TIRE INFORMATION

SPEED RATING

The speed rating of a tire is based on government standards for reaching and sustaining a specified speed in a laboratory test that simulate road performance. Speed ratings apply to the tire, not the vehicle. You should not exceed the speed rating of the lowest rated

B - Up to 31 mph	P - Up to 94 mph
C - Up to 37 mph	Q - Up to 100 mph
D - Up to 40 mph	R - Up to 106 mph
E - Up to 43 mph	S - Up to 112 mph
F - Up to 50 mph	T - Up to 118 mph
G - Up to 56 mph	U - Up to 124 mph
J - Up to 62 mph	H - Up to 130 mph
K - Up to 68 mph	V - Up to 149 mph
L - Up to 75 mph	W -Up to 168 mph
M- Up to 81 mph	Y - Up to 186 mph
N - Up to 87 mph	Z - 149 mph +

LOAD INDEX

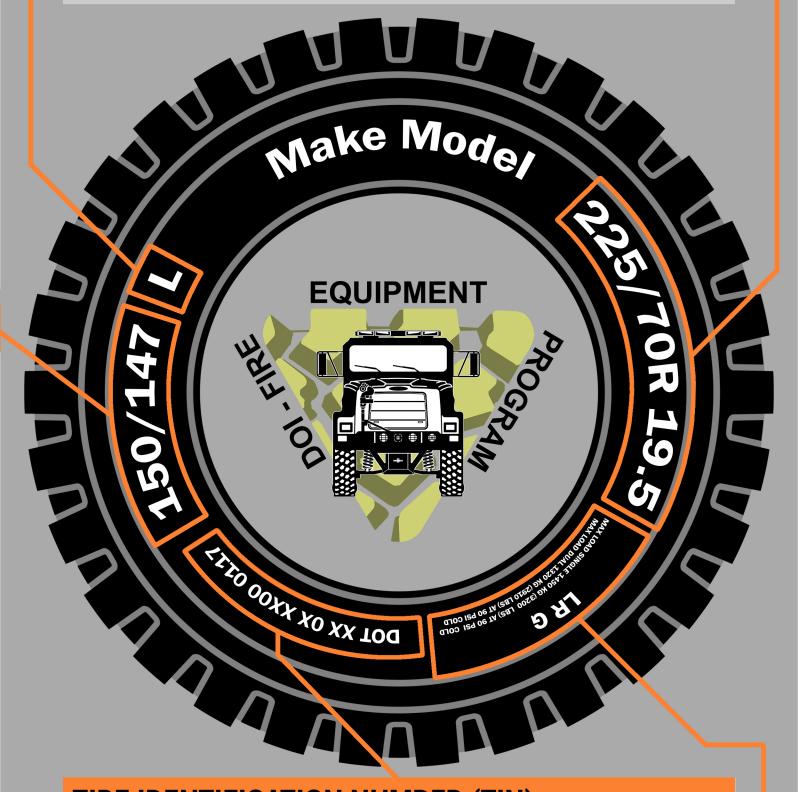
A two or three digit number that indicates the weight a tire can support when inflated to specified tire pressure. If two numbers are present, like a fraction, it indicates the weight in a single tire and dual tire application

the weight in a single tire and dual tire application.											
Example 150/14 Load Kg lb			7	'=SINGLETIRE/DI Load Kg lb				JAL TIRES Load Kg lb			
Index				Index				Index			
0.5	F1F	1140		115	1015	2000		1 4 5	2000	C400	
85	515	1140		115	1215				2900		
86	530	1170		116	1250			146	3000	6600	
87	545	1200		117	1285	2830		147	3075	6800	
88	560	1230		118	1320			148	3150	6950	
89	580	1280		119	1360			149	3250	7150	
90	600	1320		120	1400			150	3350	7400	
91	615	1360		121	1450			151	3450	7600	
92	630	1390		122	1500			152	3550	7850	
93	650	1430		123	1550			153	3650	8050	
94	670	1480		124	1600			154	3750	8250	
95	690	1520		125	1650			155	3875	8550	
96	710	1570		126	1700			156	4000		
97	730	1610		127	1750	3860		157	4125	9100	
98	750	1650		128	1800	3960		158	4250	9350	
99	775	1710		129	1850	4080		159	4375	9650	
100	800	1760		130	1900	4180		160	4500	9000	
101	825	1820		131	1950	4300		161	4625	10200	
102	850	1870		132	2000	4400		162	4750	10500	
103	875	1930		133	2060	4540		163	4875	10700	
104	900	1980		134	2120	4680		164	5000	11000	
105	925	2040		135	2180	4800		165	5150	11400	
106	950	2090		136	2240	4940		166	5300	11700	
107	975	2150		137	2300	5080		167	5450	12000	
108	1000	2200		138	2360	5200		168	5600	12300	
109	1030	2270		139	2430	5360		169	5800	12800	
110	1060	2340		140	2500	5520		170	6000	13200	
111	1090	2400		141	2575	5680		171	6150	13600	
112	1120	2470		142	2650			172	6300	13900	
113	1150	2540		143	2725	6000		173	6500	14300	
114	1180	2600		144	2800			174	6700	14800	
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GENERAL INFORMATION

The only information required to be molded in to the sidewall of a tire is the Tire Identification Number (TIN), other information is up to the manufacturers' discretion. Contact the manufacturers for information not found on sidewall.

Specific vehicle tire specifications can be found on the vehicle data sticker in driver-side door area and owner's manual. Tires must meet these specifications.



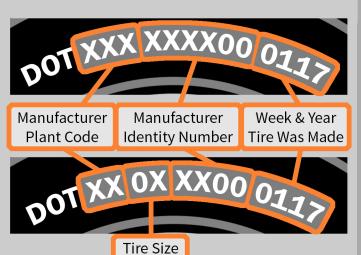
TIRE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (TIN)

All tires are required to have a Department Of Transportation (DOT) Tire Identification Number (TIN) molded into one of the sidewalls. The TIN will not be on both sides of the tire.

There have been 2 versions of this number, both have similar information.

The first section of the TIN provides information about the manufacturer.

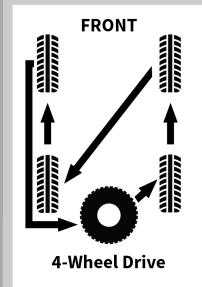
The second section provides the date of manufacture in the form of week and year the tire was made.

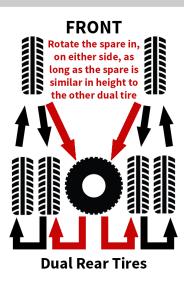


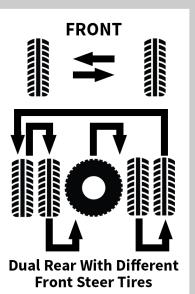
Code

TIRE ROTATION DIAGRAMS

Tires on the same axle should be the same tread pattern with similar wear.







TIRE ANATOMY Tread **Main Tread** Repairable Area Groove Shoulder Not Tread Repairable Blocks Sidewall Cap Plies Steel Belts Inner Liner **Body Plies**

Beads

TIRE DAMAGE - REQUIRES REPLACEMENT

Sun and age cracking (sun-rot)



Gouge and cut in sidewall with cords exposed



with cords exposed

Missing tread blocks (chunking)

Blister inside the tire from driving on it while it was under inflated

TIRE SIZING SYSTEMS

There are several tire sizing systems used by tire manufacturers. Below are examples of the most common used in the US.

METRIC Light Section

Truck Width (mm) Construction

Passenger Aspect Ratio Diameter

This system shows the tire dimensions, construction, and can have a prefix to denote the specific application the tire is designed for.

Note - A tire without a specific application prefix can be called a"Euro Metric" tire.

LT - **Light Truck** applications

P - **Passenger** cars and SUVs applications

T - For use as a **Temporary** spare tire

ST - For use only for **Special Trailer** Service and should never be used on a car or truck

ISO METRIC

Speed Rating Diameter Width (mm) Construction

International Standards Organization (ISO) Metric system combines the Metric sizing system with a service description. The service description provides the load index and speed rating.

LIGHT TRUCK NUMERIC

Tire Radial Light Construction Diameter (in) Truck

Width (in) Diameter **Note:** High flotation truck tires are not recommended for heavy loads because of soft sidewalls and should not be used on fire vehicles.

COMMERCIAL TRUCK - STANDARD 22.5

Section Radial Width (in) Construction Diameter

Truck tire sizes have a specific aspect ratio of the **Section Width** to **Rim-To-Tread Height**. The formula for a standard tire is 88% of the **Section** Width is the Rim-To-Tread Height. The example above would have a height of ~9.7 inches.

LOAD RANGE

Load Range identifies the tire load-carrying capabilities, inflation limits, and corresponds to a ply-rating. The Load Range uses a broad scale so the tire Load Index should be used if available.

Ply ratings do not count the actual number of body ply layers used to make up the tire's internal structure, but indicate an equivalent strength compared to early bias ply tires.

MEASURING TREAD DEPTH

Measure in a main tread groove.

Do not place the gauge on molded tread wear bars or raised portions of tire tread.

Replace tires if tread is less than 4/32 of an inch.

