

Diamond Duo Rock Light Installation Guide

!!! READ BEFORE INSTALLATION !!!

**FAILURE TO FOLLOW THE INSTRUCTIONS CAN
RESULT IN DAMAGE TO THE PRODUCT AND VOIDING
OF WARRANTY**



Read all instructions before installing the product.
For detailed instructions and videos, visit:
<https://rhinoledlights.com/pages/help/install>



!! CAUTION !!

Diamond Duo rock lights, when run on the highest brightness settings, can become HOT during prolonged use.

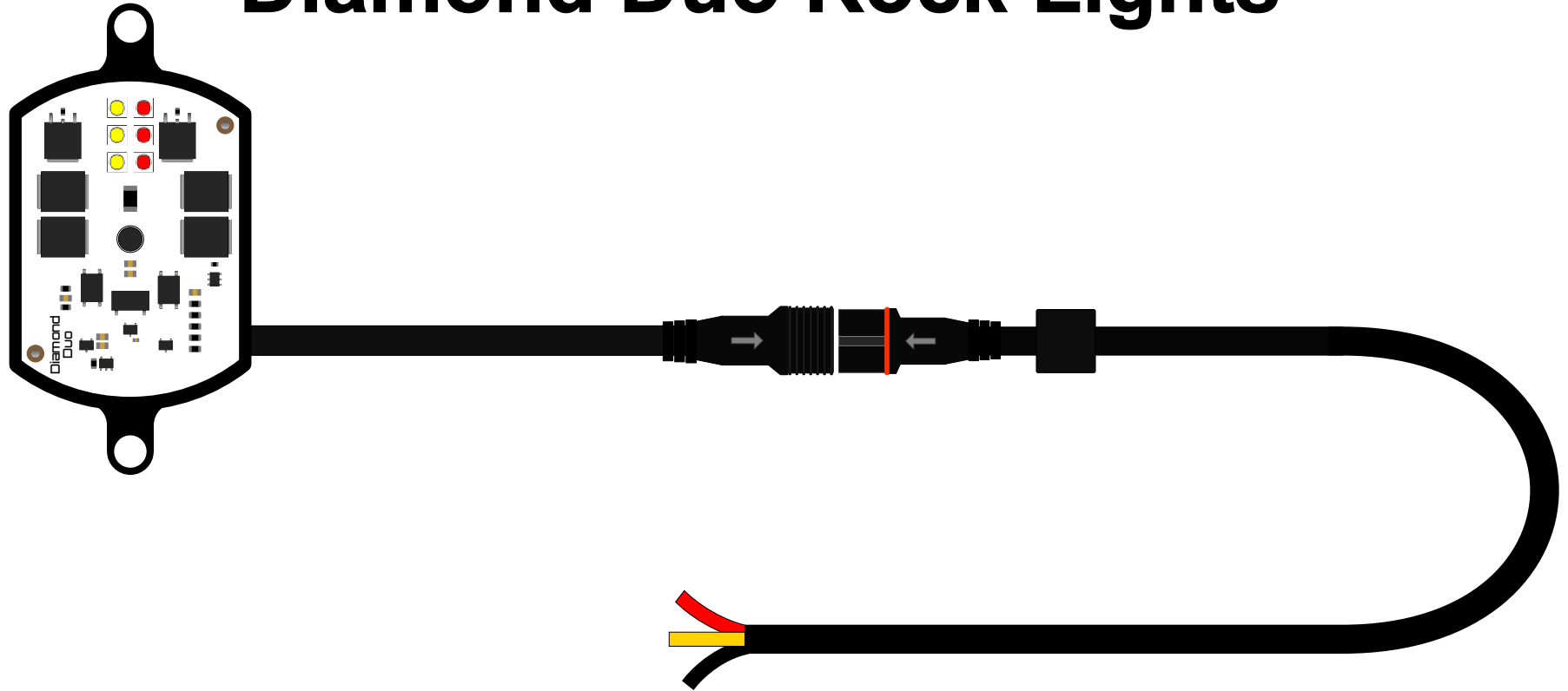
Mount the lights onto solid **METAL SURFACES ONLY.**



For easy installation, ultra-strong magnetic mounts are available for purchase at:



Wiring Diagram for 2-Channel Diamond Duo Rock Lights



Connect Diamond Duo rock lights to an extension wire of the needed length, then to a male-to-raw end wire.

Most Diamond Duo rock lights have 2 channels: a White channel and a color Accent channel. Single channel Duos are available for specialty colors, such as all White and Purple, where both White and Accent channel wires are linked together for single ON/OFF use.

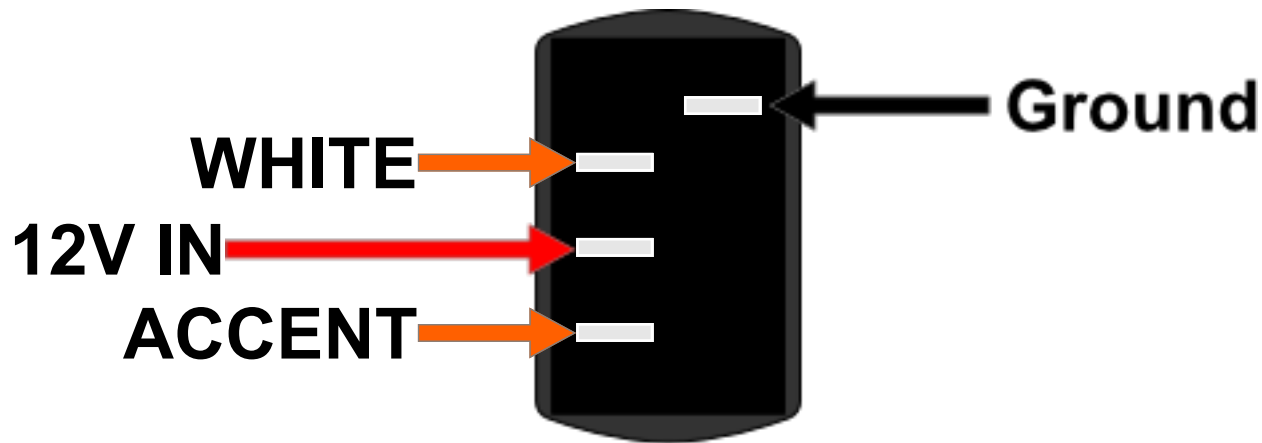
The wire channel colors are:

Red wire: 12V, White

Yellow wire: 12V, Accent

Black wire: Ground

Wiring Diagram for 2-Channel Diamond Duo Rock Lights



For operating 2-channel Diamond Duo rock lights, connect the raw wire to a single pole, double throw (SPDT) ON/OFF/ON switch.

NOTE: Switch pinout may differ from above picture. Follow manufacturer instructions for all switches.

The **maximum recommended** number of Diamond Duo lights on a single splitter is **4**, due to high current draw. Avoid connecting too many together to prevent overheating of wires, and always use wires of the appropriate gauge for the intended current draw.

PLEASE NOTE:

RGB, RGB+W, rock lights/whips/halos, and Diamond Duo rock lights cannot be controlled together in one setup.

Do not install wires in places they can become pinched or be stepped on.

When adding in wire for any reason, be sure to use the appropriate gauge for the load that it will carry.

Check the condition of all rock lights, wires, solder joints, and connections periodically for any damage. Damaged wires can lead to electrical shorts and arcing.

For safety, solder all ground wires and connections first, before working with any voltage-bearing wires. Be sure to keep any open wires away from each other when power is connected. If not using any wires with raw ends, it is highly recommended that you cap the ends of the wires to prevent any accidental risk of shorting the wires.