

TECHNICAL BULLETIN
LTB00692NAS2
08 APR 2015



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NOTE: The information in Technical Bulletins is intended for use by trained, professional Technicians with the knowledge, tools, and equipment to perform the job properly and safely. It informs these Technicians of conditions that may occur on some vehicles, or provides information that could be used to perform vehicle service. The procedures should not be performed by 'do-it-yourselfers'. If you are not a Retailer, do not assume that a condition of a vehicle applies to a specific vehicle. Contact an authorized Land Rover service facility to determine whether this bulletin applies to a specific vehicle.

This reissue replaces all previous versions. Please destroy all previous versions.

Changes are highlighted in gray

SECTION: 417-00

Front/Rear Lamp Condensation - Information Only

AFFECTED VEHICLE RANGE:

LR2 (LF)

Model Year: 2010-2015

VIN: AH148520-FH439912

Discovery Sport (LC)

Model Year: 2015 Onwards

VIN: FH500001 Onwards

LR4 (LA)

Model Year: 2010 Onwards

VIN: AA510178 Onwards

Range Rover Evoque (LV)

Model Year: 2012 Onwards

VIN: CH600000 Onwards

Range Rover Sport (LW)

Model Year: 2014 Onwards

VIN: EA300000 Onwards

Range Rover (LG)

Model Year: 2013 Onwards

VIN: DA100000 Onwards

Range Rover Sport (LS)

Model Year: 2010-2013

VIN: AA212145-DA814822

Range Rover (LM)

Model Year: 2010-2012

VIN: AA302697-CA393639

MARKETS:

NAS

CONDITION SUMMARY:

Situation: Condensation/mist may appear on the inside of front and/or rear exterior lamps.

Cause: Condensation/mist is a natural phenomenon which can occur when there is a temperature difference between the lamp unit. This condensation is considered to be as a result of normal atmospheric conditions and replacing the correct lamp is the correct way to resolve this symptom. With the introduction of clear lenses condensation is likely to be more noticeable but does not affect the operation of the lamp. Condensation will clear when the lights have been on for some length of time and in warmer ambient temperatures.

Action: A lamp that exhibits condensation should be evaluated after a drying time where all the functions have been in operation for a minimum of 30 minutes. If the condensation has started to clear during this time, it indicates that the lamp sealing has failed and will eventually clear. The lamp must NOT be replaced.

SERVICE INFORMATION:



CAUTION: make sure that bulb covers are correctly installed and make sure that all breathers (tubes or caps) are free from dirt and debris and are fitted correctly as these can all lead to the formation of condensation. If it is determined to be the cause of the condensation, measures should be taken to dry out the lamps and to make sure that all covers are installed correctly.



NOTE: the Owner's Handbook clearly states that condensation may form on the inside of lamp lenses and fogging may occur under atmospheric conditions. That it is not detrimental to lamp performance and will clear during normal usage.



NOTE: pools of water and high levels of condensation would indicate that the lamp's sealing has been compromised for damage and inspect the condition of caps and breathers.



NOTE: differing layout on the opposing sides of the vehicle can lead to different levels of condensation in side to side. As a result of this the rate at which condensation clears may also differ from side to side.



NOTE: photographic evidence of the condensation levels prior to and after drying time should be provided on the returned part. Failure to do so may result in the claim being rejected.

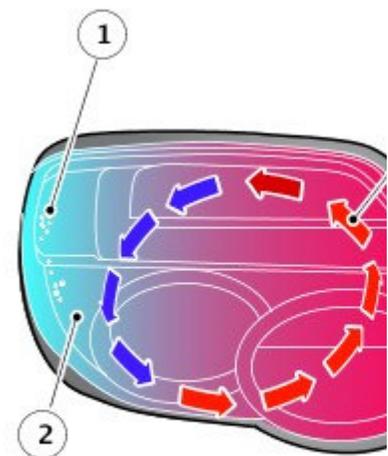


NOTE: this information bulletin contains examples of normal condensation generated from atmospheric moisture. Condensation from atmospheric mist can form on the interior of clear plastic lenses, this is not detrimental to the lamp's performance. This condensation will eventually clear through normal use, exiting through the lamp's venting system.

1. Condensation or moisture can be more noticeable during the months of spring and autumn when there is a likelihood of high humidity content in the air. It can occur when there is a temperature difference on either side of the lens surface. This can often occur in the evening and morning sunshine or when cold water makes contact with a warm lamp lens. When a lamp is warm in direct sunshine the surface area in direct sunlight will be approximately 10°C higher than the remainder of the lamp. When the lamp is cooled within the lamp and makes contact with the colder surfaces moisture can appear on the lens as water condenses out. Condensation may occur when washing a vehicle with cold water on a warm day or when the lamps are warm and vicarious to the same phenomena as with the formation of dew on the surface of a glass window pane.

2. The illustration shows the following.

1. Moisture formation
2. Cool surfaces
3. Air circulation
4. Warm surfaces



E170120

These are examples of normal exterior lamp condensation. This would NOT be covered by Warranty and the lamp is not replaced.

- 3.** No visible streaks, drip marks or droplets in the condensation mist.



- 4.** Condensation mist that does not obstruct the view of the lamp interior.



E170434

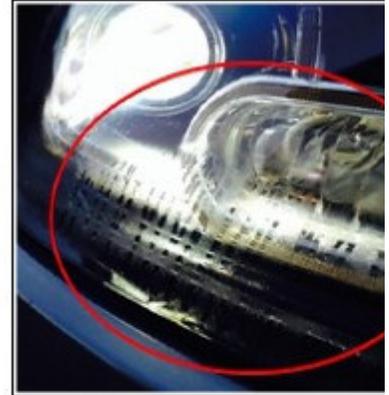
These are examples of abnormal exterior lamp condensation that may be covered by Warranty. Warranty may providing the lamp does not exhibit any visible signs of external damage.

- 5. Large water droplets.



E170435

6. Drip marks or streaks in the condensation.



- 7. Standing water within the lamp.



E170437

- 8. A thick mist covering the lens with water droplets.



E170438