



1971 PLYMOUTH 'CUDA

Two panel Sequential LED Taillight kit installation guide

Kit Contents:

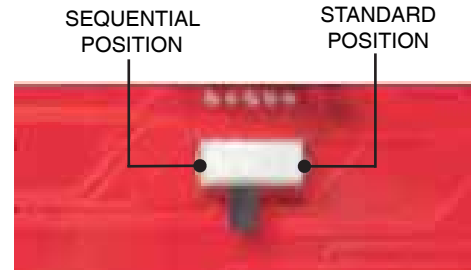
- **2** LED panels
- **2** rubber grommets
- **1** power wire with t-tap
- **1** driver side LED harness, 24"
- **1** passenger side LED harness, 48"
- **2** LED extension harnesses, 12"
- **1** harness crimp kit
- **1** LED panel mount kit
- **2** mounting brackets

PN 1200371

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.

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 current 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.

3. Plug in extension harnesses, press in grommets.

Take the grommet and wrap it around the extension harness. Feed the extension harness through the socket hole so that half of it is sticking out from the back of the housing. Using these extension harnesses allows for easy removal of the taillight assembly if needed in the future.

Plug the grommets into the socket hole

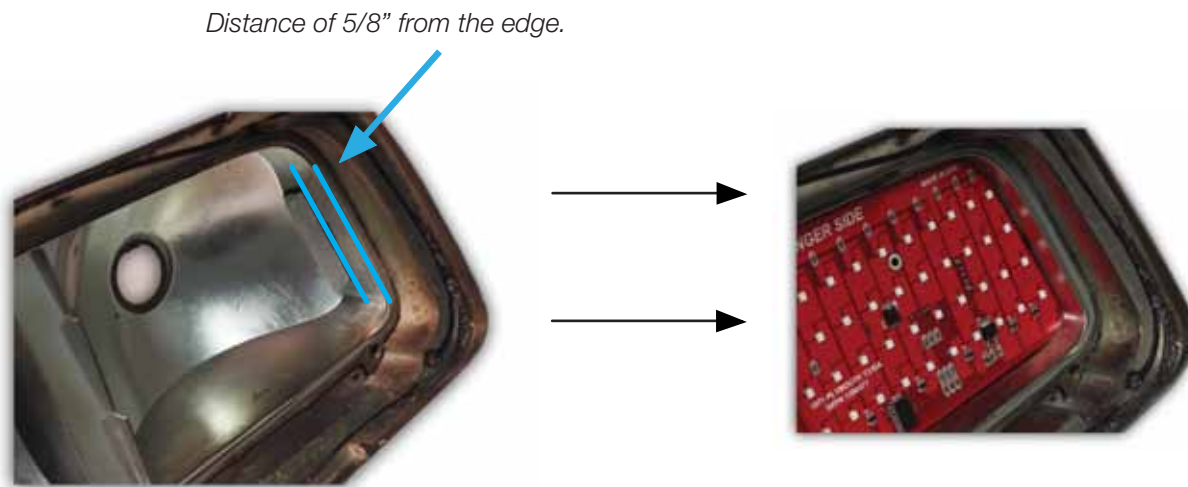


Hint

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

4. Attach the mounting hardware.

Attach the included "L" shaped bracket. Measure $5/8$ " from the edge and squarely position the face of the bracket on that line. Do this for both housings. When the LED panel is positioned into place, it will sit on this bracket.



5. Bolt on mounting screws.

Feed the long machine screws through the front of the LED panel. Use the nuts to secure it them.



Note

Be careful not to scratch into the LED panel with the screwdriver.

8. Mount the LED panels.

When mounting the LED panels, make sure they sit flat and parallel within the housing. Use the rest of the mounting hardware to secure the LED panels into the housings.



1. Plug the extension harness into the LED panel.



2. While positioning the LED panel into place, feed the screws through the center holes in the grommets.

The wires will sit alongside the studs.



3. Place the slotted washer on top of the grommet.



4. Place the white washer on top of the slotted washer.



5. Tighten snug with the black wing nut.

WIRE SPLICING INSTALLATION

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









Each LED panel needs five connections. Listed are the LED harness colors and their respective function. Note: Depending on make and harness, colors may not match.

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

2. Find and access the taillight wires.

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

3. Splice the LED SIGNAL wires into the stock SIGNAL wires. Match the LED harness to the corresponding stock harness as shown below.

| LED Harness | Function | Stock harness | Notes |
|---|----------------------------|---|---|
|  Brown | Passenger side turn signal |  Brown | The light socket ends on the car harness can be removed. |
|  Green | Driver side turn signal |  Green | The light socket ends on the car harness can be removed. |
|  Yellow | Running/Park signal |  Black | Running light wires. THIS IS NOT THE CAR'S GROUND. |
|  Orange | Constant 12 volt | | Find power at fuse panel/trunk light/dome light/fused battery feed. |
|  Black | Ground | | Ground to Body/chassis |

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 operate the LED tail lights.

5. Supply the LED panel harnesses with a constant 12 volt feed using the included Orange power wire and T-Tap.

An Orange power wire is supplied along with a T-Tap. The orange power wire must be powered with a constant 12 volt battery supply for the LED circuitry to operate properly. You can use the included T-Tap connector to splice to a constant power source, like the dome light, trunk light, fuse box, etc.

Splice the T-Tap connector over the constant power source, then plug the orange wire into the T-Tap. The other end of the orange power wire is tied in with the orange wires of all the LED panel harnesses.



1. Insert wire into T-Tap



2. Crimp with pliers



3. Plug connector into T-Tap

6. 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.

Note

A wire diagram of the LED panel's harness spliced into the car's stock 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.

