

1982-92 CHEVY CAMARO

Four Panel Sequential LED Tail Light Kit Installation Guide

Kit Contents:

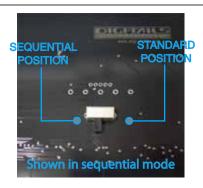
- 4 LED panels
- **4** tail light housing clips
- **4** rubber grommets
- 1 power wire
- 1 pigtail harness kit
- 1 crimp terminal kit
- 1 LED panel mount kit

N 1100186

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.



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.

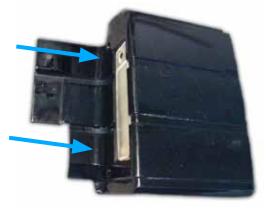
Open the hood of your car. Disconnect the negative terminal from the battery, which will cut off the power in your car. To verify that the power is disconnected, press the brake pedal; your brake lights should not turn on.

2. Remove the current tail lights.

Remove the tail light housing assembly from the car. Located inside the trunk on the rear tail light panel you will find the tail light housing held in place with 5 nuts. Pull the light forward and unlatch the light sockets and side marker sockets from the housing. As a safety precaution, remove the bulbs from the light sockets and put them away, they will no longer be needed.

3. Disassemble the tail lights.

 Lay out a soft towel or rag and lay out the housing. Use a T15 star head and remove the screws that hold the plastic license plate light housing in.

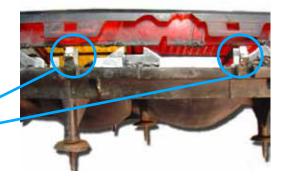


1. Located on the top edge of the housing are 2 retainer clips. Remove them. They are not reusable, however, replacement clips are provided.



Remove plastic retainer clips.

2. Located on the bottom edge of the housing are 2 retainer notches molded into the lens that lock onto clips in the housing. These retaining clips must be released from the lens.



Release retaining clips from notches in the lens.

Important Note

DO NOT USE EXCESSIVE FOR TO FREE THE LENS! A razor knife or something similar may be needed to cut the original sealant loose. Take your time separating the two apart. Afterwards clean the housing and lens of any dirt or debris.

4. Test fit the LED panels.

All 4 LED panels are labeled for PASSENGER SIDE or DRIVER SIDE.

Lay out the housing and test fit the LED panels.
 Feed the LED panel wires through the light sock
 holes and allow the LED panels to sit flush.



1. Have the LED panels flat and in position. A correct and straight fit will ensure that the lights look their best behind the lens.

When fitting the LED panels make sure that they will not interfere with the lens groove. This will cause a problem when you go to put the lens back on.

LED panel correctly positioned.



LED panel interferes with lens edge.



5. Mount the LED panels.

The OUTER LED panels have a mounting hole. With the LED panel in place mark the hole onto the housing and remove the LED panel. Drill a hole at the mark with a 5/32" drill bit. No other drilling or cutting is required.



LED panel mounting hole.

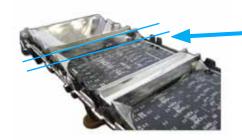


Marked for drilling.



Lightly fasten screw.

Once the LED panels fit well apply silicone or something similar to the surface of the mounting brackets. The OUTER BRAKE panel has 1 bracket. The INNER TURN SIGNAL panel has 2 brackets. Fit the LED panels into the housing and set them into place. If you are using silicone or any other sealant that is slow drying use a few pieces of tape to keep the LED panels in place.



LED panels sit flat and parallel to the housing surface.

5. Install divider

Attach the included foam padding onto the tail light housing divider. The foam has an adhesive end. The stock divider doesn't do a proper job of keeping the light separate. Using the foam pad will keep the different colors from bleeding from side to side.



Foam barrier.

6. Final assembly.

The lights should be tested for proper function before they are fully put back together. Follow the directions for wire splicing in the next section.

When putting the lens on it may be necessary to clean off some of the old adhesive and use some new silicone to ensure the lens stays in place and is completely weather sealed.

Place the included grommets around the wires and plug them into the light socket holes. The grommet will keep the wires from rubbing against the housing.

Replace the side marker bulbs with the included LED bulbs. Make sure they are fully pressed into the socket. if they do not light up when turned on, pull the bulb out of the socket and spin it around and place it back in.

When the housing is complete and assembled back together, install the included OEM style plastic clips into the topside of the housing. The clips are not re-usable so be sure everything is working correct before you install the clips.

Carefully install the tail light housing assembly back onto your car. Make sure the housing fits in with ease and the body gaps are as they were before. Do not force anything as this may damage paint.

WIRE SPLICING INSTALLATION

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

The INNER LED panels need these three connections.

ORANGE - Constant 12 volt power source.

BLACK - Grounded to body.

YELLOW - Turn signal. (DRIVER side only)

GREEN - Turn signal. (PASSENGER side only)

The OUTER LED panels need these three connections.

ORANGE - Constant 12 volt power source.

BLACK - Grounded to body.

BLUE - Brake light turn signal.

BROWN - Running light signal.

2. Find and access the tail light wires.

Pick a point in the rear body panel between the 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 discarded.
Yellow	Yellow	The light socket ends on the car harness can be discarded.
Brown	Brown	The ends going to the side marker lights must be included in the splice for the side markers to remain functional.
Blue	Blue	The light socket ends on the car harness can be discarded.

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.



 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 using an electronic no-load flasher. Shown here is an optional electronic no-load flasher (PN 200002) available from DIGI-TAILS.



The black wire must be grounded

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.

