DIGI-TAILS
DIGITAL TAILLIGHTS

1969 CHEVY CHEVELLE

Two Panel Sequential LED Tail Light Kit Installation Guide

Kit Contents:

- **2** *LED panels*
- **2** *rubber grommets*
- **1** *power wire*
- **1** *pigtail harness kit*
- **1** *crimp terminal kit*

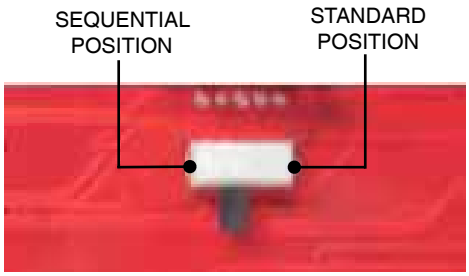
PN 1100469

Please refer to webiste for full warranty information. DIGI-TAILS is not a licensed GM product.

Note

The LED boards are shipped with the slide switch set to sequential mode. We recommend that all slide switches be set to the same setting (either standard or sequential).

Please follow all local laws concerning exterior lighting.



Shown in sequential mode

Hint

You may begin with the LED panel installation, however, you will need to complete the wiring modifications before the LED panels and housings are paired as one. Read over the entire instruction guide to determine the method that works best for you.

LED PANEL INSTALLATION

1. Cut off the power to your car.

Open the hood of your car. Disconnect the negative terminal from the battery, which will cut off the power in your car. To verify that the power is disconnected, press the brake pedal; your brake lights should not turn on.

2. Remove the taillights.

Turn the light sockets counter-clockwise to remove them from the taillight housings. As a safety precaution, remove the bulbs from the sockets. Put them aside since they will no longer be needed. Remove the taillight housing assembly from the car.

3. Disassemble the taillights.

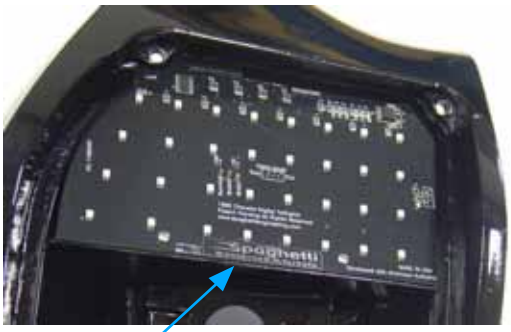
Remove the taillight housing assembly from the car. Separate the lens from the housing. Be gentle when separating the two apart as the plastic lens is fairly fragile. Take your time separating the two apart and do not use excessive force to break the lens free. It is best to slowly separate the lens a little at time around the perimeter of the lens.

4. Plug in extension wires.

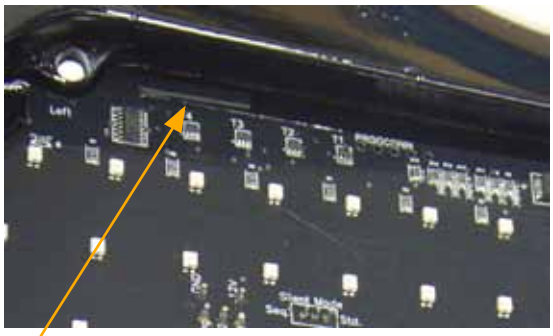
Plug the extension wires onto the LED panels. Once the LED panels are in place for good, you will still be able to easily plug and unplug the the light assmeblies from the main harness.

5. Test fit the LED panels.

Test fit the LED board by feeding the wire through the light socket hole and positioning the LED board so the bracket sits flush with housing ledge. Also position the LED panel so that the small arm portion of the LED board sits inside of the gasket groove.



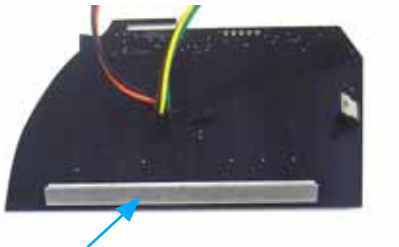
LED panel meets housing lip



LED panel arm in gasket groove

6. Apply adhesive

Once you feel a proper fit has been met remove the LED panel and apply a small amount of adhesive to the bottom side of the bracket that will sit on the housing.



Apply adhesive

7. Install LED panel.

Do a final fit of the LED panel into the housing and allow a few minutes for the adhesive to dry. Again, make sure the bracket sits flush and the arm portion sits inside of the gasket groove.

8. Assemble housing.

Position the gasket in place . Make sure the gasket sits on top of the arm portion of the LED panel. Once the lens is screwed back in place, the gasket helps hold the LED panel in position by pressing down on the arm portionof the LED panel.

Carefully place the lens and bezel back onto the housing and screw on the 4 speed nuts that hold on the bezel and lens. Do not over thighten.

9. Plug in extension wires, grommets.

Feed the extension wires through the socket hole. Wrap the rubber grommet around the wires and press it into the socket hole Once the LED panels are in place for good, you will still be able to easily plug and unplug the harness and remove the buckets.

The slide switch is accessible through the light socket hole. This allows you to change the LED setting to standard or sequential without taking out the LED panels.

Hint

It is best to use a small flat head screw driver to work the grommets onto the socket holes.

WIRE SPLICING INSTALLATION

1. Review the wiring diagrams found on the last page.

Both LED panels need these five connections.

ORANGE - Constant 12 volt power source.
BLACK - Grounded to body.
YELLOW - Driver side turn signal.
GREEN - Passenger side turn signal.
BROWN - Running light signal.

2. Find and access the tail light wires.

Pick a point in the rear body panel between teh driver's side quarter panel and the driver's side tail light housing assembly and remove the cloth tape to expose the taillight wires.

3. Splice the LED panel wires into the original wires.

LED Panel	*Original*	*Notes*
Dark Green	Dark Green	*The light socket ends on the car harness can be removed.*
Yellow	Yellow	*The light socket ends on the car harness can be removed.*
Brown	Brown	*The ends going to the side marker lights must be included in the splice for the side markers to remain functional.*

4. Connect all the ground wires.

Connect all the ground wires together. Bolt them to the trunk latch support along with the original rear body harness ground. The ground connection must be good in order to the operate the LED tail lights.

5. Tuck and secure the spliced wires.

Take the spliced sections and fold them over to one side and tape them in place. This will allow you to place the wiring into loom or wrap the LED panel wiring tightly away.

1. Fold wires to one side.

2. Secure with electrical tape.

6. Splice the Orange constant power wire into the T-Tap and the LED panel Orange wire.

An Orange power wire is supplied along with a T-Tap. The orange power wire must be supplied with a constant 12 volt battery supply for the LED circuitry to operate properly. The T-Tap connector is used to splice to the constant power source, like the dome light wire.

Spice the T-Tap connector into the constant power wire, then plug the orange wire into the T-Tap. The other end of the orange wire is spliced into the LED panel Orange wires.

1. Insert wire into T-Tap

2. Crimp with pliers

3. Plug connector into T-Tap

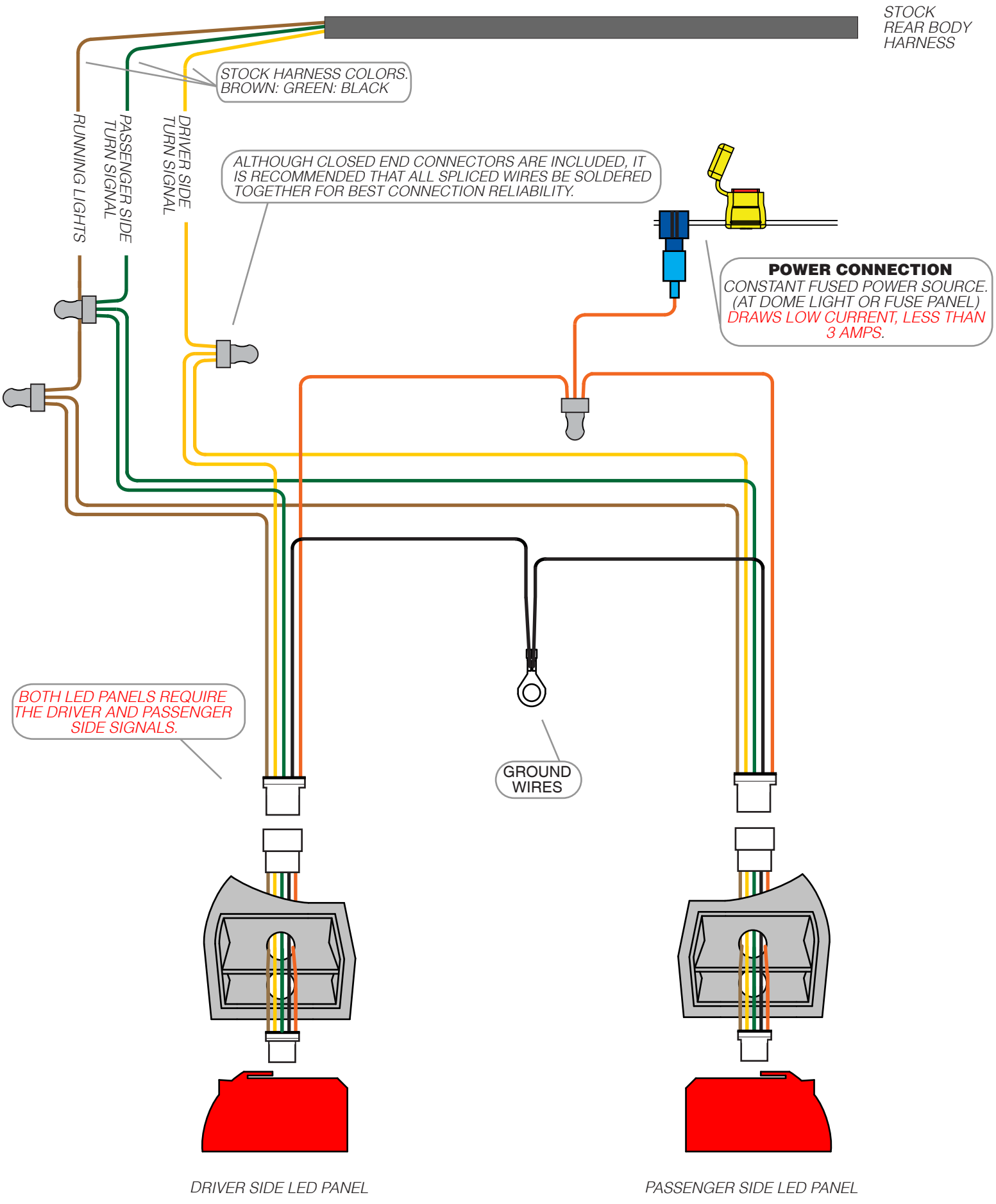
Note

A wire diagram of the LED panel spliced into the car's original harness is on the last page.

Note

The LED light kits are designed for best performance when use an electronic no-load flasher. Shown here is an optional electronic no load flasher available from DIGI-TAILS, (PN 20-F2)

If you decide to use a stock bi-metal flasher, we recommend a standard-duty flasher instead of a heavy-duty flasher. If your turn signal circuit includes front and rear LED turn signals, the circuit will not have enough resistance load to operate a heavy-duty bi-metal flasher, so the no-load flasher will be required for both the turn signal and emergency flashers.


STOCK REAR BODY HARNESS
STOCK HARNESS COLORS. BROWN: GREEN: BLACK
RUNNING LIGHTS
PASSENGER SIDE TURN SIGNAL
DRIVER SIDE TURN SIGNAL
ALTHOUGH CLOSED END CONNECTORS ARE INCLUDED, IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT ALL SPLICED WIRES BE SOLDERED TOGETHER FOR BEST CONNECTION RELIABILITY.
POWER CONNECTION
CONSTANT FUSED POWER SOURCE. (AT DOME LIGHT OR FUSE PANEL)
DRAWS LOW CURRENT, LESS THAN 3 AMPS.
BOTH LED PANELS REQUIRE THE DRIVER AND PASSENGER SIDE SIGNALS.
GROUND WIRES
DRIVER SIDE LED PANEL
PASSENGER SIDE LED PANEL