

# ThermoGuard TURBO-DIESEL PROTECTION

Do you drive a  
turbo-diesel  
vehicle?

Now you can protect it with a  
**ThermoGuard**  
Turbo-diesel EGT Gauge

- *the most important instrument your turbo-diesel can have.*
- *the only EGT Gauge available with maximum temperature recording\**.

It could save you thousands of  
dollars in repairs to damage  
caused by excessive  
Exhaust Gas Temperature (EGT)

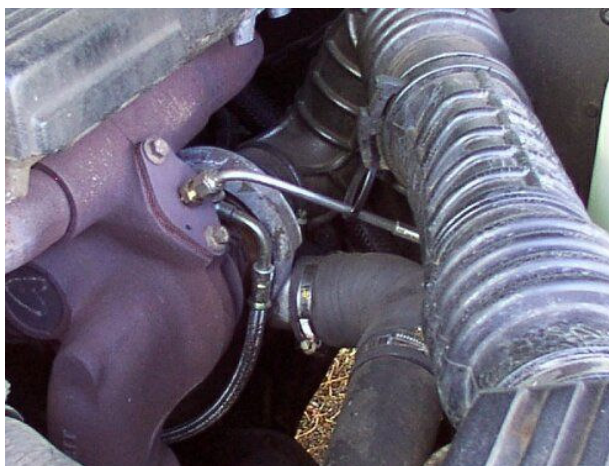
## Frequently Asked Questions

**What is an EGT Gauge?**

An **EGT Gauge** or pyrometer is simply heavy truck industry jargon for a high temperature thermometer. It consists of a sensor which is inserted into the exhaust system close to the engine and an indicator or gauge on the dashboard to display the measured temperature to the driver. EGT Gauges are now standard equipment on many heavy trucks.

Unfortunately, the manufacturers of 4WD vehicles and light trucks have not yet seen fit to provide this important information to the owners of these vehicles.

The sensor is a robust device called a thermocouple, which is constructed to withstand the extreme conditions inside the exhaust system.



**Thermocouple installed in the exhaust manifold of a Land Rover Discovery 300Tdi engine**

The indicator may be either a conventional circular dial-type gauge or an electronic digital display.

The **ThermoGuard** electronic indicator offers additional features, including the ability to record and display the maximum temperature reached.

The **EGT Gauge** allows the driver of a turbo-diesel vehicle to monitor the EGT of his/her engine at all times, especially when it's working hard - like climbing steep gradients with heavy loads or towing.

**Why should I be concerned about EGT?**

Excessive EGT causes irreversible and expensive damage to engine components subjected to the extremely hot exhaust gases – most commonly turbo-charger housings and waste gate valves.



**ThermoGuard Digital EGT Indicator with min/max recording function**

**Why does excessive EGT occur?**

It's fairly common knowledge among motoring enthusiasts that, in petrol engines, lean fuel/air mixtures can cause engine overheating and potential damage to valves and valve seats. Rich mixtures, on the other hand, while ruining your fuel economy and creating unnecessary emissions, are generally unlikely to cause any engine damage.

What is much less well-known is that the effects are effectively reversed in diesel engines. The intake of air is usually un-throttled in diesel engines, so roughly the same mass of air is ingested regardless of the load on the engine. At low load, such as when idling or cruising slowly

at a steady speed, much more air is available than is needed to combust the small quantity of fuel injected. This would be the equivalent of a very 'lean mixture' in a petrol engine, but is of no concern. The excess air absorbs much of the heat of combustion (and in doing so expands) and the exhaust gas temperature remains quite low (under 300 °C).

At full load, however, the situation changes rapidly. The exhaust gas temperature increases rapidly as the quantity of fuel combusted increases, in relation to the mass of air available in the engine's cylinders. When more fuel is injected than can be efficiently combusted, the EGT can reach levels above 720 °C, which can cause irreversible damage to engine components in contact with the exhaust gasses. This may include piston crowns, exhaust valves/seats, manifold and, most commonly in the case of turbo-charged engines, the turbo-charger housing, exhaust turbine and waste gate.

Modern, high-performance, turbo-charged and intercooled engines have power and torque outputs unheard of in diesel engines of only a few years earlier. They are quite highly stressed and operate closer to the limits of their components, as standard. As well, the fuel injection pump not only has to meter the fuel charge in relation to the load on the engine but also in proportion to the mass of air available for combustion.

In a turbo-charged engine, this varies with the boost pressure and the air charge temperature. These parameters in turn depend on the load, speed, ambient temperature, humidity, altitude etc. - a complex matrix of factors. The very latest fully electronically controlled turbo-diesel engines may have the sensors and programs to cope with all these factors – but only while they're all working perfectly...

### What can cause excessive EGT?

In a well-maintained standard engine, with a correctly calibrated and timed fuel injection pump, the quantity of fuel injected **should** rarely, if ever, exceed that which can be efficiently combusted with the mass of air available. **But** (there's always a 'but'!) this situation can change due to a number of not uncommon factors:

### Not enough air?

The most likely cause is a restricted air supply to the cylinders. As well as the obvious possibility of a clogged air filter element, other possible causes that have been known to affect various engines include:

- Collapsing air inlet hose/duct
- De-laminated or partially blocked hoses at the turbo outlet and/or intercooler
- Fouled/restrictive intercooler (either internally or externally).
- Air leaks, faulty waste gate or a partially blocked exhaust on turbo-charged engines, leading to low boost pressure. [Yes, lower than normal boost pressure can cause high EGT.]

### Too much fuel?

Excessive fuel delivery will also cause high EGT. This could be a result of a failure within the injection pump itself, but is more likely to be a result of over-zealous 'tuning' of the pump.

These days, many specialists offer tuning services to turbo-diesel owners to improve towing and overtaking performance. These modifications usually provide very satisfactory results but invariably result in the engine operating closer to the limits at full load.

If 'overdone' or if any of the other factors mentioned previously come into play, excessive EGT can quickly result - *the damage will be done before any indication of a problem is provided (if at all) by the vehicle's standard coolant temperature gauge.*

### How hot is too hot?

When EGT is measured upstream of the turbocharger (that is between the exhaust ports and the turbo exhaust gas inlet), it is generally accepted that sustained temperatures in excess of 720 °C (~1330 °F) will result in progressive and irreversible damage to components.

### How do I reduce excessive EGT?

In the very short term, just back off! Very high EGT will only occur if the engine is operating at high load. Operating at less than full throttle should drop EGT almost immediately. If the high EGT occurs while climbing a steep gradient, changing to a lower gear and driving at a lower speed will normally do the trick.

Of course, should the excessive EGT occur under conditions which are normally not a problem for your vehicle/engine, then begin checking for possible abnormal causes as mentioned previously.

### What else can an EGT Gauge do for me?

Similar to a vacuum gauge in a petrol-engined vehicle, an **EGT Gauge** gives an almost instantaneous indication of the load on the engine. In fact, EGT is even more directly related to the instantaneous rate of fuel consumption.

As caravan owners know only too well, towing into a strong headwind is very detrimental to fuel economy. Under heavy load conditions like this, an EGT Gauge can be used to choose the best combination of gear selection and cruising speed to give maximum economy.

### Where do I get an EGT Gauge?

**ThermoGuard Instruments** can supply a universal **EGT Gauge Kit** suitable for most turbo-diesel four wheel drive vehicles and light trucks.

The standard **ThermoGuard EGT Gauge Kit** costs A\$265.00 plus postage and includes all the components needed for a complete installation of an in-dash mounted unit. An optional on-or-under-dash ABS plastic case for the digital indicator is available for an additional A\$25.00.

The kit may be fitted by a 'home mechanic' or by any competent diesel specialist. Fitting may be arranged at a reasonable extra cost.

**For more information** or a quotation, please contact Ian on 0409 488 682 or [info@thermoquard.com.au](mailto:info@thermoquard.com.au).