

VDI Copperhead® GEN2 CDI Installation Instructions (Yamaha Grizzly 550/700 EFI)

Revision 1.8

Parts Included, VDI Copperhead® GEN2 CDI:

- VDI Copperhead® GEN2 ECU and installed harness (1)
- #8 x ½ Self Drilling Screws (4)
- #4x4-40 x ¹/₄" Machine Screw (2), located in the DB44 connector

^{*2007-2008} Grizzly 700 ECU Pictured





Time Required:

Less than an hour.

Difficulty:

1/10

Tools Required:

- Philips screwdriver (#PH1) to install harness screws.
- 10 mm socket to remove battery strap retaining nuts.
- 12 mm socket to remove front rack bolts.
- Philips screwdriver (#PH3) to remote ECU mounting screws.

Supported Machines:

- 2007-2011 Yamaha Grizzly 700 EFI
- 2009-2011 Yamaha Grizzly 550 EFI

Introduction:

The Copperhead® GEN2 is the world's most advanced and expandable Capacitance Discharge Ignition (CDI). The Copperhead® CDI was designed around our DPM-550 Copperhead® core for ease of use and maximum flexibility while providing years of trouble free service. Each Copperhead® is shipped with a machine specific harness to be used right out of the box, and requires no additional configuration. Additional harnesses sold separately to allow for the unit to be installed on other supported models.

Several of the key features are:

- Plug and play installation allows for quick installation, with no wiring modifications to the machine.
- Dual timing maps and configurations. Have one map for inexperienced riders, and one performance map to unleash the power of your machine. Both maps are fully configurable via our optional USB Memory Interface.
- Repetitive fire ignition delivers hotter spark with longer spark duration for maximum power and virtually eliminates misfires, while giving you easy starts and crisp throttle response.
- Using the performance map allows the machine to run cooler, produce more horsepower and more torque, while minimizing fuel consumption. Also, you'll benefit from better throttle response.
- Incorporates part throttle timing advance that increases the part throttle horsepower.
- Fully integrates with the factory speedometer.
- Speedometer can be recalibrated for different tire sizes via optional USB interface.
- Replaceable harness allows for platform changes with a simple harness change and a firmware upgrade using our USB Memory Interface (sold separately). This may be the last ECU vou'll ever need to buy!

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Overview:

The front panel contains the following items:

- 1) <u>Toggle switch:</u> The switch toggles between two user programmable maps. The Copperhead[®] ECU is shipped with a safety type configuration in map location #1, and a performance configuration in map location #2. See the "Operation" section for more details. The switch is only read when the key is turned on.
- 2) <u>Status LED:</u> The status LED serves as a system status and error indicator. Should the ECU detect an error, the LED will flash the particular error code(s). See the "Error Code" section for more details. The machine's EFI indicator will turn on to indicate that there is an error. Check the status LED for the error code. The matching Yamaha error code will be displayed on the speedometer display. The status LED also functions as a reluctor pickup indicator. It will remain on when the engine is not running. Once the engine is cranked, and the ECU detects crankshaft pulses, the LED will turn off.
- 3) Interface connector: The interface connector is used to load new user programmed timing maps and configurations as well as re-program the ECU should new updates become available. Under normal operation, this needs to be connected to the mating connector on the Copperhead® ECU harness for the speedometer to function correctly. NOTE: THE INTERFACE CONNECTOR IS TO BE CONNECTED TO THE VELOCITY DEVICES INC. USB MEMORY INTERFACE ONLY. CONNECTING THIS PORT TO ANY OTHER DEVICE OR DIRECTLY TO A COMPUTER WILL DAMAGE THE ECU AND VOID YOUR WARRANTY.
- 4) Connectors: The 34 pin connector (2007-2008 Grizzly) or 18 pin and 26 pin (2009+Grizzly) connects directly to the stock wiring harness when the factory ECU is removed. There are six optional wires that can be used to control additional devices. See the "Installation" section for more details.

NOTE:

DO NOT TRY TO OPERATE THE MACHINE WITH A HIGH CURRENT BATTERY CHARGER CONNECTED. PERMANENT DAMAGE TO THE COPPERHEAD® ECU MAY OCCUR. USING A 2 AMPERE TRICKLE CHARGER OR BATTERY TENDER IS ACCEPTABLE.



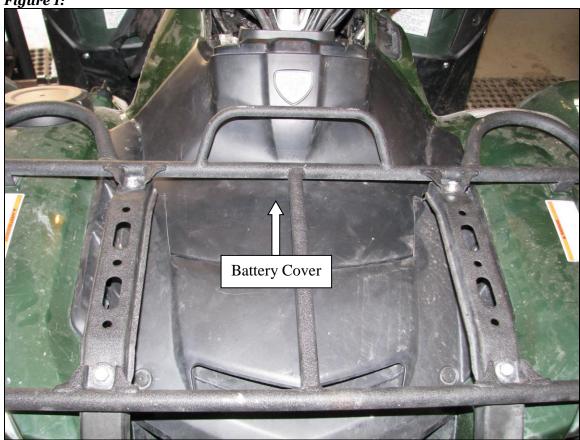
Installation:

Step 1:

Remove the four (4) front rack mounting bolts with the 12mm socket, and gently pull back on the battery cover to remove it. See Figure 1. Disconnect the negative battery cable.

NOTE: If your machine has had a timing offset key installed (aftermarket equipment), then the timing maps need to be adjusted using the optional USB Memory Interface. Increasing the timing with an offset key without compensating the maps may lead to engine damage.

Figure 1:



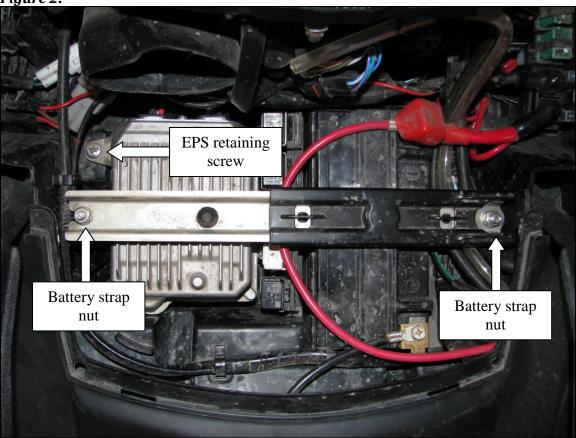
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Step 2:

Remove the battery strap by removing the two 10mm retaining nuts. Remove the Philips mounting screw from the EPS module (if applicable). Slide the EPS module back and up to move it out of the way. See Figure 2.

Figure 2:

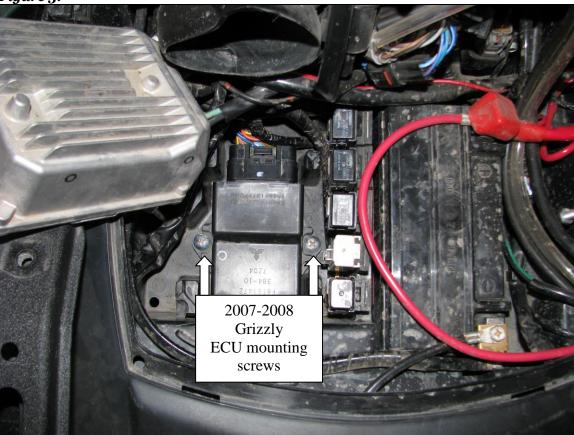




Step 3 (2007-2008 Grizzly):

Disconnect the negative battery cable. Remove the two (2) Philips mounting screws from the factory ECU, depress the retaining clip on the connector, and remove the factory ECU. See Figure 3.

Figure 3:

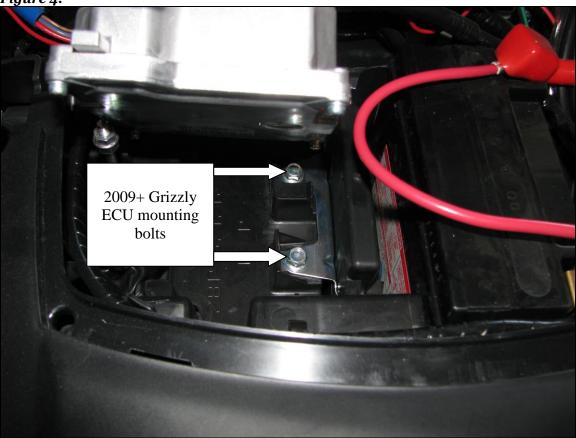




Step 3 (2009+ Grizzly):

Disconnect the negative battery cable. Remove the two (2) M10 mounting bolts from the factory ECU, depress the retaining clips on the connectors, and remove the factory ECU. See Figure 4.

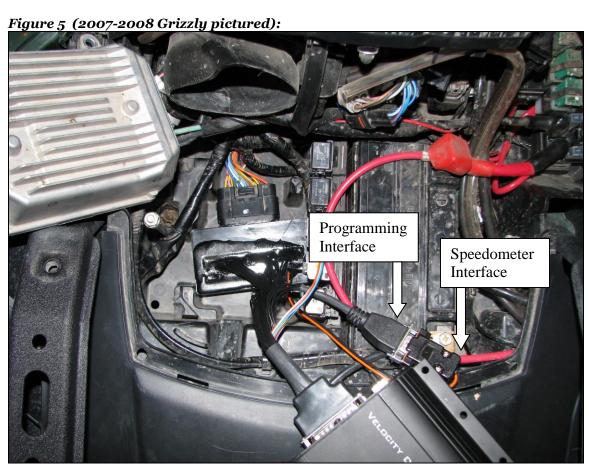
Figure 4:





Step 4:

Remove the two #4x4-40 screws from the DB44 connector at the front of the Copperhead® ECU. The connector is filled with dielectric grease for water resistance after installation. Plug the Copperhead® wiring harness into the DB44 connector, and secure with the two #4x4-40 screws. The screws should be snug, but do not over tighten. The DB44 connector is filled with waterproof dielectric grease which will be dispersed when the connector is connected. Plug the main connector into the mating connector on the Grizzly wiring harness. The 2009+ Grizzly will have two (2) connectors to connect together. The harness adaptor will fit snuggly into the old ECU mounting location. Ensure the speedometer and programming interface cables are connected together. See Figure 5.

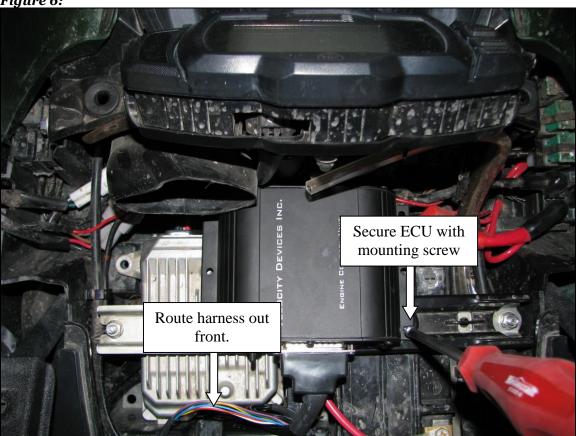




Step 5:

Route the Copperhead® ECU harness wires to the front of the EPS module (2007-2008 Grizzly), or side of EPS module (2009+ Grizzly) and reinstall the EPS module (if present). Reinstall the battery hold down strap, and reconnect the negative battery cable. The ECU can be fastened with a mounting screw through the plastic cover on the battery strap. See Figure 6. Reinstall plastic cover and front rack.





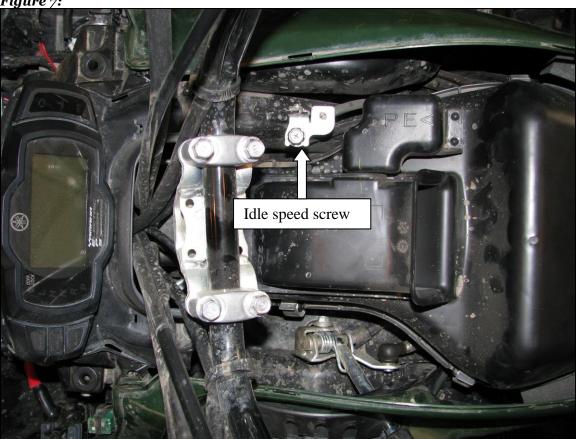
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Step 6 (2007-2008 Grizzly ONLY):

The Copperhead® ECU with its optimized timing and multi-spark discharge ignition will have a more efficient burnt than the factory ECU. Once it is installed, the idle speed will be much higher than the factory ECU, and cause issues changing gears with the engine running. Remove the four (4) plastic retaining screws that secure the airbox/gas tank cover in place. Turn the idle speed screw counter-clockwise 1-1.5 turns to slow up the idle speed. See Figure 7. The engine should idle between 1400-1500RPM.







Step 7 (2009+ Grizzly ONLY):

Due to variances between factory setups on the engines, the machine may exhibit high idle, stalling when stopping, poor hole shot performance and hard starting. Following this procedure will force the ECU to determine the optimum value for the machine it is installed on. Locate the orange tether wire in the bundle of loose wires held together with heat shrink.

To calibrate and use the optimum value:

- 1) Warm up the engine until the fan cycles, and then turn off the key.
- 2) Begin with the key off. Put the toggle switch to position #1. Put the transmission in neutral.
- 3) Connect the orange tether input to the +12V battery terminal. Turn on the key, and once the ECU detects it connected for one second, it will turn on the status light, and start pulsing out a L-L-L-L (L = 1 second flash) error code to indicate it is waiting to/calibrating the step value. You can now disconnect the orange wire.
- 4) Start the engine.
- 5) The ECU will idle the engine until it reaches operating temperature (still flashing the L-L-L-code). Once the engine is warmed up, the ECU will idle the engine down, and save the optimum value. The engine will then return to normal idle, and the status light will flash continuously at 1/4 second intervals to indicate it is done.
- 6) Next time the key is turned on, it will use this new value instead of the value stored in the "idle step" location of the map.

To clear the optimum value, and default back to the map value (only required should you not find the optimum value good):

- 1) Begin with the key off. Put the toggle switch to position #1. Put the transmission in neutral.
- 2) Connect the orange tether input to the +12V battery terminal. Turn on the key, and once the ECU detects it connected for one second, it will turn on the status light, and start pulsing out a L-L-L-L (L = 1 second flash) error code to indicate it is waiting to/calibrating the step value. You can now disconnect the orange wire.
- 3) Turn off the key.
- 4) Next time the key is turned on; it will use the value from the map.

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Step 8:

The Copperhead® ECU also has five (5) **optional** wires that are bundled together. Four wires are used to provide ground to a device when a certain RPM is reached (this is configured with the optional USB Memory Interface). Potential uses are shift lights, external controllers, NOS solenoid triggers. The white wire can be connected to an off the shelf tachometer that requires 1 pulse per revolution. The orange wire is a tether switch input that will kill the engine when connected to +12V.

Blue – Output #1 (grounds when triggered, 500mA MAX.) Yellow – Output #2 (grounds when triggered, 500mA MAX.) Green – Output #3 (grounds when triggered, 500mA MAX.) Purple – Output #4 (grounds when triggered, 500mA MAX.) Orange – Tether Switch (connect to +12V to kill engine)

There is also a tachometer wire that is connected to the harness. Tapping into this will give a tachometer output:

White – +12V Tachometer Output (1 pulse per revolution)

Step 9:

If you have an aftermarket muffler installed, the fuel maps will need to be modified for more fuel delivery, using our optional USB interface.

IF IN DOUBT, PLEASE CONTACT AN EXPERIENCED ENGINE BUILDER FOR ADVICE. PROLONGED OPERATION WITH A LEAN CONDITION CAN CAUSE SERIOUS ENGINE DAMAGE.

Step 10:

The Copperhead® ECU can also adjust the acceleration enrichment and speedometer for proper operation with non-stock sized tires. Open up a map with the optional USB interface, and change the value in the "Tire size (inches)" field to match the diameter of your tires in inches. The default value is 25 inches. The ECU will accept tire sizes from 20 to 40 inches. See Figure 7. Save the map, and then write the map to the USB interface. To load in the map or change any programming in the ECU, unscrew the two screws that hold the DB9 connectors together and connect the USB programmer to the interface connector on the Copperhead® harness. See Figure 4.



Figure 7:

Prime Pulse (ms):	2.0	Warmup Enrich
Max. Steps:	110	Warmup Enrich
Idle Position (steps):	90	Warmup Enrich
Crank Position (steps):	0	Warmup Enrich
Cold Crank Temp (C):	40	Warmup Enrich
Cold Crank Position (steps):	0	Warmup Enrich
Afterstart Cycles: @ -40C	1,500	
Battery Correction (ms/V):	0.070	Warr
Afterstart Enrichment @ 70C (%):	115	Warr
Reserved 1:	0	Warr
Reserved 2:	0	Warr
MAP Calibration:	48	VV8
EPS Extension:	0	War
Ti e size (inches):	25	War
Afterstart Sycle Hold (%):	0	War
Decel Fuel Cut (%):	95	War
TPS ROC Threshold (%/s):	45	War
		War
		War

Step 11: Go riding!

Typical Issues:

- 1) Worn/fouled spark plug will cause starting/operational issues. Replace if necessary.
- 2) Battery voltage should be above 12VDC when the engine is running. If it is 12VDC or lower, it indicates a problem with the battery or charging system.
- 3) Engine will not fire if the battery voltage drops below 11VDC. Turn off any additional battery loads when starting (I.E. lights, hand warmers, etc.)
- 4) If the engine floods, pinning the throttle while cranking will turn off the fuel, and clean out the cylinder.
- 5) Turning the key on and instantly hitting the starter can cause the box to read a bad barometric reading, causing the machine to run poorly. If this does happen, just turn the key off and then back on to reset it. Wait a second after turning on the key before hitting the starter.
- 6) Speedometer will not display properly if the DB9 connectors on the Copperhead® harness are not connected together.



Operation:

The Copperhead[®] was designed to be used right out of the box. No additional configuration is required. The unit is shipped with the following default configurations (*UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED WHEN ORDERED*):

Map #1 (Safety type configuration):

Timing: 12 degrees BTDC @ 1400 RPM to 35 degrees BTDC @ 3000 RPM, with additional part throttle and altitude timing compensation.

Revolution Limiter: 7300 RPM

Differential Lock Low Speed Retard: Enabled (Forward speed when differential is locked is

limited to 20KPH/12MPH unless the override button is pressed).

Restrict Reverse Speed: Enabled (Engine speed in reverse is limited to 4000 RPM, unless the

override button is pressed).

Map #2 (Optimized for 87 octane gasoline):

Timing: 12 degrees BTDC @ 1400 RPM to 35 degrees BTDC @ 3000 RPM, with additional part

throttle and altitude timing compensation.

Revolution Limiter: 8500 RPM

Differential Lock Low Speed Retard: Disabled

Restrict Reverse Speed: Disabled

Both maps and configurations can be changed using USB Memory Interface (available separately).

NOTE: Map 2 was optimized for 87 octane. If 91+ octane is utilized, then the timing can be increased an additional 2 degrees by loading in one of the 91 octane maps.

Install the Copperhead[®] ECU, and turn on the key. If the ECU detects an error, it will turn on the EFI indicator. The status light with flash to indicate the detected error (see the "Error Code" section for more details). In addition, the speedometer will display the matching Yamaha error code.

NOTE: The engine must rotate a minimum of 2 times before the ECU will start firing the cylinders. This is required to properly synchronize the system.

The toggle switch on the unit is used to toggle between two programmed timing maps and configurations. The ECU will only read the switch when the key is turned on.

If the engine floods, fully depress the throttle and crank the engine. It will clean out the excess fuel. Should the engine become substantially flooded, the stock ECU may be required to get the engine restarted due to a limitation of the Multi-Spark Discharge ignition not being able to light an excessively rich condition.



Error Codes:

The unit status light serves as a diagnostic indicator. Should the ECU detect an error, it will turn on the EFI indicator, and display an error code on the status light. The speedometer will also indicate the Yamaha diagnostic code shown below.

Error codes are displayed by first turning off the indicator lights for 1 second. Each error code is displayed, with ½ second blank between each code. The process is repeated (including the 1 second blank). NOTE: Short pulse is 1/2 second, long pulse is 1 second

Error Code	Pulse Structure	Yamaha Speedometer Code	Description	Outcome
# : 0	S-S-S-S		Barometer reading	Engine will start, but operation will be
U	3-3-3-3	14	· ·	poor. Cycle power, wait a second and
			error	then crank the engine.
1	S-S-S-L	4.4	EEPROM CRC error	Engine will not start due to
1	8-8-8-L	44	EEPROM CRC error	questionable data. Reload
				configurations with USB interface.
2	S-S-L-S	0	RESERVED	RESERVED
3	S-S-L-L	42	No Speed Sensor	Engine will run, but speedometer will
3	SSLL	44	Input	display error code until corrected.
4	S-L-S-S	0	RESERVED	RESERVED
5	S-L-S-L	0	RESERVED	RESERVED
6	S-L-L-S	99	Kill Switch	Engine stops when triggered
	2222	,,,		(ORANGE wire is connected to 12V).
7	S-L-L-L	46	Voltage Error	Engine may run, but battery voltage is
,		, -		low, or overcharging.
8	L-S-S-S	15	Throttle Position	Defaults to 0% throttle, and engine
		-	Sensor Error	will still run, but will experience poor
				throttle response and possible lean
				stalls. This can be caused by a faulty
				or miss-adjusted TPS sensor.
9	L-S-S-L	21	Engine Coolant	Defaults to 80 Degrees Celsius, and
			Sensor Error	engine will still run.
10	L-S-L-S	22	Intake Air	Defaults to 40 Degrees Celsius, and
			Temperature Error	engine will still run.
11	L-S-L-L	13	Manifold Absolute	Defaults to 100 kPa, and engine will
			Air Pressure Sensor	still run.
			Error	Darri I
12	L-L-S-S	0	High Temperature	ECU has detected an engine overheat
			Consider Description	condition.
13	L-L-S-L	12	Crank Position	Engine won't start.
1.4	TITC	0	Sensor Error RESERVED	RESERVED
14	L-L-L-S	0	II.	
15	L-L-L-L	0	ISC Calibrating	See Step #7, above.



Frequently Asked Questions

Below are typical questions that are asked. They are organized as Q for question, A for answer, and S for solution.

- Q: The engine is cold, and is cranking a little slower than normal, and won't fire. Why?
- A: The Copperhead[®] requires a minimum of 11VDC to start the engine. If the battery is drained, it will drop below 11VDC when cranking, which is insufficient to generate spark.
- S: Charge the battery if low, replace if necessary in these circumstances. Minimize battery loads by turning off lights, radio, etc.
- Q: The CDI seems to be hot, is this normal?
- A: Yes, the operation of the ECU can make the metal case fairly hot.
- S: None.
- Q: I've flooded the engine. How do I get it going again?
- S: Fully depress the throttle, and crank the engine. It will turn off the fuel and allow for the engine to clear the flood condition. In extremely flooded conditions, it may be required to reinstall the factory ECU to get the engine to start. This is due to a limitation of the multi-spark discharge the Copperhead uses.
- Q: Do I need to give it some gas to start?
- A: No. Unless the engine is partially flooded, never use the throttle when cranking. The ECU uses a fixed starting curve to derive the starting fuel. It will not compensate for air pressure changes caused from opening the throttle. The throttle petal doesn't add extra fuel. It only adds extra air when it is pressed.
- S: None.
- O: What is starter kickback caused from?
- A: Starter kickback is caused by pre-ignition. That is, the cylinder fired before the piston reached top dead center. This causes the engine to spin backwards, and forces the starter into the engine.
- S: Sometimes if the engine is partially flooded, the engine may kick back when starting.
- Q: When I accelerate in reverse, the engine stumbles and runs rough.
- A: You have reached the reverse revolution limiter.
- S: To enable full reverse power, use toggle position #2. Alternatively, turn off the reverse power limiter utilizing the optional USB Memory Interface.
- Q: When I accelerate in forward, and am going pretty fast, the engine stumbles and runs rough.
- A: You have reached the revolution limiter.
- S: You have reached the maximum safe operation speed of the engine. If your engine has had modifications that can support higher RPMs, then the revolution limiter can be raised using the optional USB Memory Interface. NOTE: Increasing the revolution limiter on engines that have not had the proper modifications can lead to fatal engine damage.



Troubleshooting:

High Idle:

The Copperhead[®] ECU with its optimized timing and multi-spark discharge ignition will have a more efficient burnt than the factory ECU. Adjust the idle speed as noted in Step 6 (Grizzly 2007-2008), or follow the directions in Step 7 (Grizzly 2009+).

Bogs/Soft Launch:

The Copperhead ECU has the acceleration enrichment tuned to make the majority of machines operating perfectly with no modification. If you your machine has heavy/large tires, or is heavier than normal, then you may encounter a rich bog off the line. If your machine is lighter, or has light clutching, then you may encounter a lean flat spot off the line. Both conditions can be fixed using our USB Memory Interface (sold separately).

Note:

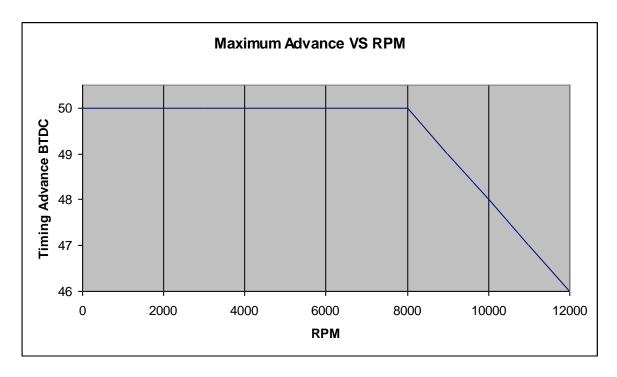
It is normal to have a ½-1 second hesitation when you snap the throttle. This is due to the weight of the machine and the low power output of the single cylinder engine at idle.



Specifications:

Subject to change without notice.

Dimensions (without wiring harness) (LxWXH):	145mm x 115mm x 42mm
Weight:	500 grams
Input Voltage:	9 VDC to 15 VDC (minimum of 11 VDC required to start)
Input Current (engine not running):	330mA RMS @ 25°C
Input Current (engine running):	1.7A RMS @ 25°C
Input Current (key off):	No Current Draw
Output Voltage (to coil):	+/- 175 V Peak
Output Energy (per coil):	14.5 mJ
Firing Technique:	Multi-Spark Discharge
Firing Duration:	15 degrees
Maximum Operating Temperature:	-55°C to +100°C
Maximum engine speed:	12000 RPM
Maximum advance:	50 degrees BTDC @ 8000 RPM, with software roll off to 46 degrees BTDC@ 12000 RPM





The maple leaf found on the bottom of your Copperhead® CDI is a symbol of the pride we take in each and every unit we manufacture.

Every unit is assembled, tested and packaged locally by one of our trained technicians, or approved ISO9001 registered manufacturing firms.

Should have any questions or concerns with this product, contact us immediately, and one of our courteous representatives will deal with your concerns in a prompt fashion.

We appreciate your business, and hope you enjoy your purchase.

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