## TYRE CARE

**WARNINGS**


Defective tyres are dangerous. Do not drive the vehicle if a tyre is damaged, excessively worn, or incorrectly inflated. Doing so may lead to premature tyre failure.


Avoid contaminating the tyres with vehicle fluids as they may cause damage to the tyre.


Avoid spinning the tyre. The forces released can damage the structure of t the tyre and cause it to fail. Doing so may lead to premature tyre failure.


If wheel spin is unavoidable due to loss of traction (in deep snow for example) do not exceed the 50 km/h (30 mph) point on the speedometer. Doing so may lead to premature tyre failure.

***Note:*** *Tyre condition should be checked after the vehicle has been used off-road. As soon as the vehicle returns to a normal, hard, road surface stop the vehicle and check for damage to the tyres.*

All of the tyres (including the spare) should be checked regularly for damage, wear and distortion. If you are in any doubt about the condition of a tyre, have it checked immediately by a tyre centre, or your Dealer/Authorised Repairer.

### Tyre wear and fuel consumption

Good driving practise will reduce fuel consumption, and improve the mileage you obtain from your tyres and avoid unnecessary damage.

- Always ensure that the tyre pressures are correctly adjusted.
- Always observe the posted speed limits and advisory speeds for bends.
- Avoid pulling away quickly, or hard acceleration.
- Avoid making fast turns or braking sharply.
- Where ever possible, avoid potholes, or obstacles on the road.
- Do not drive up kerbs, or rub the tyres against them when parking.

### Reduced fuel consumption

Fuel consumption can be reduced by raising the tyre pressures to the maximum pressure specified for all load conditions.

***Note:*** *Operating the vehicle at the maximum specified tyre pressures may reduced comfort when the vehicle is lightly loaded.*

## Wear indicators

**WARNING**

Wear indicators show the minimum tread depth recommended by the manufacturers. Tyres which have worn to this point will have reduced grip and poor water displacement characteristics.

**CAUTION**

If tread wear is uneven across a tyre, or the tyre wears excessively, the vehicle should be checked by your Dealer/Authorised Repairer as soon as possible.



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When the tread has worn down to approximately 2 mm, wear indicators start to appear at the surface of the tread pattern. This produces a continuous band of rubber across the tread as a visual indicator.

To maintain performance and grip the tyre must be replaced as soon as the wear indicator becomes visible. Sooner, if legislation requires replacement at a greater tread depth.

***Note:*** *Tread depth should be checked regularly, in some cases more frequently than the service intervals. For advice on checking tyres contact your Dealer/Authorised Repairer, or tyre dealer.*

## Age degradation

Tyres degrade over time due to the effects of ultraviolet light, extreme temperatures, high loads and environmental conditions. Tyres should be replaced at least every six years, but they may require replacement more frequently. Even if unused, the spare tyre should be replaced at the same time as the four road tyres.

## Punctured tyres

**WARNING**

Do not drive the vehicle with a punctured tyre. Even if the punctured tyre has not deflated, it is unsafe to use as the tyre may deflate suddenly at any time.

Not all punctures result in the tyre deflating immediately. Therefore, it is important to check the tyres for damage and foreign objects, regularly.

When driving, if a sudden vibration or change to the vehicle's handling is noticed, reduce speed immediately. Do not brake hard or make any sudden manoeuvres or direction changes. Drive slowly to an area off the main highway and stop the vehicle.

***Note:*** *Driving the vehicle to a safe area may cause damage to the punctured tyre, but occupant safety is far more important.*

Inspect the tyres for signs of punctures, damage or under inflation. If any damage or deformity is detected, the tyre should be replaced. If a spare tyre is not available, then the vehicle should be recovered to a tyre centre, or to your Dealer/Authorised Repairer.

### Replacement tyres

**WARNINGS**

Do not fit cross-ply tyres.

Do not fit tyres that require inner tubes.

Always fit replacement tyres of the same type and wherever possible of the same make and tread pattern.

Replacement wheels should be genuine Land Rover parts. This will maintain the designed driving characteristics both on and off road.

If the use of tyres not recommended by Land Rover is unavoidable, ensure that you read and fully comply with the tyre manufacturer's instructions. Failure to do so may lead to tyre failure due to incorrect fitment or use.

Ideally, tyres should be replaced in sets of four. If this is not possible, replace the tyres in pairs (front and rear). When tyres are replaced, the wheels should always be re-balanced and alignment checked.

The correct tyre specification for your vehicle can be found on the tyre information label.

### High performance wheel and tyre combinations

**CAUTIONS**

This vehicle may be fitted with a high performance wheel and low aspect ratio tyre combination designed to give enhanced dry road performance with consideration for aquaplaning resistance.

Low profile, high speed rated tyres have a softer tread compound. If driven aggressively they may suffer increased tread wear and a shorter life than can be expected from other tyre types.

This wheel and tyre combination is susceptible to damage if driven off road. This combination has less performance in snow or ice conditions than M and S tyres. High performance tyres must be replaced with winter tyres when weather conditions dictate.

## Directional tyres




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Directional tyres must be fitted so that they rotate in the direction that the arrow is pointing when the vehicle is moving forward.

## Tyre pressures

**WARNINGS**

Never drive your vehicle if the tyre pressures are incorrect. Under-inflation causes increased excessive flexing and uneven wear to the tyre. This can lead to sudden tyre failure.

Over-inflation causes a harsh ride, uneven tyre wear and poor handling.

pressure checks should only be carried out when tyres are cold and the vehicle has been stationary for more than three hours. A hot tyre at or below the recommended cold inflation pressure is dangerously under-inflated.

If the vehicle has been parked in strong sunlight or used in high ambient temperatures, do not reduce tyre pressures. Move the vehicle into the shade and allow the tyres to cool before re-checking the pressures.

Tyre pressures (including the spare) should be checked at least once a week with normal on-road use, but should be checked daily if the vehicle is used off-road. Always check the tyre pressures before setting off on a long journey.

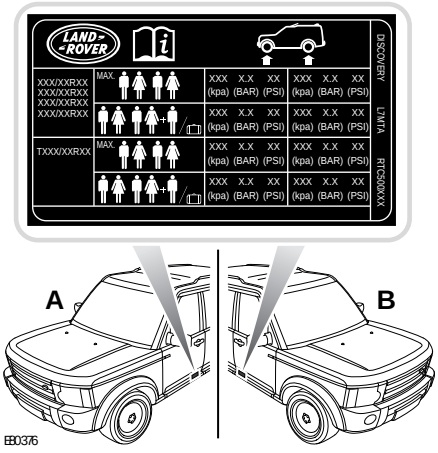
Use a reliable gauge to check the pressures when the tyres are cold. Driving as short a distance as 3 km (1 mile) can warm the tyres up sufficiently to affect the tyre pressures.

If it is necessary to check the tyres when they are warm, you should expect the pressures to have increased by up to 30 - 40 kPa (0.3-0.4 bar) (4 - 6 lbf/in$^2$). Do not reduce the tyre to cold inflation pressures under these circumstances. Allow the tyres to cool fully before adjusting the pressures.

## Checking the tyre pressures

**WARNING**

Tyre pressures must be checked regularly using an accurate pressure gauge when the tyres are cold. Failure to properly maintain your tyre pressures could increase the risk of tyre failure resulting in loss of vehicle control and personal injury.




**A** Left-hand drive vehicle

**B** Right-hand drive vehicle

The correct tyre pressures are shown on the label attached to the driver's door sill.

Use this procedure to check and adjust tyre pressures:

1. Remove the valve cap.
2. Firmly attach a tyre pressure gauge/inflator to the valve.
3. Read the tyre pressure from the gauge, and add air if required.
4. If air is added to the tyre, remove the gauge from the valve and re-attach it to check that the pressure is correct. Failure to remove and re-attach the gauge to the valve could cause the gauge to show an incorrect reading.
5. If too much air is added, remove the gauge from the valve and allow air out of the tyre by pressing the centre of the valve. Reconnect the gauge to the valve and check that the air pressure is correct.
6. If the pressure is still not correct, repeat this process and re-check.
7. Refit the valve cap. Ensure that the valve caps are firmly screwed down to prevent water or dirt entering the valve. Check the valves for leaks when checking the tyre pressures.

***Note:*** *It is an offence in certain countries to drive a vehicle with incorrect tyre pressures.*

***Note:*** *It is the driver's responsibility to ensure that the tyre pressures are correct.*