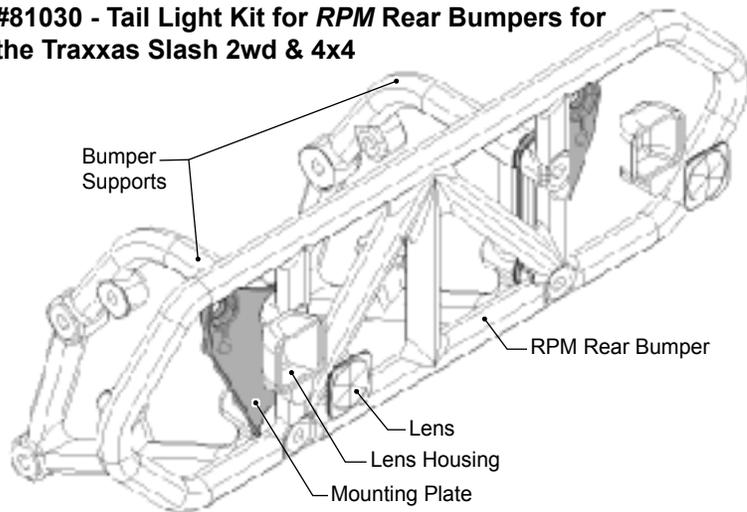


#81030 - Tail Light Kit for *RPM* Rear Bumpers for the Traxxas Slash 2wd & 4x4



Before You Begin: Carefully clip the lenses, lens housings and mounting plates from their respective runners.

Installation: 1) If you intend to add LED's, you should complete your wiring before installing them in the lens housings. - See the reverse side of this instruction sheet for a wiring diagram. Slip a 3mm LED into the rear of each housing, making sure the shoulder of the LED sits flush against the back of the housing.

2) Look over the two mounting plates and reference how they will sit on the bumper by reviewing the illustration above. The mounting plates install *in between* the *RPM* rear bumper and the bumper supports. The *RPM* logo will face the rear of the vehicle. Take note of the three holes in the mount as well. Two are thin and the third is thick. Slip a screw in through the thick hole from the opposite side of the *RPM* logo of the mounting plate and begin threading the screw into one of the two housings. There is a small slot that will line up with a key in the housing as you screw the two together. Make sure they line up as the two parts mate. It is a tight fit so use caution, making sure they line up. repeat for the second tail light housing.□

What's Included:

- 2 - Red Tail Light Lenses □
- 2 - Tail Light Housings
- 2 - Mounting Plates □
- 2 - M3 x 10mm Buttonhead Screws □
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Required for Installation: Requires an *RPM* Rear Bumper #80122, #80123, #80125, #81002, #81003 or #81005, a 2mm hex wrench & model cement (model canopy glue) or a pliable silicone glue.

3) Check the lenses and make sure the gate marks are completely removed. If not, use a piece of 600 grit sandpaper and carefully sand the edges of the lenses until smooth. The lenses have a slight dish shape to them. The concave (dish shaped) side should face the *inside* of the housing. Place a *small amount* of adhesive on the shoulder of the lens housing, then carefully press a lens into the housing. It is easiest if you slip the lens roughly into place, then using a flat surface, turn the assembly over with the lens face down and press into place (use a piece of paper to protect the lens face while doing this).

4) Slide the bumper mounting screws through the *RPM* rear bumper, through the lens mounting plates and thread them into the bumper supports. Do not overtighten the screws!□

Warranty Notes: Due to the scale appearance of this tail light kit, we cannot properly strengthen all aspects of the lights. Therefore, the following limitations on our warranty apply. The lenses are not covered against breakage. The housings and mounts retain normal *RPM* warranty protection when installed as covered in this instruction sheet.

Suggestions: High mcd ratings for your LED's are not necessarily going to provide the best effect. Brighter LED's will give the effect of brake lights that are stuck on. However, brighter lights will also make the rear end easier to see. You can use bright LED's and dial down the brightness with different resistors too. Set the brightness according to your personal preference. For the best tail light effect, we recommend using *red* LED's. White LED's will still provide a nice effect but depending upon the brightness of the white LED, may cause the tail light to appear more of a pinkish color. Many full-sized short course trucks are running amber lights in the rear. Amber LED's may be used with our housings but for the best appearance, we recommend running amber LED's *without* the red lenses installed.

How to Install LED's in RPM Tail Lights

What's Needed:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2 - 3mm Red LED's | 1 - Resistor (See below) |
| 1 - On / Off Switch | 1 - Wire Connector (See below) |
| 1 - Receiver Plug | 22 AWG Wire or similar |

1) Our numbers throughout this installation are based on **3mm Red LED lights** with the following specifications: **1.85Vf @ 10mA w/ 19 mcd**.

We used Linrose Super Bright Red LED's with PN - **B4303F1**. We used NTE $\frac{1}{4}$ W 220ohm resistors with PN - **QW122** as well.

2) Our ON / OFF switch, wire connector and receiver plug were taken from an old transmitter but you can find inexpensive options at your local hobby shop. Make sure your receiver plug is designed to fit your model receiver. The illustration to the right is based on a stock Traxxas receiver.

3) Complete the wiring here before assembling the tail light kit.

4) Find a place for your ON / OFF switch on the chassis. We chose to mount ours on top of the receiver box for easy access, We also used double-sided servo tape to keep it in place.

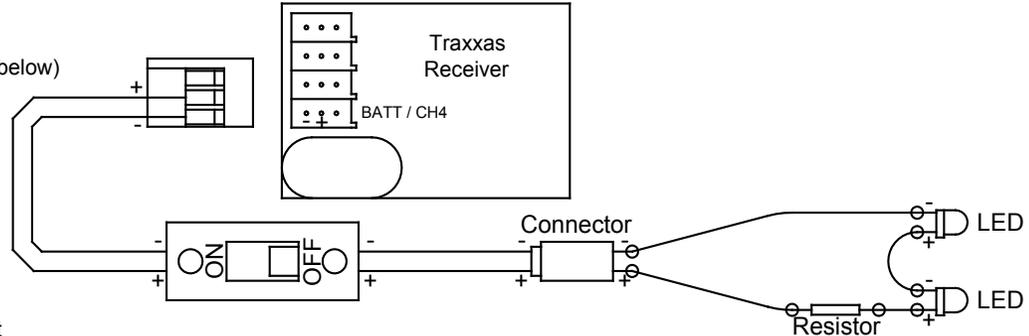
5) Run the + wire of the switch to the + wire of the receiver plug then run the - wire of the switch to the - wire of the receiver plug.

Caution: Check and double-check the polarity of the receiver plug's orientation. Crossing the polarity of the wires can destroy your receiver. The receiver plug will press into the **BATT / CH4** slot of the receiver.

6) Install a connector of your choice after the switch to allow the LED's to be removed without removing the switch and receiver wires.

7) Solder the resistor on the **positive** wire exiting the connector.

8) Next, you'll need enough wire to run from the connector to the rear end of the truck. Lay the wire along the length of the truck and cut at least 2" extra for slack. Cut two wires, one positive and one negative.



9) Solder your negative wire to the negative wire of the connector and solder the opposite end to the negative (cathode) of one of your LED's.

10) Solder your positive wire to the resistor (positive wire of the connector) and solder the opposite end to the positive (anode) of the second LED.

11) Now cut a length of wire that will loop between the two LED's (at least 5"). Be sure to leave enough room for slack and for proper spacing between the two LED's.

12) Solder this wire from the positive (anode) of your first LED to the negative (cathode) of the second LED.

13) Use electrical tape or shrink-wrap on all exposed connections.

14) Plug in a battery and test the lights. If something isn't working, the first place to look is the polarity of the LED's. Polarity is the main source of problems. Don't forget to recheck your wires' polarity too.

TIPS: a) Try twisting the long pair of LED wires together. This makes them easier to route and less likely to flop around while driving. b) If you'd like to run a separate 9V battery instead of running the lights through the BEC circuit off of the main battery pack, simply replace the resistor with a 560 ohm version and replace the receiver connector with a 9V connector.