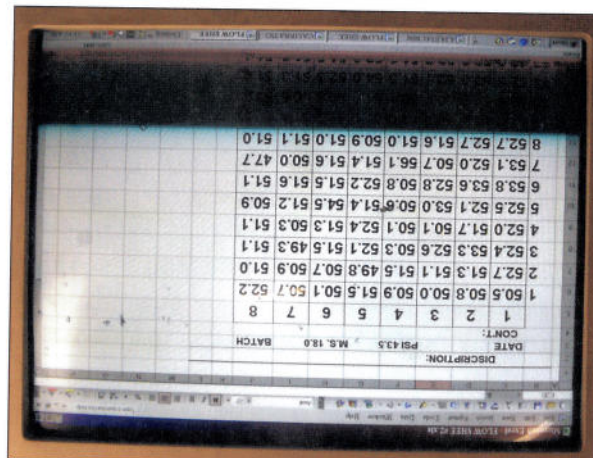


TUNING YOUR TURBO ENGINE

As seen on the screen on Precision Turbo and Engine's test bench, the same injectors will have a slight flow variation when static tested at 43.5 lbs of fuel pressure. The numbers across the top label each injector, 1 through 8, while the left hand axis is the test run. Note this set of injectors has just been flow tested and a variation on line 1 shows a low flow value of 50 and a high of 52.2. That's a flow variation of 4.4 percent. Precision will place each of these injectors into racks where the flow rating will be within .1 lb of each other to allow more precise fuel metering from cylinder-to-cylinder.



application are rated in steps that go from 35 lbs/hr to 40 lbs/hr, select the 40-lb/hr injectors. However, an equally sound approach is one that would select a bit more headroom and opt for 50 lb/hr injectors since there is complete tuning capabilities in your programmable EMS. This may give you room for further adjustments down the road if you need them. When building a high-performance or competition engine it is wise to purchase matched flow sets of injectors as well. Manufacturing tolerances and slight variations in injector assemblies will allow flow variations that reveal themselves

Note from the chart that supercharged and turbocharged engines run richer air-to-fuel ratios that raise the BSFC number. They will typically need higher flow injectors than the same horsepower engine that is naturally aspirated.

Injector Duty Cycle

The duty cycle is the maximum amount of time you want the injectors to be open at a particular horsepower level. In most cases you do not want your injectors to be open more than 90 percent (0.9) of the time, and some tuners recommend even less. Marine applications would lower that expectation to 80 percent (0.8). However, injectors are rated in their flow at a 100 percent duty cycle, which is static flow.

Calculating Injector Size

This process will ensure that you have selected injectors that will flow the proper amount of fuel to produce the horsepower intended. Let's assume you have a 300-hp V-8 engine that you are turbocharging to make 450 hp (a 50 percent increase in power). You will use the following formula:

$$\text{Injector size} = (\text{Engine hp} \times \text{BSFC}) / (\text{No. of injectors} \times \text{Duty Cycle})$$

$$\text{Injector size} = (450 \text{ hp} \times .60) / (8 \times .9) = 37.5 \text{ lbs/hr}$$

