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GAUGE FOGGING

Until the introduction of Teleflex Morse Fog-Resistant gauges, all commercially available gauges were subject to fogging. Teleflex Morse Fog Resistant gauges include a coating on the inside of the lens that helps prevent condensation from forming. Depending on the outside temperature, humidity, air flow to the gauge, and gauge placement in a panel, other gauges can fog. Usually the gauge fogs when the inside and outside temperatures of a gauge change drastically. Such a change occurs when the gauge is first turned on. The meter movement of the gauge heats the moist air inside while air outside the glass remains cooler, and the gauge fogs.

If the gauge is mounted vertical in a panel, the fog rises to the top of the gauge with little fog on the glass. If the gauge were mounted horizontally, the fog would rise to the glass, probably covering it entirely. If the gauge were tilted back 45 degrees, only about 1/2 the glass would be fogged.

Fogging is dissipated when the heat inside the gauge causes an air convection to begin moving from the back of the gauge through its interior. This constant flow of air should slowly clear the glass. Turning on the gauge light (causing more heat) helps in clearing the glass. If the glass does not clear, remove the socket and bulb and let a lot of air into the gauge. This step may be necessary in high humidity conditions. If airflow behind the gauge is poor (area sealed off), it may be more difficult to dissipate the fog.

Replacing the fogging gauge should be the last step. It is not always an effective remedy, even a Fog Resistant gauge can be overwhelmed. Fog Resistant gauges meet the standards of SAE J1810, however, high humidity can create a fogging condition.

