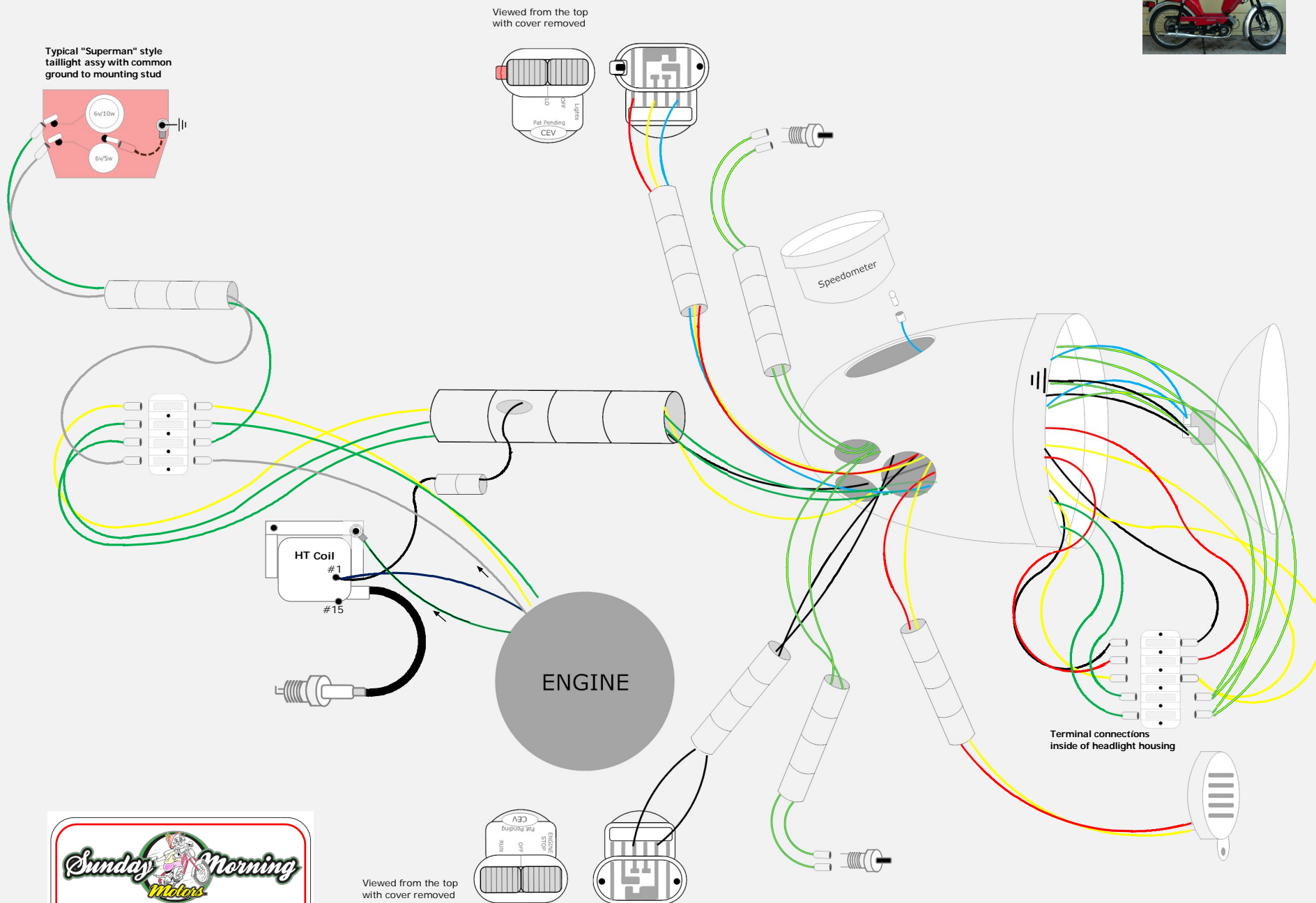


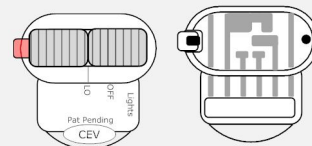
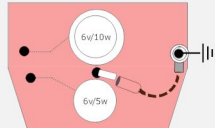
1978 Batavus Starflite Moped



1978 Batavus Starflite Moped

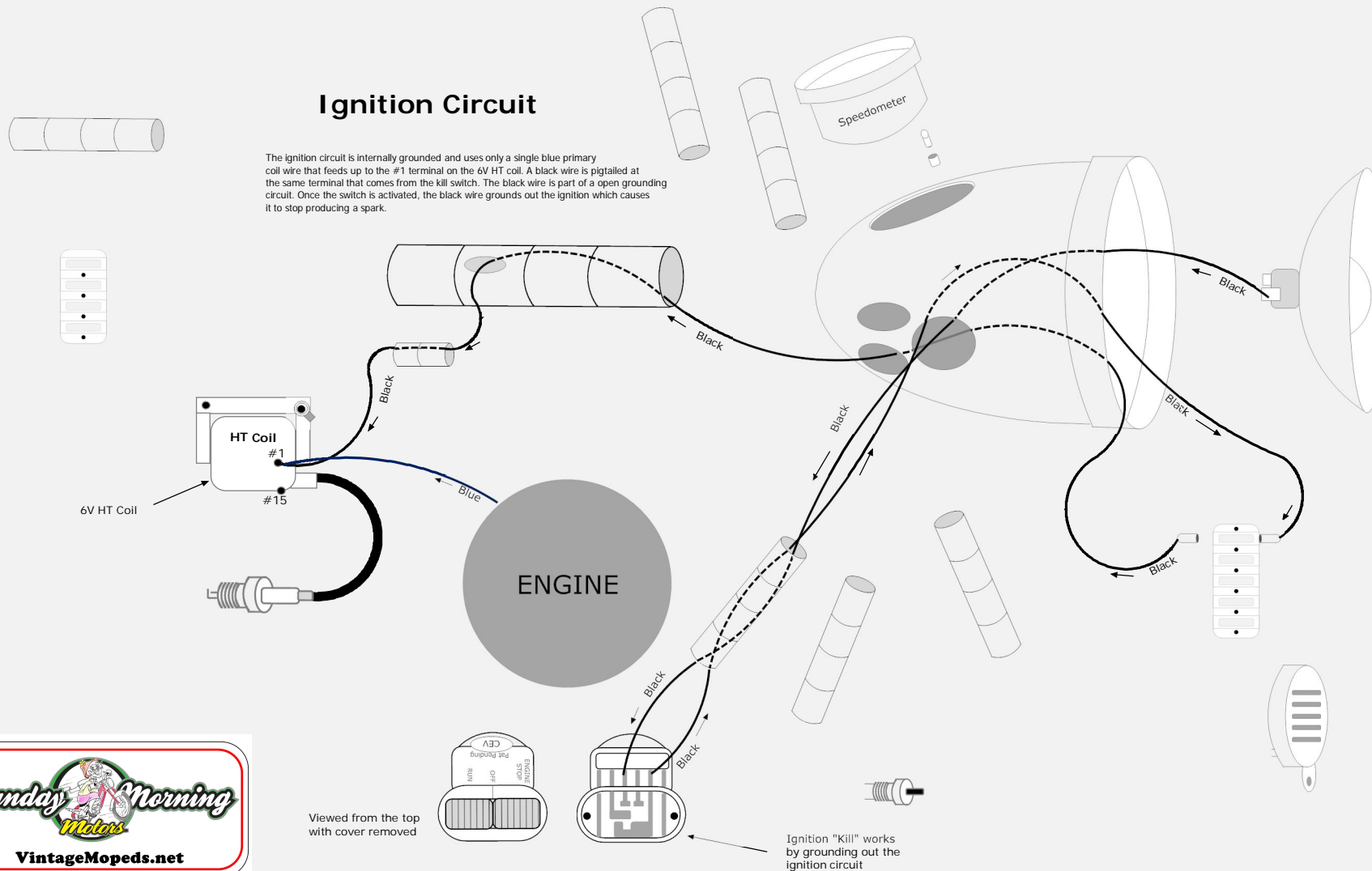


Typical "Superman" style
taillight assy with common
ground to mounting stud



Ignition Circuit

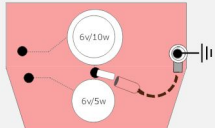
The ignition circuit is internally grounded and uses only a single blue primary coil wire that feeds up to the #1 terminal on the 6V HT coil. A black wire is pigtailed at the same terminal that comes from the kill switch. The black wire is part of an open grounding circuit. Once the switch is activated, the black wire grounds out the ignition which causes it to stop producing a spark.



1978 Batavus Starflite Moped



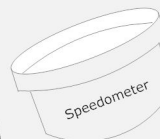
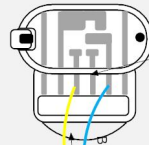
Typical "Superman" style
taillight assy with common
ground to mounting stud



Viewed from the top
with cover removed

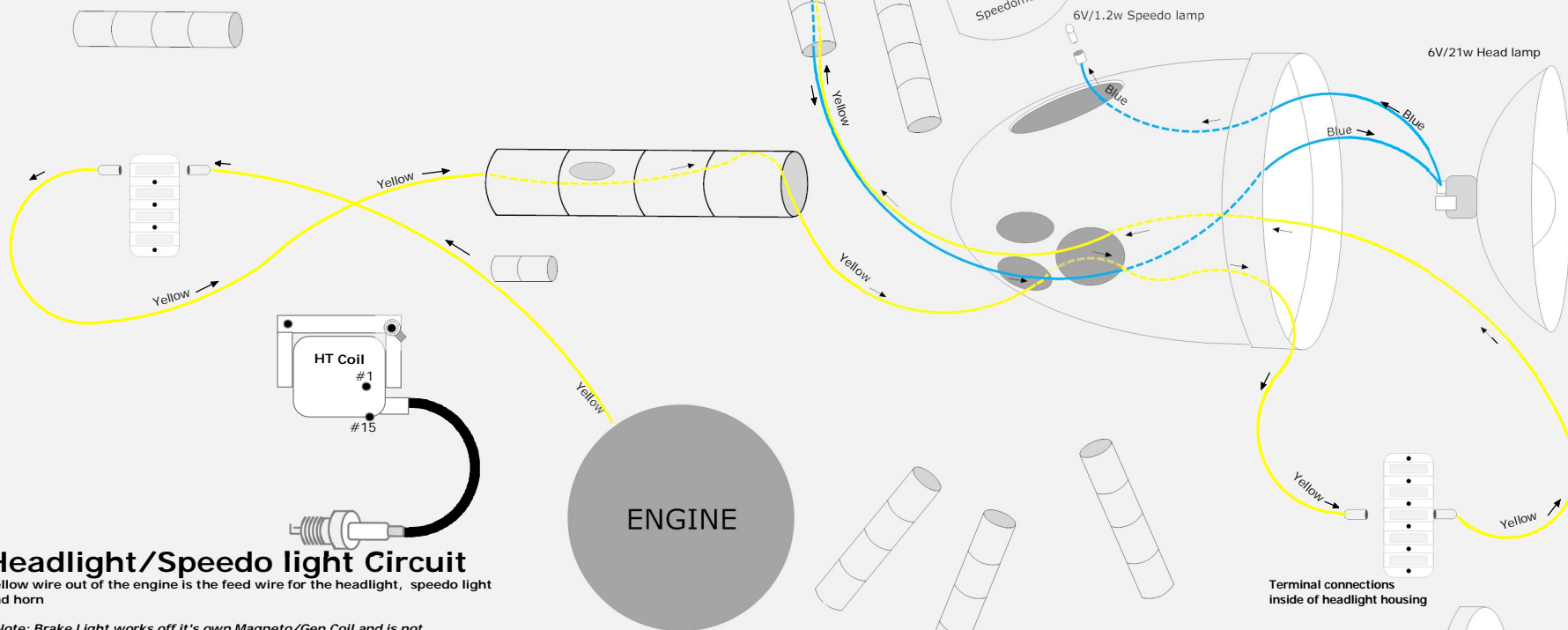


When switch is moved to the "LO" position,
the blue wire becomes energized and
sends voltage to the headlight circuit



6V/1.2w Speedo lamp

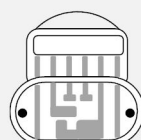
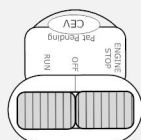
6V/21w Head lamp



Headlight/Speedo light Circuit

Yellow wire out of the engine is the feed wire for the headlight, speedo light and horn

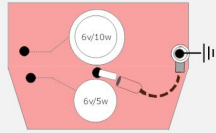
*Note: Brake Light works off it's own Magneto/Gen Coil and is not affected by the headlight circuit



1978 Batavus Starflite Moped



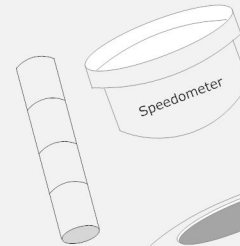
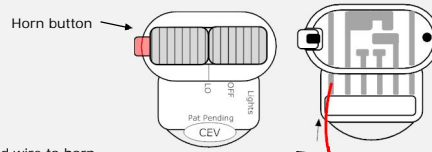
Typical "Superman" style
taillight assy with common
ground to mounting stud



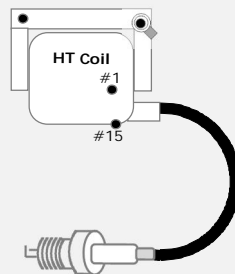
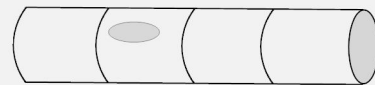
Horn button

Red wire to horn

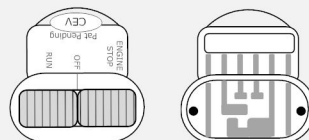
When horn button is pressed,
red wire completes the ground
connection which allows power
to horn



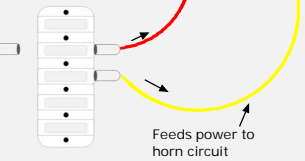
Speedometer



ENGINE



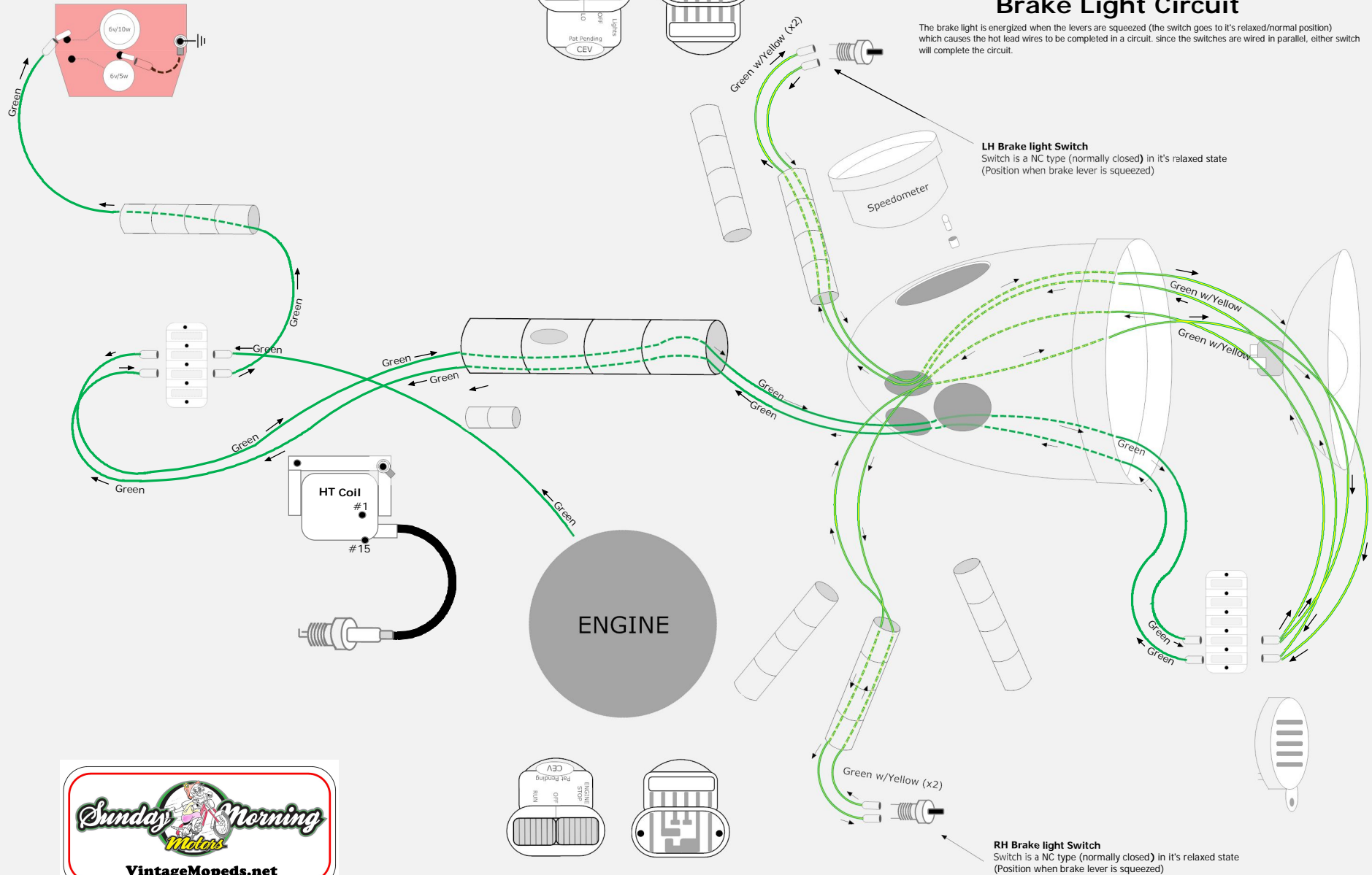
Horn Circuit



6 V/ AC type buzzer horn



A red Honda Super Cub 50cc scooter is parked on a paved surface. The scooter features a black seat, a black front fender, and a black rear fender. The engine is silver and prominently displays the 'HONDA' logo. The scooter is parked in front of a light-colored building with a window.



Brake Light Circuit

The brake light is energized when the levers are squeezed (the switch goes to it's relaxed/normal position) which causes the hot lead wires to be completed in a circuit. since the switches are wired in parallel, either switch will complete the circuit.

LH Brake light Switch
Switch is a NC type (normally closed) in it's relaxed state
(Position when brake lever is squeezed)

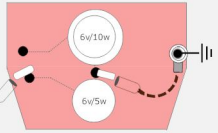
RH Brake light Switch
Switch is a NC type (normally closed) in it's relaxed state
(Position when brake lever is squeezed)



1978 Batavus Starflite Moped

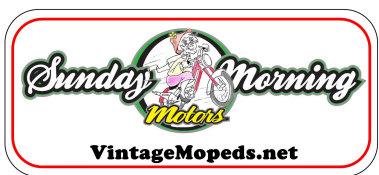
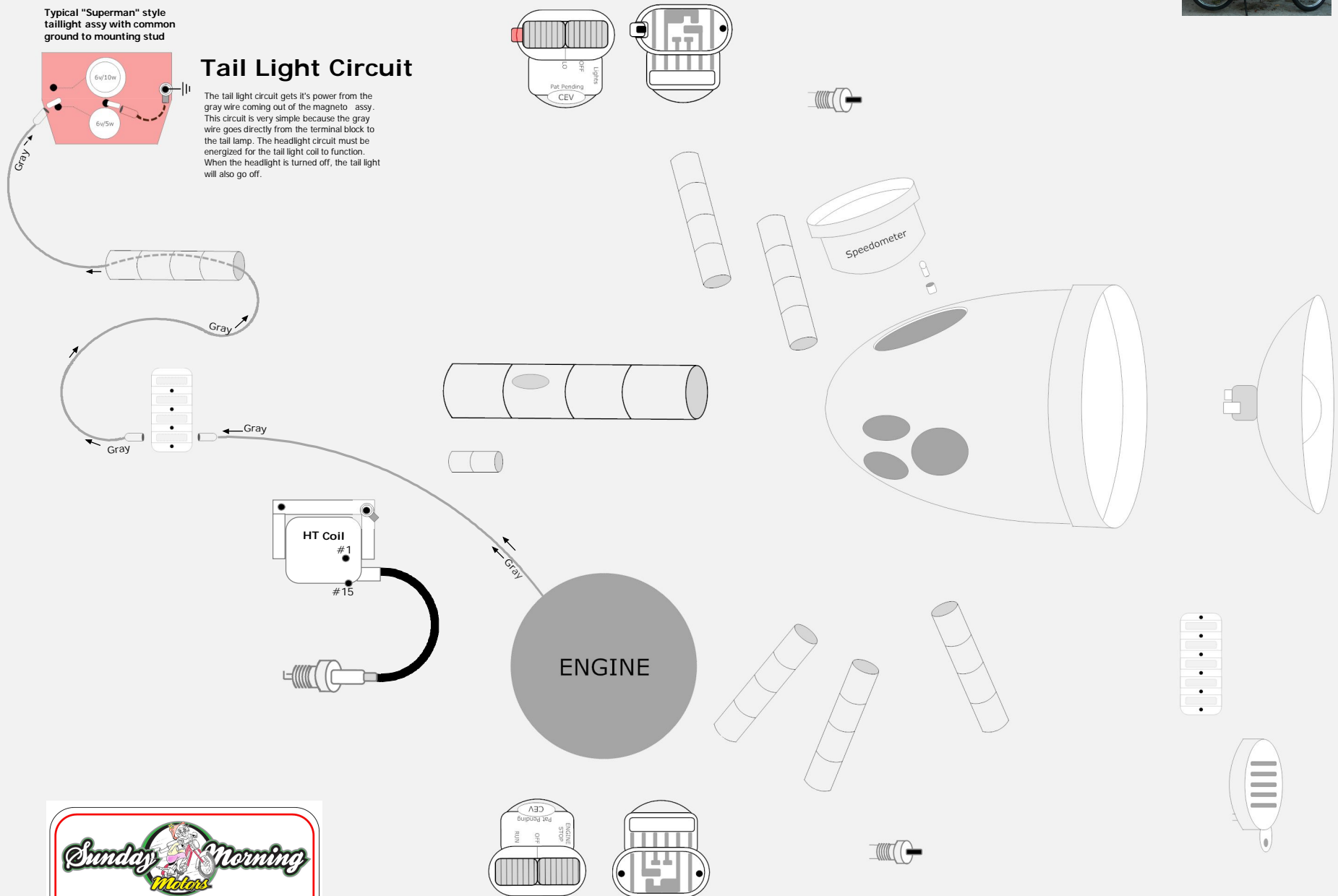


Typical "Superman" style
taillight assy with common
ground to mounting stud



Tail Light Circuit

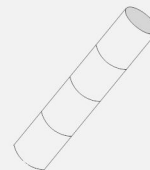
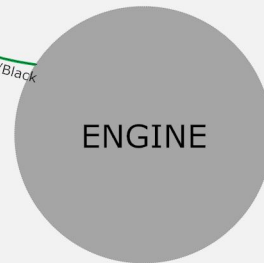
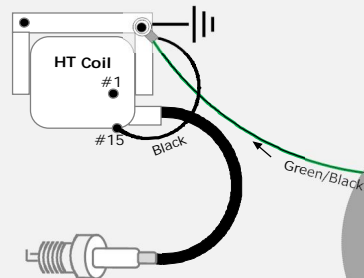
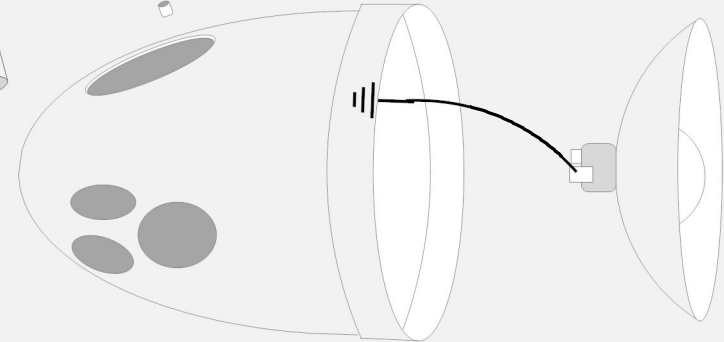
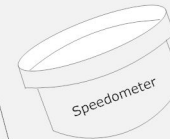
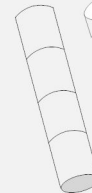
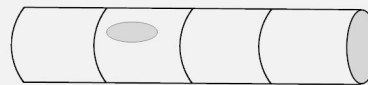
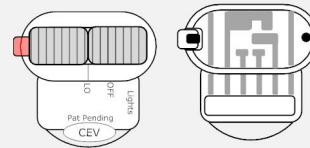
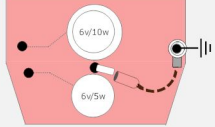
The tail light circuit gets it's power from the gray wire coming out of the magneto assy. This circuit is very simple because the gray wire goes directly from the terminal block to the tail lamp. The headlight circuit must be energized for the tail light coil to function. When the headlight is turned off, the tail light will also go off.



1978 Batavus Starflite Moped



Typical "Superman" style
taillight assy with common
ground to mounting stud



Common Ground Circuit

