

TIRE ROTATION & SERVICE TIPS



Good Maintenance
Adds Extra Mileage



PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

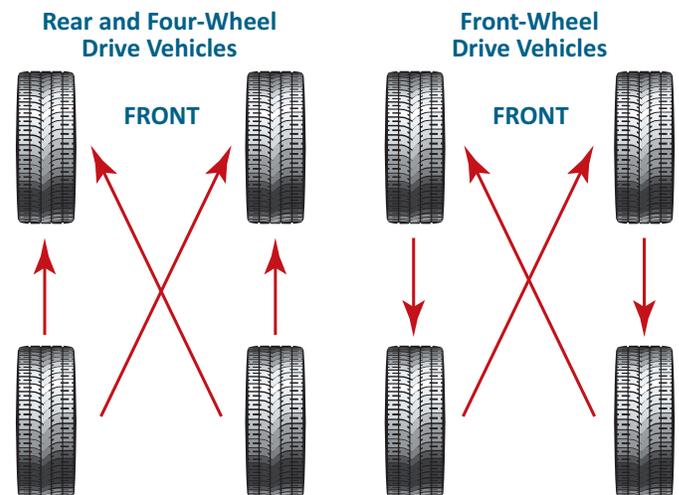
When replacing tires, MAP and vehicle manufacturers suggest that the replacement tires match or exceed the OEM speed and load rating designation. If tires of different speed rating designations are mixed on the same vehicle, the tires may vary in handling characteristics. Do not mix different speed rating designations on the same axle. It is particularly important to match all tire sizes and constructions on 4-wheel (4x4) and all-wheel (AWD) drive vehicles unless otherwise specified by vehicle manufacturer. Ideally, all four tires should be replaced at the same time. Some vehicle manufacturers restrict replacement of tires to specific brands, types, or sizes.

When replacing fewer than ALL 4 tires on a vehicle, follow the vehicle manufacturer's recommendations as to the placement of the new tires. If it is not possible to follow the vehicle manufacturer's tire replacement recommendations, remember to replace tires on the same axle with the same size, construction, speed rating, and, if possible, similar tread pattern and put the two new tires on the rear.

Why Rotate the Tires?

The front tires on most vehicles tend to wear out faster than the rear tires. This is due to the effects of steering the vehicle and the weight transfer that occurs during braking. To ensure that all four tires wear evenly, it is important to rotate them on a regular basis. Tire rotation helps maintain balanced handling because it allows all four tires to wear at the same rate. Keep in mind, as tire wear reduces tread depth, it increases the tires' response to driver inputs. Consequently, by equalizing tire wear at all four corners, dry road performance is actually enhanced.

Another advantage of regular rotation is that it allows the tires to be replaced in complete sets rather than in pairs. This maintains handling continuity. It also enables drivers to take advantage of the latest in tire technology, instead of trying to match a pair of older tires.



How often should they be rotated?

Most manufacturers list rotation intervals in the scheduled maintenance section of the vehicle service manual and/or the owner's manual. Tire rotation patterns can also be found there. If this information is unavailable for a particular vehicle, rotate the tires every 6 months or 5,000 miles following the appropriate rotation sequence shown in the illustrations. After completing a tire rotation, be sure to reset inflation pressures to the manufacturer's recommended specifications indicated on the vehicle tire placard.

It may also be necessary to reset the Tire Pressure Monitoring System on some newer vehicles.

Tire rotation will not correct irregular wear, wheel alignment or worn suspension components. If these conditions exist, an inspection should be performed to identify the repairs necessary to correct the problem.



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Vehicle Tire Placard

Since 1968, cars and light trucks sold in the United States have been required to have a tire information sticker, called a vehicle tire placard.

TIRE INFORMATION			
SEATING CAPACITY		TOTAL 5	FRONT 2 REAR 3
The combined weight of occupants and cargo should never exceed XXX pounds			
TIRE SIZE	COLD TIRE INFLATION PRESSURE		SEE OWNER'S MANUAL FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
P195/70R14 90S	FRONT	200KPA, 29PSI	
	REAR	200KPA, 29PSI	
COMPACT SPARE TIRE	UP TO VEHICLE CAPACITY WEIGHT		
T125/70D165 95M	420KPA, 60PSI		

The vehicle tire placard indicates the size of the original equipment tires (including the spare), cold inflation pressure for the tires on both axles as well as the spare, and load index or range. Depending on the vehicle, the vehicle tire placard will either be located on the edge of any door, the doorpost, glove box, fuel door or inside trunk lid.

If the tire placard is missing, consult the owner's manual, vehicle manufacturer, or tire manufacturer regarding applicable tire information. Always refer to the vehicle manufacturer's recommendations before replacing tires.

Tires should always be replaced with the same size designation, or approved options, as recommended. Never choose a smaller size with less load carrying capacity than the size on the tire placard.

NOTE: It is not always possible to select a replacement tire with exactly the same size as shown on the placard. Consult with a vehicle or tire manufacturer for replacement recommendations. (Some vehicle manufacturers require different-sized tires for either the front or rear axles.)

Things to Watch For

- » Do not mix size or type (all season, performance, mud and snow) of tires on the same axle
- » When replacing only two tires on front or rear drive vehicles, it is preferable to place the two new tires on the rear
- » If radial tires and non-radial tires are mixed on the same vehicle, the radials must be on the rear
- » Mount tires only on same or approved rim widths
- » Proper wheel alignment adjusts the angle of the wheels so they are positioned correctly relative to the vehicle's frame and maximizes the life of your tires



Proper Maintenance Helps Extend Vehicle Life!

Your driving type or vehicle usage may affect the maintenance intervals below.

You should follow the manufacturer's service schedule that best matches your vehicle's operating conditions.

Those recommendations may include:

- » Change your engine oil at the vehicle manufacturer's recommended service interval that matches your vehicle's operating conditions and your driving habits
- » Check your tire inflation pressure monthly
- » Rotate your tires at the vehicle manufacturer's recommended service interval or every 6 months/5,000 miles
- » Change the engine air filter annually or when visibly restricted.
- » Inspect Brake System every 12 months/15,000 miles

Taking the Mystery Out of Maintenance



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