

TIRE REPAIR & SERVICE TIPS



*Good Maintenance
Adds Extra Mileage*



TIRE REPLACEMENT

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.



Wheels should be hand torqued to prevent vibration and warp

Never perform a temporary repair or use an inner-tube as a substitute for a proper repair. Only qualified persons should repair tires.

Speed-rated tires will no longer maintain their speed ratings once a repair is made.

Proper Tire Repair

Must be made between the tread shoulders, up to a 1/4" diameter or less straight-through puncture, with no run low, run flat, cutting, cracking, separation or other damage.

Must fill the injury. (Example - vulcanized rubber plug or patch-plug combination.)

Must also seal the inner-liner. (Example - cemented patch or patch-plug combination.)

Must be done from the inside of the tire. (This also insures that the damaged tire is thoroughly inspected for secondary damage to the inner-liner and plies.)

Must conform to the repair kit manufacturer's instructions. ("String" or fabric-based plugs are not recommended.) Must not be injected or inserted from the outside of the mounted tire.

Must NOT employ a tube or sealant.

Touchless Mounting



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.

Frequent inspection of your tires for signs of damage and general condition is important for safety. Impacts, penetrations, cracks, knots, bulges or air loss always require tire removal and expert inspection.



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Punctures

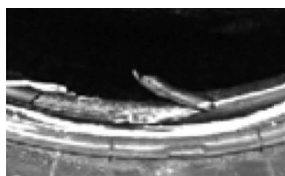
Any puncture or injury to a tire's tread area obviously affects performance and safety. Proper repair is critical. The puncture must be repaired on both the inside and the outside of the tire. Because all parts of a tire are engineered to function as a single unit, any repair must take that into consideration. Only small, straight-through 1/4" diameter or less punctures in the tread area may be repairable, if no secondary damage has occurred.



NOTE: A tire repair can be properly made only if the tire is removed from the rim; a thorough internal inspection is carried out; and the repair is made from the inside out.

Only specially trained Technicians are qualified to repair a tire. Do not attempt to repair it yourself.

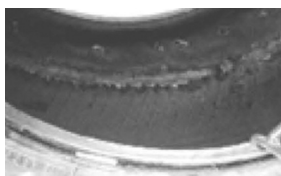
Tires with the following conditions CAN NOT be repaired!



Bead Damage



Sidewall Impact Break



Run Flat Damage

Tires with an existing improper repair **CAN NOT** be repaired and must be scrapped.

These conditions include:

1. Patch or Plug only repair.
2. More than two (2) existing repairs.
3. Use of an inner tube to substitute for an improper repair.
4. Use of Inflator/sealer or Tire Mobility Kits.

Some run-flat technology tires can not be repaired. Consult the tire manufacturer for their repair policy and if applicable, their recommended repair procedures

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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