



1969 CAMARO RS

Six Panel Sequential LED Tail Light Kit Installation Guide

Kit Contents:

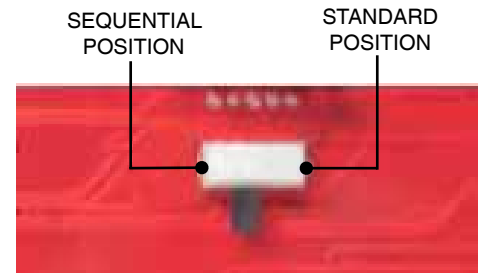
- **6** LED panels
- **6** rubber grommets
- **1** power wire with t-tap
- **3** driver side LED harness, 24"
- **3** passenger side LED harness, 48"
- **6** LED extension harnesses, 12"
- **3** harness crimp kits
- **1** mounting clip kit
- **1** panel to panel attachment kit
- **4** housing drill templates

PN 1100269

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 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. Remove the tail light housing assembly from the car.

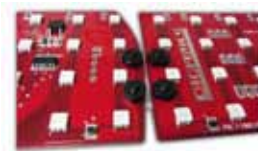


3. Assemble the LED panels.

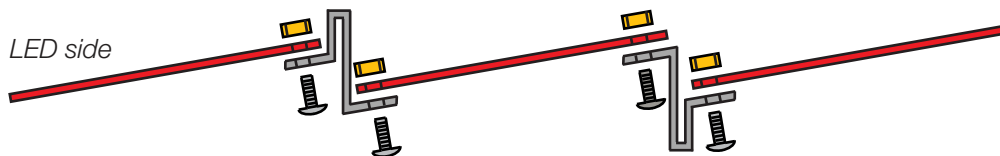
Each LED panel backside is marked Driver and Passenger side, along with either inner, outer and center position. Decide if you want the LED panels mounted flat or at an angle. Use the appropriate attachment brackets to screw the three driver side panels and three passenger side panels together. Follow the diagrams on the next page to properly position the LED panels, brackets, nuts, and screws.



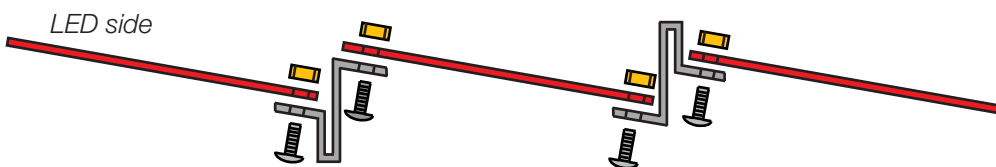
The Passenger Outer LED panel is shown above.



DRIVER and PASSENGER side LED Panel Assembly with **FLAT** Mounts



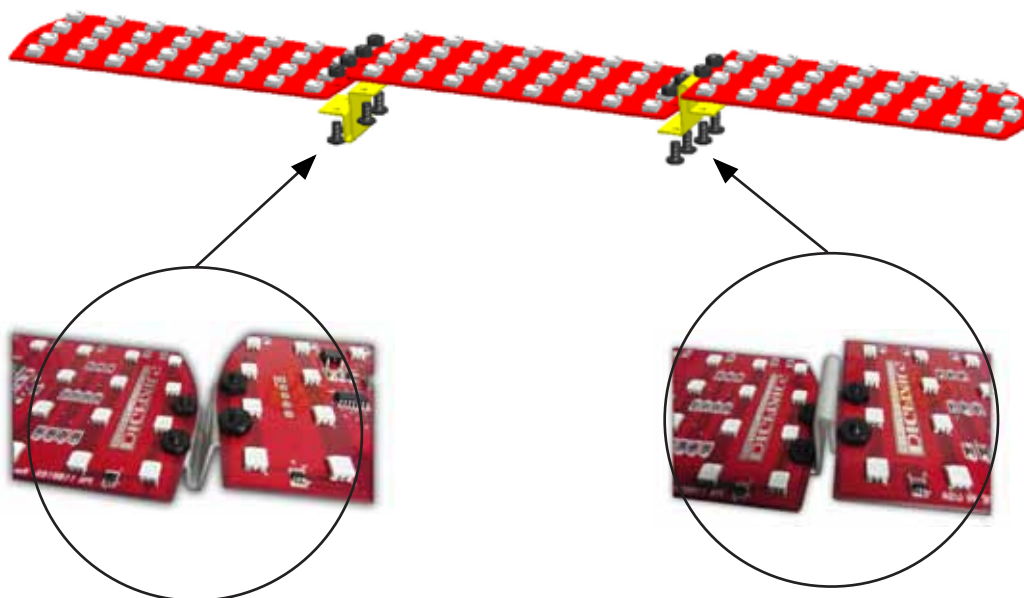
DRIVER side LED Panel Assembly with **ANGLED** Mounts



PASSENGER side LED Panel Assembly with **ANGLED** Mounts

Hint

Notice that the orientation of the angle brackets are not the same. Not having them properly mounted could cause interference with the lens later on.



4. Modify the housing buckets.

For all 6 LED panels to properly fit in place, the center area of the housing buckets must be trimmed. You are virtually cutting out a rectangle and cutting off both flaps. A Dremel tool or a small saw blade are two tools that can be used to cut into the plastic.

1. The goal is to make the **RED** line shown below the highest point so that no plastic extends above it.



2. The **BLACK** cross hatched area marked up above is what needs to be removed or if you flip the housing over you are to cut out the deeper pocket.



3. You will notice the final cutout looks like a rectangle. Remove any rough cut edges for a clean finish.



5. Drill mounting holes into housing buckets

Use the provided templates to drill mounting holes for the LED panel assemblies. The reproduction housings have slight differences to the original housing buckets. Select the correct set of templates for your housings. Each bucket must be drilled on the top and bottom side. All templates are marked to indicate where it lays on the bucket. We recommend that you drill small pilot holes and test fit the LED panel assembly before drilling the final mounting hole size to 7/32".

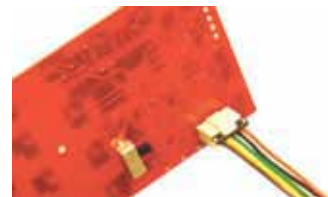


 Drill the **BLUE** markings when using **ANGLE** brackets.

 Drill the **ORANGE** markings when using **FLAT** brackets.

6. Plug in extension wires.

Plug the extension wires onto all of the LED panels. 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.



7. Mount the LED Panel Assemblies

All housing buckets differ slightly, which make the final position of the LED panels up to you. Included are nylon washers, which are used to adjust the final height of the LED panels.



Set the LED panels to what you feel is centered, turn on the running lights, and put on the lens. Now determine which way, if any, the LED panels must be moved. The closer to center the LED panels are to the center of the lens, the better the final install will look. Once satisfied with the look use the included black clips to attach the LED panels.



A view of an LED Panel Assembly properly centered with a **MARQUEZ DESIGN** lens.

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** - Driver side turn signal.
- GREEN** - Passenger side turn signal.
- BROWN** - Running light 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
 Green	Passenger side turn signal/ Brake light signal	 Dark Green	The light socket ends on the car harness can be removed.
 Yellow	Driver side turn signal/ Brake light signal	 Yellow	The light socket ends on the car harness can be removed.
 Brown	Running/Park signal	 Brown	The light socket ends on the car harness can be removed.
 Orange	Constant 12 volt		Find power at fuse panel/trunk light/dome light/fused battery feed.
 Black	Ground		Ground to Body/chassis

Note about brake lights

There is no dedicated Brake light signal wire. When the brake pedal is pressed the brake switch sends power into the turn signal switch and then power through both the driver and passenger signal wires to activate the brake lights.

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.

7. Place the grommet around the wires and replace the lens.

Place the grommet around the panel wires and press it into the light socket hole. Test the lights to ensure function, then place the lens back onto the housing.

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.

