



Exhaust Gas Temperature Sensors (EGTS)

Technology

- 100% OEM base sensor program, made with high temperature metals & ceramics
- Leading sensor response time; less than 11 seconds at 300°C, gas velocity of 11m/s
- Sensor accuracy $\pm 2.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ from -40°C to 278°C ; $\pm 0.9\%$ from 278°C to 950°C
- Guaranteed long service life in extreme conditions

Marketing

- Competitively priced against all industry programs
- Custom sensor manufacturing capabilities for Othermotive® and off-road applications
- EGTS Bungs and kits available when repairing damaged or seized threads

Coverage

- Over 85% coverage of all North American vehicle applications
- Over 700 SKUs in the European market
- Extensive coverage for car & light truck, domestic & import, diesel & turbocharged gasoline engines
- Plus, heavy duty class 7 & 8
- Coverage spanning from 2001 to 2020



WALKER PRODUCTS, INC. • 525 WEST CONGRESS STREET • PACIFIC, MO 63069

U.S. Corporate Office: 636-257-2400 • Fax: 636-257-6211

Customer Service: 636-257-1700 • Technical Support: 844-252-0114

U.K. Sales Office and Distribution Center: +44 (0) 121-459-8006 • saleseurope@walkerproducts.com

Oficinas para Mexico: +52-72-2402-2167 • Soporte tecnico y servicio al cliente en Mexico: +52-72-2207-8957

www.walkerproducts.com

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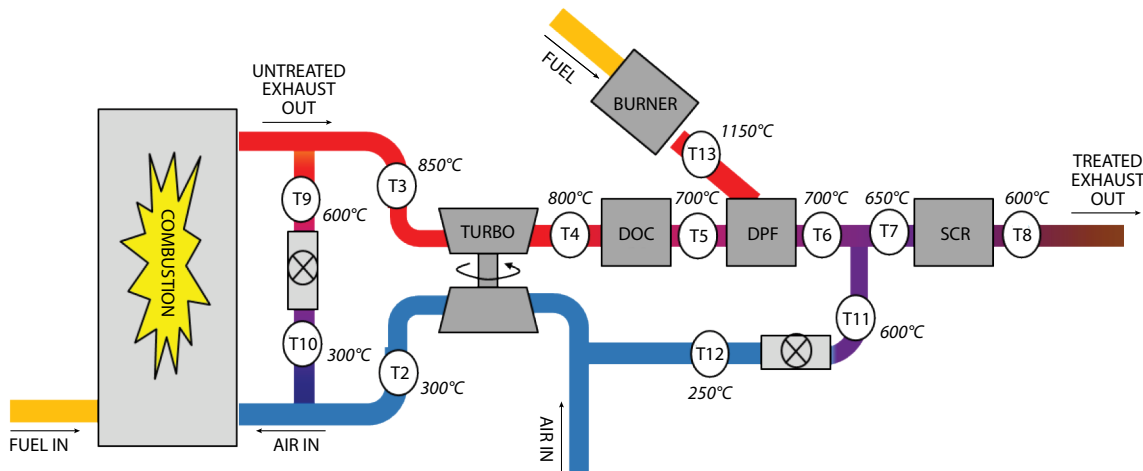
WHAT DOES YOUR EXHAUST GAS TEMPERATURE SENSOR DO?

The EGTS is responsible for measuring and monitoring the temperature of exhaust gas across multiple locations in the exhaust system. In gasoline engines, if the sensor detects excessive temperatures, the ECU will reduce the temperature by lowering boost pressure. In diesel engines, the sensor is used to monitor the temperature of the diesel particulate filter (DPF) to determine the exact temperature for regeneration.

WHERE IS THE EXHAUST GAS TEMPERATURE SENSOR LOCATED?

It is common to have three or more sensors fitted to the exhaust

- T3 – pre-Turbocharger (TBC)
- T2/T4 – post Turbocharger (TBC)
- T5/T13 – post Diesel Oxidation Catalyst (DOC)
- T6 – post Diesel Particulate Filter (DPF)
- T7 – pre-Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR)
- T8 – post Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR)
- T9/T11 – pre-Exhaust Gas Recirculation (EGR)
- T10/T12 – post Exhaust Gas Recirculation (EGR)



WHY DO EXHAUST GAS TEMPERATURE SENSORS FAIL?

Exposure to excessively high temperatures, up to 900°C, over extended periods of time, is the main cause for failure. Also, damage to wires due to excessive vibrations, as well as exposure to other contaminants, fluids such as oil or antifreeze, can all affect the sensor's functionality.

HOW DO YOU KNOW YOUR EXHAUST GAS TEMPERATURE SENSOR IS FAULTY OR FAILING?

A faulty exhaust gas temperature sensor can negatively impact a SCR system, resulting in the following symptoms:

- Check engine light illumination
- Unnecessary DPF regeneration
- Reduced fuel efficiency
- Failed emissions test

HOW TO DIAGNOSE A FAULTY OR FAILING EXHAUST GAS TEMPERATURE SENSOR?

- Perform an electronic test and read any fault codes using a diagnostic tool
- Inspect the connectors and wiring for signs of corrosion, breaks or loose connections
- Check the sensor for any soot build-up; remove contaminants with a clean, dry cloth

WHY ARE WALKER EXHAUST GAS TEMPERATURE SENSORS BETTER?

The Walker EGTS is an 100% OEM Based Sensor Program. Utilizing high quality metals and ceramics allows Walker sensors to deliver stable, accurate output despite heat, vibration & contamination found in the exhaust.