



# Technical Service Bulletin

SUBJECT:		No: <b>TSB-22-54-005</b>	
<b>FOG OR DEW CONDENSATION IN EXTERIOR LIGHTS (HEADLIGHTS/TAILLIGHTS)</b>		DATE: <b>November 2022</b>	
		MODEL: <b>All Models</b>	
<b>CIRCULATE TO:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> GENERAL MANAGER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARTS MANAGER	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TECHNICIAN
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SERVICE ADVISOR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SERVICE MANAGER	<input type="checkbox"/> WARRANTY PROCESSOR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SALES MANAGER

This TSB replaces both TSB-15-54-05 Dew Condensation in Headlights and Taillights & TSB-22-54-003 Dew Condensation in Headlights and Taillights.

## PURPOSE

Some customers may report condensation or fogging inside of the exterior lights (headlights or taillights). This phenomenon occurs when the temperatures fluctuate between outside and inside of the lights when vehicles are washed or driven in the rain/cold weather. The condensation normally dissipates after drying in ambient temperatures and low humidity for approximately an hour (i.e. well-ventilated or shaded location).

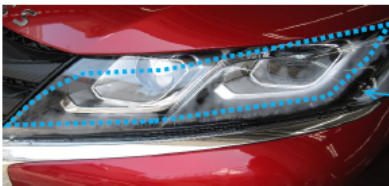
## AFFECTED VEHICLES

All Models

## PROCEDURE

Should a customer complain about fog or dew condensation, please refer to the following pages (Supplemental Material) and explain that the condensation is not a failure of the exterior lights but rather a natural phenomenon.

However, if an accumulation of water is found in the light or if condensation does not disappear after drying in conditions mentioned above, inspect for possible damage such as a cracked lens, poor sealing between the lens and housing, or a poorly fitted bulb socket.



Eclipse Cross headlight with dew condensation



Outlander rear taillight with dew condensation

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## SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL

### PURPOSE

There are two causes:

- Dew condensation
- Droplets on lens from water intrusion

Dew condensation is a natural phenomenon, not a failure. Therefore, part replacement will not solve the issue.

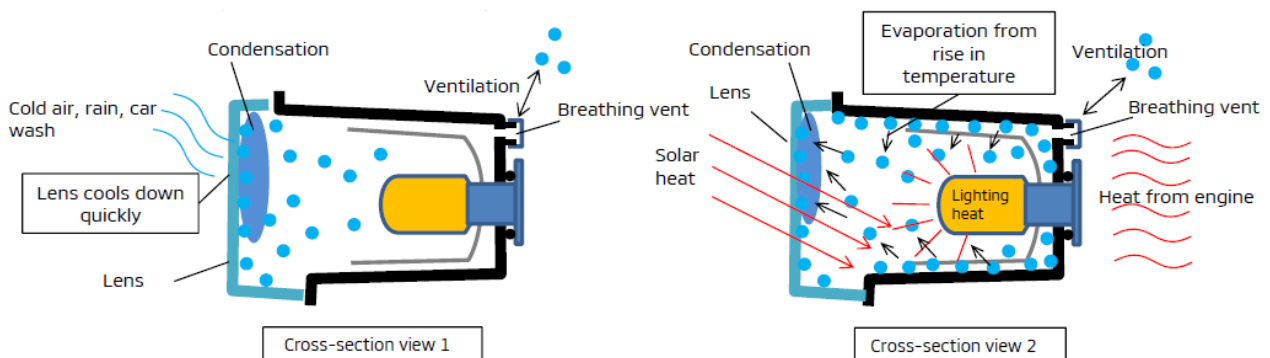
The following material explains the phenomenon and may assist with inspection, prevent unnecessary replacement and may be useful when explaining to the customer.

### CONDENSATION CAUSE

Like the similar natural phenomenon of a foggy windshield in rainy/cold weather, the following conditions may cause temporary condensation:

- If a lens gets cold quickly (due to cold air, rain, or car wash) the moisture holding capacity of air decreases around the inside surface of the lens. In this situation, the excess water in the air forms droplets, causing condensation (Cross-section view 1).
- After the temperature rises in a head or taillight (due to engine heat, sun, light, etc), the moisture on the plastic inside the lights cools down around the surface of the lens and becomes tiny water droplets causing condensation (Cross-section view 2).

The condensation typically evaporates by ventilation through the breathing vent after vehicles are left for approximately an hour.

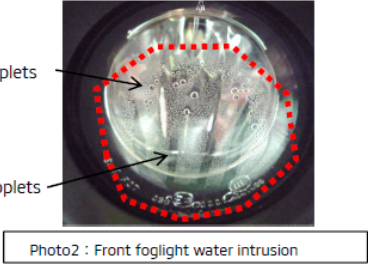
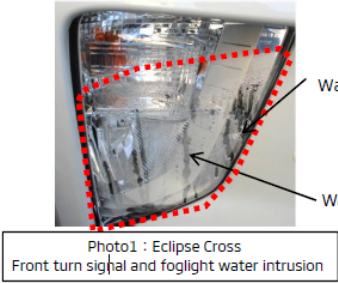
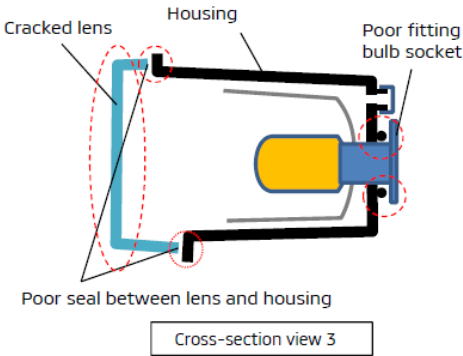


### WATER INTRUSION CAUSE

When water accumulates in the light or when condensation does not evaporate by drying in a place of ambient temperatures and low humidity (i.e., a well ventilated and shaded location), inspect the component for possible defects.

Water may enter the light if the component is damaged with a cracked lens, poor seal between the lens and housing, or from a poorly fitting bulb socket (Cross-section view 3). These conditions cause larger droplets of water on the inside surface of the lens (Photos 1 & 2).

WATER ACCUMULATION CAUSE (Continued)



WARRANTY INFORMATION

This bulletin is supplied as technical information only and is not an authorization to repair. If an affected vehicle is reported with the described condition, diagnose the condition, repair if necessary.