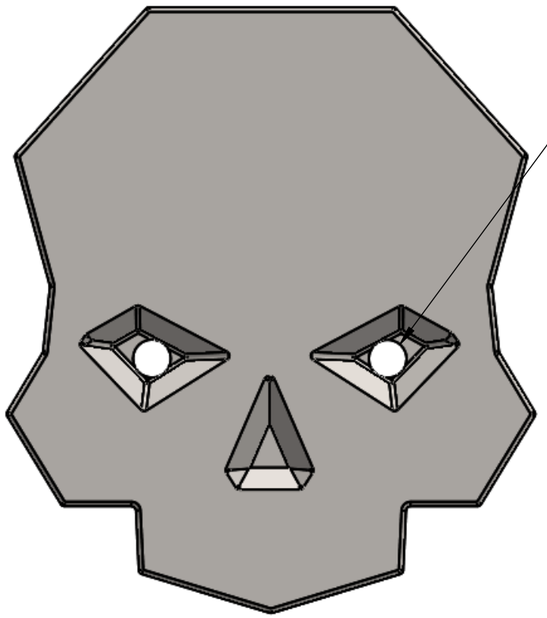
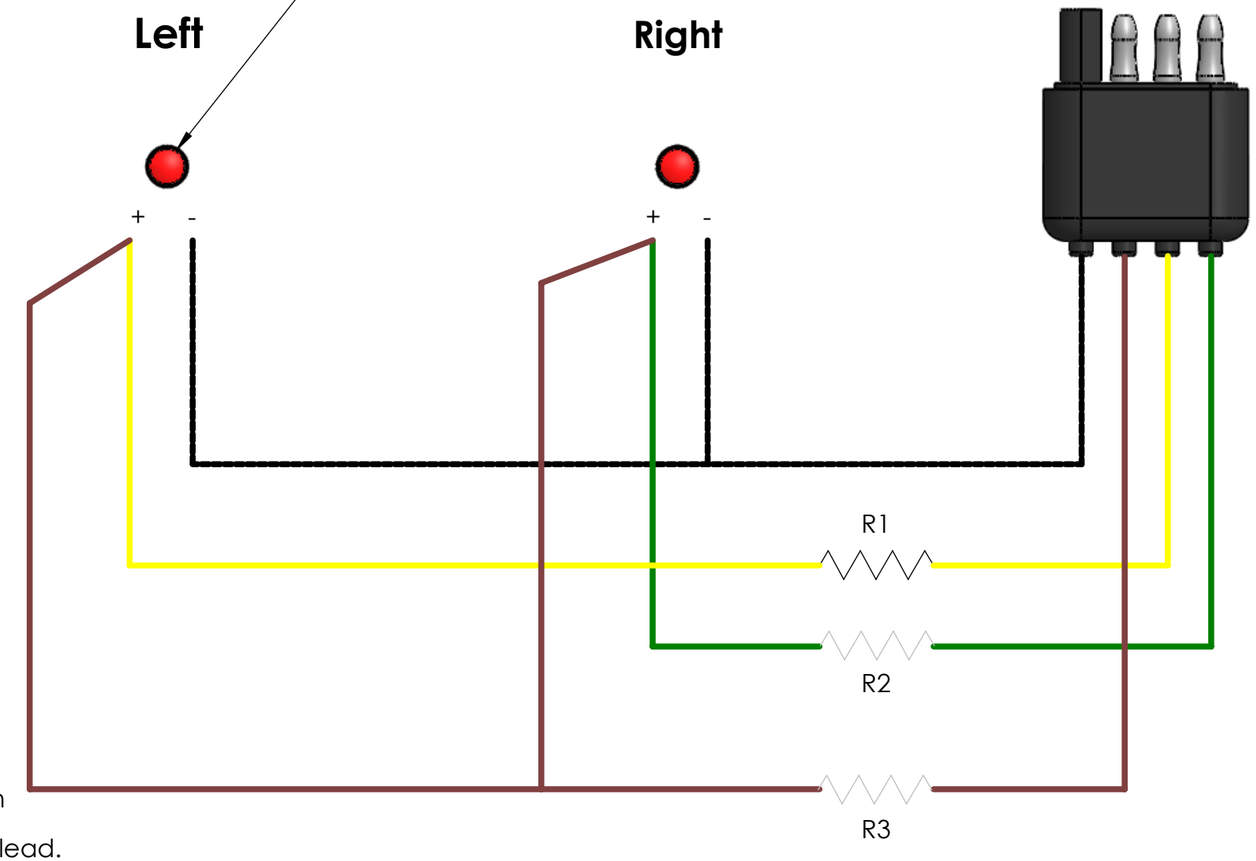


Drill correct size hole in eyes for LED receiver or LED if the mount is built in. X2

Every LED will have an anode (+) and cathode (-) side. If using a standard LED with legs for printed boards, the longer leg is the anode. If using an LED with wire outputs, then they will usuall be red (anode) and black (cathode)



In this schematic we will use 1.2 V RED LED's. These are very common at Radio Shack or any decent electronics supply store.

Resistor	Resistance Value	Color Code
R1	560-Ohm	Green-Blue-Brown, Tolerance
R2	560-Ohm	Green-Blue-Brown, Tolerance
R3	10 K-Ohm	Brown-Black-Orange-Tolerance

NOTE:

Using these values and this schematic will yield somewhat dim lights for standard tail lights that will get brigher with brakes and turn signals. If you would like lights that stay bright all the time with no differentiation of brakes, tail, and turn signals, do not wirethe yellow and green leads and use only the R1resistor on the brown lead. Or you can purchase 12 V LED's that have internal resistors. This will not require the R1 resistor to be wired, but only yields 1 brightness level.

Notes

Part#:
Program#:

File Location:

APPLICATION

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED:

DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES
TOLERANCES:
FRACTIONAL ±
ANGULAR: MACH ± BEND ±
TWO PLACE DECIMAL ±.01
THREE PLACE DECIMAL ±.005

INTERPRET GEOMETRIC TOLERANCING PER: ASME Y14.5

MATERIAL
N/A

FINISH
N/A

DO NOT SCALE DRAWING

	NAME	DATE
DRAWN	A.G.	1/02/2012
CHECKED	J.B.	1/02/2012
ENG APPR.		
MFG APPR.		
Q.A.		

COMMENTS:

Ballistic Fabrication

TITLE:

SIZE B | DWG. NO. Stop Light & Turn Signal | REV 1

SCALE: 1:2 | WEIGHT: | SHEET 1 OF 1