



# 1966-67 LINCOLN CONTINENTAL

*6 Panel Sequential LED Taillight Kit Installation Guide*

## Kit Contents:

- 6 LED panels
- 6 rubber grommets
- 1 power wire
- 3 pigtail harness kits
- 3 crimp terminal kits
- 12 mounting brackets

PN 1300566

### 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.



Slide switch

**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 to cut off the power in your car.

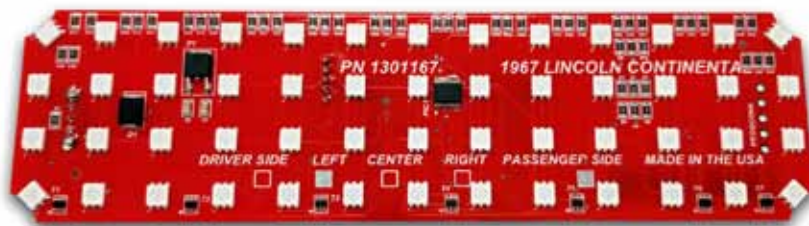
### 2. Remove and disassemble your taillights.

Turn the light sockets counter-clockwise to remove them from the tail light 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. Identify the LED panels.

Each LED panel is marked on its backside, which identifies where each respective LED panel is to be mounted. As example, shown below are the 3 passenger side LED panels. Starting from the center of the car is the **PASSENGER** side **LEFT** panel, **PASSENGER** side **CENTER** panel, and **PASSENGER** side **RIGHT** panel.



### 4 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.

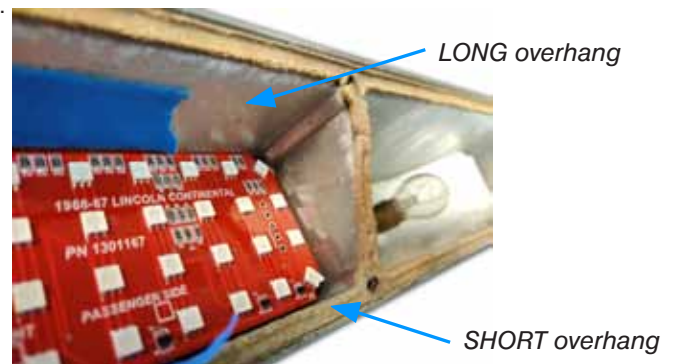


### Hint

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

## 5. Attach mounting brackets.

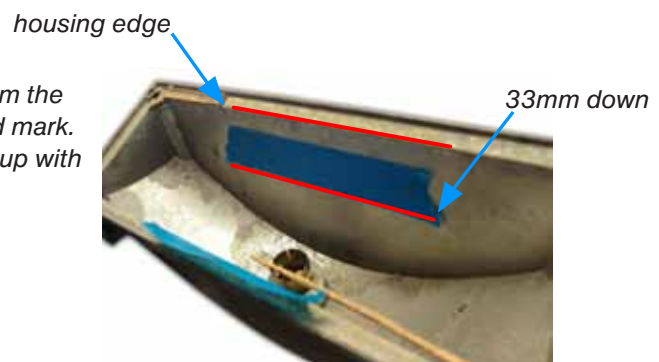
Both housings will require mounting brackets for the LED panels to attach to. The LED panels will sit as far back as possible within the housing pockets.



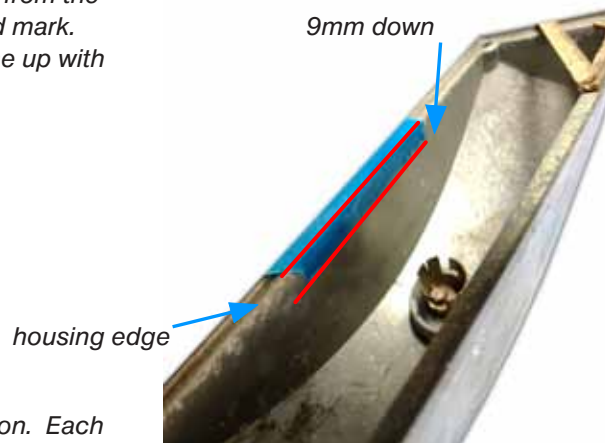
1. Each pocket uses 1 upper and 1 lower mounting bracket mounted in a pre-measured position.



2. On the LONG overhang end. Measure from the housing edge down 33mm ( 1 5/16 ") and mark. The face of the mounting bracket will line up with this mark.



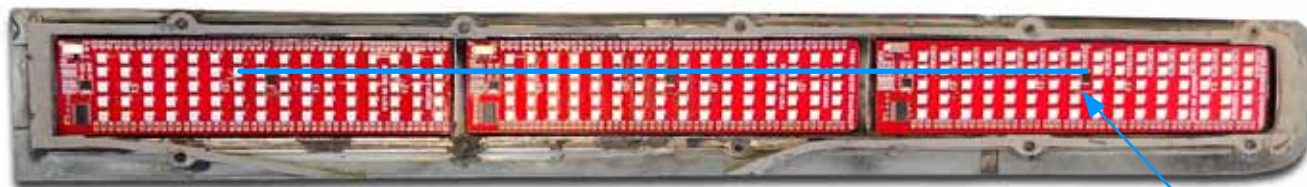
3. On the SHORT overhang end. Measure from the housing edge down 9mm ( 11/32 ") and mark. The face of the mounting bracket will line up with this mark.



4. The LED panel now has 2 ledges to sit on. Each housing using 6 brackets. Repeat the procedure for all the remaining pockets on both housings.

## 6. Attach the LED panels.

Remove the protective covering from the double sided strips on the angle brackets  
Plug the LED panels into the harness extensions and one by one attach the LED panels in place.



*Be sure that the LEDs across all panels are in a nice straight line. This will ensure they look their best behind the 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/park 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	 Orange w/ Blue tracer	The light socket ends on the car harness can be removed.
 Yellow	Driver side turn signal/ Brake light signal	 Green w/ Orange tracer	The light socket ends on the car harness can be removed.
 Brown	Running/Park signal	 Black	Running light wires. <b>THIS IS NOT THE CAR'S GROUND.</b>
 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 the operate the LED taillights.

**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.

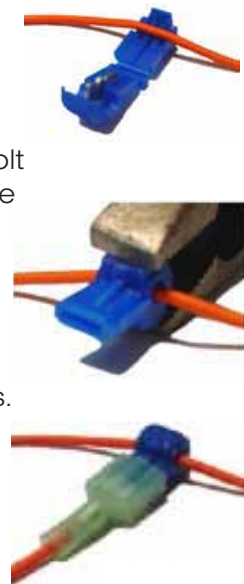


- 1. Fold wires to one side.
- 2. Secure with electrical tape.

**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.

Splice 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

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**Note**

*A wiring diagram of the LED panel spliced into the car's stock harness is on the last page.*

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**Note**

*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 bi-metal flashers. A no-load flasher will be required for both the turn signal and emergency flashers.*

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