If wheel spin is unavoidable due to a loss of traction (in deep snow, for example), do not exceed the 50 km/h (30 mph) point on the speedometer.

Do not exceed the maximum pressure stated on the sidewall of the tyre.

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 and check for damage to the tyres.*

All of the vehicle's 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 repair centre or a Retailer/Authorised Repairer.

TYRE PRESSURES

All tyre pressures, including the spare, should be checked regularly using an accurate pressure gauge, when the tyres are cold.

Pressure checks should be carried out only when the 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.

Never drive your vehicle if the tyre pressures are incorrect. Under-inflation causes excessive flexing and uneven tyre wear. This can lead to sudden tyre failure. Over-inflation causes harsh ride, uneven tyre wear and poor handling.

Do not drive the vehicle with a leaking tyre. Even if the tyre appears to be inflated it could be dangerously under-inflated and will continue to deflate. Replace or contact an approved repairer.

Under-inflation also reduces fuel efficiency and tyre tread life and may affect the vehicle's handling and stopping ability.

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

The recommended tyre pressures for light and heavy loads are listed on a label located at the base of the driver's door opening.

The loading of the vehicle should always be considered when checking and adjusting tyre pressures.