Autotech Supercharger - Circa 1986

There is very little information online about the supercharger that Autotech sold around 1986. This page will attempt to compile whatever information can be found. If you know anything about it, please email.

Application: A1/A2 8V VW engines

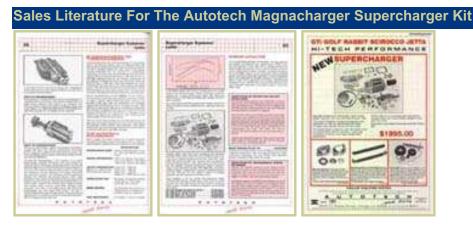
Supercharger made by Magnacharger (Type 80).



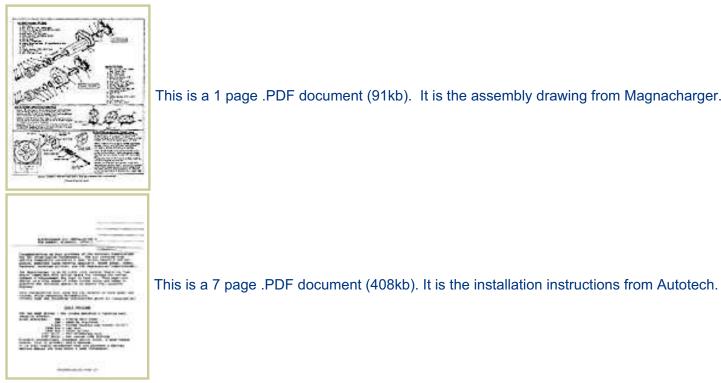
I have been told by other owners of this supercharger that *REMOVED* would be able to rebuild the old Type 80. Upon confirmation of this, I will update this page with more information.

9/20/04 It has been confirmed that **REMOVED** will work on the MC80. They are very busy, so don't be in a hurry. All parts are available except the rotors. If the rotors are damaged, you have an expensive paperweight.

1/15/07 Over two years and I still haven't gotten my MC80 back from the people that were supposed to inspect and rebuild it. Did it need rebuilding? Probably not, but my intention was to daily drive it and I figured better safe than sorry. It may go up for sale when I get it back.



Installation Instructions And Supercharger Assembly Drawings



This is a 1 page .PDF document (91kb). It is the assembly drawing from Magnacharger.

The Autotech Magnacharger Supercharger Kit Below are photos of the main components of the kit. **Intake Plenum:**

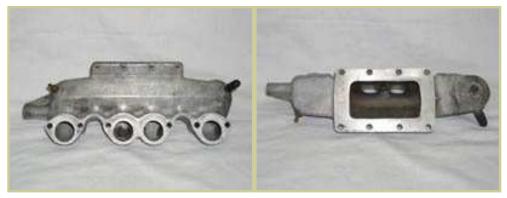


Magnacharger MC80 (Type 80):

DriversFound.com: Scirocco Enthusiast Website: Autotech Supercharger



Intake Manifold With "Sneeze Valve":



Low Boost Pulley and Stock Cam Pulley:



Supercharger Belt Tensioner:



Magazine Articles

DriversFound.com: Scirocco Enthusiast Website: Autotech Supercharger



Miscellaneous Photos



This installation was in Arvin Quiros' 1984 Scirocco. He has since sold the supercharger and replaced it with a turbo.



This picture was taken when VWVortex's "AceOvSpadez" was selling his setup. The top pulley is a 36 tooth and the bottom is a 42 tooth.

DriversFound.com: Scirocco Enthusiast Website: Autotech Supercharger



Links

Chris Brown equipped his 1982 Scirocco with the Autotech Supercharger - (Local Copy)

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SUPERCHARGER KIT INSTALLATION I FOR RABBIT, SCIROCCO, JETTA I,]
	

Congratulations on your purchase of the Autotech Supercharger Kit for water-cooled Volkswagens. The kit contains high quality components including a cast intake manifold and air plenum, modified turbo warm-up regulator, boost guage, hoses, hardware, machined pulleys, and the Magnacharger supercharger..

The Magnacharger is an 80 cubic inch version featuring "cam style" impellers with Teflon seals for running the system without a requirement for fuel to cool it. This high-tech design is a step ahead of other blower units and makes it possible for reliable operation on modern fuel injected engines.

This installation will give you the benefit of more power and torque, while retaining driveability. (Please read the following instructions prior to installation)

TOOLS REQUIRED

6mm hex head driver - for intake manifold & throttle body
(Snap-On #FAM6A).
Allen wrenches: 6mm - timing belt cover
5mm - warm-up regulator '
4.5mm - blower housing cap screws (3/16")
19mm box - cam bolt
14mm box - idler pulley
1/4" drill - for relocating coil
3/8" drill - for vacuum line fitting
Standard screwdrivers, standard metric tools, a good torque
wrench, file or grinder, and a hacksaw.
It is also highly recomended that you purchase a Bentley
Service Manual for your model & year Volkswagen.

TORQUE SPECS

Intaka manifold - 18 ft. 1bs. Brace @ intake manifold - 14 ft. 1bs. Blower housings - 15 ft. 1bs. Throttle body - 15 ft. 1bs. Warm-up regulator to block - 11 ft. 1bs. Warm-up reg./small fual line - 7.5 ft. 1bs. Warm-up reg./large fual line - 11 ft. 1bs. Cam pulley - 58 ft. 1bs.

LUBRICANTS

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30 Weight quality petroleum oil - blower drive housing (pre-oiled) Righ temp, white Lithium bearing grames - driver's side blower housing. Fuel - Premium unleaded (preferrably a 91 octane or above).

INSTALLATION

- 1. Open your hood and label all hose and wire connections.
- 2. Remove the cam belt pulley cover.
- 3. Remove the plastic air duct from the air flow sensor to the throttle body.
- 4. Remove the brace between the intake and exhaust manifolds.
- 5. Remove the cold start valve from the intake manifold and tape to the firewall.
- 6. Remove the intake manifold from the cylinderhead and scrape off the old gasket.
- 7. Remove the auxilary air regulator from the back of the intake manifold.
- 8. If your year vehicle is equipped with the air conditioning vacuum relays on the passenger side strut tower, the relays will have to be relocated slightly for supercharger clearance.
- 9. Move your ignition coil along the firewall so there will not be any interference with the plenum on the air inlet side of the supercharger kit with the throttle body installed.
- 10. Mount the special 90 degree hose ends on the center two fuel injectors on the cylinder head. The fittings should be canted at an angle toward the driver's side of the vehicle. (This would be a good time to check and make sure your injector seals are in good condition).

- 11. Bolt your throttle body to the air horn on the blower assembly using the new gasket supplied. (If your vehicle has a microswitch installed, re-adjust it so the detent is triggered as soon as possible). At this time, you should also bolt the air sensor to the blower housing.
- 12. Install the supercharger assembly into the vehicle and torque the intake manifold bolts to 18 ft. 1bs. (It is best to have a friend help flex the top of the firewall back temporarily for easier access).
- 13. Install the cold start injector rotated 180 degrees so the electrical plug does not make contact with the firewall. This time should also be taken to install the brace between the air plenum and the exhaust manifold. It is very critical that this brace is incorporated in the system to maintain the integrity of the intake manifold. (If your car has a header system, you must fabricate a bracket that will prevent the intake manifold from seeing resonant forces).
- 14. Cut the black plastic air inlet pipe which connects the air flow sensor to the throttle body so that approximately 3" is removed from the center. This will vary slightly between models. Install the silicon coupling hose and tighten the hose clamps.
- 15. Drill a small hole on the end of the plastic tube near the throttle body boot facing forward. This can be accomplished using a 3/8" drill and then mount the hose barb fitting for the vacuum connection.
- 16. Install the plastic connecting tube between the throttle body and the air flow sensor. The steel tube going to the throttle body boot will have to be cut due to the extended length and bend. Use the 9mm vacuum hose and clamps for lengthening.
- 17. Remove the two fuel lines to the warm-up regulator, and then the stock warm-up regulator. On air conditioned cars, the bracket supporting the air-conditioning unit will have to be moved out of the way for better access to` the warm-up regulator.
- 18. Install the modified turbo warm-up regulator in an inverted position. This allows easier plumbing of the vacuum lines once on. Reinstall the fuel lines routed from the top. Be carefull to follow factory torque specs!
- 19. Using the 7mm vacuum hose and clamps, plumb a line off of the cast port on the passenger's side of the warm-up regulator and route to the tapped port on the intake manifold.

- 20. Route the 3.5mm vacuum hose and clamps from the small brass tube on the warm-up regulator to the brake booster check valve.
- 21. Using the remaining 7mm vacuum hose, route a line coming from the port on the face of the warm-up regulator to the hose barb you previously installed in the black plastic air tube which runs between the throttle body and the air flow sensor.
- 22. Install the throttle cable relocating bracket between the driver's side of the blower housing and the existing throttle bracket on the standard valve cover. (If you have an aftermarket valve cover, you will have to fabricate a good solid support for this bracket).
- 23. Install your boost guage line from the driver's side of the intake manifold through the wiring access hole in the firewall. Cockpit installation of the guage is to your discretion. Nany installers choose to locate the boost guage in the center of the existing guage console if your vehicle is so equipped.
- 24. Take your standard timing belt cover and cut as par the diagram supplied in the illustrations. After deburring the wough adge with a file or die grinder, install the beeding supplied to cover up the exposed metal edge.
- 25. Prior to installing the drive pulley for the supercharger, check your standard timing belt for wear and replace if necessary.
- 26. Reinstall the cam belt cover.
- 27. Install the drive pulley for the supercharger in a "stacked" fashion over the cam pulley. (Note: There is a very small raised section on the center of the drive pulley that must fit into the depression in the cam pulley for centering. (If the pulley wobbles while running, it is not centered correctly). The two cast bosses on the back should be touching the trailing side of the holes in the cam pulley during rotation.
- 28. Using premium unleaded fuel in the engine, start it up and let it run at a fast idle with the belt disconnected for approximately 5 minutes. This will allow you to check for any leaks and lets the impellars on the supercharger to free-up a little bit before direct operation.
 - 29. Install the short blower drive belt and adjust the idler pulley up until the belt can only be twisted approximately 45 degrees from center. (Note: The belt gets tighter when it heats up.) If the belt is not tight enough, the belt will make a chattering noise at the blower (driven pulley), moving back and forth.

- 30. Re-check all fittings and connections.
- 31. Start up the car and listen for leaks. The noise in the supercharger will be loud initially until the Teflon seals wear in.

If the car is very hard to start, or will not run, check the timing of the cam belt at the crank in relation to the intermediate shaft and camshaft. A good explanation of timing these components is found in the Bentley manual.

TUNING

Due to the installation of your new warm-up regulator, it will be necessary to re-set your CO to the factory recommended settings. On cars with oxygen sensors, setting it in the center of the range is optimum. (This will prevent the oxygen sensor from trying to compensate for a mixture that is too rich or lean. By doing so, the idle will consistently hunt up and down.)

Cars without oxygen sensors can be adjusted on the rich side of the stock parameters set forth by the manufacturer.

Retention of your standard cam, or a supercharger cam is highly recommended. Long duration came on force-fed engines means a premature evacuation of your inlet charge and a potential loss of power.

Distributor timing is best left in the stock location, but you may have to retard it slightly on some vehicles to prevent pinging if it is present. (The pinging condition can arise due to carbon build-up in the engine or too high a compression). Performance Tip: A recurved distributor with a shorter curve allows running more initial advance which greatly enhances low rpm response and accelaration!

A good high-grade spark plug should be used, such as the new Bosch Platinum (#WR7DP). Other electrical improvements include a performance spark plug wire set to carry all the current to fire the spark plug in a pressurized environment.

Performance Tip: The supercharger system responds very well to power increases, especially in the higher rpm's, when a good free-flow exhaust system is installed. The standard catalytic converter and emissions equipment can be retained with the proper replacement pieces.

DRIVING

Superchargers are just an air compressing device that does not cause harm to engines with the proper amounts of fuel added and limitations on maximum boost levels.

As with any engine, you should be very deliberate with the cold start proceedure. Cold start conditions require extra amounts of fuel added via the cold start injector mounted in the air plenum. During this time, engines are actually running very lean because the fuel pools in the bottom of the manifold and intake ports. The fuel will vaporize once heated to 153 degrees fahrenheit in the manifold. Hard accelaration during the cold start mode will cause the engine to cough due to the lack of fuel, and thus igniting the fuel on the manifold floor, (This can be harmful to the supercharger unit).

Extreme backfire conditions may cause the timing belt to jump a few teeth on the crank sprocket, and thus cause the engine to go out of time between the crank, distributor, and cam.

The only other potential condition for a backfire is if the engine's redline is exceeded and the values go into a "float" condition. This happens when the rpm's are so high, the value springs no longer have enough tension to make the values follow the ramp of the cam during closing. This condition of "lag time" when still open allows the combustion to ignite the incoming fuel and cause a backfire.

Another condition that should be avoided is running the engine hard (in high boost mode) for extended durations. As with any engine, this keeps building up heat in the combustion chamber which could reduce the longevity of your engine.

While driving your vehicle, you should be aware of the extra torque and power developed. This can put more load on your drivetrain components depending upon your driving techniques. It is recommended you run a stronger clutch assembly if you will be accelerating hard off the line.

Get to know the handling of your vehicle in low traction conditions. Having the extra power being delivered smoothly can be an asset when avoiding potentially dangerous situations with the proper driving techniques. It is always good to know your vehicle's capabilities. Fuel mileage should be very similar to stock unless driven hard. Hard driving will use more fuel than a stock engine, meaning that mileage can vary from as much as 35 mpg to as little as 17 mpg. On the average, you will loose approximately 3 miles per gallon after the initial excitment has settled down.

NOTE: The supercharger unit itself will be noisy for the first 1,000 miles during break-in of the Teflon seals. Soon, the noise will go away and it will only be apparent under acceleration.

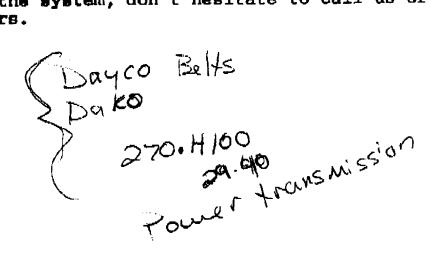
MAINTENANCE

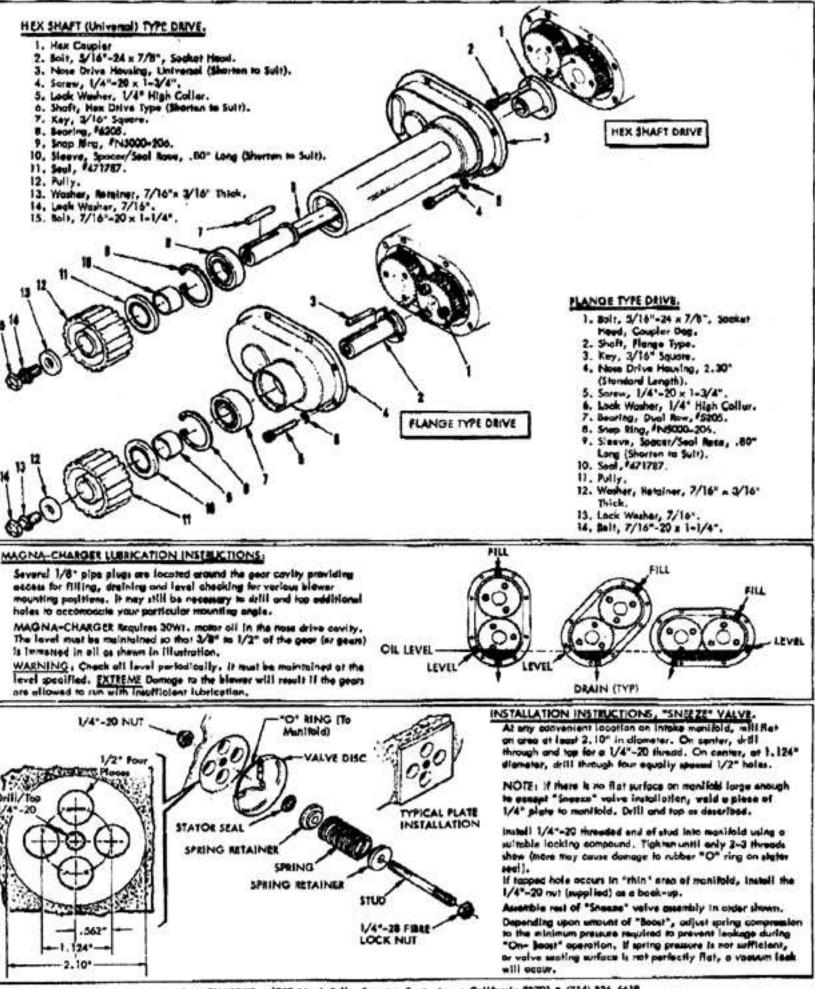
The supercharger is a very reliable unit when properly maintained. The blower housing oil should be changed with the engine oil every 3,000 miles. It is recommended you use a 30 weight petroleum oil in the nose drive. To drain the nose drive, remove the lowest 4.5mm (3/16") allen plug. Replace the lower plug after the contents have drained and then remove both the side plug (fill line), and the top plug for pouring. Pour the oil in until it starts to coze out of the side plug (fill line), and then replace the plugs.

The end of the blower facing the driver's side of the vehicle should be maintained by removing the 5 allen bolt end-cap and repacking with a high temperature white lithium bearing grease. This interval should be followed every 10,000 miles.

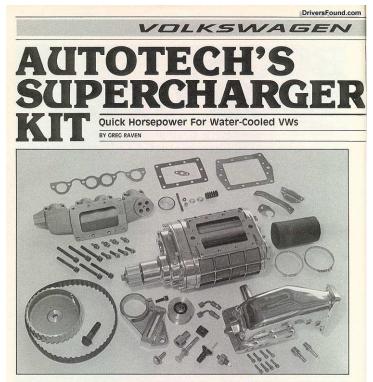
Replacement blower drive belts are available through Autotech, part #10.200.570.

We hope you will have great pleasure in driving your vehicle with this system installed. If you should have any questions regarding the system, don't hesitate to call us or one of our distributors.





MAGNA - CHARGER + 1020 North Fuller Street + Sonte Ana + Collibratio 92701 = (714) 836-6619



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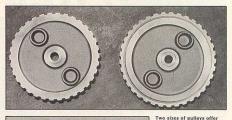


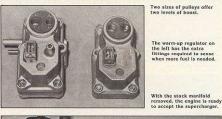
The manifold incorporates an 18 psi sneeze valve.



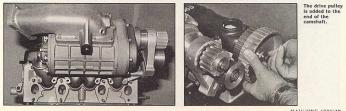
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The supercharger bolts up to the head just like the stock manifold.









MAY/JUNE 1986/45

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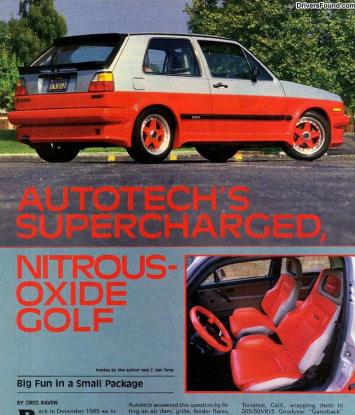


SUPERCHARGER KIT



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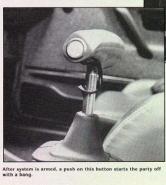


38/VW & PORSCHE

BY GREG RAVEN B cack in December 1985 we in-fuduced you to the Autotech SportTuning Project Golf. Pro-ject cars are a great way to advertise the parts you sell, and at the time Autotech started out, the 1985 Golf had just become available. Whenever three is a body change, as there was for Yolkswagen in 1985, one of the first thins most people want to know b. PORSCHE

Torrance. Celif., wrapping them in 205500/R15 Goodyner, "Gatorback", tites. They them had the centre sections of the wheels pained red to match the lower body color. With the car looking good, they decided to make it feel good as well. So in went the Politecnice electric window lift and power door lock kit. In the February 1986 issue we continued the story by adding both more interior goodles and a little teeth for





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40/VW & PORSCHE

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Nitrous oxide bottle mounts in trunk using brackets that are included in kit.

Fogger nozzle is mounted in a sandwich plate that bolts between throttle body and air manifold. Man Separate solenoids control delivery of nitrous oxide and fuel to fogger 0

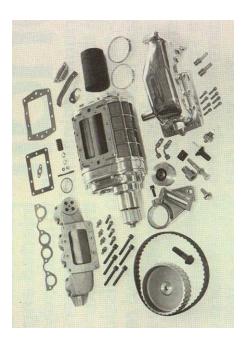
force-feed air to an engine, and that is through the chemical process of nitrous-oxide injection. Nitrous oxide, or N_2O , is 36-percent oxygen by weight, as opposed to the atmosphere, which is 23-percent oxygen by weight. In a hot

combustion chamber, the nitrogen separates from the oxygen, leaving it free to burn. Up until now nitrous-oxide injection systems for the Volkswagen have had their share of problems. After working

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Also new from Autotech is a poly-v drive belt for supercharger place of cogged belt. in









In our quest to find a new way to improve your Volkswagen's performance without sacrificing its reliability, our path led us to the Supercharging solution.

WHAT IS A SUPERCHARGER?

Superchargers increase performance by compressing the air required to fuel combustion, while engine displacement and speed remain constant. This results in an increase in the torque and power output of the engine. The Supercharger used in our system is a mechanical type, driven off the engine by a belt which provides for immediate throttle response.



ABOUT THE MAGNACHARGER

Autotech's Supercharger system incorporates the Magnacharger 80 cubic inch positive displacement Roots-type blower using tow impellers, each featuring three vanes. This three vane design does not cause inlet pulsing as seen in other two vane configurations.

We feel the Magnacharger is far superior to any other Supercharger available. Tremendous time and attention to detail was paid in the design and development of this unit. The Magnacharger was one of the first Superchargers designed to be run dry. This means it does not require fuel to run through the impellers to cool and lubricate it. The design dimensions are extremely accurate, with exacting machine tolerances between the impellers and housing. Special Teflon seals provide for a leak-proof interface between the housing and the impeller vane tips. A unique casting process allows the use of hollow-center impellers. This hollow-center design produces less rotating mass allowing quick RPM changes when necessary. Less mass in the rotating parts also means the Supercharger can auto-rotate [free wheel] if the belt is removed. Many other supercharger systems require pressure bypass vales or clutches to aid their cumbersome compressors, the Magnacharger does not.

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SUPERCHARGING VS.

Autotech made the switch to Supercharging from turbocharging for the following reasons. First, the Magnacharger unit does not produce the high impeller bearing temperatures that are still a constant burden for turbo units. A hot exhaust housing associated with the bearing in a turbocharger requires you to continually pump oil through the bearing for cooling. This oil causes an extra draw on the factory oil pump and adds additional heat as well. Another complication of lubricating the impeller bearing is that the oil drain-down line must be free of restriction. High back pressure cause turbo oil seal blow-out resulting in a turbine failure and costly repairs. The only simple solution for turbo drain-down lines on increase in installation time and very special care while doing it.

Second, Supercharging provides **instant** throttle response. You do not have to contend with waiting for the turba impeller to reach a certain speed before the power comes on An example of this was a test we performed in our Autotech project vehicle. While idling along in third gear at under 1500 RPM the throttle pedal was floored, immediately producing 5 PSI of boost on the gauge. We do not recommend this practice because accelerating from low RPM's in a high gear can be harsh to any engine, but it dislays the rapid response of this mechanically forced-induction system.

Technical Note: Superchargers do not necessarily input the same volume of inlet charge pound for pound as turbochargers. The exhaust turbine creates back-pressure in the system which is seen by the boost gauge. Factors such as the amount of exhaust restriction also come into play.

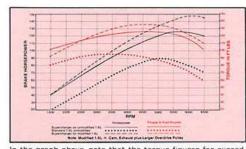
THE AUTOTECH PHILOSOPHY

Build a system that easily installs into a vehicle, allows for retention of the factory power options (such as air conditioning), and offers a good balance of performance and reliability.

SPECIFICATIONS

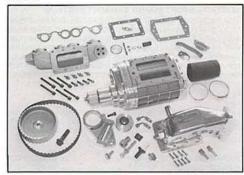
SUPERCHARGER BOOST	Maximum 6.5 PSI preset at red- line. Up to 8.5 PSI with optional drives.				
ENGINE PERFORMANCE	145 h.p. for 90 h.p. 1.8L engine 151 h.p. for 100 h.p. 1.8L engine 178 h.p. for 123 h.p. 16V engine				
VEHICLE PERFORMANCE [Based on a 1984 Rabbit GTi w/free-flow exhaust]	0-30 mph 2.89 sec. 0-50 mph 5.80 sec. 0-60 mph 7.58 sec. 0-88 mph 15.88 seec. (¼ mile)				
INSTALLATION TIME	Set aside 1 full day [The shortest it was done by a first-time purchaser was 4 hours!]				
BOOST CONTROL	Controlled by pulley diameters. A sneeze valve is an integral com- ponent in case of a backfire.				
FUEL REQUIRENENT	91+octane - Premium unleaded				
TECH					

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In the graph above, note that the torque figures far exceed those of the standard engine. Torque is the most important attribute for a street performance engine. The flatter the torque curve is, the more driveable your vehicle will be in road conditions.

The instant power and torque give Supercharged vehicles the ability to make a winning combination for autocross and road courses.



Autotech spent many long hours developing this complete installation kit for your vehicle. The fuel enrichment system is a major key to reliably balancing the air/fuel ratio while under boost. CIS systems benefit from a special warm-up regulator and enrichening switch for cats with oxygen sensors. For the new KE injection, Autotech developed a special electronic "plug-in" fuel enrichment system. This "Black Box" accurately measures boost in fractions of a pound of manifold pressure and then instructs the KE injection system to provide additional fuel for a smooth enrichment curve.

Parts supplied in the kit include: Pre-assembled intake manifold/supercharger/intake plenum/nose drive unit, drive pulley for cam, drive belt, fuel enrichment system, connecting hoses, support brackets, installation hardware and complete instructions.

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POWER UPDATES

The Autotech Supercharger Kit provides a very big boost for the vehicle. To maximize your performance, certain components supplied in other parts of our catalog enhance the Supercharger system even more. A tuned exhaust such as the Leistritz Sport Sound system provides a big boost throughout the entire RPM range. It is not uncommon to see the boost gauge read lower due to less restriction, but the horsepower gain is very beneficial. A camshaft change will also give more power in the mid to upper-end of the power curve (consult Autotech for your vehicle). Recurving your distributor on cars with moderate compression provides a boost in the lower RPM range.

SPORTTUNING TIP: RECURVE AND VACUUM RETARD MODS

For Supercharging, shorten your distributor curve so that you can run a 16 degree initial advance set at idle. (You can measure over 1.3 inches on your flywheel from the TDC mark for making the new timing mark.) The total advance should not exceed 32 degrees.

One trick for making your distributor retard under high boost is to use a retard cannister with two ports. First, take the line off of the side facing the distributor body and plug the hose [leave the metal tube open to atmosphere]. Second: Connect the other to the intake manifold where it will be provided with boost under load (between the supercharger and head). This allows the vacuum advance cannister to retard the timing during pressurization.

These tricks help the horsepower and torque at the lower RPM range for "launching" your car off the line even more than you are already capable.

SPORTTUNING TIP: ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS ON ENGINES

Engines are affected greatly by such factors as air density, air pressure, and air temperature. As with pilots planning a flight, you can also determine how well your engine is going to run on a trip or during a power run based on a factor referred to as density altitude.

The heavier [denser and colder] the ambient air is around the engine, the more air is taken in to the engine, which equals a higher power output A general rule to follow is that engine power drops by approximately 1% for every 328 feet of altitude gained. A high altitude condition is simulated when the weather is both hot and dry, because the air is less dense.

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sport tuning

