

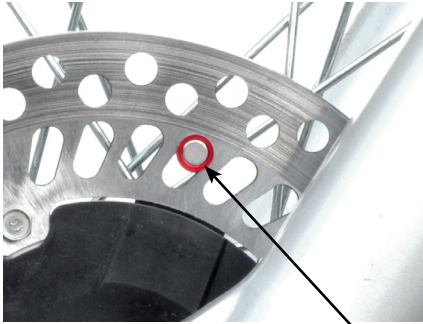
SENSOR WHEEL

STEP 1: MAGNET INSTALLATION:

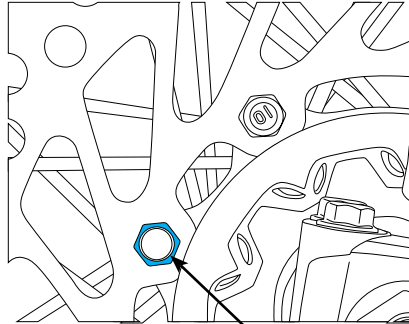
Remove one of the stock rotor bolts and install the magnetic bolt as shown. Do not over-tighten the magnetic bolt. The maximum torque for the magnetic bolt is 10 ft-lb. Some computer kits contain 2 magnetic bolts: use the one that fits the best.

If the magnetic bolt will not work, the kit includes a spare magnet (sometimes in an anodized retainer clip) that can be installed into one of the rotor spaces. Use an epoxy such as JB Weld. Use the diagram in the "Installation Tips" section for guidance on where to install the magnet.

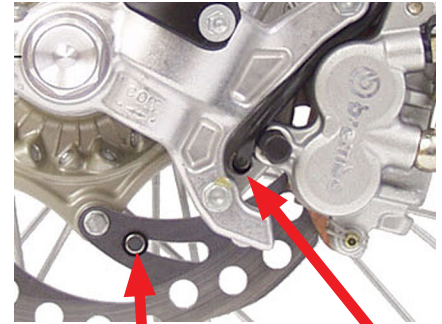
'00-17 KTM and Husaberg Note: There is a 3/8" hole pre-drilled in the rotor for the magnetic retainer. Use the clip to hold the retainer in place.



Magnetic retainer clipped into rotor on XR



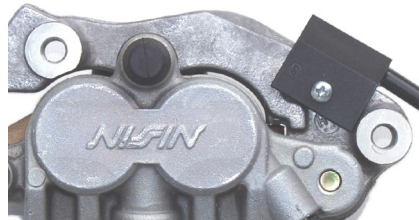
Magnetic rotor bolt



KTM Magnetic Retainer Position
KTM OEM Sensor Position
For KTM 2000 and up (no drilling required)

STEP 2: POSITION AND MOUNT SENSOR:

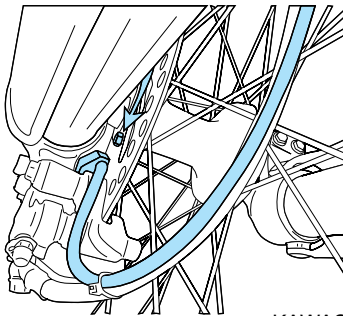
The brake caliper must be removed to install the sensor, in most cases. Position the sensor on the brake caliper as shown. With the sensor held down firmly in the correct position on the caliper, insert an ink pen through the mounting hole on the sensor to mark for the drill location. Remove the sensor and drill a 1/8" hole through caliper mount. **Use a sharp drill bit!** Attach the sensor to the caliper mount with the screw provided. **This is a self-tapping screw - the hole size must be 1/8".**



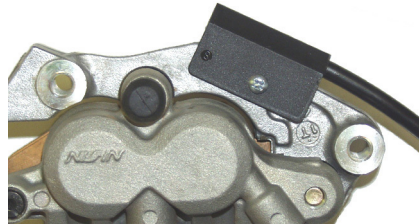
HONDA XR Caliper Mount



'04-16 CRF450 Caliper Mount
04-17 CRFX Caliper Mount



KAWASAKI KX/KLX '96-13, KDX '98-04, KX/KX250F '04-16



HONDA CR/CRF '95-03
YAMAHA YZ/YZF/WR '98-17
SUZUKI DRZ/RM/RM250F '95-15



KTM '95 and up

Cable should be routed along the same path as the brake cable.

Follow the brake cable to the master brake cylinder on the handlebars, then across the bars to the final location. To prevent cable damage while riding, make sure cable is routed all the way to the master cylinder on the bars.

Tip: For motorcycles with solid plastic ring guides, cut the plastic ring guide with a razor blade so that the computer cable can run with the brake line. Use Super Glue to join the cut edges of the ring guide together again.

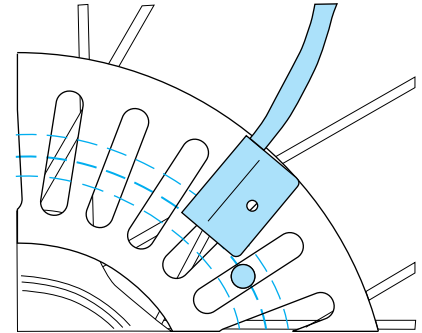
SENSOR WHEEL

WHEEL SENSOR TEST:

Test for correct sensor/magnet placement before permanently mounting.

1. Set the vehicle on a stand so that the front (left) wheel spins easily.
2. Plug the wheel sensor cable into the computer.
3. Install the magnetic bolt.
4. Hold the sensor in place on the caliper mount by hand. While someone watches the computer, roll the wheel. If the computer does not register, move the magnet or sensor and try again. There should be 1/2" or less gap between the sensor and magnet.

Do not mount so that the magnet passes the middle section of the sensor. Either the sensor will not register at all; or the sensor will register twice, causing a "double trigger" effect (computer displays twice the true speed.) If a double-trigger is unavoidable, divide the wheel size setting in the computer by 2 to correct the problem.



Magnet Rotation Path

MEASURE WHEEL SIZE:

Knowing your exact wheel size is critical for the wheel sensor to calculate correct speed and distance data.

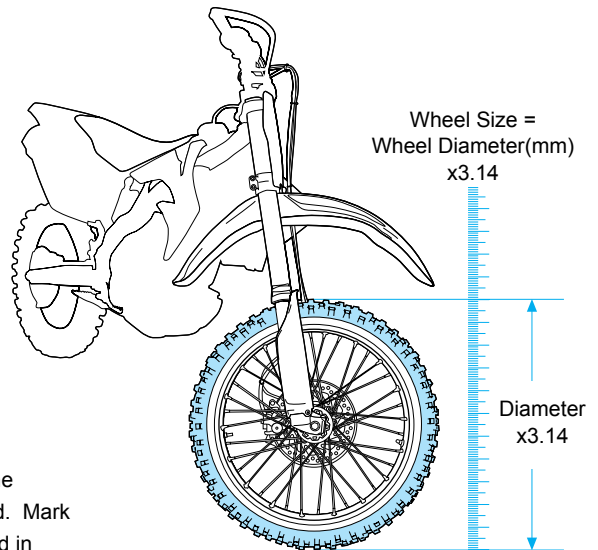
When comparing calibration to GPS data, use a long straight section of road. GPS has trouble with tight fast corners and small vertical movements (causing comparison inaccuracy.)

Method 1: Ruler

Find the circumference of front wheel by measuring its diameter in millimeters. Multiply the Wheel Diameter by 3.14. The result is your wheel size.

Method 2: Rolling

On a flat surface, mark the tire sidewall and the ground with a marking pen. Roll the wheel until the mark on the tire completes one revolution and is back on the ground. Mark the ground at this location. Measure the distance between the marks on the ground in millimeters (multiply inches by 25.4 to convert to mm). Use this number for your wheel size. For accuracy, the rider's weight should be on the bike when making the measurement.



Method 3: Distance Measurement

This is the most accurate method.

1. Set the wheel size to 2110mm (motorcycle) or 1675 (ATV).
2. Find a length of road where the distance is known.
3. Ride the distance, noting how far the computer reads (i.e. the road is known to be 5 miles and the computer shows 4.95 miles.)
4. Use the numbers to solve for X in the following equation:

$$(\text{new wheel size}) = \frac{(\text{actual miles}) \times (\text{current wheel size})}{(\text{current miles})}$$

$$X = \frac{5 \times 2110}{4.95} \Rightarrow X = \frac{10550}{4.95} \Rightarrow X = 2131$$

Generic/Average Sizes:

Motorcycle: 2110 mm
ATV: 1675 mm

Wheel Size:

Enter the number you calculate from one of the above formulas into setup mode.

