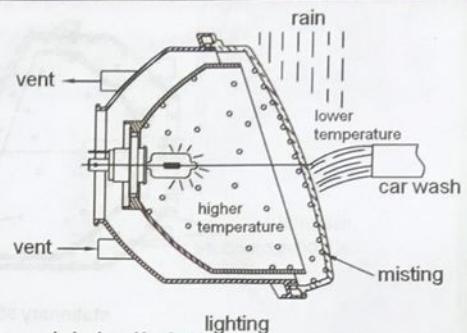
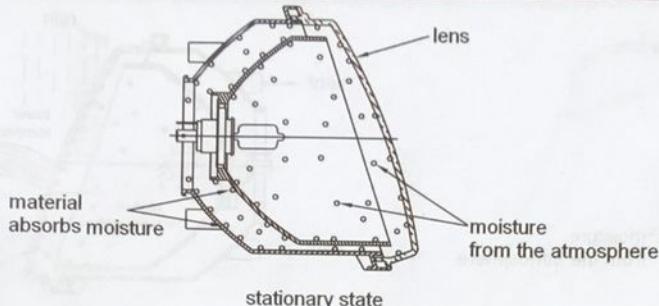




DEPO®

"CONDENSATION IN A VEHICLE LIGHT DOESN'T EQUAL WATER LEAKING"



Condensation phenomenon in a vehivle light

Q Warum ist Kondenswasser im Scheinwerfer?

A Der Scheinwerfer absorbiert die Feuchtigkeit von der Atmosphäre. Wenn der Scheinwerfer in Betrieb ist, steigt die Temperatur des Scheinwerfers, welches eine warme Konvektion erzeugt und die Theorie entsteht, dass warme Luft nach oben steigt und die kalte Luft nach unten sinkt. Während dieser Zirkulation entsteht Nebel im Scheinwerfer. Dieser Nebel ist ein normaler Effekt, weil die Temperaturen im- und außerhalb des Scheinwerfers verschieden sind.

Q Warum entsteht Nebel, meistens in der Innenseite des Scheinwerfers?

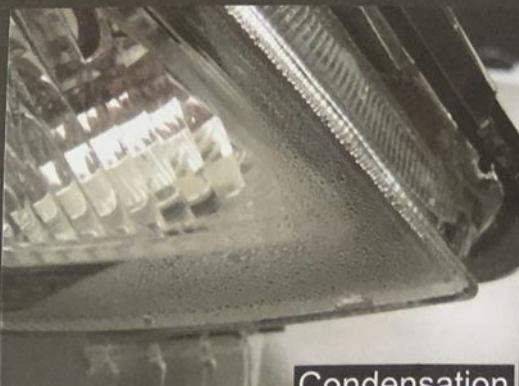
A Die meisten Scheinwerfer unserer Zeit haben eine Klarglasoptik Streuscheibe, wo dieser Nebel leichter erkennbar ist, als bei Streuscheiben mit Profil. Zudem hat die Streuscheibe die direkte Begegnung mit der Außenluft, so dass die Streuscheibe von innen und außen sehr großen Temperatur Unterschieden ausgesetzt ist.

Q Kann der Scheinwerfer Nebelfrei sein?

A Nachdem das Licht aus ist, regelt sich die innen und außen Temperatur des Scheinwerfers auf gleichstand. Der Nebel entweicht aus den spritzwassergeschützten Entlüftungsöffnungen. Der Nebel verschwindet ganz oder reduziert sich auf ein Minimum.

Q Würde der Nebel die Lebensdauer und Funktion der Scheinwerfer beeinflussen ?

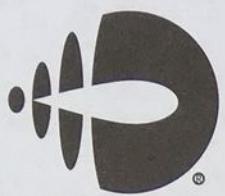
A Nach verschiedenen Test Ergebnissen, gibt es keine Hinweise darauf, das der Nebel im Scheinwerfer, weder die Funktion noch die Lebensdauer des Scheinwerfers beeinträchtigt. Ebenfalls bestehen durch den Nebel, in keiner Weise Korrosion bzw. Schäden am Reflektor oder Scheinwerfer.



Condensation

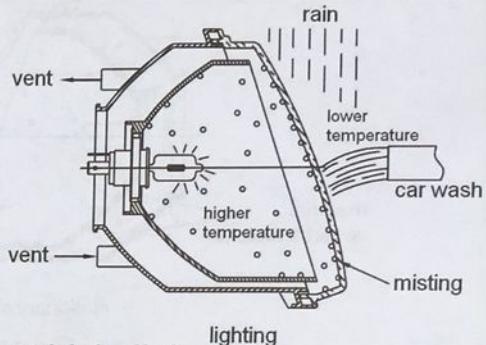
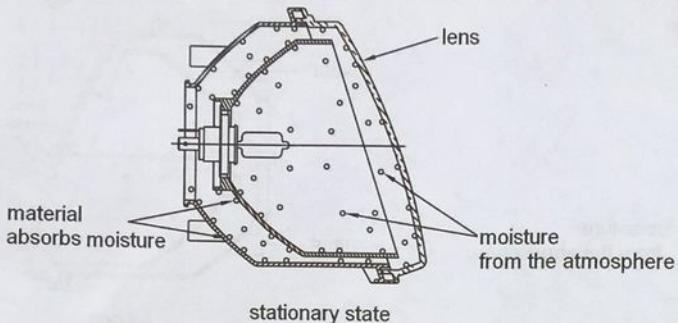


Misting



DEPO®

"CONDENSATION IN A VEHICLE LIGHT DOESN'T EQUAL WATER LEAKING"



Condensation phenomenon in a vehicle light

Q Why is there condensation in vehicle lights?

A Condensation occurs in a vehicle lamp because the materials inside the lamp absorb moisture from the atmosphere. When the lamp is turned on the temperature of the lamp will increase, which generates thermal convection due to the theory of warm air moving upwards and cool air moving downwards.

When the warm air encounters the lower temperature, it will cause misting.

Therefore, having mist is a normal effect when the inner and outer of the vehicle light has different temperatures.

Q Why does mist often appear on the inner surface of the vehicle light lens?

A Nowadays, in order to improve the style and aesthetics, most vehicle light lenses are designed without a pattern which makes it easier to notice the mist than those lights with patterns. In addition, the surface of the lens directly encounters the outside air, which causes it to become the area where inner and outer have greatest difference in temperature.

Q Can the vehicle light be demisted?

A After you turn off the vehicle light, the inner and outer temperature of the light will slowly become balanced as inner the temperature begins to cooling down. When the inner and outer temperatures become balanced the mist will be discharged throughout the vehicle light vents. Therefore the mist will disappear or be reducing to a minimum.

Q Will the mist have influence on the vehicle lights service life or function?

A After examining and reviewing the test results, there is no evidence that shows the mist in a vehicle light will shorten its service life or affect its functioning. Furthermore, all reflectors have been treated with insulator spray, which prevents rusting or deteriorating of the lamp materials from the mist.



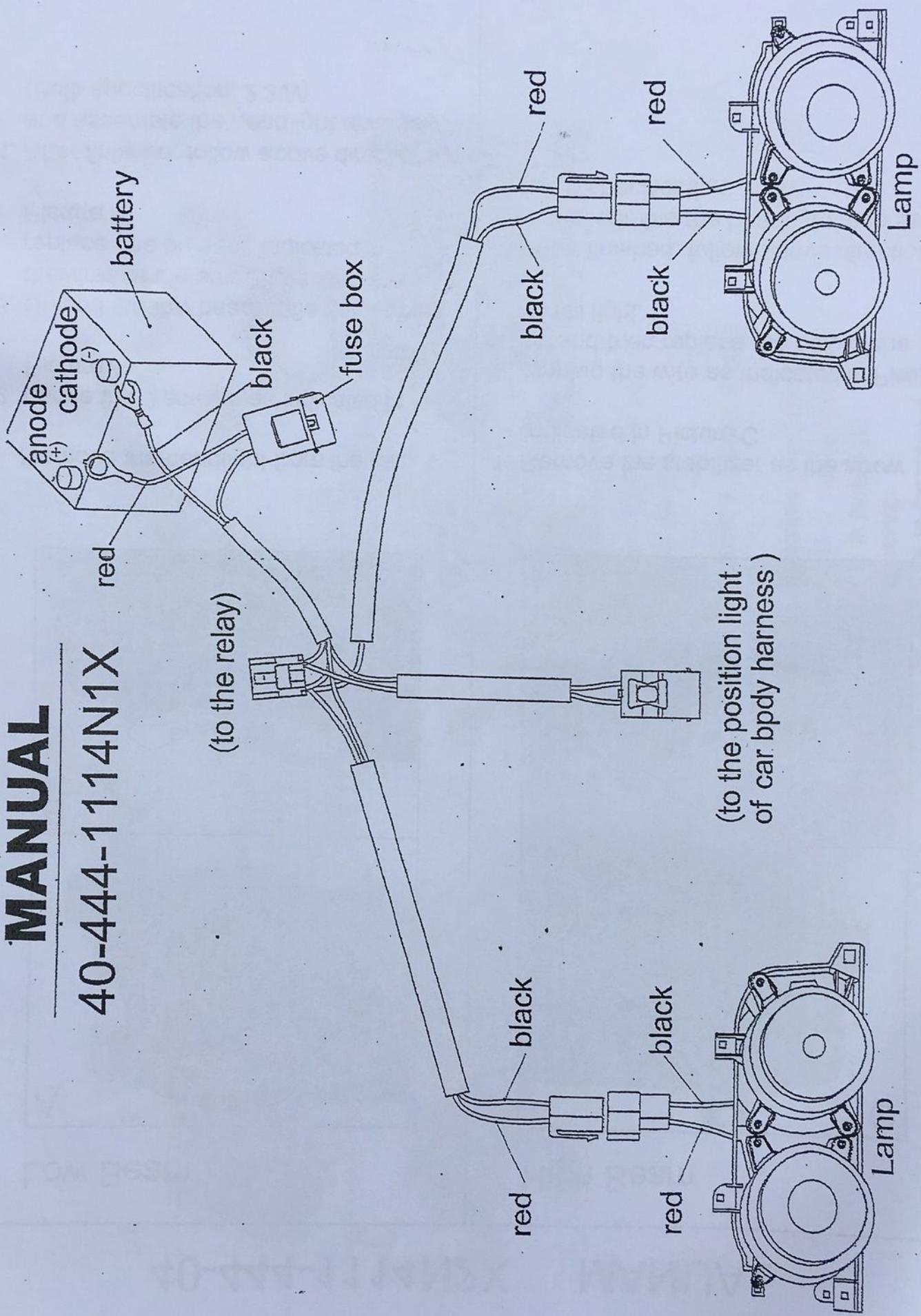
Condensation



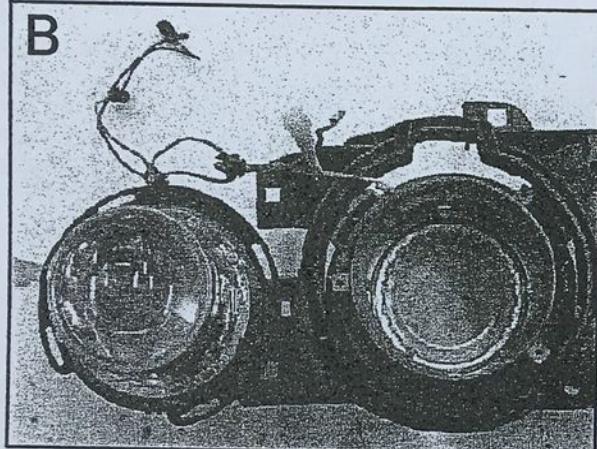
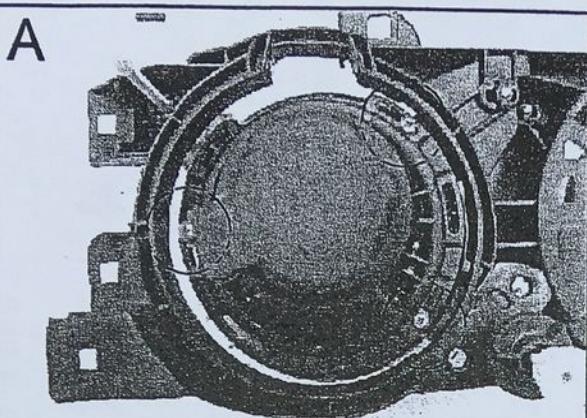
Misting

MANUAL

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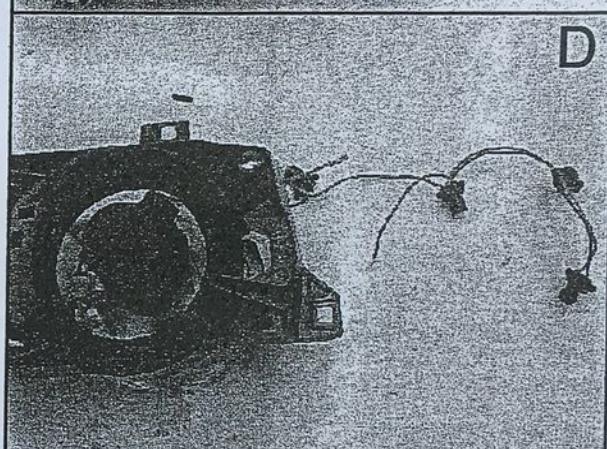
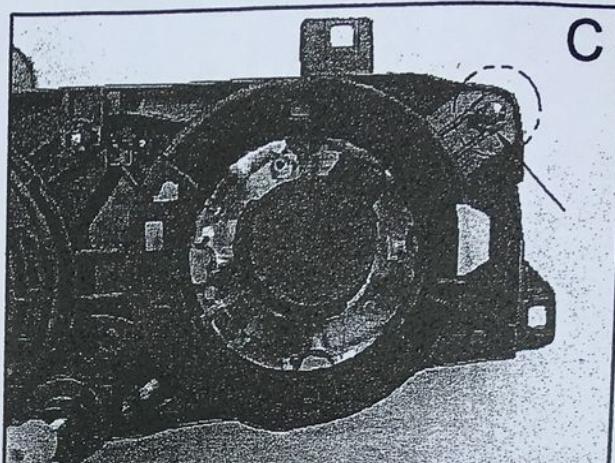


Low Beam



1. Remove the headlight from the car.
2. Loose the 3 screws as indicated in Picture A.
3. Unload the low beam reflector, unplug the wires of the small light, and then replace the bulb (as indicated in Picture B)
4. After finished, follow above directions and assemble the headlight reversely. (Bulb specification: 2.3W)

High Beam



1. Remove the stabilizer as the arrow indicated in Picture C.
2. Unplug the wire as indicated in Picture D, and then replace the bulb of the small light.
3. After finished, follow above directions and assemble the headlight reversely. (Bulb specification: 2.3W)