



S1 Sequential

Gear indicator fitment &
programming



Small Housing Style

*Nice and compact in a
black casing.*

Please read the entire instructions before starting work

Fitment

Mount the gear indicator in the desired position using double sided tape and connect all wires as detailed below.

Wire Colours

Black = Ground

Red = 12v (ignition switched maximum 18 V)

Yellow = 5v output for position sensor

White = Signal input (signal output from sensor)

If you have Blue and Green wires

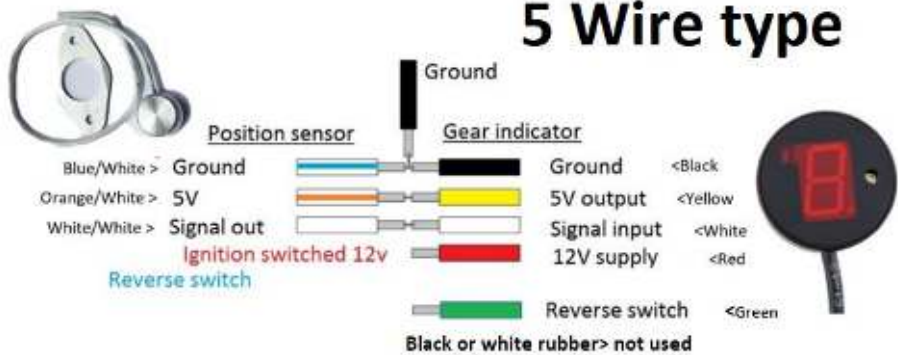
Blue = Reverse input

Green= Not used

If you have only Green Wire

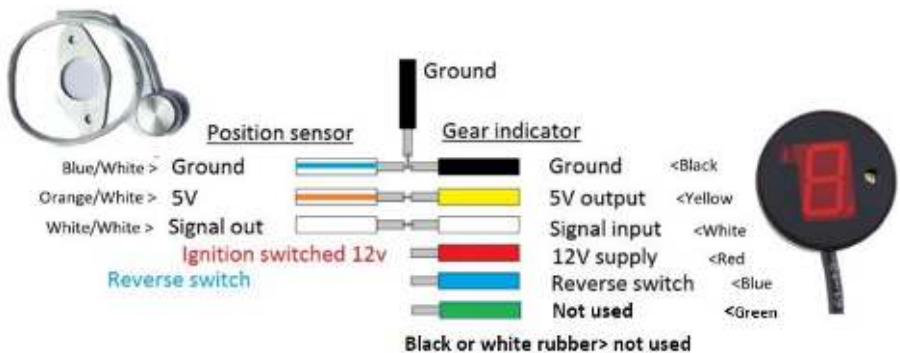
Green = Reverse input

5 Wire type



6 Wire Type

White or black rubber with no copper = this does nothing, you will not find copper inside this one.



Sensor fitment

The gear indicator will need to be programmed, The sensor should be mounted so that it does not cross 0V while in operation although as long as 0V doesn't line up with any gears it will function fine.

To determine the correct position it is best to use a multimeter between the white signal wire and ground to ensure the sensor is positioned so it will not cross the zero spot in operation where the output will instantly jump from a low to high voltage. The sensor is secured with the supplied 4mm stainless steel screws.

Programming

1. Hold the programming button down before and during turning the power on this will put the gear indicator into programming mode. The programming button can be accessed through the 4mm hole on the front of the gear indicator. This should be done with a nonconductive object to prevent any accidental damage.
2. The gear indicator will now pulse the gear it is waiting to be entered starting with neutral.
3. Select the gear displayed on the shifter/transmission then press the program button to set the position in the gear indicator. Its best to do this with the engine running and to release the clutch slightly each time to ensure the gear is fully engaged,

4. Once you have programmed the number of gears your transmission has turn off power to the gear indicator for all the settings to be saved.
5. Reverse can be displayed by either a high or low power (under 1V=low, over 4V= high) on the blue wire this will come from the reverse switch on the side of the transmission.

The reverse input will override all other gear position displays.

Generally earlier cars and most conversions switch to 12v with reverse is engaged and many late model cars have 12V through a resistor that is gets switched to ground through the reverse switch, in this case when testing the wires to the switch with a multimeter when the car is not in neutral one wire will show 12v and the other 0V, When the switch is triggered by reverse it will take the 12V from the wire. This is the wire you will need to use, not the wire that is initially 0V like the older cars.

To select positive or negative trigger press the program button for 1 second any time at least 5 seconds after power on and the input trigger behaviour will switch. When you select positive trigger, the display will flash "P" with you select negative trigger the display will flash "N".

If you're not sure what to do and you definitely have a reverse switch wire that changes when reverse is selected just try pushing the button at least 5 seconds after power on and see what happens.

Trouble shooting

Gear indicator does not light up: Check that there is at least 10v between the black and red wires.

I program the gear indicator, but it does not save: Check that the sensor out put changes with gear position (measure between black and white wires). Check that the Yellow wire to the sensor has between 4 & 5 volts (measure between black and yellow wires).

Gear indicator only shows “R” or “A”: This is the same letter the “A” is the closest we can get to an “R” on the seven-segment display. The “R” will mean that the reverse input is triggered so invert its behaviour by pressing the program button for one second at least 5 seconds after power has been switched on.



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