The correct tyre specification for your vehicle can be found on the tyre placard label. See **159, TYRE PRESSURES**.

## PRESSURE COMPENSATION FOR TEMPERATURE CHANGES

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

Tyre pressures can be adjusted to compensate before the start of the journey. Alternatively, tyre 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 tyre pressure is adjusted.

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

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

## AVOIDING FLAT SPOTS

In areas of extended high ambient temperature, vehicle tyres can be affected by a softening of the tyre sidewall. If the vehicle is stationary for long periods, the effect is to slightly deform the tyre at the point where the tyre meets the standing surface. This is known as a flat spot.

This is normal tyre behaviour. However, when the vehicle is subsequently driven, vibration may be experienced from the flat spot. The condition will steadily improve with additional mileage.

In order to minimise flat spotting, the tyre pressures can be increased to the maximum as stated on the tyre sidewall. Tyres must be returned to the specified running pressures before driving. See **159, TYRE PRESSURES**.

## TYRE DEGRADATION

Tyres degrade over time due to the effects of ultraviolet light, extreme temperatures, high loads, and environmental conditions. It is recommended that tyres are replaced at least every 6 years, but they may require replacement more frequently.