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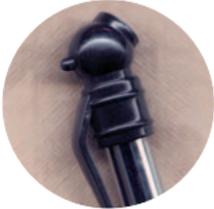
be tire smart play your **PART**

PRESSURE • ALIGNMENT • ROTATION • TREAD

A consumer education program of the Rubber Manufacturers Association

PRESSURE

It's important to have the proper inflation pressure in your tires, as under inflation can lead to tire failure. The "right amount" of inflation for your tires is specified by the vehicle manufacturer and is shown on either the vehicle door edge, door post, glove box door or fuel door. It is also listed in the vehicle owner's manual.



Look for
this information
in your vehicle:

TIRE AND LOADING INFORMATION			
SEATING CAPACITY		TOTAL 5, FRONT 2, REAR 3	
The combined weight of occupants and cargo should never exceed XXXX kg or XXX lbs.*			
TIRE	SIZE	COLD TIRE PRESSURE	SEE OWNER'S MANUAL FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
FRONT	P195/70R14	200KPA, 29PSI	
REAR	P195/70R14	200KPA, 29PSI	
SPARE	T125/70D15	420KPA, 60PSI	

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- Check inflation pressure at least once a month and before long trips.
- Check tires when cool. After driving, tires need at least 3 hours to cool.
- Remember to check the spare.
- Visually inspect the tires to make sure there are no nails or other objects embedded that could poke a hole in the tire and cause an air leak. Check the sidewalls to make sure there are no gouges, cuts, bulges or other irregularities.
- Tire inflation pressure increases (in warm weather) or decreases (in cold weather) 1-2 pounds for every 10 degrees of temperature change.



MAINTAIN CORRECT PRESSURE

Under inflation or overloading creates excessive stress and heat, and can lead to tire failure. This could result in vehicle damage and/or serious injury or death. Over inflation can make the tire more susceptible to road hazard damage and pose vehicle handling issues.

ALIGNMENT

Misalignment of wheels in the front or rear can cause uneven and rapid treadwear and should be corrected by a tire dealer. Have your alignment checked periodically as specified by the vehicle owner's manual or whenever you have an indication of trouble such as "pulling." Also have your tire balance checked periodically.

ROTATION

Tire rotation can prevent irregular tire wear. Always refer to your vehicle owner's manual for rotation recommendations. If no rotation period is specified, tires should be rotated approximately every 5,000–8,000 miles. (NOTE: After rotation, make sure inflation pressure is set to the vehicle manufacturer's specification.)

TREAD

Tires must be replaced when the tread is worn down to 2/32 of an inch. Traction, particularly in bad weather, and resistance to hydroplaning is reduced as tires wear. An easy test: place a penny upside down into a tread groove. If part of Lincoln's head is covered by the tread, you're driving with the proper amount of tread. If you can see all of his head, you should buy a new tire.



Built-in tread wear indicators, or "wear bars" will appear on the tire when the tread is worn down to 2/32 of an inch. When the top of the "wear bars" are flush with the tire tread, the tire is worn out and needs to be replaced. Visually check your tires for signs of irregular tread wear, such as high and low areas or unusually smooth areas. Consult your tire dealer as soon as possible.

OTHER IMPORTANT INFO...

- **Always buckle your seat belt.**
- **Tire Pressure Monitoring System (TPMS)**
Vehicles equipped with Tire Pressure Monitoring Systems (TPMS) can help motorists detect loss of inflation pressure. Federal regulations require TPMS to warn drivers when tires are 25% under inflated. **For many vehicles this warning may be too late to prevent damage caused by under inflation.** TPMS units are NOT a replacement for monthly tire pressure checks with a gauge.
- **Tire care is pro-environment.**
Properly inflated tires help promote better fuel economy. Regular care helps tires get the most potential wear so they don't need to be replaced as often.

The Rubber Manufacturers Association is the national trade association for the tire manufacturers. Members include Bridgestone Americas, Inc.; Continental Tire the Americas, LLC; Cooper Tire and Rubber Company; Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company; Michelin North America, Inc.; Pirelli Tire North America; Toyo Tire Holdings of Americas Inc. and Yokohama Tire Corporation.



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