



Tire Safety & Maintenance

You should check each tire's air pressure (including your spare) at least once each month and always before a long trip. Always check when they're "cold" (that is, at least three hours after the vehicle has been stopped, or before it has been driven one mile). You can find the correct air pressure in the vehicle's owner's manual.

Load-carrying limits molded into the tire's sidewall should never be exceeded. Consult a trained tire professional to verify limits for the tire that you've chosen.

If for some reason you cannot safely avoid a **road hazard** and you run over glass, rocks, curbs, or other foreign material, check the tire for external damage. If you suspect damage but can't see it, have the tire demounted and checked for internal damage by a trained professional.

The simplest way to check **tread depth** is to place a penny into the tread (Lincoln's head first); if the top of his head remains visible, the tire needs replacing (less than 2/32").

If you get stuck in mud or snow, **don't spin your tires** to get out. Spinning, even for a few seconds, can build up heat and damage your tires.

Properly balanced tires and wheels turn with all their weight distributed equally. Unbalanced tires can result in a vehicle's "shimmying" (shaking from side to side) and "tramping" (hopping up and down).

Cleaning tires removes foreign substances that can degrade the tires from the tire surface. We recommend soap and water. Avoid using products with petro-chemicals.

If any tire sustains a **puncture**, have the tire inspected internally by any Uniroyal® tire retailer for possible damage that may have occurred. A punctured tire should be removed from the wheel and inspected for damage prior to being repaired.

Check your tires at least once a month for uneven wear and foreign objects wedged in the tread. A tire that continually needs more air should be taken off the vehicle and the wheel and checked thoroughly by a trained professional.

Questions? Call Consumer Relations at 1-877-UNIROYAL or visit uniroyal.com

What to Look For in a Tire

Size – Buy the right size tire. The appropriate tire size for your car can be found in the vehicle owner's manual or on a placard located somewhere in your vehicle. Also, consider the car's original equipment size when purchasing a replacement tire.

UTQG – Consider factors such as the load-carrying capacity of the tire, as well as traction, treadwear and temperature grades, also known as the Uniform Tire Quality Grade System or UTQG. Each manufacturer is responsible for designating the rating of each of its tires. LT (light truck) tires do not have UTQG markings. UTQG offers three key pieces of information about the tire:

Treadwear grades – typically range from 60 to 800 in 20-point increments. The higher the grade, the longer the tread life.

Traction grades – indicate a tire's braking performance. A grade from "AA" to "C" is assigned, with "AA" signifying the best traction.

Temperature grades – represent a tire's ability to withstand heat under test conditions. Temperature grades are assigned "A" to "C" with "A" signifying the most resistance to heat.

Value – When tire shopping, keep in mind that there is a difference between the lowest price and the best value. As a consumer, finding the highest quality tire that will fulfill your specific needs at the most competitive price should be the ultimate goal.

How to Read a Sidewall

1. The first number (205 in this example) is a three-digit number, which refers to the overall width of the tire, in millimeters.
2. The second number (55) refers to the aspect ratio, which is the relationship between the tire's height and its width. In this example, the sidewall's height is about 55% of the tire's width.
3. The letter following the aspect ratio is usually an "R," standing for "radial."
4. The next number indicates the diameter of the wheel rim on which the tire will fit (16 inches, in this example).
5. The final number and letter represent the load index and speed rating. The load index is an assigned number ranging from 0 to 279, corresponding with the load-carrying capacity of the tire; that is, how much weight it is certified to carry at maximum inflation pressure. The rating can be matched against a load index chart to determine corresponding maximum weights.
6. The speed rating of a tire indicates the speed category (or range) at which the tire can carry a load under specified service conditions. Each tire is assigned a rating from A (lowest) through W, Y, Z (highest) with one exception: the "H" rating falls out of sequence between "U" and "V" and is used for tires certified for speeds up to 130 mph. The "Q" rating is the lowest, commonly used for passenger cars. A "V" rated tire is certified up to 240 km/h or 149 mph.

It's important to note that markings do not always appear exactly as they do in this example, as tires can be certified under a variety of designations.

Tire Registration

DOT Markings

The DOT marking serves as the tire's fingerprint and signifies compliance with U.S. Department of Transportation Tire Safety Standards.

Example:
DOT BEH3 459X 0605

The first two characters (M5) designate the tire's manufacturer and plant code. The third and fourth characters denote the tire size. The fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth (optional) characters identify the brand as well as other significant characteristics. The final four numbers denote the date the tire was produced, with the first two numbers indicating the week, and the last number indicating the year (0605 indicates the tire was built in the 6th week of 2005).

Registering your tires

The easiest way to register your tires for notification of any product updates is online at www.uniroyal.com.

You'll also find tips, special offers and tire care strategies to help ensure you enjoy maximum mileage and wear from your Uniroyal® tires.

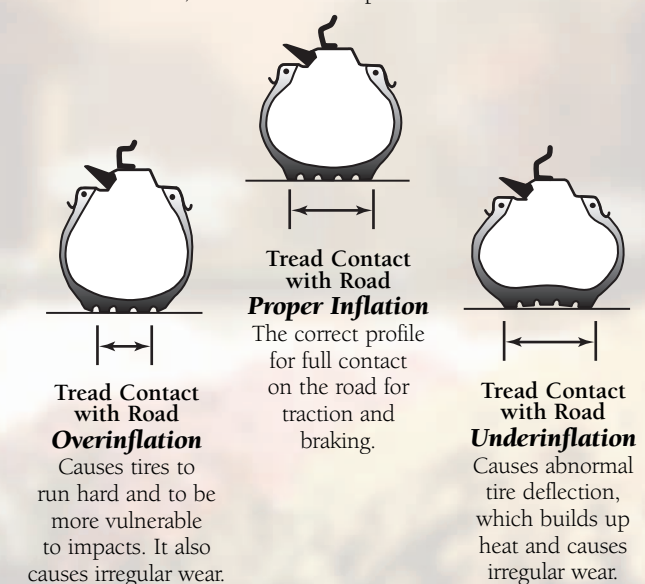
Replacing tires

Uniroyal dealers can help you select the right tire for your personal driving needs — and you can also check out the Uniroyal Tire Selector at www.uniroyal.com

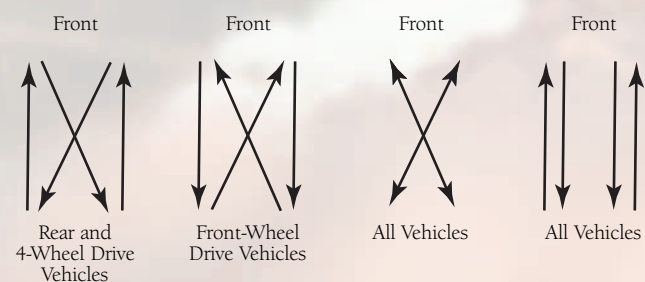
Tips for Proper Inflation

Purchase an accurate pressure gauge, as it's impossible to tell how much air is in the tire by looking at it. The gauges attached to air hoses may not be accurate. It is normal for all tires to lose air over time.

The pressure should **never be below the recommended pressure** listed on the vehicle placard **nor above the maximum** branded on the sidewall of a specific tire in normal driving conditions. Ideally, tires should be inflated to vehicle manufacturer's recommendation, not the maximum pressure noted on the sidewall.



Tire Rotation



Having your tires regularly rotated achieves more uniform wear on each tire. If no period is specified in your vehicle owner's manual, then the tires should be rotated every 6,000-8,000 miles.



Value. People who know where to find it, find it on Uniroyal® tires.



Product & Maintenance Guide

