

Tire pressure and wear.

220 kPa/2,2 BAR / 32 psi

What do these letters and numbers mean?

Why know the meaning of these letters and numbers?

- You will probably own a vehicle one day and will be responsible for checking and adjusting the tire pressure on your vehicle.
- You will also need to make sure for your own safety and the safety of your passengers that your tires are safe in terms of tread wear.
- You will also have to make sure that your tires have an even wear pattern so that you are always safe on the road.

You can find the recommended tire pressure on the sticker of the driver's door or in the owner's manual :

- Front tire pressure
- Rear tire pressure
- Spare tire pressure (if applicable)

IMPORTANT!
Use inflation pressure specified above up to 100 mph only!

over	100	mph
FRONT	260	KPA
	38	PSI
REAR	310	KPA
	45	PSI

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TIRE AND LOADING INFORMATION
RENSEIGNEMENTS SUR LES PNEUS ET LE CHARGEMENT

SEATING CAPACITY / NOMBRE DE PLACES: TOTAL 5, FRONT AVANT 2, REAR ARRIERE 3

The combined weight of occupants and cargo should never exceed 410 kg or 904 lbs.
Le poids total des occupants et du chargement ne doit jamais dépasser 410 kg ou 904 lb.

TIRE / PNEU	SIZE DIMENSIONS	COLD TIRE PRESSURE / PRESSION DES PNEUS A FROID
FRONT / AVANT	225/45 R 18	220 KPA, 32 PSI
REAR / ARRIERE	225/45 R 18	240 KPA, 35 PSI
SPARE DE SECOURS	NONE	NONE KPA, NONE PSI

SEE OWNER'S MANUAL FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
VOIR LE MANUEL DE L'USAGER POUR PLUS DE RENSEIGNEMENTS

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Tire pressure

- Tires must be inflated to the pressure recommended by the manufacturer.
- Tires have a maximum pressure marked on the sidewall of the tire. This pressure indicates the maximum pressure to which the tire can be safely inflated.

Tire pressure

- Tire pressure is usually measured in Psi and kPa.
- PSI (pound per square inch) is an Anglo-Saxon unit of pressure.
- The kPa is a metric unit of measurement that indicates kilo Pascal.
- The measuring tool used by the technician is the pressure gauge.



An under-inflated tire

- An under-inflated tire causes several problems such as
 - Increased fuel consumption.
 - Increased tire heat and risk of a blowout.
 - Risk of tire deformation due to premature wear.
 - Premature wear on the sidewalls of the tire.

An overinflated tire

- An overinflated tire causes several problems such as
 - Decreased contact area between the tread and the road. (less traction)
 - Compromised handling at cruising speeds, in curves and during braking.
 - Premature wear in the centre of the tread.

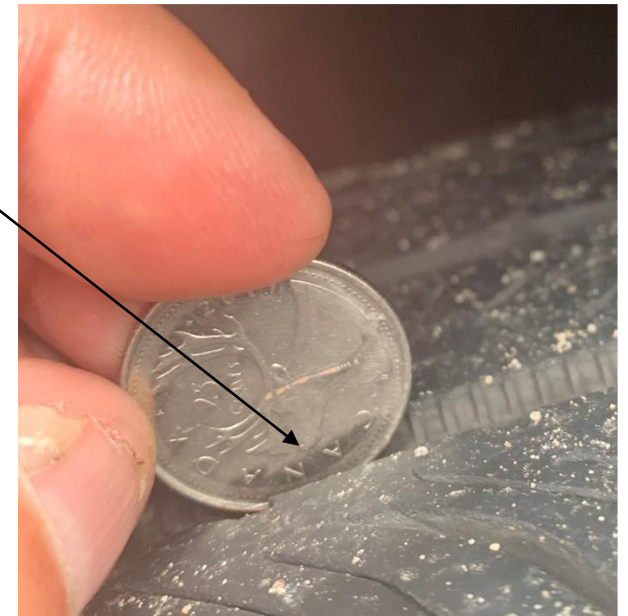
The wear indicator on the tread

- A tire has six wear indicators evenly distributed on the tire.
- This indicator shows the minimum depth of the tire. This wear represents $\frac{2}{32}$ of an inch or 1.59 mm.
- The tire has lost 80% of its efficiency on water when the wear indicators are equal to the tread.
- Wear indicators :



Checking tire wear

- The tool for checking tire wear is called a depth gauge.
- A quarter will check if the tire has a minimum of 4/32 or 3.175 mm. If you can see the moose's nose tip, then the tire needs to be replaced.



Non-uniform wear

- Uneven tire wear may indicate:
 - A problem with the steering geometry.
 - A problem with the suspension.
 - A problem with the wheel balance.

Insert your picture here

Insert your picture here

Insert your picture here