

WARNING

The temperature grade for this tire is established for a tire that is properly inflated and not overloaded. Excessive speed, under-inflation, or excessive loading, either separately or in combination, can cause heat buildup and possible tire failure.

TIRE GLOSSARY

lb/in² or psi: Pounds per square inch, an imperial unit of measure for pressure.

kPa: Kilo Pascal, a metric unit of measure for pressure.

Cold tire pressure: Typically the air pressure in a tire which has been standing in excess of 3 hours, or driven for less than 1 mile.

Maximum inflation pressure: The maximum pressure to which the tire should be inflated. This pressure is given on the tire sidewall in lb/in² (psi) and kPa.

Note: *This pressure is the maximum allowed by the tire manufacturer. It is not the pressure recommended for use.*

Curb weight: The weight of a standard vehicle, including a full tank of fuel, any optional equipment fitted, and with the correct coolant and oil levels.

Accessory weight: The combined weight (in excess of those items replaced) of items available as factory installed equipment.

Production options weight: The combined weight of options installed which weigh in excess of 3 lb (1.4 kg) more than the standard items that they replaced, and are not already considered in curb or accessory weights. Items such as heavy duty brakes, high capacity battery, special trim, etc.

Vehicle capacity weight: The number of seats multiplied by 150 lb (68 kg) plus the rated amount of load/luggage.

Maximum loaded vehicle weight: The sum of the curb weight, accessory weight, vehicle capacity weight, plus any production option weights.

Rim: The metal support for a tire, or tire and tube, upon which the tire beads are seated.

Bead: The inner edge of a tire that is shaped to fit to the rim and form an airtight seal. The bead is constructed of steel wires which are wrapped, or reinforced, by the ply cords.

Gross vehicle weight: The maximum permissible weight of a vehicle with the driver, passengers, load, luggage and equipment.

STEPS FOR DETERMINING CORRECT LOAD LIMIT

WARNING

Do not exceed the vehicle capacity weight (the total weight of driver, passengers and cargo) given on the tire information label.

1. Locate the statement "The combined weight of occupants and cargo should never exceed XXX kg or XXX lbs" on your vehicle's placard.
2. Determine the combined weight of the driver and passengers that will be riding in your vehicle.
3. Subtract the combined weight of the driver and passengers from XXX kg or XXX lbs.
4. The resulting figure equals the available amount of cargo and luggage load capacity. For example, if the "XXX" amount equals 1400 lbs. and there will be five 150 lb. passengers in your vehicle, the amount of available cargo and luggage load capacity is 650 lbs.
(1400 - 750 (5 x 150) = 650 lbs).

5. Determine the combined weight of luggage and cargo being loaded on the vehicle. That weight may not safely exceed the available cargo and luggage load capacity calculated in Step 4.
6. If your vehicle will be towing a trailer, load from your trailer will be transferred to your vehicle. Consult this manual to determine how this reduces the available cargo and luggage load capacity of your vehicle.

The number and weight of passengers will affect the cargo and luggage capacity. In the example above, the cargo and luggage load capacity is 650 lb. However, if fewer passengers ride in the vehicle, the luggage load capacity will increase. If this vehicle carries three 150 lb passengers, the cargo and luggage load capacity will increase to 950 lb:

$(3 \times 150 = 450 \text{ lb, and } 1400 - 450 = 950 \text{ lb}).$

If the passengers weigh more, the cargo and luggage load capacity will decrease.

WARNING

The weight of accessories must also be subtracted from the cargo and luggage load capacity. If you are unsure of the weight of any accessories fitted to your vehicle, contact your Retailer/Authorized Repairer.

WARNING

Overloading the vehicle will have an adverse affect on braking and handling characteristics, which could compromise your safety.

Overloading a vehicle may also cause tire damage or failure. Never overload your vehicle.