Tire Information

To safely operate your vehicle, your tires must be of the proper type and size, in good condition with adequate tread, and properly inflated.

Inflation Guidelines

- Properly inflated tires provide the best combination of handling, tread life, and comfort. Refer to the driver's doorjamb label or the specifications (see page 150) for the specified pressure.
- Underinflated tires wear unevenly, adversely affect handling and fuel economy, and are more likely to fail from overheating.
- Overinflated tires make your vehicle ride harshly, are more prone to road hazards, and wear unevenly.
- Every day before you drive, look at each of the tires. If one looks lower than the others, check the pressure with a tire gauge.
- Measure the air pressure when tires are cold. This means the vehicle has been parked for at least 3 hours, or driven less than 1 mile (1.6 km). If necessary, add or release air until the specified pressure is reached, and then calibrate the system (see page 120). If checked when hot, tire pressure can be as much as 4–6 psi (30–40 kPa, 0.3–0.5 kgf/cm^2) higher than checked when cold.
- At least once a month or before long trips, use a gauge to measure the pressure in all tires, including the spare. Even tires in good condition can lose 1–2 psi (10–20 kPa, 0.1–0.2 kgf/cm^2) per month.

Models with 2.0-liter engine

We recommend you always follow posted speed limits. However, if you drive at sustained speeds over 137 mph (220 km/h), adjust the tire pressures as shown below:

Occupants	Front tire pressure	Rear tire pressure
1–2	41 psi (280 kPa, 2.8 kgf/cm^2)	33 psi (230 kPa, 2.3 kgf/cm^2)
3–4	42 psi (290 kPa, 2.9 kgf/cm^2)	36 psi (250 kPa, 2.5 kgf/cm^2)

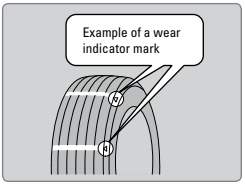
Inspection Guidelines

Every time you inflate the tires, check for the following:

- Any damage to tires, including bumps, bulges, cuts, splits, or cracks in the side or tread. Remove any foreign objects and inspect for air leaks. Replace tires if you see fabric or cord.
- Uneven or excessive tread wear. Have a dealer check the wheel alignment.
- Cracks or other damage around the valve stems.

Wear Indicators

The groove where the wear indicator is located is 1/16 inch (1.6 mm) shallower than elsewhere on the tire. If the tread has worn so low that the indicator is exposed, replace the tire. **Worn out tires have poor traction on wet roads.**



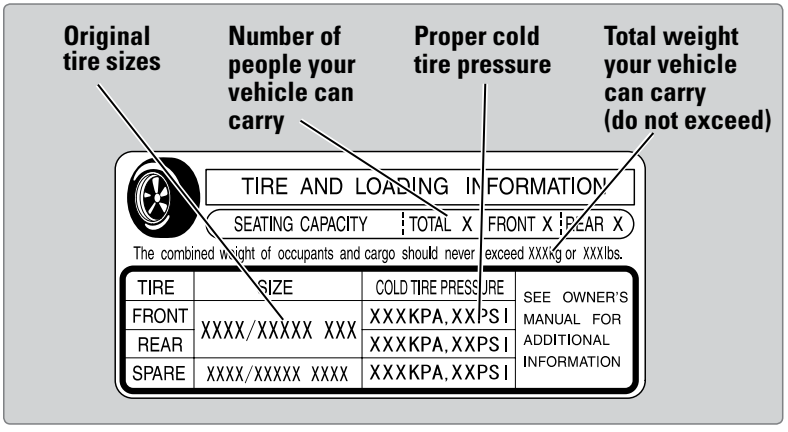
⚠WARNING

Using tires that are excessively worn or improperly inflated can cause a crash in which you can be seriously hurt or killed.

Follow all instructions in this owner's manual regarding tire inflation and maintenance.

Tire and Loading Information Label

The label attached to the driver's doorjamb provides necessary tire and loading information.



Tire and Wheel Replacement

Replace your tires with radials of the same size, load range, speed rating, and maximum cold tire pressure rating (as shown on the tire's sidewall). Using tires of a different size or construction can cause certain vehicle systems such as ABS and Vehicle Stability Assist (VSA) to work incorrectly. It is best to replace all four tires at the same time. If that isn't possible, replace the front or rear tires in pairs.

If you change or replace a wheel, make sure that the wheel's specifications match those of the original wheels. Only use TPMS-specified wheels approved for your vehicle.

⚠WARNING

Installing improper tires on your vehicle can affect handling and stability.

This can cause a crash in which you can be seriously hurt or killed.

Always use the size and type of tires recommended in the Owner's Manual.

Tire Service Life

The life of your tires is dependent on many factors, including driving habits, road conditions, vehicle loading, inflation pressure, maintenance history, speed, and environmental conditions (even when the tires are not in use).

In addition to regular inspections and inflation pressure maintenance, it is recommended that you have annual inspections performed once the tires reach five years old. All tires, including the spare, should be removed from service after 10 years from the date of manufacture, regardless of their condition or state of wear.

Winter Tires

If driving on snowy or frozen roads, mount all season tires marked "M+S", snow tires, or tire chains; reduce speed and maintain sufficient distance between vehicles when driving. For winter tires, select the size and load ranges that are the same as the original tires, and mount them to all four wheels.

Tire Chains

Because your vehicle has limited tire clearance, we strongly recommend using the following chains:

For 215/55R16 tires and 215/50R17 tires:
Cable-type: SCC Radial Chain SC1032

For 235/40R18 tires:
Cable-type: SCC Radial Chain SC1034

For 245/30ZR20 tires:
Chains not recommended. See the *Owner's Manual* for more information.

Install tire chains on the front tires only. Mount chains as tightly as you can and make sure that they do not touch the brake lines or suspension.

⚠WARNING

Using the wrong chains, or not properly installing chains, can damage the brake lines and cause a crash in which you can be seriously injured or killed.

Follow all instructions in this guide regarding the selection and use of tire chains.

NOTICE

Traction devices that are the wrong size or improperly installed can damage your vehicle's brake lines, suspension, body, and wheels. Stop driving if they are hitting any part of the vehicle.

Tire Labeling

The tires that came on your vehicle have a number of markings. Those you should be aware of are described below.

Here is an example of what each marking means: **P205/55R16 89H**

P: Vehicle type (passenger)

205: Tire width in millimeters

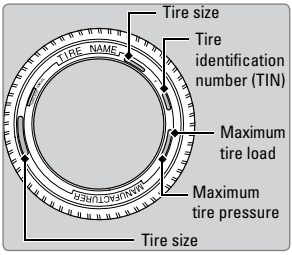
55: Aspect ratio (tire section height as a percentage of its width)

R: Tire construction code (radial)

16: Rim diameter in inches

89: Load index (code indicating maximum load tire can carry)

H: Speed symbol (code indicating maximum speed rating)



Tire Identification Number (TIN)

The tire identification number (TIN) is a group of numbers and letters that look like the example shown. The TIN is located on the sidewall of the tire.

DOT B97R FW6X 2209
DOT: This indicates that the tire meets all requirements of the U.S. Department of Transportation.
B97R: Manufacturer's identification mark
FW6X: Tire type code
22 09: Date of Transportation
Year
Week

Glossary of Tire Terminology

Cold Tire Pressure – The tire air pressure when the vehicle has been parked for at least three hours or driven less than 1 mile (1.6 km).

Load Rating – The maximum load that a tire is rated to carry for a given inflation pressure.

Maximum Inflation Pressure – The maximum tire air pressure that the tire can hold.

Maximum Load Rating – The load rating for a tire at the maximum permissible inflation pressure for that tire.

Recommended Inflation Pressure – The cold tire inflation pressure recommended by the manufacturer.

Treadwear Indicators (TWI) – The projections within the principal grooves designed to give a visual indication of the degrees of wear of the tread.

Cold or Rainy Weather Driving

Models with 2.0-L engine

Summer-only and Ultra High Performance (UHP) tires are very sensitive to ambient temperatures and are designed to be used at temperatures above 45°F (7°C). Below that temperature, Summer-only and UHP tires provide decreasing amounts of grip and other performance attributes. At temperatures below -4°F (-20°C), the tire treads may become brittle, resulting in permanent damage to the tread. A damaged tire may fail during use. Therefore, if you will operate the vehicle when temperatures are below 45°F (7°C), we recommend you install other tires (e.g., mud+snow, winter) designed to perform under the expected conditions.

⚠WARNING

Use of Summer-only or Ultra High Performance tires at temperatures below 45°F (7°C) may lead to a loss of performance and control, which could result in a crash, serious injury, or death.

DOT Tire Quality Grading

The tires on your vehicle meet all U.S. Federal Safety Requirements. All tires are also graded for treadwear, traction, and temperature performance according to Department of Transportation (DOT) standards. The following explains these gradings.

Uniform Tire Quality Grading

Quality grades can be found where applicable on the tire sidewall between tread shoulder and maximum section width.

For example:

Treadwear 200
Traction AA
Temperature A

All passenger car tires must conform to Federal Safety Requirements in addition to these grades.

Treadwear

The treadwear grade is a comparative rating based on the wear rate of the tire when tested under controlled conditions on a specified government test course. For example, a tire graded 150 would wear one and one-half (1 1/2) times as well on the government course as a tire graded 100. The relative performance of tires depends upon the actual conditions of their use, however, and may depart significantly from the norm due to variations in driving habits, service practices, and differences in road characteristics and climate.

Traction

The traction grades, from highest to lowest, are AA, A, B, and C. Those grades represent the tire's ability to stop on wet pavement as measured under controlled conditions on specified government test surfaces of asphalt and concrete. A tire marked C may have poor traction performance.

WARNING: The traction grade assigned to this tire is based on straight-ahead braking traction tests and does not include acceleration, cornering, hydroplaning, or peak traction characteristics.

Temperature

The temperature grades are A (the highest), B, and C, representing the tire's resistance to the generation of heat and its ability to dissipate heat when tested under controlled conditions on a specified indoor laboratory test wheel. Sustained high temperature can cause the material of the tire to degenerate and reduce tire life and excessive temperature can lead to sudden tire failure. The grade C corresponds to a level of performance which all passenger car tires must meet under the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 109. Grades B and A represent higher levels of performance on the laboratory test wheel than the minimum required by law.

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