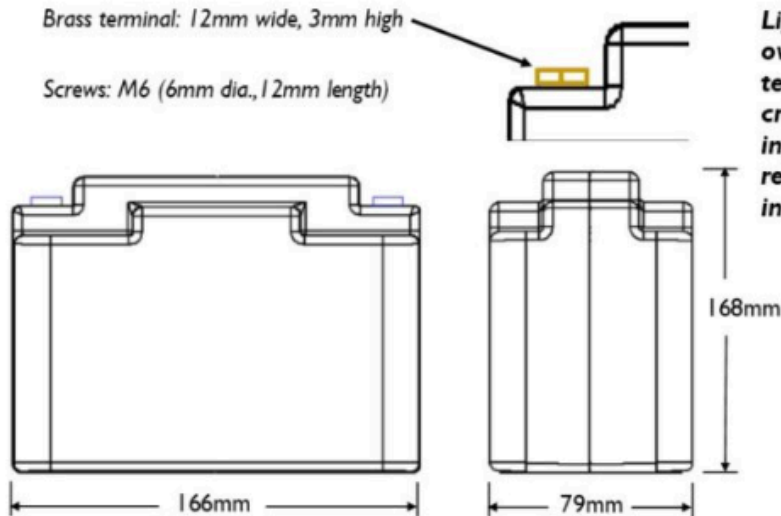
The easiest way to gain quick access to the fuse and relay panel is to remove the glove box (4 screws on the front and one under the dash on the left side – carefully pull it out, then reach in and disconnect the wiring harness, then remove and set aside. Then reach in and gently pull out the air duct and you will then have pretty good access to the panel below. For greater access you can remove 2 allen head bolts under the dash and the panel will swing down – just be careful with the fan on the right side which cools the ignition solenoid (it gets quite hot, therefore the need for the fan). It is a bit of a tight fit so be gentle/careful when lowering the panel and again when pushing it back up. I did not secure all of the wires because it is actually easier to make changes and find/route wires with them lose above the fuse panels. The fuse panels have labels printed on the chassis above.



ETX Series Lithium Batteries

ETX1200

DIMENSIONS



Lightweight LiFePO4 battery with exclusive over discharge protection, over charge protection, short circuit protection, excessive cranking protection and built in cell balancing technology. All of these features are redundant with an LED battery fault light indicator.



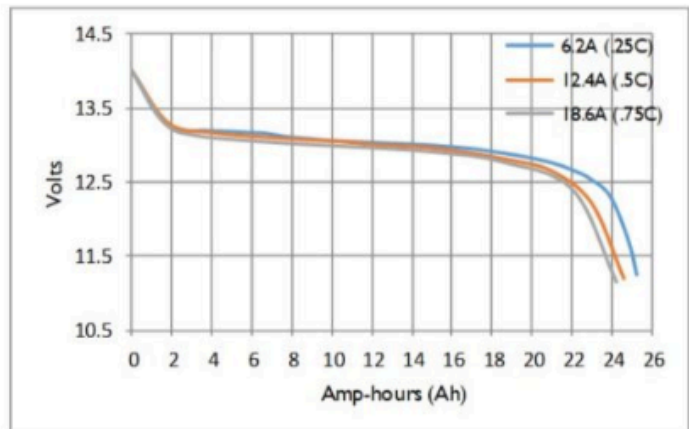
SPECIFICATIONS

Specifications

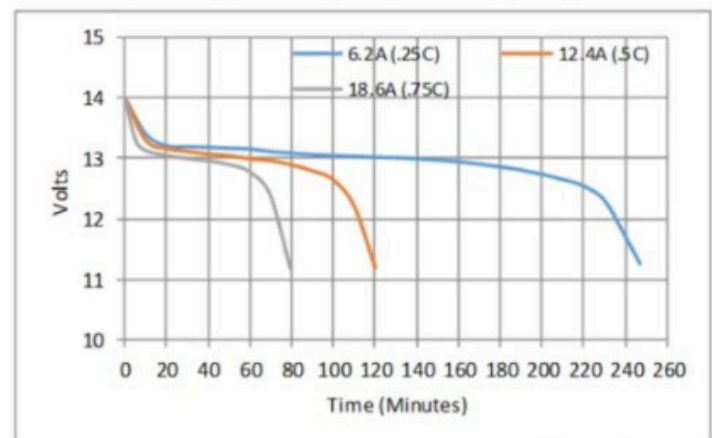
Voltage	13.2V
Capacity	24.8Ah (See charts)
Capacity vs Temperature	25 °C = 100% 0 °C = 92% -30 °C = 80%
Self-Discharge Rate	< 3% / month @ 25 °C
Pulse Crank Amps (PCA)	1200A (3 sec @ 25 °C, voltage >9V)
Cold Crank Amps (CCA)	600A (modified SAE test, 3 sec @ 0 °F, volts >7.2V)
Continuous Discharge Amps	150A
Standard Charge Voltage	13.9 - 14.6 V
Maximum Charge Voltage	15V
Recommended Charge Amps	5 - 25A
Max Charge Amps	120A (from vehicle charging system)
Life (Charge cycles, 80% depth of discharge)	4000 cycles @ 1C discharge rate, 25°C 2000 cycles @ 10C discharge rate, 25°C
Life (Years)	8 Years
Weight	6.9 lb. (3.1Kg)
Dimensions	6.5 in (L) x 3.1 in (W) x 6.6 in (H) 166mm(L) x 79mm (W) x 168mm (H)
Environmental Rating (resistance to water intrusion)	IP 66 (wash down with a high pressure washer)
Operating Temperature	-30 °C to +60 °C
Storage Temperature	-40 °C to +70 °C

Discharge Characteristics

Discharge Ah (multiple discharge rates)



Discharge Minutes (multiple discharge rates)



Appendix B – Ultimate 83 GTI Holley ECU Programming Screenshots

Main Config page ...

ENGINE
Number of Cylinders 4
Engine Displacement 128 CI

LOAD SENSING
Speed Density
FUEL TYPE
Fuel Gasoline

WIDEBAND O2 SENSOR
Sensor Type Bosch
Number of Sensors 1

STARTUP SETTINGS
Clear Flood TPS 100.0%
Enable Fuel Prime ☒
Fuel Prime Percent 50%

FUEL SYSTEM
Injection Type Multiport
System Type 19LB Holley 522-198
Fuel Pump Prime 2.0 sec
Actual System Pressure 43.5 psi
Min Injector Opening Time 1.00 msec
Total System Fuel Flow 196.0 lb/hr

FUEL INJECTOR INFORMATION
Number of Injector Sets 2
Injection Strategy Sequential
Enable Injector End Angle Table ☐
Injector End Angle 30.0°

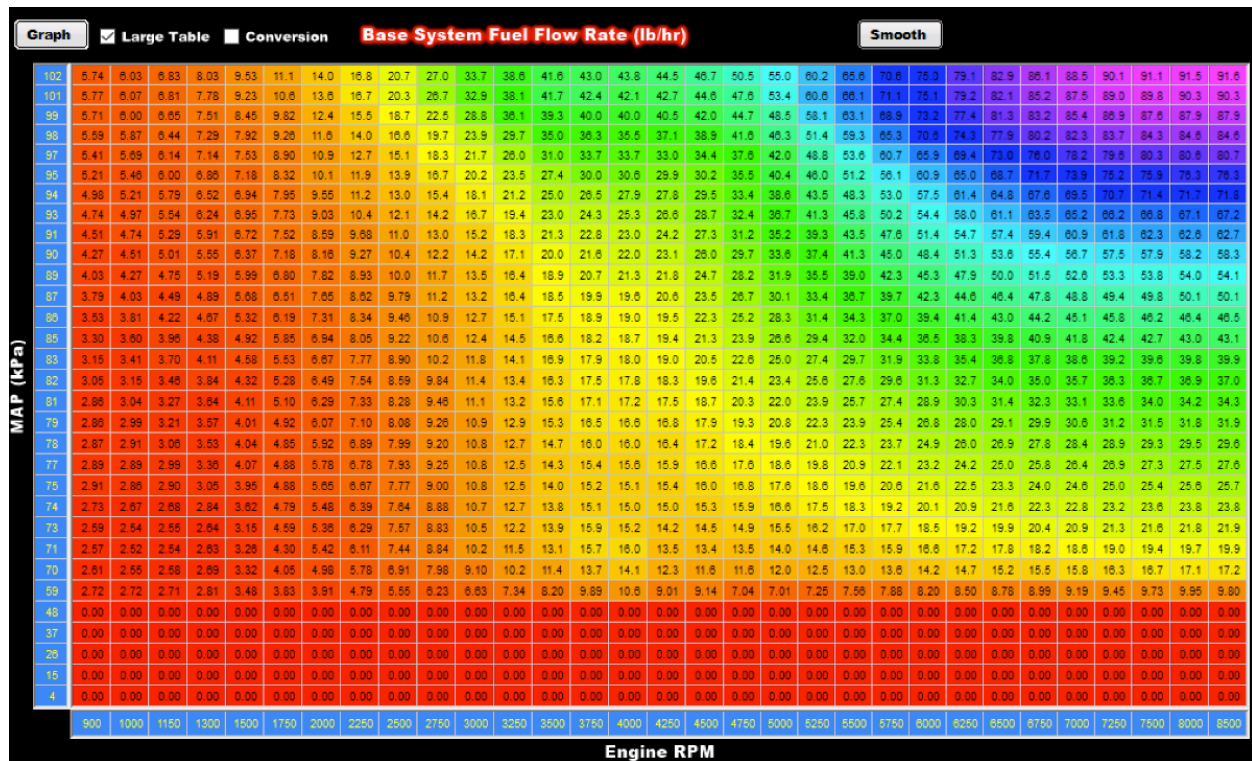
INJECTOR SET 1
Injector Wiring Individual
Injector Type High Impedance
Rated Flow per Injector 19.0 lb/hr
Rated Injector Pressure 43.5 psi
Total Injector Flow 19.0 lb/hr
Injector Off Time
View Graph

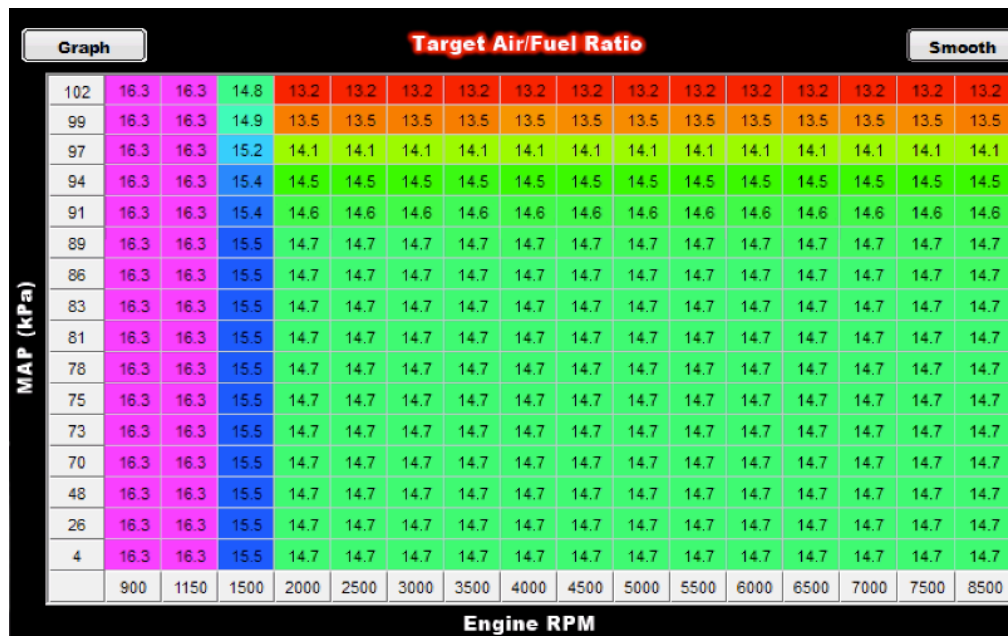
1.48	1.24	1.02	0.85	0.72	0.62	0.53	0.46	0.40	0.35	0.30	0.26	0.22	0.19	0.15	0.12
8.0 V	8.8 V	9.6 V	10.4 V	11.2 V	12.0 V	12.8 V	13.6 V	14.4 V	15.2 V	16.0 V	16.8 V	17.6 V	18.4 V	19.2 V	20.0 V

INJECTOR SET 2
Injector Wiring Individual
Injector Type High Impedance
Rated Flow per Injector 30.0 lb/hr
Rated Injector Pressure 43.5 psi
Total Injector Flow 30.0 lb/hr
Duty Cycle Activation 50.0 %
Injector Off Time
View Graph

1.48	1.24	1.02	0.85	0.72	0.62	0.53	0.46	0.40	0.35	0.30	0.25	0.22	0.19	0.15	0.12
8.0 V	8.8 V	9.6 V	10.4 V	11.2 V	12.0 V	12.8 V	13.6 V	14.4 V	15.2 V	16.0 V	16.8 V	17.6 V	18.4 V	19.2 V	20.0 V

Fuel tables for Catalytic Converter & Air box/filter use ...





Setting the compensation limits to 'zero' to maintain complete fuel cut-off during deceleration ...

Closed Loop Parameters **Learn Parameters**

GENERAL

☒ Enable Closed Loop ☐ Enable Minimum Coolant Temp for Closed Loop 120 °F

☐ Enable RPM to Enter Closed Loop 1500 RPM

☐ Enable TPS to Enter Closed Loop 0 % **Advanced Control** 3

☐ Enable TPS to Enter Open Loop 0 %

CLOSED LOOP COMPENSATION LIMITS %

MAP (kPa)

89-102	+	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
77-89	+	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
64-77	+	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
51-64	+	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	-	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
38-51	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26-38	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13-26	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0-13	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

0-1063 1063-2125 2125-3188 3188-4250 4250-5313 5313-6375 6375-7438 7438-8500

Engine RPM

Setting related 'learning' delta – effectively limiting how much to 'learn' and alter the base fuel tables for any given session ...

Closed Loop Parameters

Learn Parameters

GENERAL

☒ Base Fuel Learn Enabled

Base Fuel Learn Gain

100 %

☐ Enable RPM to Enter Learn

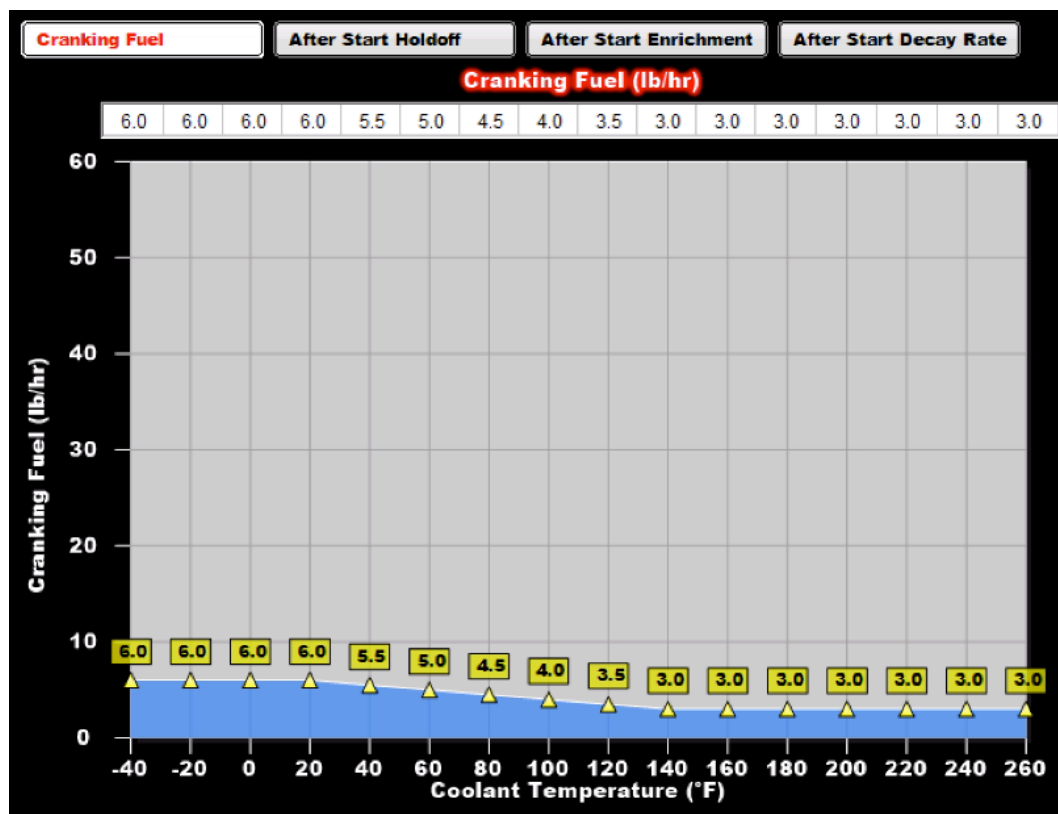
600 RPM

☐ Enable TPS to Enter Learn

0 %

LEARNED COMPENSATION LIMITS %

MAP (kPa)	+	Engine RPM							
		0-1063	1063-2125	2125-3188	3188-4250	4250-5313	5313-6375	6375-7438	7438-8500
	-	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
	+	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
	-	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
	+	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
	-	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
	+	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
	-	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
89-102	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	+	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
77-89	-	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
	+	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
64-77	-	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
	+	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
51-64	-	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
	+	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
38-51	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26-38	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13-26	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0-13	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



Coolant Temp Enrichment **Air Temp Enrichment** **Fuel Control**

DECCEL FUEL CUTOFF

☒ Enable

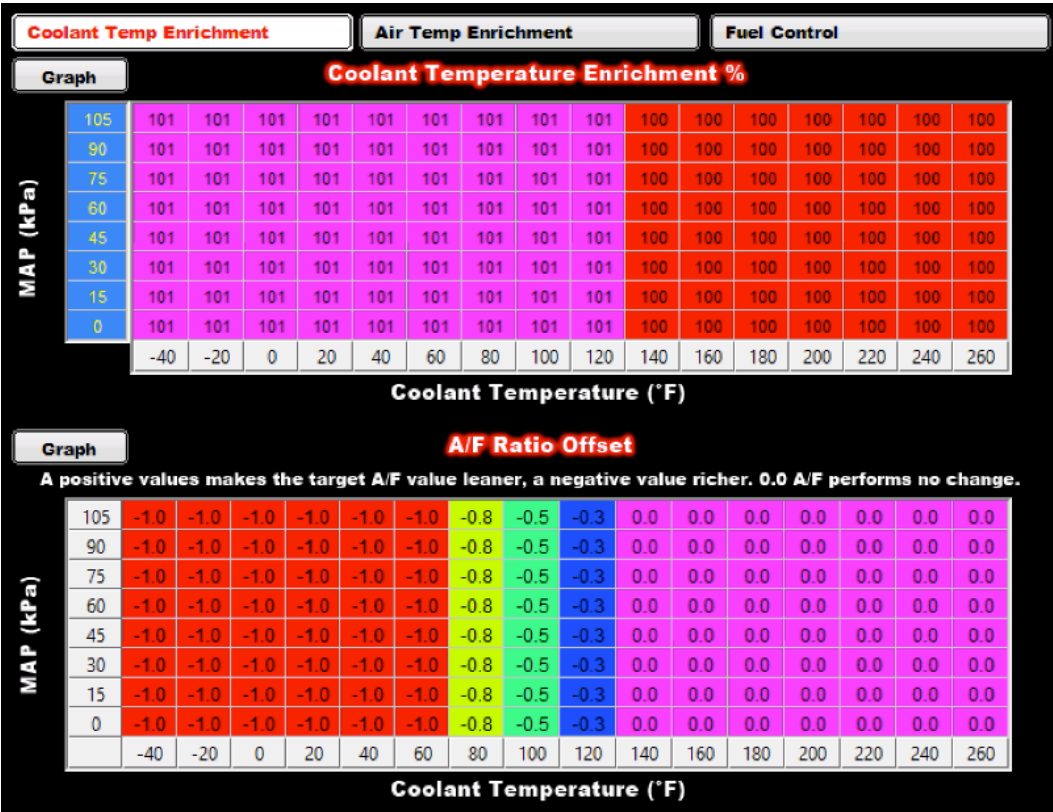
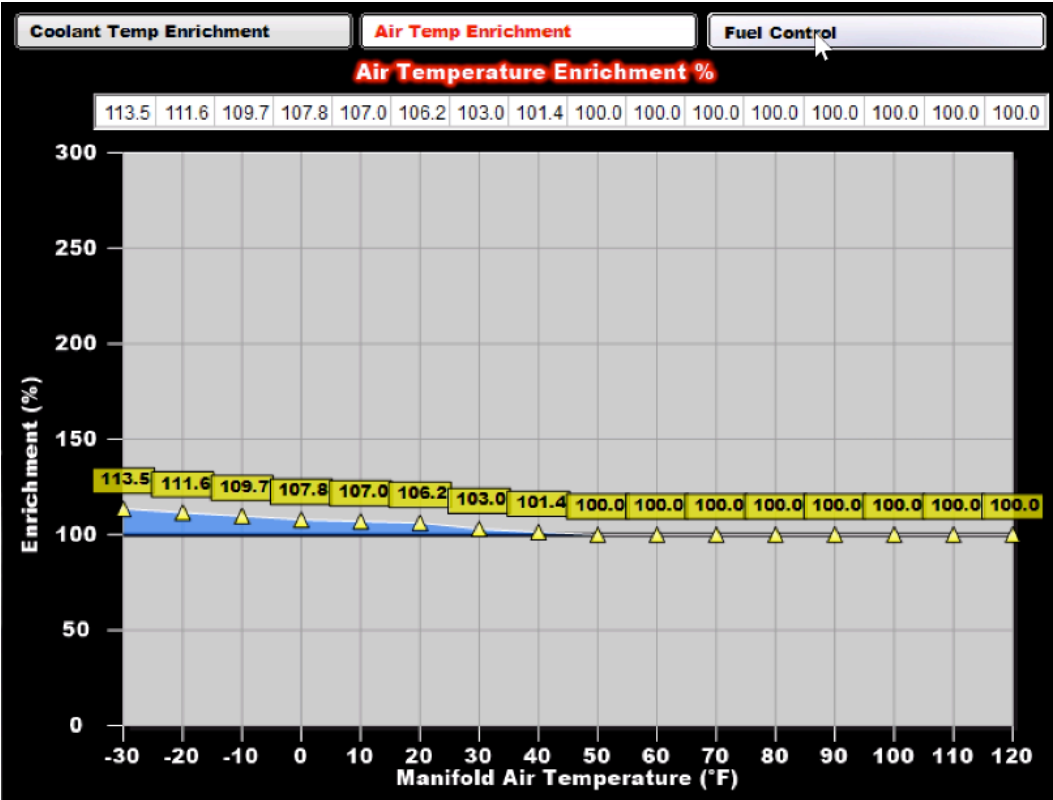
Decel Wait Time: 0.1 sec

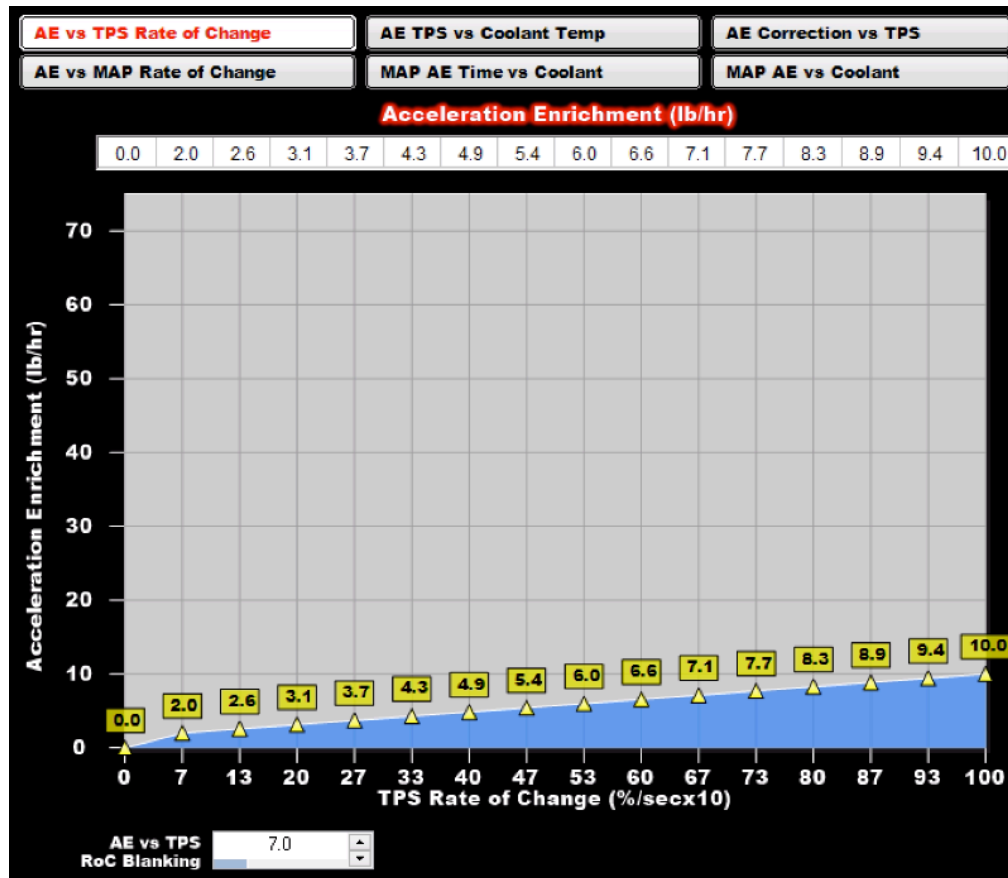
RPM Added to Idle for Fuel Reactivation: 500 RPM

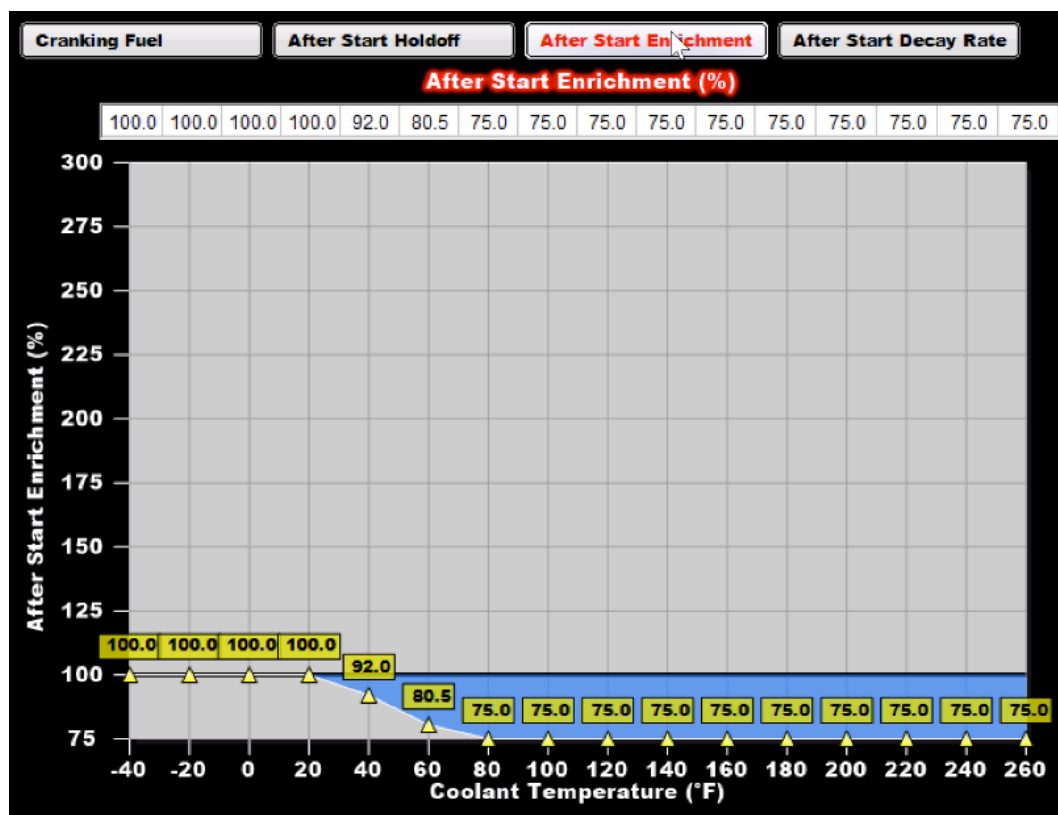
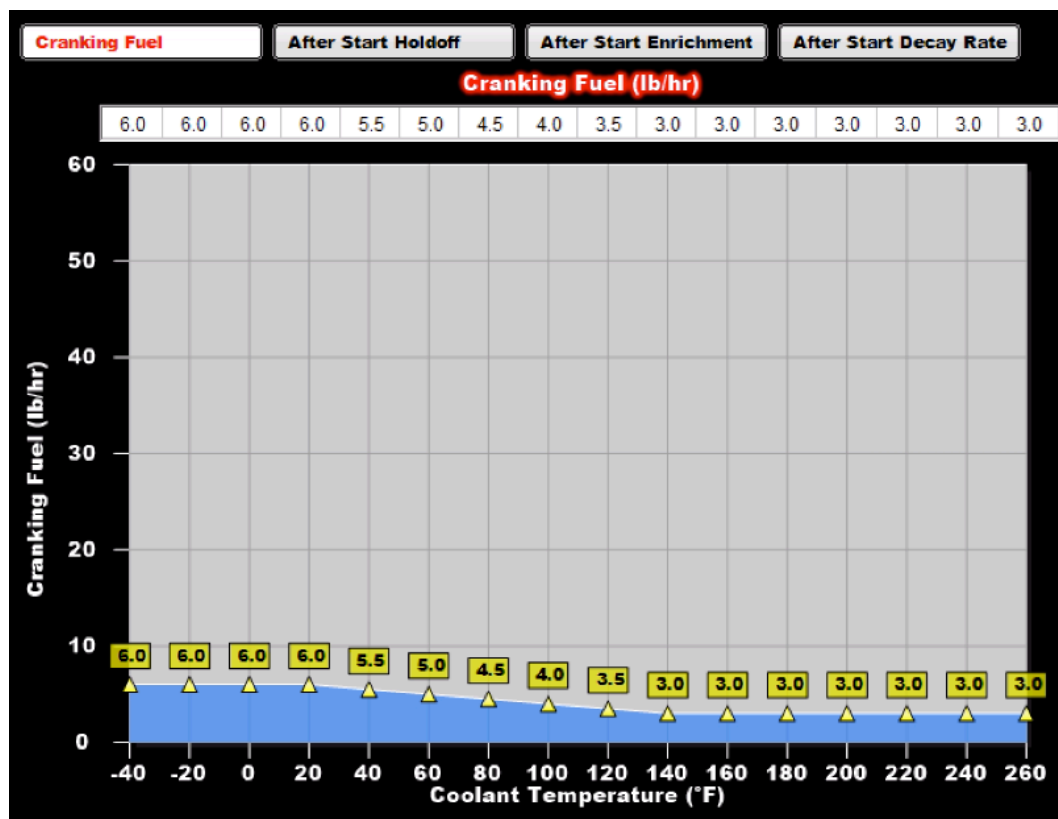
ACCEL ENRICHMENT

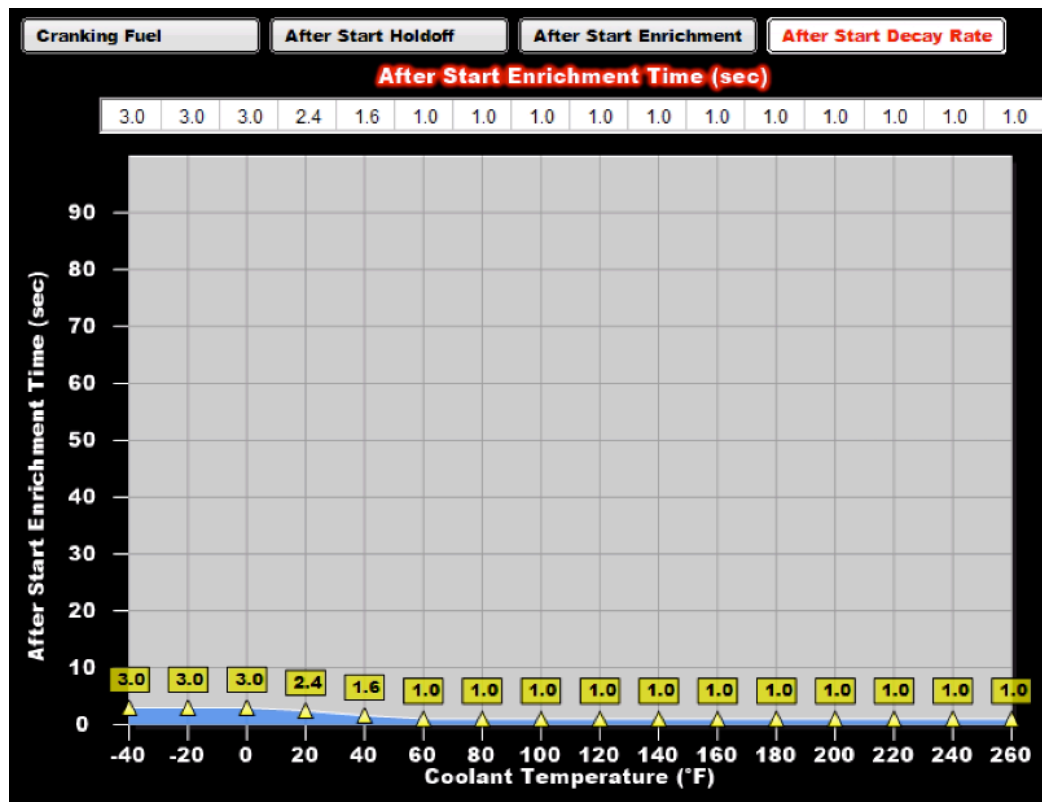
AE vs TPS: 7.0
RoC Blanking

AE vs MAP: 7.0
RoC Blanking









Ignition ...

IGNITION TYPE

Ignition TypeCUSTOM

Configure

REV LIMITER

MAIN OVER-REV

TypeFuel and Spark

High RPM7500 RPM

Low RPM7400 RPM

REV LIMITER #1

Enable☒

TypeFuel and Spark

On RPM100 RPM

Off RPM0 RPM

REV LIMITER #2

Enable☐

TypeFuel Only

On RPM8200 RPM

Off RPM8100 RPM

FIRING ORDER

Drag Cylinders To Reorder

Firing OrderCyl #1
Cyl #3
Cyl #4
Cyl #2

KNOCK SENSORS

TypeResonant (1 Wire)

Number1

Frequency7.0 kHz

Sensitivity75

CRANKING PARAMETERS

Timing15.0°

Crank to Run RPM400 RPM

ESC PARAMETERS

Retard Per Ring1°

Timing Restore Rate (Degrees per Second)1°

MAX TIMING RETARD

Graph

98	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
84	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
70	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
56	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
42	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
28	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
14	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	0	1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	6000	7000

Idle control ...

Idle Parameters **Idle Speed** **IAC Parked**

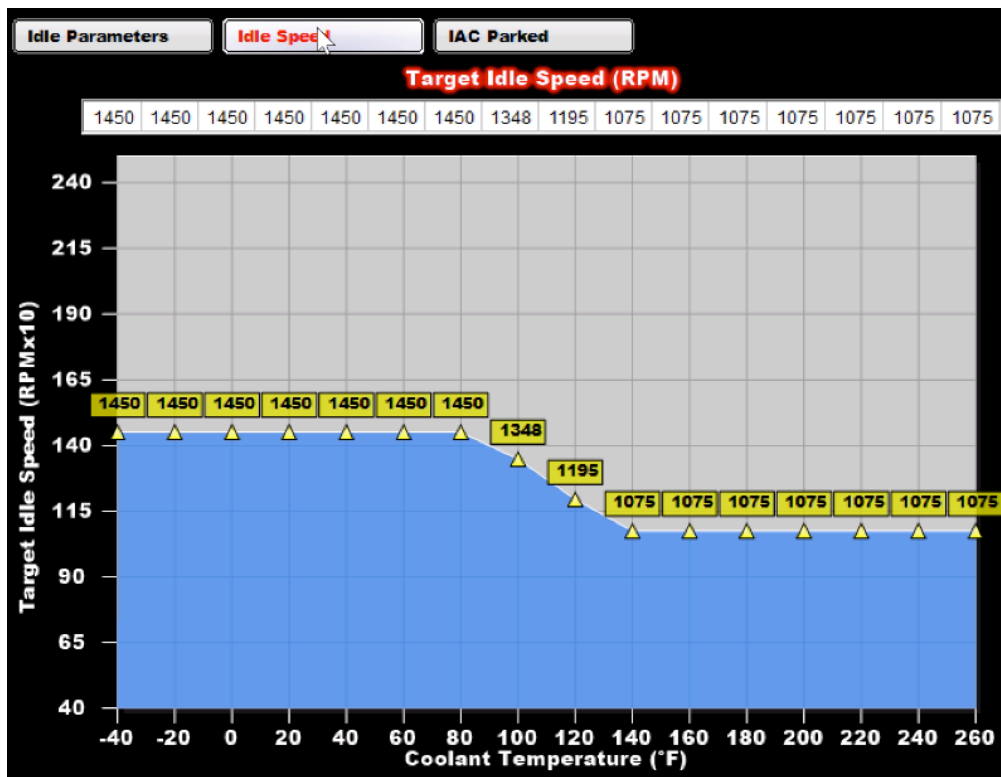
IDLE SPARK
Enable ☐
P Term 20.0
D Term 40.0

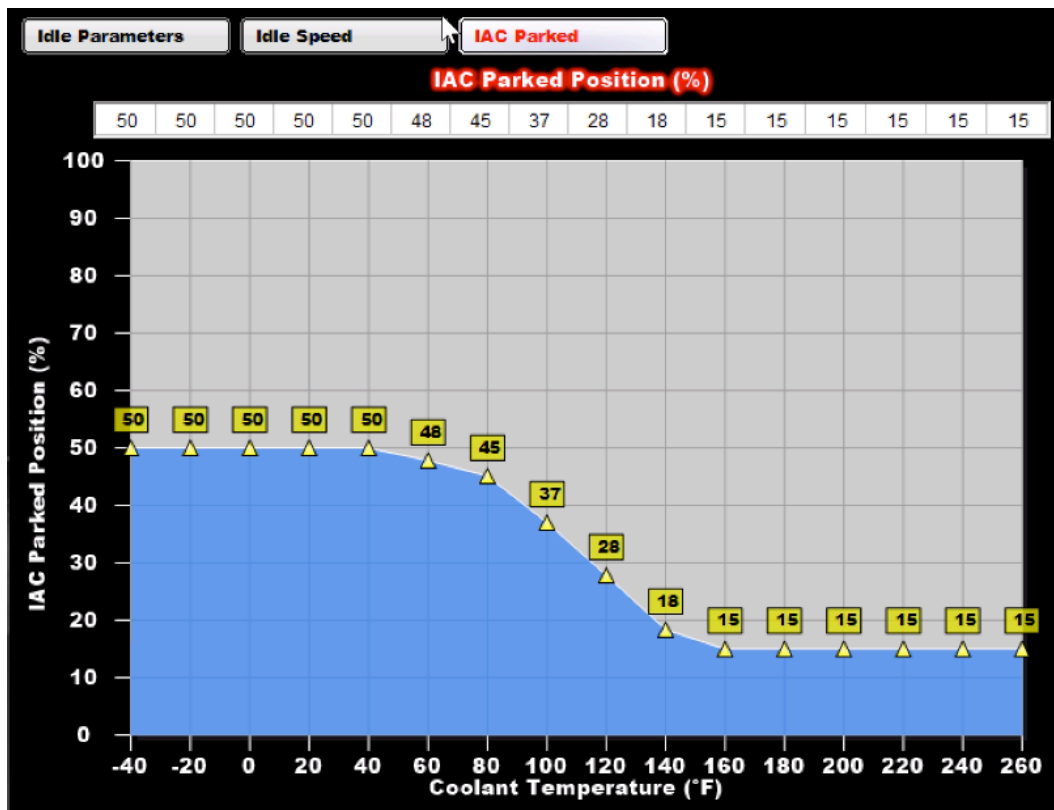
IAC CONTROL
Advanced Idle Control CUSTOM
IAC Type Stepper

IAC RAMP DOWN
IAC Hold Position 0%
Ramp Decay Time 2.0 sec
RPM Above Idle to Start Ramp 2000 RPM
RPM Above Idle to Re-enable Idle Control 500 RPM

STARTUP IAC POSITION
Hold Time 2.0 sec
Decay Time 2.0 sec

IDLE CONTROL PARAMETERS
Main P 10.0
Main I 10.0
Main D 10.0
IAC Blanking Window 40
D Blanking Window 25.0
Low Side Enabling RPM 100 RPM
Low Side P 10.0
Low Side I 10.0
Low Side D 10.0





A/C idle speed offset ...

Table #1 Table #2 Table #3 Table #4 Table #5 Table #6 Table #7 Table #8

SETUP

☒ Enable Table Name: Low V Idle Offset

Table Type: Target Idle Speed Offset

X Axis: Battery

ACTIVATION

☐ AT Launch Input Enabled ☐ Time Delay to Start: 0.00 sec

☒ Switched Enable This table will activate when A/C On Sw is Enabled

AND

☐ Advanced Enable This table will activate when Battery is Below 13.4Volts

Enable Secondary Deactivation ☒ and deactivate at 13.8Volts Hysteresis Mode

0 RPM is the neutral value that does not modify idle speed. A positive value increases idle speed.

25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

25

Nitrous ...

INPUTS

Input #1 Enabled ☒

Input #2 Enabled ☐

Input #3 Enabled ☐

Input #4 Enabled ☐

Input #5 Enabled ☐

Input #6 Enabled ☐

Input #7 Enabled ☐

Input #8 Enabled ☐

TPS Trigger

95%

AFR

☒ Lean Cutoff

16.00 A/F

☒ Rich Cutoff

11.00 A/F

Cutoff Delay

0.50 sec

NITROUS AXIS SCALES

Nitrous RPM Scale

2000	2500	3000	3500	4000	4500	5000	5500	6000	6500	7000	7500	8000	8500	9000	9500
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

Nitrous Boost Scale (PSI)

0	35	69	104	139	173	208	243	277	312	347	381	416	451	485	520
---	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

STAGE 1 SETUP

Activate ☒ Disable ☐

Nitrous Type

Dry/Progressive

Dry Fuel Delay

0 msec

Dry Fuel Ramp

0 msec

ACTIVATION/DEACTIVATION

Minimum RPM

4000 RPM

Maximum RPM

7600 RPM

Stage Activation Delay

0.00 sec

☐ Stage Duration

0.00 sec

☐ Boost Cutoff

0.0 psi

INPUTS

Input 1 Will

Enable

 This Stage

Input 2 Will

Disable

 This Stage

Input 3 Will

Be Ignored By

 This Stage

Input 4 Will

Be Ignored By

 This Stage

Input 5 Will

Be Ignored By

 This Stage

Input 6 Will

Be Ignored By

 This Stage

Input 7 Will

Be Ignored By

 This Stage

Input 8 Will

Be Ignored By

 This Stage

Input 3 Reactivation Time

0.00 sec

PEDALING CONTROL

Pedaling Strategy

None (Full Timer Reset)

TIMING RETARD

Retard Hold After Deactivation

0.50 sec

☒ Enable Fixed Timing

0.0°

Retard X Axis Units

RPM

View Graph

Timing Retard

0.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
2000	2500	3000	3500	4000	4500	5000	5500	6000	6500	7000	7500	8000	8500	9000	9500

RPM

CLOSED LOOP SETTINGS

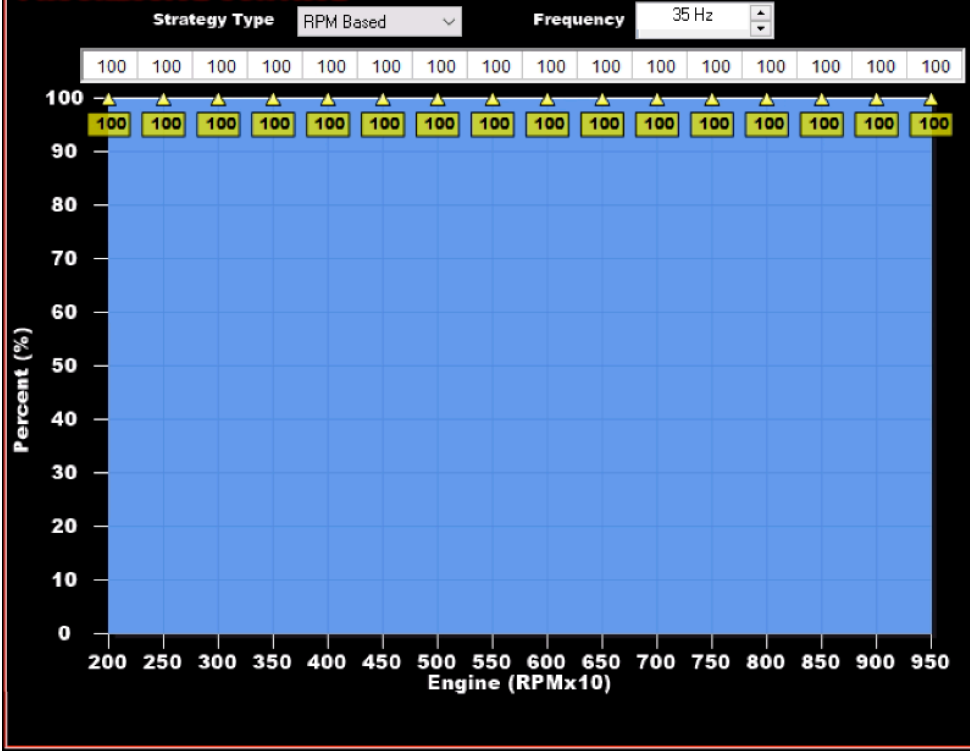
☒ Run Closed Loop to New Target A/F Ratio

Target Air/Fuel Ratio

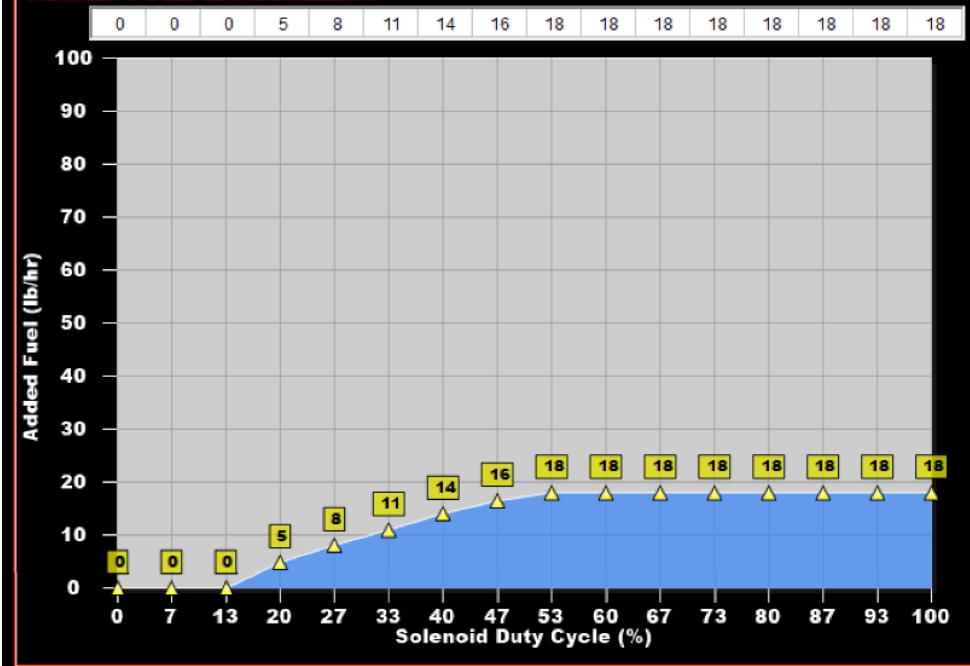
13.0 A/F

☐ Disable Closed Loop

PROGRESSIVE CONTROL



ADDED FUEL ENRICHMENT



Inputs and Outputs ...

INPUTS

	NAME	TYPE	ECU PIN	ENABLE		
#1	Speed	DIGITAL SPEED/FREQ ▾	J2-A21	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	<input type="button" value="Configure"/>	<input type="button" value="Where Used"/>
#2	Left Turn Sig Sw	+12V ▾	J4-B9	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	<input type="button" value="Configure"/>	<input type="button" value="Where Used"/>
#3	Right Turn Sig Sw	+12V ▾	J4-B8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	<input type="button" value="Configure"/>	<input type="button" value="Where Used"/>
#4	Emerg Flasher Sw	GROUND ▾	J4-B10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	<input type="button" value="Configure"/>	<input type="button" value="Where Used"/>
#5	EwP Fan Out	GROUND ▾	J2-A20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	<input type="button" value="Configure"/>	<input type="button" value="Where Used"/>
#6	EWP LED	GROUND ▾	J2-A12	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	<input type="button" value="Configure"/>	<input type="button" value="Where Used"/>
#7	CTS Radiator Out	THERMISTOR ▾	J1-A3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	<input type="button" value="Configure"/>	<input type="button" value="Where Used"/>
#8	Oil Temperature	THERMISTOR ▾	J1-A12	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	<input type="button" value="Configure"/>	<input type="button" value="Where Used"/>
#9	Headlights Sw	+12V ▾	J2-A6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	<input type="button" value="Configure"/>	<input type="button" value="Where Used"/>
#10	Headlights H Sw	+12V ▾	J2-A32	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	<input type="button" value="Configure"/>	<input type="button" value="Where Used"/>
#11	Parking Lights Sw	+12V ▾	J4-B16	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	<input type="button" value="Configure"/>	<input type="button" value="Where Used"/>
#12	Kill Switch In	+12V ▾	J2-A24	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	<input type="button" value="Configure"/>	<input type="button" value="Where Used"/>
#13	Horn Sw	GROUND ▾	J4-B26	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	<input type="button" value="Configure"/>	<input type="button" value="Where Used"/>
#14	Brakes Servo MAP	5 VOLT ▾	J3-B23	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	<input type="button" value="Configure"/>	<input type="button" value="Where Used"/>
#15	Air Evap In Temp	THERMISTOR ▾	J2-A27	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	<input type="button" value="Configure"/>	<input type="button" value="Where Used"/>
#16	Air Evap Out Temp	THERMISTOR ▾	J4-B25	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	<input type="button" value="Configure"/>	<input type="button" value="Where Used"/>
#17		GROUND ▾	NOT DEFINED	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable	<input type="button" value="Configure"/>	<input type="button" value="Where Used"/>
#18		+12V ▾	NOT DEFINED	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable	<input type="button" value="Configure"/>	<input type="button" value="Where Used"/>
#19	Seat Temp Dr Pot	5 VOLT ▾	J3-B21	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	<input type="button" value="Configure"/>	<input type="button" value="Where Used"/>
#20	Seat Temp Pa Pot	5 VOLT ▾	J3-B15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	<input type="button" value="Configure"/>	<input type="button" value="Where Used"/>

Inputs 1-20

Inputs 21-40

Inputs 41-60

Inputs 61-80

INPUTS

	NAME	TYPE	ECU PIN	ENABLE		
#21	Cornering G	5 VOLT	J2-A14	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#22	Accel/Braking G	5 VOLT	J2-A5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#23		5 VOLT	J2-A31	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#24		5 VOLT	J2-A23	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#25	Blower Speed Pot	5 VOLT	J4-B22	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#26	A/C Temp Set Pot	5 VOLT	J3-B9	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#27	A/C Temp Cabin	THERMISTOR	J3-B24	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#28	A/C Temp Cond In	THERMISTOR	J2-A10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#29	A/C Temp TXV Out	THERMISTOR	J2-A1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#30	A/C Temp TXV In	THERMISTOR	J2-A28	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#31	A/C Temp Evap Out	THERMISTOR	J2-A19	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#32	A/C Temp Comp	THERMISTOR	J2-A11	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#33	Audio Amp Temp	THERMISTOR	J3-B18	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#34	Battery Current	5 VOLT	J3-B2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#35	A/C On Sw	+12V	J4-B23	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#36	Fuel Tank Level	THERMISTOR	J2-A2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#37	Alternator Status	GROUND	J2-A3	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#38		GROUND	NOT DEFINED	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#39		GROUND	J1-A13	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#40	Brakes Servo Pot	5 VOLT	J3-B3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used

Inputs 1-20

Inputs 21-40

Inputs 41-60

Inputs 61-80

INPUTS

	NAME	TYPE	ECU PIN	ENABLE		
#41	Data Log Enable	GROUND	LCD-1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#42	N20 Air Push	GROUND	LCD-2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#43		GROUND	NOT DEFINED	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#44		GROUND	NOT DEFINED	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#45		GROUND	NOT DEFINED	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#46	Parking Brake Sw	GROUND	J4-B24	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#47	AC R1 SW4 LCD	GROUND	LCD-4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#48	AC R2 SW5 LCD	GROUND	LCD-5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#49	AC R3 SW6 LCD	GROUND	LCD-6	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#50		GROUND	NOT DEFINED	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#51		GROUND	NOT DEFINED	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#52		GROUND	NOT DEFINED	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#53		GROUND	NOT DEFINED	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#54		GROUND	NOT DEFINED	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#55		GROUND	NOT DEFINED	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#56		GROUND	NOT DEFINED	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#57		GROUND	NOT DEFINED	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#58		GROUND	NOT DEFINED	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#59		GROUND	NOT DEFINED	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#60		GROUND	J1-A13	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used

Outputs 1-20

Outputs 21-40

Outputs 41-60

Outputs 61-62

OUTPUTS

	NAME	TYPE	ECU PIN	ENABLE		
#1	Fan 2 PWM Rly	PWM-	J2-B21	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#2	Fan 1 PWM Rly	PWM-	J2-B8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#3	Alternator -1.25v	+12V	J4-B11	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#4	Left Turn Signal	PWM+	J2-B2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#5	Right Turn Signal	PWM+	J2-B1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#6	Emergency Flasher	PWM+	J2-B4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#7	EWP Ignition In	+12V	J2-B25	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#8	Seat Heater Dr	PWM-	J2-B5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#9	Seat Heater Pa	PWM-	J2-B11	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#10	Blower PWM	PWM-	J2-B3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#11	A/C CompressorPwr	+12V	J2-B10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#12	Headlights Low/Hi	+12V	J2-B22	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#13	dont use	GROUND	NOT DEFINED	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#14	Parking Lights On	GROUND	J3-B13	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#15	Kill Switch Out	GROUND	J3-B12	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#16	Brakes Servo SSR	+12V	J3-B11	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#17	EWP Warning LED	+12V	J3-B26	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#18	A/C R3	+12V	J4-B5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#19	A/C CompressorFan	PWM+	J4-B12	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#20	Audio Bat Fan	PWM+	J3-B10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used

Outputs 1-20

Outputs 21-40

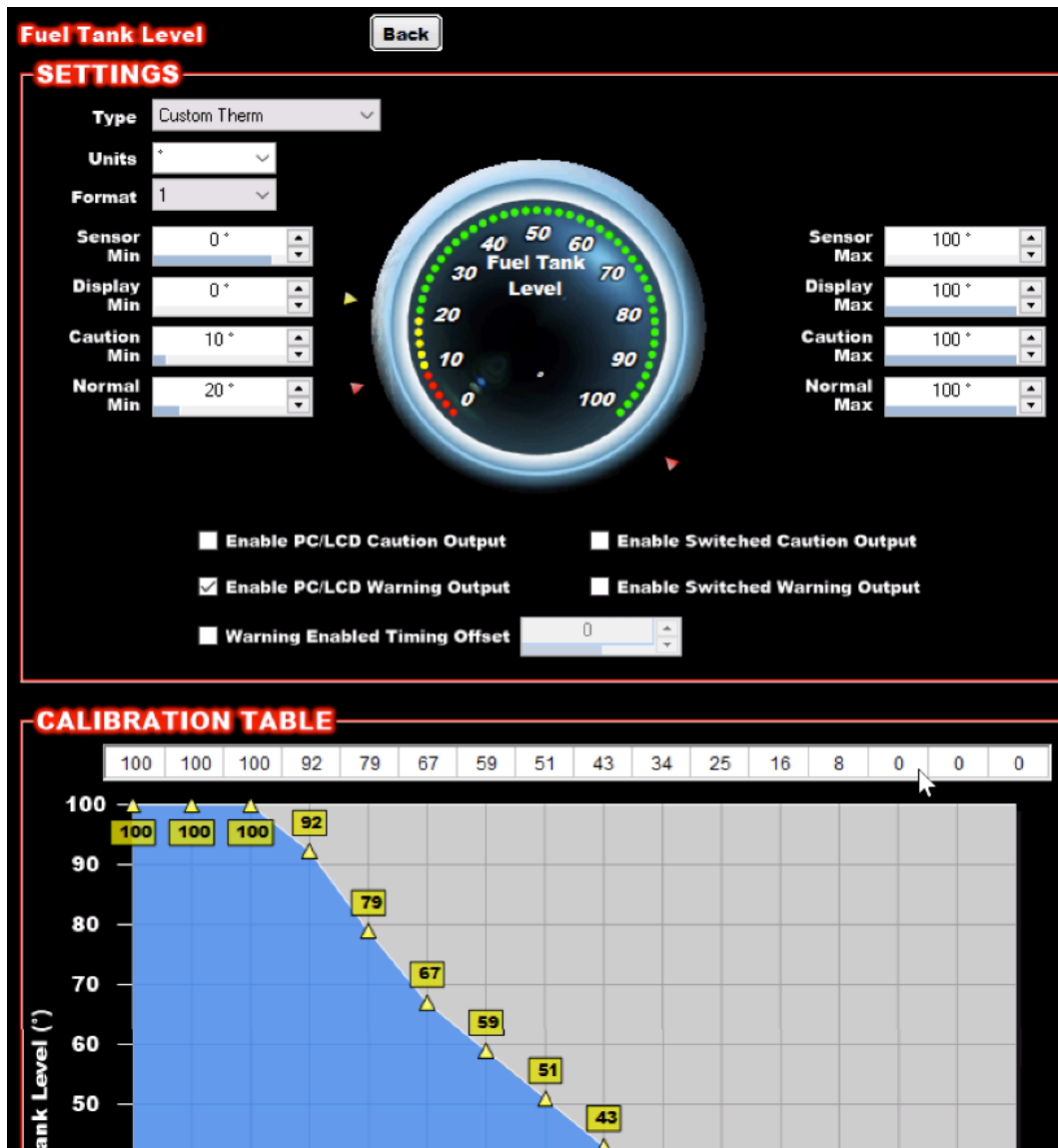
Outputs 41-60

Outputs 61-62

OUTPUTS

	NAME	TYPE	ECU PIN	ENABLE		
#21	A/C Cond Fans	PwM+ ▾	J3-B19	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#22	A/C R1	+12V ▾	J4-B4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#23	A/C R2	+12V ▾	J4-B3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#24	N2O Bottle Power	GROUND ▾	J1-B10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#25	Alarm	PwM+ ▾	J2-B24	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#26	A/C Compressor On	GROUND ▾	J4-B13	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#27	Headlights On	+12V ▾	J2-B23	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#28	Horn	+12V ▾	J1-B11	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#29	Brake Vac Pump1	GROUND ▾	J4-B1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#30	Brake Vac Pump3	GROUND ▾	J4-B2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#31	Brake Vac Pump4	GROUND ▾	J4-B7	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#32	Accelerometer Pwr	+12V ▾	J1-B12	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#33	Low Spd N2O Kill	GROUND ▾	J2-B9	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#34		GROUND ▾	NOT DEFINED	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#35		GROUND ▾	NOT DEFINED	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#36		GROUND ▾	NOT DEFINED	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#37		GROUND ▾	NOT DEFINED	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#38		GROUND ▾	NOT DEFINED	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#39		GROUND ▾	NOT DEFINED	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used
#40		GROUND ▾	NOT DEFINED	<input type="checkbox"/> Enable	Configure	Where Used

Example input config



View InputsView LCDView OutputsView InjectorsView FixedDrag and Drop I/O to Available PinsDone

UNASSIGNED INPUTS

CONNECTOR J1

Pin	Input Number	Input Type
A12	Input #1	T Oil Temperature
A3	Input #2	T CTS Radiator Out
A13	Input #3	G ,
A4	Input #4	F 5 G

CONNECTOR J2

Pin	Input Number	Input Type
A10	Input #5	T A/C Temp Cond In
A1	Input #6	T A/C Temp TXV Out
A27	Input #7	T Air Evap In Temp
A19	Input #8	T A/C Temp Evap Out
A11	Input #9	T A/C Temp Comp
A2	Input #10	T Fuel Tank Level
A28	Input #11	T A/C Temp TXV In
A20	Input #12	G EWP Fan Out
A12	Input #13	G EWP LED
A3	Input #14	G Alternator Status
A29	Input #15	G Rev Limiter #1
A21	Input #16	F Speed
A13	Input #17	F S
A4	Input #18	F S
A30	Input #19	F S
A14	Input #20	S Cornering G
A5	Input #21	S Accel/Braking G
A31	Input #22	S
A23	Input #23	S
A15	Input #24	G N20 Input #2
A6	Input #25	H Headlights Sw
A32	Input #26	H Headlights H Sw
A24	Input #27	H Kill Switch In

CONNECTOR J3

Pin	Input Number	Input Type
B21	Input #28	S Seat Temp Dr Pot
B15	Input #29	S Seat Temp Pa Pot
B9	Input #30	S A/C Temp Set Pot
B2	Input #31	S Battery Current
B3	Input #32	S Brakes Servo Pot
B23	Input #33	S Brakes Servo MAP
B25	Input #34	S
B24	Input #35	T A/C Temp Cabin
B18	Input #36	T Audio Amp Temp

CONNECTOR J4

Pin	Input Number	Input Type
B17	Input #37	H N20 Input #1
B25	Input #38	T Air Evap Out Temp
B18	Input #39	F S
B19	Input #40	F S
B21	Input #41	S H G
B15	Input #42	S H G
B22	Input #43	S Blower Speed Pot
B23	Input #44	H A/C On Sw
B9	Input #45	H Left Turn Sig Sw
B8	Input #46	H Right Turn Sig Sw
B10	Input #47	G Emerg Flasher Sw
B16	Input #48	H Parking Lights Sw
B24	Input #49	G Parking Brake Sw
B26	Input #50	G Horn Sw

View InputsView LCDView OutputsView InjectorsView FixedDrag and Drop I/O to Available PinsDone

UNASSIGNED INPUTS

LCD

Pin	Input Number	Input Type
1	Switch #1	G Data Log Enable
2	Switch #2	G N20 Air Push
3	Switch #3	H N20 Enable
4	Switch #4	G AC R1 SW/4 LCD
5	Switch #5	G AC R2 SW/5 LCD
6	Switch #6	G AC R3 SW/6 LCD
7	Switch #7	H G
8	Switch #8	H G
9	Switch #9	H G
10	Switch #10	H G

View Inputs View LCD View Outputs View Injectors View Fixed Drag and Drop I/O to Available Pins Done

UNASSIGNED OUTPUTS

CONNECTOR J1

Pin	Output Number	Output Type
B12	Output #1	H Accelerometer Pwr
B11	Output #2	H Horn
B10	Output #3	G N2O Bottle Power
B3	Output #4	G P-

CONNECTOR J2

Pin	Output Number	Output Type
B12	Output #5	P- N2O Stg1 Out
B6	Output #6	G P-
B8	Output #7	P- Fan 1 PWM Rly
B21	Output #8	P- Fan 2 PWM Rly
B5	Output #9	P- Seat Heater Dr
B11	Output #10	P- Seat Heater Pa
B3	Output #11	P- Blower PWM
B9	Output #12	G Low Spd N2O Kill
B24	Output #13	P+ Alarm
B25	Output #14	H EWP Ignition In
B2	Output #15	P+ Left Turn Signal
B1	Output #16	P+ Right Turn Signal
B4	Output #17	P+ Emergency Flasher
B10	Output #18	H A/C CompressorPwr
B22	Output #19	H Headlights Low/Hi
B23	Output #20	H Headlights On

CONNECTOR J3

Pin	Output Number	Output Type
B13	Output #21	G Parking Lights On
B12	Output #22	G Kill Switch Out
B11	Output #23	H Brakes Servo SSR
B10	Output #24	P+ Audio Bat Fan
B19	Output #25	P+ A/C Cond Fans
B26	Output #26	H EWP Warning LED
B6	DBW Output 1A	D
B7	DBW Output 1B	D
B4	DBW Output 2A	D
B5	DBW Output 2B	D

CONNECTOR J4

Pin	Output Number	Output Type
B13	Output #27	G A/C Compressor On
B7	Output #28	G Brake Vac Pump4
B2	Output #29	G Brake Vac Pump3
B1	Output #30	G Brake Vac Pump1
B11	Output #31	H Alternator -1.25v
B5	Output #32	H A/C R3
B12	Output #33	P+ A/C CompressorFan
B6	Output #34	H P+
B4	Output #35	H A/C R1
B3	Output #36	H A/C R2

View Inputs View LCD View Outputs View Injectors View Fixed Drag and Drop I/O to Available Pins Done

UNASSIGNED INJECTORS

CONNECTOR J1

Pin	Output Number	Output Type
B19	Injector Output A	I Driver A Set 1
B26	Injector Output B	I Driver B Set 1
B25	Injector Output C	I Driver C Set 1
B13	Injector Output D	I Driver D Set 1
B7	Injector Output E	I Driver E Set 2
B4	Injector Output F	I Driver F Set 2
B5	Injector Output G	I Driver G Set 2
B6	Injector Output H	I Driver H Set 2

CONNECTOR J2




























Pin	Output Number	Output Type
B26	Injector Output I	I Not-In-Use
B7	Injector Output J	I Not-In-Use
B13	Injector Output K	I Not-In-Use
B19	Injector Output L	I Not-In-Use

View InputsView LCDView OutputsView InjectorsView Fixed






Drag and Drop I/O to Available Pins

Done







CONNECTOR J1

Pin	Name
A1	 Inductive Coil Input
A2	 Fuel Pump Relay Output (12V)
A5	 TPS Input
A6	 Low Current Points Output
A10	 Switched +12V Input
A11	 Manifold Temperature Input
A14	 Sensor Ground
A15	 Digital Gauge Output
A18	 Sensor Ground
A19	 Coolant Temperature Input
A20	 Oil Pressure Input
A21	 Knock#2 Input
A22	 CAM Sensor Input or Ignition Bypass
A23	 MAP Input
A24	 CAN1 L0
A26	 Sensor 5V Output
A28	 EST/SPOUT or Tachometer Output
A29	 Knock#1 Input
A30	 Crank Sensor Input
A31	 Fuel Pressure Input
A32	 CAN1 HI
B1	 IAC A L0 Output
B2	 IAC A HI Output
B8	 IAC B L0 Output
B9	 IAC B HI Output
B14	 Sensor Ground
B20	 Low Current 12V Output



CONNECTOR J2

Pin	Name
A18	 Sensor Ground
A22	 Sensor Ground
A26	 Sensor 5V Output
B14	 Sensor Ground
B20	 Low Current 12V Output

CONNECTOR J3

Pin	Name
B1	 Sensor Ground
B8	 Sensor 5V Output
B14	 CAN2 L0
B16	 Sensor Ground
B20	 CAN2 HI
B22	 Sensor 5V Output

CONNECTOR J4

Pin	Name
B14	 Sensor Ground
B20	 Sensor 5V Output

Bodywork - metalwork								
----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Activity	Material	Quantity	Unit	Weight	Volume	Cost	Notes
Welding gases, Argon, CO2/Argon mix	various	400		296	30	39	365
Welding rods, mild and stainless	various	125		93	9	12	114
Brazing rods	various	50		37	4	5	46
Welding wire spools	various	100		74	7	10	91
Brazing wire spools	various	300		222	22	29	274
Torch tips consumed	various	250		185	19	24	228
1/16" and 3/32" cutoff wheels	various	125		93	9	12	114
Mild Steel panels, 0.040" 1/16" 3/32" 1/8"	Online Metals	250		185	19	24	228
Aluminum panels 0.040" 1/16" 3/32" 1/8"	Online Metals	100		74	7	10	91
Stainless Steel panels 0.040" 1/16" 3/32" 1/8"	Online Metals	250		185	19	24	228
Aluminum plate, 1/8x3/4", 1/8X1.5"	Online Metals	50		37	4	5	46
Mild steel plate, 1/8x3/4", 1/8X1.5"	Online Metals	50		37	4	5	46
Stainless steel plate, 1/8x3/4", 1/8X1.5"	Online Metals	75		56	6	7	68
Steel round tube, square tube, rectangular tube - frame	Online Metals	250		185	19	24	228
Aluminum rectangular tube - bumpers	Online Metals	75		56	6	7	68
Brass Rod stock, various diameters	Online Metals	100		74	7	10	91
Aluminum Blocks, various	Online Metals	250		185	19	24	228
replacement panel - passenger floor	P5/Klokkerholm	500	95-20-75-3	370	37	49	456
replacement panel - driver floor	P5/Klokkerholm	500	95-20-75-4	370	37	49	456
replacement panel - passenger front wing upper mount	P5/Klokkerholm	400	95-20-42-1	296	30	39	365
replacement panel - driver front wing upper mount	P5/Klokkerholm	400	95-20-42-2	296	30	39	365
replacement panel - lengthwise floor support x 2	P5/Klokkerholm	250	95-20-81-0	185	19	24	228
replacement panel - fuel filling panel	P5/Klokkerholm	500	95-20-52-2	370	37	49	456
replacement panel - driver rear frame side rail with support	P5/Klokkerholm	250	95-20-84-1	185	19	24	228
replacement panel - passenger rear frame side rail with support	P5/Klokkerholm	250	95-20-84-2	185	19	24	228
Strut Tower to front frame welded braces	P5	400		296	30	39	365
Double firewall welded	P5	300		222	22	29	274
Subframe welded	P5	1,500		1,110	111	147	1,368
Interior box frame welded	P5	1,500		1,110	111	147	1,368
Drill bits consumed	various	150		111	11	15	137
End-mills consumed	various	100		74	7	10	91
Vibrating Tool & bits consumed	various	150		111	11	15	137
Die Grinder consumed	Makita	325		241	24	32	296
Wire Wheels consumed	3M	150		111	11	15	137
Sand Blasting Media	Eastwood			130	13	17	160
3M paint removal disks, various	3M	125		93	9	12	114
Protective face shield screens	3M	40		30	3	4	36
Acid Etching - 2 gallons	Eastwood			125	13	17	154
Brushes	various	30		22	2	3	27
Sub-total							9,996

Driver/Passenger Window Seals - complete kit x 2	Mk1autohaus			930	93	123	1,146
Rear Quarter Window Seals	Mk1autohaus			90	9	12	111
Hatch Window Seal	Mk1autohaus			55	6	7	68
Glass Polishing Kit	ebay			125	13	17	154
Rain tray drain grommets	Mk1autohaus			44	4	6	54
Wiper arms/blades	Bosch			90	9	12	111
Wiper motor	Mk1autohaus			95	10	13	117
Wiper intermittent relay	Mk1autohaus			12	1	2	15
Wiper stalk	Mk1autohaus			38	4	5	47
Turn signal stalk	Mk1autohaus			38	4	5	47
Washer fluid pump, reservior, tubing, jet	PS			150	15	20	185
Fuel Filler Neck Sticker/Seal	Mk1autohaus			25	3	3	31
Hatch Strut/hardware	Mk1autohaus			47	5	6	58
Hood Pins	Quik Latch	QL-25S		80	8	11	99
Electricity consumed - heat, light, power (2kW av x 24 x 180 x 4 x \$0.12)	BC Hydro	4,147		3,069	307	405	3,781
Stainless Steel fasteners	Bolt Depot			500	50	66	616
Heat shielding	Thermo-Tec	13575		192	19	25	237
							11,212

<u>Spare Parts List:</u>									
Bentley VW A1/Mk1 Shop Manual	Bentley	VW A1	85					9	11
Bentley VW A2/Mk2 Shop Manual	Bentley	VW A2	85					9	11
Bentley VW A3/Mk3 Shop Manual	Bentley	VW A3	85					9	11
ABF timing belt	Techtonics Tuning	109 053	85					9	11
Timing Belt Tensioner Tool	Techtonics Tuning	864 000	18					2	2
Air filter cleaner	K&N		10					1	1
Air filter oil	K&N	inc							
83.5mm piston installing ring	ARP		31					3	4
Piston knocker tool	Summit Racing		20					2	3
60mm ram pipe set	AT Power		116		75			12	15
Set of colder spark plug for nitrous use	Denso	IK22	25					3	3
Set of intake and exhaust valve spare shims, installation tools, etc	Techtonics Tuning	misc	50					5	7
Crank sprocket dowel pins	misc		0					0	0
Electric Water Pump	Craig Davies	EWP-80	140					14	18
Electric Water Pump external power test harness	PS		5					1	1
Walbro 155lph Fuel Pump	Kinsler Fuel Injection	22003	195					20	26
Fuel Pump Monster Mesh Paper Pre-Filter 40 micron	Kinsler Fuel Injection	8320-040	40					4	5
Fuel Pump Monster Mesh Paper Post-Filter 10 micron (qty 2)	Kinsler Fuel Injection	8320-010	70					7	9
Fuel Pump Monster Mesh Metal (reusable) Pre-Filter 25 micron	Kinsler Fuel Injection	8325-025	60					6	8
-6AN and -8AN hose end plugs (male & female)	Aeromotive		30					3	4
-6AN, -8AN, -10AN & -12AN hose fitting aluminum crush washers	Spruce Aircraft		30					3	4
Inner CV joint installation tool			15					2	2
Inner CV gaskets			10					1	1
Stage 3 Pressure Plate, 2 clutch disks, flywheel	California Clutch/VW		400					40	53
Clutch installation and alignment tools	Techtonics Tuning		25					3	3
Shifter gear lever	Meyle	171 711 247	30					3	4
Shift rod bracket/bushing	Mk1Autohaus		20					2	3
5th Gear Set, 16V ratio, installation tools	VW/misc		225					23	30
EBC USR478 Sport Slotted Rotors, black powder coated (2 sets)	USR	478	450					45	59
Sport/Street front pad set	Hawk	HB542F.490	75					8	10
Anti-squeak compound, rear axle covers, nuts, washers, misc	misc		20					2	3
Wheel nuts, lock tool, OEM wheel nut covers	misc		25					3	3
Low Profile Aluminum Jack Stands: 3 Ton Capacity, 1 Pair	Torin		75					8	10
Stainless Steel Resonator/Flex pipe (Catalyst replacement)	Vibrant		250					25	33
Exhaust h/w, hangers	misc		15					2	2

