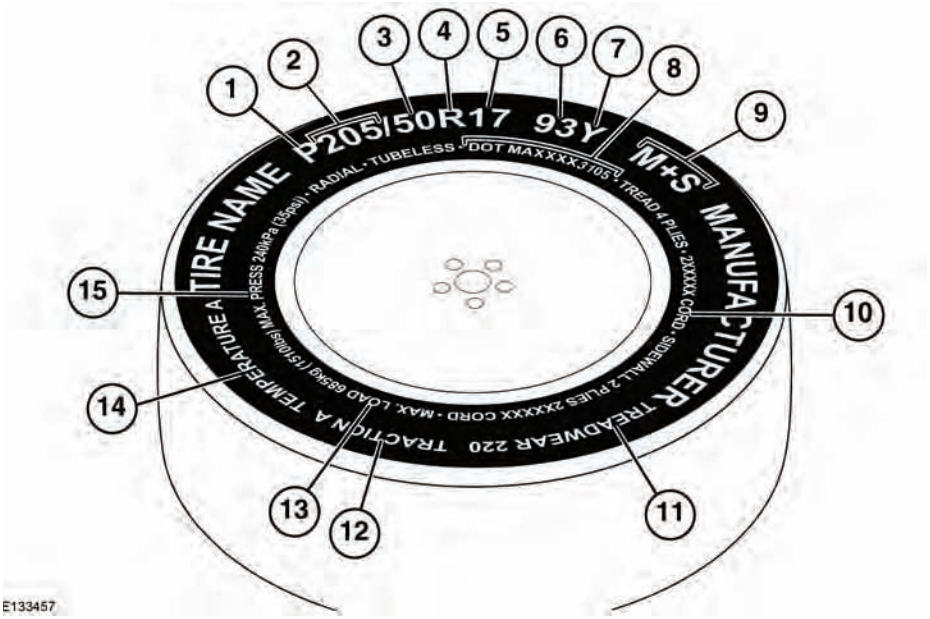
TIRE MARKINGS



1. **P** indicates that the tire is for passenger vehicle use.
2. The width of the tire from sidewall edge to sidewall edge in millimetres.
3. The aspect ratio, also known as the profile, gives the sidewall height as a percentage of the tread width. So, if the tread width is 205 mm, and the aspect ratio is 50, the sidewall height will be 102 mm.
4. R indicates that the tire is of Radial ply construction.
5. The diameter of the wheel rim given in inches.
6. The load index for the tire. This index is not always shown.
7. The speed rating denotes the maximum speed at which the tire should be used for extended periods. See **175, SPEED RATINGS**.
8. US DOT Tire Identification Number (TIN). This begins with the letters DOT and indicates that the tire meets all federal standards. The next 2 numbers or letters are the plant code where the tire was manufactured, the last 4 numbers are the date of manufacture. For example, if the number was 3111, the tire was made in the 31st week of 2011. The other numbers are marketing codes used at the manufacturer's discretion. This information can be used to contact consumers if a tire defect requires a recall.
9. **M+S** or **M/S** indicates that the tire has been designed with some capability for mud and snow.

10. The number of plies in both the tread area, and the sidewall area, indicates how many layers of rubber coated material make up the structure of the tire. Information is also provided on the type of materials used.
11. Wear rate indicator. A tire rated at 400 for example, will last twice as long as a tire rated at 200.
12. The traction rating grades a tire's performance when stopping on a wet road surface. The higher the grade the better the braking performance. The grades from highest to lowest are, **AA**, **A**, **B** and **C**.
13. The maximum load which can be carried by the tire.
14. Heat resistance grading. The tire's resistance to heat is grade A, B or C, with A indicating the greatest resistance to heat. This grading is provided for a correctly inflated tire, which is being used within its speed and loading limits.
15. The maximum inflation pressure for the tire. This pressure should not be used for normal driving.

SPEED RATINGS

Rating	Speed mph (km/h)
Q	99 (160)
R	106 (170)
S	112 (180)
T	118 (190)
U	124 (200)
H	130 (210)
V	149 (240)
W	168 (270)
Y	186 (300)

TIRE CARE

⚠WARNING

Do not drive the vehicle if a tire is damaged, excessively worn, or incorrectly inflated. A tire in such a condition may catastrophically fail and cause an accident.

⚠WARNING

Avoid contaminating the tires with vehicle fluids as they may cause damage to the tire and cause a tire failure, which can result in an accident.

⚠WARNING

Avoid spinning the wheels. The forces released can damage the structure of the tire and cause it to fail.

⚠WARNING

If wheel spin is unavoidable due to a loss of traction (in deep snow, for example), do not exceed the 30 mph (50 km/h) point on the speedometer. Do not allow anyone to stand near, or directly behind a tire that might spin.

⚠WARNING

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

TIRE PRESSURES

⚠WARNING

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

⚠WARNING

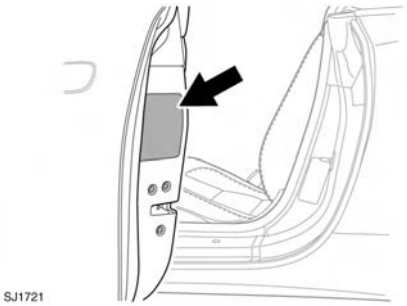
Pressure checks should only be carried out when the tires are cold, and the vehicle has been stationary for more than three hours. A hot tire at or below recommended cold inflation pressure is dangerously under-inflated.

⚠WARNING

If the vehicle has been parked in strong sunlight, or used in high ambient temperatures do not reduce the tire pressures. Move the vehicle into the shade and allow the tires to cool before re-checking the pressures.

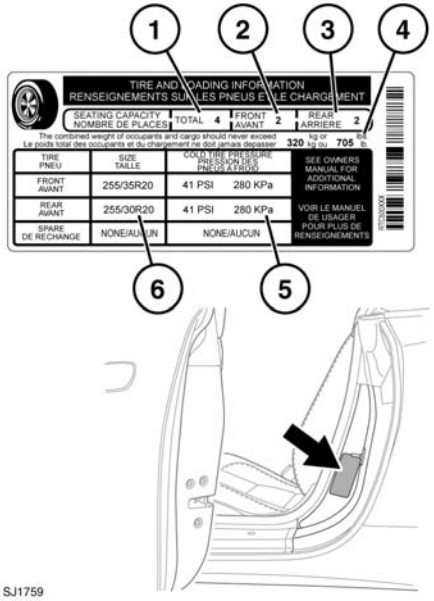
TIRE PRESSURE LABEL

Canada only



The recommended tire pressures are listed on a label located on the end of the left-hand side door.

USA only



The recommended tire pressures are listed on a label located on the pillar behind the left-hand side door.

The label contains the following information:

- The maximum number of occupants (**1**), divided between the front (**2**) and rear (**3**) of the vehicle.
- The vehicle capacity weight (**4**), which includes the weight of the driver, passengers and cargo.
- Cold inflation pressures for the front, rear and spare tire (**5**).
- The size of the tires (**6**) with which the vehicle was originally equipped.

  Note: *The label must not be changed, even if different wheels are fitted at a later stage.*

These pressures provide optimum ride and handling characteristics for all normal operating conditions.

RECOMMENDED TIRE PRESSURES - ALL SPEEDS

Up to 155 mph (250 km/h)

Tire size	Tire pressure	
	Front	Rear
245/45ZR18*	33 psi (2.3 bar, 230 kPa)	-
275/40ZR18*	-	36 psi (2.5 bar, 250 kPa)
245/40ZR19 (94Y)**	33 psi (2.3 bar, 230 kPa)	-
275/35ZR19 (96Y)**	-	36 psi (2.5 bar, 250 kPa)
255/35ZR20 (97Y)**	33 psi (2.3 bar, 230 kPa)	-
285/30ZR20 (99Y)**	-	36 psi (2.5 bar, 250 kPa)

* XK Normally aspirated (N/A) vehicles only, ** XK (N/A) & XKR Supercharged (S/C).

Up to 174 mph (280 km/h)

Tire size	Tire pressure	
	Front	Rear
255/35ZR20 (97Y)***	36 psi (2.5 bar, 250 kPa)	
285/30ZR20 (99Y)***		36 psi (2.5 bar, 250 kPa)
255/35ZR20 (97Y) JRS****	36 psi (2.5 bar, 250 kPa)	
295/30ZR20 (101Y) AMS****		33 psi (2.3 bar, 230 kPa)

*** XKR (S/C) 'Sport Pack', ****XKR (S/C) 'Dynamic Pack' & XKRS.

Up to 186 mph (300 km/h)

Tire size	Tire pressure	
	Front	Rear
255/35ZR20 (97Y) JRS†	41 psi (2.8 bar, 280 kPa)	
295/30ZR20 (101Y) AMS†		41 psi (2.8 bar, 280 kPa)

†XKRS only.

CHECKING THE TIRE PRESSURES

⚠WARNING

All tire pressures, including the spare, should be checked regularly using an accurate pressure gauge, when the tires are cold. Failure to properly maintain your tire pressures could increase the risk of tire failure, resulting in a loss of vehicle control and potential personal injury.

Check the tires, including the spare, for condition and pressure on a weekly basis and before long journeys.

If tire pressures are checked while the vehicle is inside a protected covered area (e.g. a garage) and subsequently driven in lower outdoor temperatures, tire under-inflation could occur.

A slight pressure loss occurs naturally with time. If this exceeds 2 psi (0.14 bar, 14 kPa,) per week, have the cause investigated and rectified by qualified assistance.

If it is necessary to check tire pressures when the tires are warm, you should expect the pressures to have increased by up to 4 - 6 psi (0.3 - 0.4 bar, 30 - 40 kpa). Do not reduce the tire pressures to the cold inflation pressure under these circumstances. Allow the tires to cool fully before adjusting the pressures.

The following procedure should be used to check and adjust the tires pressures.

1. Remove the valve cap.
2. Firmly attach a tire pressure gauge/inflator to the valve.
3. Read the tire pressure from the gauge and add air if required.
4. If air is added to the tire, remove the gauge and re-attach it before reading the pressure. Failure to do so may result in an inaccurate reading.
5. If the tire pressure is too high, remove the gauge and allow air out of the tire by pressing the center of the valve. Refit the gauge to the valve and check the pressure.
6. Repeat the process, adding or removing air as required, until the correct tire pressure is reached.
7. Refit the valve cap.

TIRE VALVES

Keep the valve caps screwed down firmly to prevent water or dirt entering the valve. Check the valves for leaks when checking the tire pressures.

PUNCTURED TIRES

⚠WARNING

Do not drive the vehicle with a punctured tire. Even if the punctured tire has not deflated, it is unsafe to use, as the tire may deflate suddenly at any time, potentially resulting in loss of control and an accident.

REPLACEMENT TIRES

⚠WARNING

Always fit replacement tires of the same type, and wherever possible of the same make and tread pattern.

⚠WARNING

If the use of tires not recommended by Jaguar is unavoidable, ensure that you read, and fully comply with, the tire manufacturer's instructions. Failure to do so may lead to tire failure due to incorrect fitting or use.

Ideally, tires should be replaced in sets of four. If this is not possible, replace the tires in pairs (both front or both rear). When tires are replaced, the wheels should always be re-balanced and alignment checked.

The correct tire specification for your vehicle can be found on the tire placard label.

PRESSURE COMPENSATION FOR TEMPERATURE CHANGES

A colder ambient local temperature will reduce pressure within the tire. An effect is to decrease sidewall height and to increase tire shoulder wear with the potential for tire failure. Vehicle dynamics could also be adversely affected.

Tire pressures can be adjusted to compensate before the start of the journey. Alternatively, tire pressures can be adjusted when the area of lower ambient temperature is reached.

In this situation, the vehicle must be left in the ambient local temperature for at least one hour before tire pressure is adjusted.

To compensate for colder ambient temperatures, tire pressures should be increased by 2 psi (0.14 bar, 14 kPa) for each 20°F (10°C) decrease.

Note: *Ensure that correct tire pressures are maintained when moving to areas of differing ambient temperature.*

AVOIDING FLAT SPOTS

In order to minimize flat spotting, the tire pressures can be increased to the maximum as stated on the tire sidewall, for the period when the vehicle is stationary. Tires must be returned to the specified running pressures before driving.

TIRE DEGRADATION

Tires degrade over time due to the effects of ultraviolet light, extreme temperatures, high loads, and environmental conditions. It is recommended that tires are replaced at least every six years, but they may require replacement more frequently.

USING WINTER TIRES

Do not exceed 150 mph (240 km/h) when using Jaguar approved winter tires.

Winter tires must be fitted to all four wheels.

Note: *Tires with an all season icon or* ***M+S*** *have a level of winter performance and need not be replaced.*

APPROVED WINTER TIRE SIZES

Front:

- Dunlop Wintersport M3 - 245/45R18 96V.
- Pirelli Sotto Zero - 245/45R18 100V.
- Dunlop Wintersport M3 - 245/40R19 98V.
- Pirelli Sotto Zero - 245/40R19 98V.
- Pirelli Sotto Zero - 255/35R20 97V.

Rear:

- Dunlop Wintersport M3 - 265/40R18 97V.
- Pirelli Sotto Zero - 275/40R18 103V.
- Dunlop Wintersport M3 - 275/35R19 96V.
- Pirelli Sotto Zero - 275/35R19 100V.
- Pirelli Sotto Zero - 285/30R20 99V.

WINTER TIRE PRESSURES

Up to 150 mph (240 km/h)	
Front	34 psi (2.3 bar, 230 kPa)
Rear	35 psi (2.4 bar, 240 kPa)

USING SNOW CHAINS

NOTICE
It is essential that only snow chains of the recommended type are fitted.

NOTICE
Do not fit snow chains to 20 inch tires.

Snow chains can only be fitted to rear wheels. They should not be used on temporary use spare wheels.

Contact your Dealer/Authorized Repairer for details and availability of approved snow chains.

The maximum speed when using snow chains is 30 mph (50 km/h).

Note: *When using snow chains, select JaguarDrive Control Winter mode* ***and*** *switch DSC off. DSC would reduce the deep snow traction capability as it would limit wheel spin to a level below that which is required to generate maximum traction.*

ULTRA HIGH PERFORMANCE (UHP) TIRES

NOTICE

Ultra High Performance Tires. This vehicle may be equipped with Ultra High Performance (UHP) tire and wheel combinations designed to provide maximum dry road performance with consideration for hydroplaning resistance. These low profile high speed rated tires may be more susceptible to damage from road hazards. UHP tires have performance enhancing soft rubber tread compounds, which when driven aggressively experience rapid tread wear and shorter life than less performance oriented tires.

NOTICE

These tires are not recommended for driving on snow or ice, and should be replaced with winter tires when weather conditions dictate.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

The following information relates to the tire grading system developed by the National Highway Safety Administration which will grade tires by treadwear, traction and temperature performance.

Note: *Tires that have deep tread and winter tires, are exempt from these marking requirements.*

UNIFORM TIRE QUALITY GRADING

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

Treadwear 200 Traction AA Temperature A.

In addition to the markings requirements, passenger car tires must conform to Federal Safety Requirements.

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 a half (1½) 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.

When the tread has worn down to approximately 2mm, wear indicators start to appear at the surface of the tread pattern. This produces a continuous band of rubber across the tread as a visual indicator.

Note: *Local legislation may determine a greater tread depth to that shown by the tire wear indicators. It remains the driver's responsibility to ensure the tread depth meets the local legal requirements. Do not rely on the treadwear indicators alone.*

⚠WARNING

Wear indicators show the minimum tread depth recommended by the manufacturers. Tires which have worn to this point will have reduced grip and poor water displacement characteristics. This can lead to accidents causing serious injury or death.

NOTICE

If treadwear is uneven across the tire, or a tire wears excessively, the vehicle should be checked by your Jaguar Dealer/Authorized Repairer as soon as possible.

TRACTION

The traction grades, from highest to lowest are **AA**, **A**, **B** and **C**. The 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, under inflation or excessive loading, either separately or in combination, can cause heat buildup and possible tire failure.

TIRE GLOSSARY

lbf/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

The air pressure in a tire which has been standing in excess of three hours, or driven for less than one mile.

Maximum inflation pressure

The maximum pressure to which the tire should be inflated. This pressure is given on the tire side wall in lbf/in^2 (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.

Gross vehicle weight

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

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 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 air tight seal. The bead is constructed of steel wires which are wrapped, or reinforced, by the ply cords.

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 lbs. 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.

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 lbs. However, if fewer passengers ride in the vehicle, the luggage load capacity will increase. If this vehicle carries three 150 lbs passengers, the cargo and luggage load capacity will increase to 950 lbs:

(3 x 150 = 450 lbs, and 1400 - 450 + 950 lbs).

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 Dealer/Authorized Repairer.

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.