


System 80 54 799 00

=> [€/€](#)

6 Volts system



advantage over original system

generator/electronic ignition for [MZ TS 250 and TS250/1 \(Supa 5\)](#) 

all TS 250 models

For 12 volt [see system 95 24 799 00](#)

Magnet based generator with integrated fully electronic ignition. Output 6V/110W DC. Solid state electronic ignition with own power supply from within the system. Replaces old dynamo, points, condenser, ignition coils. You may [drive without a battery](#), if you want, you will have to install in that case however a [large capacity condenser](#). There is no need for changes on engine casing.

- all parts are new
- more light output
- very stable ignition with solid spark
- better starting, better fuel burning
- no trouble anymore with setting points

documentation

- [assembly instructions](#)
- [wiring diagram](#)
- [parts in the pack \(photo\)](#)

photos

- [view at the installed rotor](#)
- [fixation of ignition coil and regulator on a TS \(proposal\)](#)
- [position of the new stator on the engine](#)

Please take note: Our 6 Volt systems does not support charge control!

**If you can install and time a stock ignition and possess basic mechanical skills, you can install a Powerdynamo!
If you never have worked on your ignition, better have it done by someone who knows.**

Powerdynamo can not monitor the compliance to those instructions, nor the conditions and methods of installation, operation, usage and maintenance of the system. Improper installation may result in damage to property and possibly even bodily injury. Therefore we assume no responsibility for loss, damage or cost which result from, or are in any way related to, incorrect installation, improper operation, or incorrect use and maintenance. We reserve the right to make changes to the product, technical data or assembly and operating instructions without prior notice.



IMPORTANT:

Please read these instructions fully and carefully before starting work on your motorcycle

Please bear in mind that [any modification of the material as well as own repair attempts which have not been agreed with Powerdynamo may result in a loss of warranty. Do not cut off wires. This leads to a loss of reverse polarity protection and often results in damage to electronics.](#) Also, please take note of the information provided on the information page for this system. Check that what you have bought really corresponds to the motorcycle you have. Wrong ignition settings may damage your engine and even hurt you during kickstart (violent kickbacks). Be careful during the first test runs. If needed change settings to safer values (less advance). During assembly check carefully that the [rotor \(flywheel\) does not touch the stator coils or anything else](#), which may happen due to various circumstances and lead to severe damage.

Designated use

This system is designated to replace stock dynamo/alternator & ignition systems in vintage and classic motorcycles [whose engine characteristics have not been modified aftermarket](#). This system is not a tuning system and it will not bring significant increases in engine output. It does however significantly enhance roadworthiness and comfort by offering better lighting, better function of side indicators and horn and, compared with the aging stock systems, increased reliability. As our system does not tamper with engine characteristics it does not increase emission of gaseous pollutants and noise. In most cases emission of pollutants should even be reduced due to better combustion. If used as designated the system therefore will not normally infringe the existing legal status of the motorcycle (this statement is valid for Germany, for other countries, please check locally against your road licensing regulations). This system is not suitable for use in competition events. If used other than the designated way, warranty will be voided and it might well be that you do not obtain the desired results or, worst you loose legal roadworthiness.

The charging system is only suitable for use with

rechargeable 12V (6V systems 6V) lead-acid batteries with liquide electrolyte or sealed lead-acid batteries, AGM, Gel. [It is not suitable for use with nickel-cadmium, nickel-metal-hydride, lithium-ion or any other types of recharchable or non rechargeable batteries.](#)

This is a [replacement system and not a copy of the stock material](#). The parts in this system therefore look different and might fit differently (notably ignition coil and regulator) requiring some adaptation by you.

During assembly imperatively start with assy of engine based parts to see that those really fit before you start fitting the external parts. In many cases customers assemble those first and thereby often [modify them in breach of warranty](#) which renders them unfit for renewed sale. [Replacing old ignition systems is not a matter of taking something from a supermarket shelf as there have been very many types, versions and possibly unknown aftermarket modifications which harbour plenty of room for error.](#)

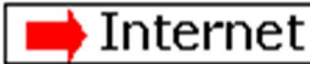
Our systems are **NOT tested for use with third party electronic devices (such as GPS, mobile phones, LED lighting etc)and may cause damage to such parts.** Possibly existing [electronic tachometers](#) will not work with the new system. Read our [information for suitable solutions](#). Possibly existing safety switches and electronic valve controls are not supported. It might be that your motorcycle was originally equipped with an ignition that did limit top speed for legal reasons. The new system does not have such a facility, so check your legal situation beforehand.

If you have no expertise for the installation have it done by an expert or at a specialist's workshop. Improper installation may damage the new system and your motorcycle, possibly even lead to bodily harm.

Before you order a system, please check whether a [puller tool](#) for the new rotor is included in the kit. If not, better order it at the same time. You might want to order light [bulbs](#), [fuse](#), horn, [flasher unit](#) etc.

Never use anything other than the recommended puller tool to pull the new rotor again. Damage to the rotor as a result of use of other tools or methods is not covered by warranty.

The rotor is sensible to blows (including during transport). Before assembly, please always check for damage (on rotor without magnet plastification try to push the magnets aside with your fingers). After impact the glued in magnets might have broken loose, sticking to the rotor solely by magnetic force, so that one does not notice right away. During engine run the damage would be considerable. Before placing the rotor onto the engine, please make sure that its magnets have not collected any metal objects such as small screws, nuts and washers. That equally would lead to severe damage.



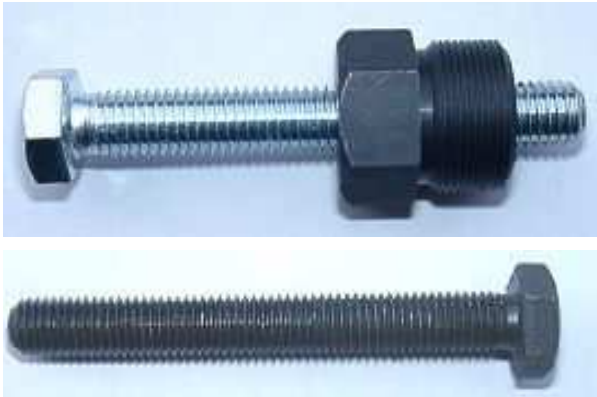
If you have access to the Internet, best view those instructions online. You get larger and better pictures by clicking onto them and possibly updated information. System list at <http://www.powerdynamo.biz>



You should have received those parts!

Please observe that the stator coil is only loosely mounted to the base plate at time of delivery, as you will have to disengage it during assembly (otherwise you will not get the fastening screws to the crank case fitted).

Please observe further that the sensor (pickup) is only loosely mounted by us, as you have to set its gap. Tighten the screws carefully after setting.



To disengage your new rotor again, you will need a puller M27x1,25 (part-no.: 99 99 799 00 **-Not provided!-**).

Note: Never use a claw puller, a hammer or any other device, that will shake the magnets off.

To disengage your old rotor, you will need a puller screw M10x90 (part-no.: 89 99 026 00 **-Not provided!-**).

Notes on wiring:

Experience shows that in the course of time nearly every motorcycle experiences changes to it's wiring. As a result, wire colours and wires themselves on your bike might differ to those we describe. In case of doubt, please consult the original wiring diagrams for MZ (e.g. on www.ostmotorrad.de).

Disconnect your battery and take it out of the motorcycle. For [driving without battery](#), please observe our [information on driving without battery](#).

Decide what sort of switch off method you want to install. There are two options, each with its advantages and disadvantages. We have pre-assembled the relay option.

relay method (supplied as standard)

advantage: This option will allow you to use your ignition switch as before. Nothing changes

disadvantage: You cannot ride without a working battery. (Unless, in an emergency you pull the brown wire bringing earth to the relay so that it has no longer contact to earth.)

position 5 method

advantage: This option will allow you to ride your bike without an battery. A plus for vintage bikes driven only rarely.

disadvantage: To switch off your engine you will have to switch your ignition lock briefly to position 5 (formerly pushstart/emergency position). Your engine will not stop when you normally switch off and it will start, even without inserting the ignition key, as soon as it is kickstarted. Sure you may put a secret extra switch.

kill switch method

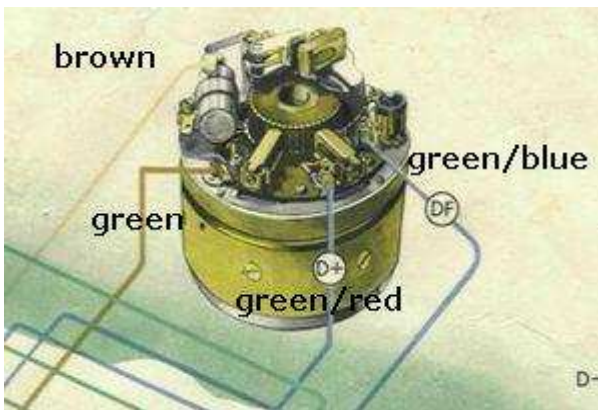
advantage: You may drive without battery, a plus for historic bikes driven only occasionally.

Disadvantage: You have to buy the switch and you need to install it on the handlebar. We offer such a switch.

Tip: You may re-function the flashlight switch to do the job.



Note: When you make use of the [non-battery options](#) and have side indicators (flashers) at the same time, you will need to install a high [capacity condenser \(22.000µF\)](#) in place of the battery to smoothen the pulsing voltage. Otherwise your flasher unit will go heywire.



Disconnect all cables running from your old generator to the regulator and the ignition coil and remove them. That is:

- the DF wire (normally green/blue)
- the D+ wire (normally green/red)
- the ignition coil wire (normally green)
- the ground wire (normally brown)

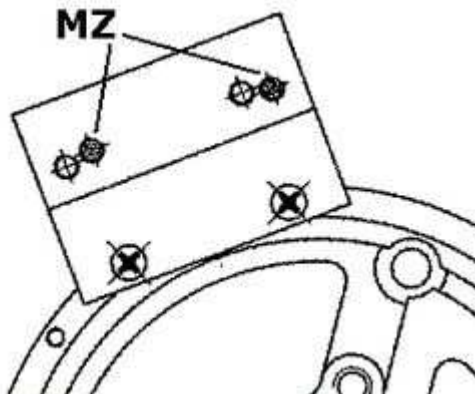
Remove the dynamo, the regulator and the ignition coil.



Should the arresting pin on the top right corner of the generator seat still be in place, please take it off (pull oder cut it). It will otherwise present the new system from beeing installed.

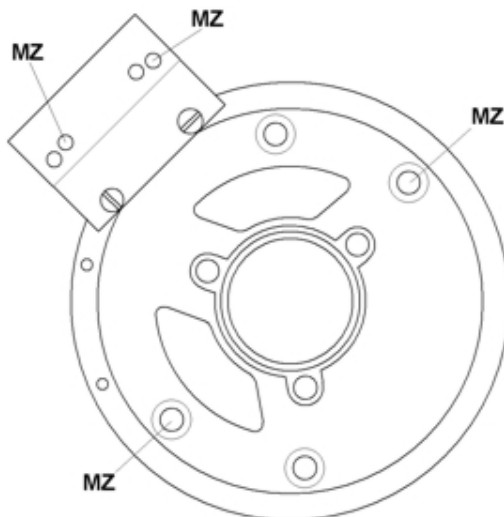
There is no harm in that, as the pin had only the task of preventing wrong setting of the old generator.

Check at the new baseplate of the new system the position of the sensor (pick-up) at the rectangular plate. There are 2 possible mounting positions.



For installation of the sensor unit (pickup) make sure to use the righthand side pair of fastening holes.

We preset the sensor at that position.



Unscrew the stator coil from the base plate and lift it a little away from it so that you can access the mounting holes. Take care not to damage the paint insulation of the coil.

Identify the correct fastening holes at the baseplate as seen here. There are 2 sets of them, one used for MZ.

Lead the new stator wire through the crank case opening for the dynamo wire before you set the new unit in. You will have more space to do that with the unit not installed yet.



Put the base plate (consisting of the outer steel ring and the inner aluminium plate) into the place of your old generator.

The sensor should show into a 11 o'clock position, the stator coil will hang loosely.

Make sure to use the right set of fastening holes and screw the plate with the help of the 2 countersunk screws M5.



Put the stator coil back onto the plate, take care not to damage the wires. The stator has to snap in rather sharply. If it sets soft, you have probably squeezed a wire underneath!

Make sure that the inner opening of the stator unit slots evenly over the elevated fixing rim of the base plate - otherwise the coil will sit lopsided and will touch the rotor, damaging it.

Screw the coil down with the 3 hex screws M6x30 and tighten.



Under no circumstances effect mechanical changes on your engine casing in order to fit the system (save for pulling or breaking the pin at the stator base). Do not try to assemble the new stator without the steel ring, even if you think temporarily that fitment may only be achieved that way.

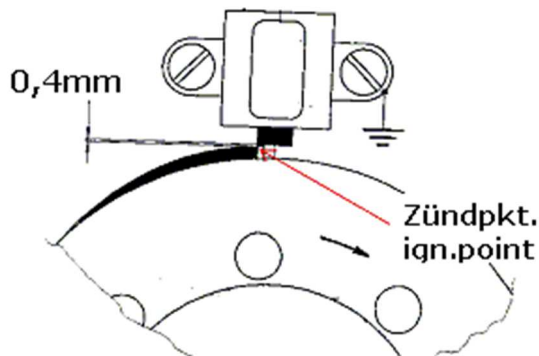
This comes from a wrong assumption that the stator should be fitted right down to the bottom of the engine casing. The new system will sit, as the old one did, in the recesses a little higher up.



Place the rotor drum onto the crankshaft, taking care to fit the slot onto the roller pin of the crank. Check that the rotor sits well on the shaft. It happens that a roller pin is a little too high and prevents good fitment. In that case take a little material of the roller.

Check further, that the rotor runs freely above the base plate.

Tighten the rotor with the screw M7x40, not forgetting the supplied washer. To undo the rotor use a puller M27x1,25.



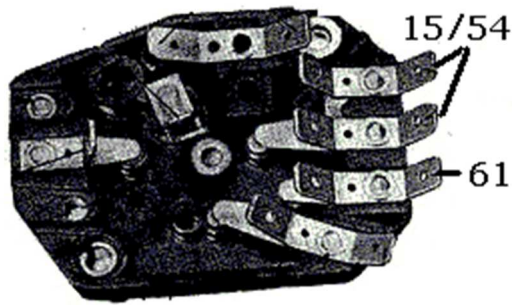
Turn the rotor slowly by hand and check clearance between the sensor and one of the rotor noses. This has to be ca. 0.4 mm. You may adjust the gap by loosening the 2 holder screws of the sensor and shifting it a little. Do not forget to tighten the 2 holder screws of the sensor carefully. If loose, the sensor will get into contact with the rotor and will be destroyed. It is a good idea to check secure fitment from time to time.

As the MZ is a single, do not worry over the fact that your rotor has two timing noses (elevated sections), positioned at 180° to each other. This second nose is for the use on the two cylinder JAWA using the same material. Your single pot acknowledges the similarity of the system with the twin by an (harmless) idle spark near bottom dead center.



Mount the regulator/ rectifier unit and the relay at a convenient place (say next to the battery).

On the TS the charge control light had been used as the control for the direction indicator as well. This double function is now with the new system no longer possible. You may trust however that the system will produce energy. It is very stable. Most modern bikes do not have that function anyway, nor does our 6 volts system.



Open the headlamp housing and identify pin 61 of the main switch. Pull the red/green wire that goes to the charge control/indicator control from pin 61 and reconnect it to pin 15 or 54 instead. Should there not be a free terminal use a piggyback terminal to connect it to one of the wires there.

If you forget to do that, your indicator control light will not work.

The following steps depend on the switch off method chosen!

Relay option:

Connect the brown wire [from the relay](#) to ground. Lead the longer black wire from the relay to the wire, that did go to pin 15 of the original ignition coil and connect the two with a piggyback terminal. Originally there had been 2 wires running to pin 15 of the old ignition coil - both ending in one ring terminal there. Please do not cut those 2 wires! Otherwise some of the lighting facilities at the rear of your bike will not function any more.

Connect the blue wire from the relay with the blue wire of the new ignition coil. Should your battery fail on the road, just disconnect that blue wire and your bike will run again (it will now only not stop by switching off).

Position 5 method:

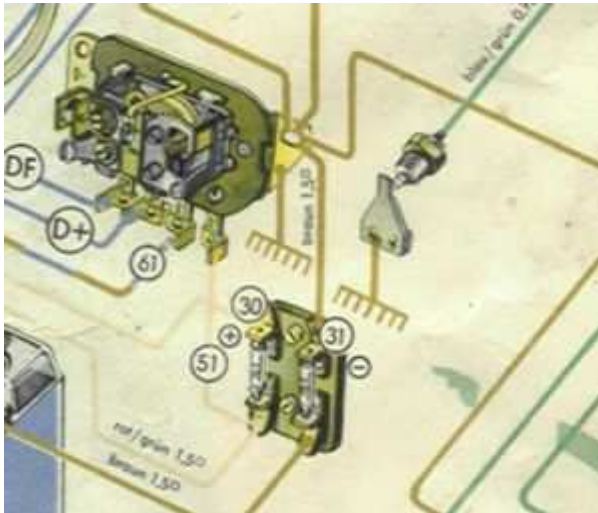
Pay attention to the red/green wire, that did run from pin 61 of your old regulator into the headlamp housing. With position 5 method you will need that wire. With the 2 other methods it is not needed and may be removed or remain (insulated) idle.

Pay further attention to the brown ground wire, that was screwed to the old regulator base. Clean its terminal to get again solid ground when connected to the body of the new regulator.

Make sure that the red/green wire, running from the old regulator (pin 61), is connected to pin 61 of the main switch. At the other end of that wire (there, where the regulator had been), connect it to the blue wire of the new ignition coil.

Disconnect the green/red wire that runs between pin 61 of the main lock and the charge control light from the main switch. The charge control will not function anyway without battery and only in that case position 5 method makes sense.

Only the wire that did run to the old regulator and now runs to the new ignition coil will remain at pin 61 of the main switch.



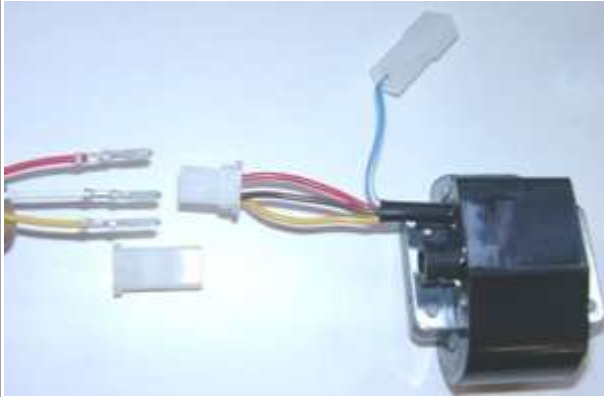
After you have taken the old regulator off, you have the following wires to deal with

- several brown ground wires, which will be connected again to ground with the new regulator
- a blue wire 61, which will remain idle, as the 6V systems do not support charge control.
- a green/red wire, D+ and a green/blue wire, DF which will be eliminated right down to the seat of the dynamo.
- a red/green wire 51 to the fuse will be eliminated.

Please note: All our 6 Volt systems do not support the charge control function!

Connect the parts as shown in [wiring diagram 71xr6](#):

* To facilitate wire exit through the often small openings in the engine casing, the plastic plug of the generator's wiring that leads to the ignition coil have not been put onto the wire terminal. You should place the plug there only once all has been properly installed on the engine side.

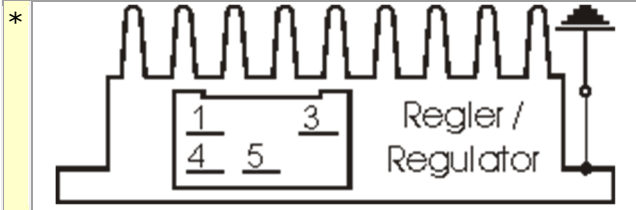


Look for the ignition coil with its female plug and the three wires (red, yellow and brown).

Put the provided 4-position plug housing onto this plug and insert the three wires (red, yellow and white) from the generator. Make sure that the terminals engage securely in the housing and that you connect:

- red to red
- yellow to yellow
- white from the stator to brown of the ignition coil

Should you need (or want) to get the terminals out of the plug housing again, enter a paper clip from front next to the terminals and push the little barb aside. Than pull the wire out.



* The regulator/rectifier has a compact plug with 6 positions, of which two are not used. A female plug cover fitting to this plug is delivered. Into this female plug you have to insert the following wires

	(which have terminals that snap into the plug):
The two black cables leading from the generator connect to pins 1/4 of the new regulator (from there equally black wires lead inside the unit). It does not matter which wire connects to which of the both terminals (1/4) as they carry alternating current.
The new brown cable with the round eye terminal connects pin 3 of the regulator unit (from there a <i>white</i> wire goes inside the unit) with the negative pole of the battery or (in case you drive without battery) to ground (chassis).
The new red cable with the round eye terminal connects to pin 5 of the new regulator (from there equally a red wire goes inside the unit). Here your regulated positive voltage comes out to connect to battery plus, or (in case you drive without battery) to the voltage input terminal of the main switch (ignition lock, German bikes: pin 51/30).
Make sure that you have a 16A-fuse between battery and vehicle circuitry.	
The 6 Volt regulator has NO provision for a charge control light!	
<p>* Remains the blue (sometimes blue/white) wire at the ignition coil. This is the kill (cut-off) wire.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Connected to ground - it will stop ignition!</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Note: Should you experience ignition failures, disconnect as a first measure this blue wire. In many cases that will permit you to get mobile again (particulars see: technical help)!</p>	<p><u>Switch off via separate kill switch</u> <u>(when driving without battery):</u> The relay will not be fitted. The blue(/white) cable of the ignition coil will be connected to a kill switch, closing against ground (a button at the handlebars). Or you mount an ignition lock that has a facility to connect against ground when in OFF position.</p> <p><u>Battery method:</u> Connect the brown relay wire to good ground. Lead the longer black wire from the relay to the wire that did run previously to a pin carrying voltage when the switch is on (in German bikes: pin 15) and connect it there. Connect the blue wire from pin 30 of the relay to the blue(/white) wire at the new ignition coil. should your battery fail on the road, just disconnect that blue wire and your bike will run again (it will now only not stop by switching off).</p>

<p>Relay wiring (if used):</p>		<p>The brown wire with the ring terminal from pins 87a und 86 goes to ground.</p> <p>The black wire from pin 85 goes to a main switch terminal carrying voltage if switched on.</p>
<p>* Screw the high tension (ignition) cable ...</p> <p>Please do not use any spark amplifying cables, such as "Nology supercables" or "hot wire". This will disturb the system and possibly damage it.</p>	<p>... into the ignition coil and pull over the rubber seal before mounting the coil (it will be easier).</p> <p>Please do use the cable arriving with the pack and not any old cable.</p>	
<p>You will do yourself a favour to treat your bike to new spark plugs and spark plug sockets (preferably some between 0-2kOhm). Plenty of problems are to be traced back to "apparently good" (even completely "brand-new") sparks plugs, terminals and cables.</p> <p>Do not use spark plugs with an intern suppression resistor. NGK (e.g.) offered such spark plugs coded with an "R" (for resistor).</p>		
<p>* Finally - and before installing the battery and before the first kickstart - please re-check carefully all connections and fitments against the wiring diagram.</p> <p>Should something not work, please consult our trouble-shooting guide on our homepage. As a first step disconnect the blue wire from the coil and re-test.</p>		
<p>* IMPORTANT: During crank shaft repair the dynamo shaft is often machined and gets shorter. The result is a rotor sitting lower, possibly touching now with its rivets the stator coil. The result is a destroyed stator and ignition failure. For more detail and how to check see (online) here.</p>		
<p>Important safety and operating information</p>		
<p># Safety first! Please observe the general health and safety regulations motor vehicle repair (MVR) as well as the safety information and obligations indicated by the manufacturer of your motorcycle.</p> <p>The timing marks on the material are for general guidance only during first installation. Please check after assembly by suitable means (stroboscope) that settings are correct to prevent damage to the engine or possibly even your health. You alone are responsible for the installation and the correctness of settings.</p>		
<p># <u>Ignition systems generate high tension!</u> With our material right up to 40,000 Volts! This may, if handled carelessly, not only be painful, but outrightly <u>dangerous</u>. Please do keep a safe distance to the electrode of your spark plug and open high tension cables. Should you need to test spark firing, hold the spark plug socket securely with some well insulating material and push it firmly to solid ground of the engine block.</p> <p>Never pull sparkplug caps when engine is running. Wash your vehicle only with engine at standstill and ignition off.</p>		
<p># Should you have received in the kit HT cables with a fixed rubber boot(which does not contain a resistor) you might have to use spark plugs with an inbuilt resistor (or replace the cap with one containing a resistor) to comply with your local laws.</p>		
<p># After installation, please <u>check tightness of all screws, even those preinstalled</u>. If parts get loose during run, there will be inevitably damage to the material. We pre-assemble screws only loosely.</p>		

#	<p>Give the newly installed system a chance to work, before you start to check and test values, or what is worse apply changes to it.</p> <p>Our parts have been checked before delivery to you. You will not be able to check much anyway. At any rate do refrain from measuring the electronic components (such as ignition coil, regulator and advance unit). You risk severe damage to the inner electronics there. You will not get any tangible results from the operation anyway. Bear in mind that also your carburetor, your spark plugs and spark plug sockets (even if completely new) might be the reason for malfunction. The general experience with our systems is that the carburetor will have to be re-adjusted to lower settings. Should the system not start after assembly, first disconnect the blue (or blue/white) cut-off wire directly at the ignition coil (or in some cases advance unit) to eliminate any malfunction in the cut-off circuitry. Check ground connections carefully, make sure there is a good electrical connection between frame and engine block. In case of troubles, please consult our Knowledge Base first before you send off the material to us for checking</p>
#	<p>The spark of classic, points based ignition systems has with about 10,000 Volts comparatively little energy and looks therefore yellow and fat (which however makes it highly visible). The spark from our system is a high energy spark with up to 40,000 Volts and therefore is needle thin focused in form, and blue in colour, which makes it not so visible. Furthermore you get spark only at kick-start operated speeds and not by pushing the kick-lever down slowly with your hand (as you might get with battery based ignitions).</p>
#	<p>Systems using a twin outlet ignition coils have a few peculiarities. Please observe that during tests on one side, the other has either to be connected to an fitted spark plug or securely earthed/grounded. Otherwise there will be no spark on either side. Also with such open exits long and dangerous sparks may fly all over the coil.</p>
#	<p>Never do electric arc welding on the bike without completely disconnecting all parts containing semiconductors (ignition coil, regulator, advance) stator and rotor need not be taken off. The same is true for soldering. Before touching electronics disconnect the soldering iron from mains! Never use copper putty on spark plugs.</p>
#	<p>Electronics are very sensitive to wrong polarity. After work on the system, do check correct polarity of the battery and the regulator. Wrong polarity creates short circuits and will destroy the regulator, the ignition coil and the advance unit. As a rule, wiring will always be colour to colour. Instances, where colour jumps between wires are expressly mentioned in our instructions.</p>
#	<p>When you handle the new rotor, take care not to damage its magnets. Refrain from direct blows to the circumference of the rotor. When transporting never put the rotor over the stator. Observe our information relative to transport of the material.</p>
#	<p>Do not use spark plug sockets with a resistance of more than 5kOhm. Better use 1 or 2kOhm ones. Bear in mind that spark plug sockets do age and thereby increase their internal resistance. Should an engine start up only when cold, a defective spark plug socket and/or spark plug is very probably the cause. In case of problems check high tension cables too. Never use carbon fibre HT-cables, never use so called "hot wires" which promise to increase spark.</p>
#	<p>It is a good idea to cover the rotor in a thin layer of oil to reduce the risk of corrosion.</p>
#	<p>Never use a claw puller or a hammer to disengage the rotor. Its magnets might become loose in the event. We offer a special puller for disengaging the new rotor again (see assembly instruction)!</p>

- | | |
|---|---|
| # | Should the motorcycle not be in use for some longer period, please disconnect the battery (so existing) to prevent current bleeding through the diodes of the regulator. Though, even a disconnected battery will empty itself after a while. |
| # | Please do observe these remarks, but at the same time, don't be afraid of the installation process. Remember, that before you, thousands of other customers have successfully installed the system.
<i>Enjoy driving your bike with its new electric heart!</i> |

Schaltplan 71xr6 (wiring diagram)

Lichtmaschine
(generator)

