TIRE SIZE AND DIMENSION DEFINITIONS

The size and strength of each tire are identified and indicated on the tire.

For example:

11 R 22.5 14PR — Ply Rating

Nominal Rim Diameter (inches)

Radial Construction

Nominal Section Width (inches)



PLY RATING

Ply rating is used to identify a given tire with its maximum recommended load when used in a specific type of service. It is an index of tire strength and does not necessarily represent the number of cord plies in the tire.

LOAD RANGE

Load range is merely a letter used to correspond with a ply rating.



OVERALL TIRE WIDTH SECTION WIDTH TREAD WIDTH DEPTH DEPTH OVERALL DIAMETER DIAMETER DIAMETER DIAMETER

TREAD DEPTH

Tread depth indicates the depth of grooves in the tread.

MEASURING RIM WIDTH

Measuring rim width is the specific rim width assigned to each tire size designation to determine the tire dimensions.

OVERALL DIAMETER

The diameter of a new tire mounted on the rim and inflated under no load.

OVERALL WIDTH

The width of a new tire including normal growth due to inflation and including bars, letters, or decorations embossed on sidewalls.

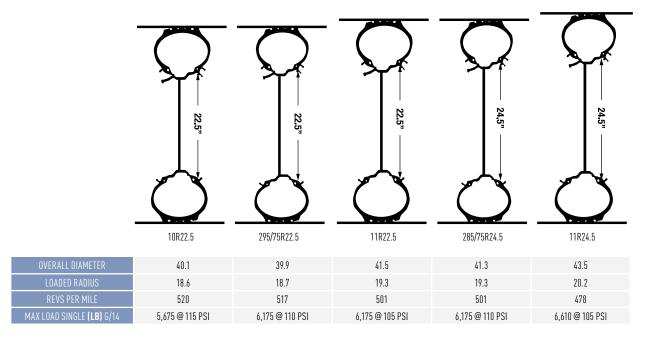
STATIC LOADED RADIUS

The shortest distance from the axle center to a flat contact surface of a tire mounted on the approved rim at the specified inflation pressure and loaded with the specified load.

COMPARISON OF DIMENSIONS

COMPARISON OF DIMENSIONS

LOW PROFILE VS. STANDARD SERIES DIMENSIONS





LOAD LIMITS

Load limits at various speeds for radial ply truck tires used on improved surfaces.

(These tables do not apply to rims or wheels. Consult rim and wheel manufacturer.)

Tire and Rim Association Standard

Table 1 - Truck/Bus Tires

The service load and minimum (cold) inflation must comply with the following limitations unless a speed restriction is indicated on the tire:

(These tables apply to tires only. Consult rim/wheel manufacturer for rim/wheel load and inflation capabilities).

Load limits at various speeds for radial ply truck tires used on improved surfaces.

1. FOR METRIC AND WIDE-BASE TIRES

SPEED RANGE (MPH)	% LOAD CHANGE	INFLATION PRESSURE CHANGE
41 THRU 50	+7%	NO INCREASE
31 THRU 40	+9%	NO INCREASE
21 THRU 30	+12%	+10 PSI
11 THRU 20	+17%	+15 PSI
6 THRU 10	+25%	+20 PSI
2.6 THRU 5	+45%	+20 PSI
CREEP THRU 2.5	+55%	+20 PSI
CREEP**	+75%	+30 PSI
STATIONARY	+105%	+30 PSI

2. FOR CONVENTIONAL TIRES

SPEED RANGE (MPH)	% LOAD CHANGE	INFLATION PRESSURE CHANGE
41 THRU 50	+9%	NO INCREASE
31 THRU 40	+16%	NO INCREASE
21 THRU 30	+24%	+10 PSI
11 THRU 20	+32%	+15 PSI
6 THRU 10*	+60%	+30 PSI
2.6 THRU 5*	+85%	+30 PSI
CREEP THRU 2.5*	+115%	+30 PSI
CREEP* **	+140%	+40 PSI
STATIONARY*	+185%	+40 PSI

NOTE: The inflation pressures shown in the referenced tables are minimum cold pressures for the various loads listed. Higher pressures should be used as follows:

B: When higher pressures are desirable to obtain improved operating performance.

For speeds above 20 MPH, the combined increases of A and B should not exceed 10 PSI above the inflation specified for the maximum load of the tire.

THE MAXIMUM LOAD AND INFLATION CAPACITY OF THE RIM MUST NOT BE EXCEEDED.



^{*}Apply these increases to Dual Loads and Inflation Pressures.
**Creep — Motion for not over 200 feet in a 30-minute period.

A: When required by the above speed/load table.