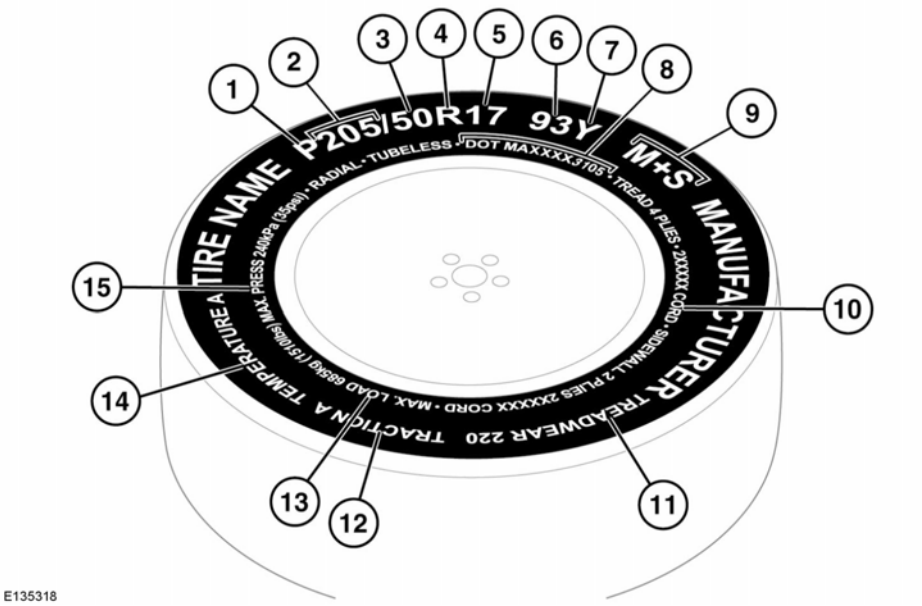
TYRE MARKINGS



1. **P** indicates that the tyre is for passenger vehicle use. This index is not always shown.
2. The width of the tyre 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 tyre is of Radial ply construction.
5. The diameter of the wheel rim (given in inches).
6. The load index for the tyre. This index is not always shown.

⚠ **The load index on all replacement tyres should be, at least, the same specification as the Original Equipment (OE). If in doubt, consult a Dealer/Authorised Repairer.**

7. The speed rating denotes the maximum speed at which the tyre should be used for extended periods. See **177, SPEED RATING**.
8. Tyre manufacturing standard information, which can be used for tyre recalls and other checking processes. Most of this information relates to the manufacturer, place of manufacture etc. The last four numbers are the date of manufacture. For example, if the number was 3106, the tyre was made in the 31st week of 2006.
9. **M+S** or **M/S** indicates that the tyre 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 tyre. Information is also provided on the type of materials used.
11. Wear rate indicator: A tyre rated at 400, for example, will last longer than a tyre rated at 200.
12. The traction rating grades a tyres 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 tyre.
14. Heat resistance grading. The tyre'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 tyre, which is being used within its speed and loading limits.
15. The maximum inflation pressure for the tyre. This pressure should not be used for normal driving. See **177, TYRE CARE**.

SPEED RATING

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

TYRE CARE

Do not drive the vehicle if a tyre is damaged, excessively worn, or incorrectly inflated.

Avoid contaminating the tyres with vehicle fluids as they may cause damage to the tyre.

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

If wheel spin is unavoidable due to a loss of traction (in deep snow, for example), do not exceed 50 km/h (30 mph).

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

All of the vehicle's tyres (including the spare) should be checked regularly for damage, wear, and distortion. If you are in any doubt about the condition of a tyre, have it checked immediately by a tyre repair centre or a Dealer/Authorised Repairer.

TYRE PRESSURES

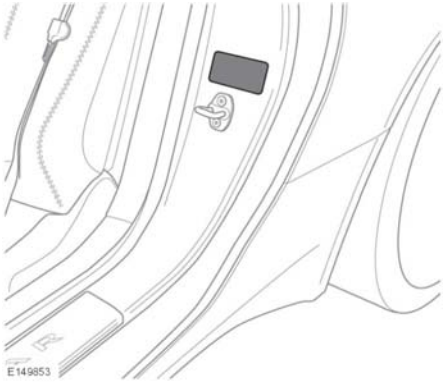
All tyre pressures should be checked regularly using an accurate pressure gauge, when the tyres are cold.

Pressure checks should only be carried out when the tyres are cold, and the vehicle has been stationary for more than 3 hours. A hot tyre at or below recommended cold inflation pressure is dangerously under-inflated.

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

Under-inflation also reduces fuel efficiency and tyre tread life and may affect the vehicle's handling and stopping ability.

If the vehicle has been parked in strong sunlight, or used in high ambient temperatures, do not reduce the tyre pressures. Move the vehicle into the shade and allow the tyres to cool before rechecking the pressures.



The recommended tyre pressures are listed on a label located in the driver's door opening.

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

The tyre pressures can be displayed in the Message centre using the **Vehicle Info** and **Tyre Pressure Check** Instrument panel menus. See **35, INSTRUMENT PANEL MENU**. The display will show 2 tyre pressures for each tyre. The upper figure is the current tyre pressure and the lower figure (in brackets) is the recommended tyre pressure. Selecting **Handbook Pressures**, via the **Vehicle Info** and **Tyre Pressures** menus, will display all the handbook tyre pressures.

Note: *The tyre pressure units can be configured to display as either bar, psi, or kPa via the* ***Pressure Units*** *menu.*

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

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

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

The following procedure should be used to check and adjust the tyre pressures:

To avoid damaging the valves, do not apply excessive force or sideways force on the gauge/inflator.

1. Remove the valve cap.
2. Firmly attach a tyre pressure gauge/inflator to the valve.
3. Read the tyre pressure from the gauge, and add air if required.
4. If air is added to the tyre, remove the gauge and re-attach it before reading the pressure. Failure to do so may result in an inaccurate reading.
5. If the tyre pressure is too high, remove the gauge and allow air out of the tyre by pressing the centre 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 tyre pressure is reached.

7. Refit the valve cap.

Public road use - cold tyre pressures

Public road use - cold tyre pressures			
Tyre size	**Load/Speed index**	**Tyre pressures - up to 250 km/h (155 mph)**	**Tyre pressures - over 250 km/h (155 mph)**
255/35ZR20	(97Y)	2.5 bar (36 psi, 250 kPa)	2.8 bar (41 psi, 280 kPa)
295/30ZR20	(101Y)	2.5 bar (36 psi, 250 kPa)	2.8 bar (41 psi, 280 kPa)
245/40ZR19	(94Y)	2.5 bar (36 psi, 250 kPa)	-
275/35ZR19	(96Y)	2.5 bar (36 psi, 250 kPa)	-
245/45ZR18	-	2.5 bar (36 psi, 250 kPa)	-
275/40ZR18	-	2.5 bar (36 psi, 250 kPa)	-
*T135/70R19	(105M)	4.2 bar (60 psi, 420 kPa)	-

*For vehicles with a spare tyre.

Note: *Vehicles with carbon ceramic brake discs are not equipped with a spare tyre.*

Closed road use - cold tyre pressures (high performance tyres with 20 inch wheel rims only)

High performance tyres have less tread depth and different performance properties to those supplied with other Jaguar vehicles.

High performance tyres are designed to optimise vehicle performance in dry conditions. Vehicle stability is reduced in wet conditions, increasing the risk of an accident (for example, aquaplaning). Reduce speed when driving on wet surfaces.

Closed road use - cold tyre pressures	
Vehicle position	**Tyre pressures**
Front axle	*2.2 bar (32 psi, 220 kPa)
Rear axle	*2.0 bar (29 psi, 200 kPa)

*These lower cold tyre pressures will compensate for a pressure increase due to a temperature increase during continuous high speed driving on closed roads.

Note: *The tyre pressures specified above, for closed road use on high performance tyres, may trigger the tyre pressure warning message. If this occurs then the vehicle user must satisfy themselves that the tyres are adequately inflated for the conditions of use.*

Make sure the high performance tyre pressures are returned to the public road use-cold tyre pressures before returning the vehicle to public road use.

TYRE VALVES

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

PUNCTURED TYRES

Do not drive the vehicle with a punctured tyre. Even if the punctured tyre has not deflated, it is unsafe to use, as the tyre may deflate suddenly at any time.

REPLACEMENT TYRES

The load and speed index ratings on all replacement tyres must be, at least, the same specification as the Original Equipment (OE). If in doubt, consult a Dealer/Authorised Repairer.

If lower speed rated specialist tyres are fitted (e.g., winter tyres or off road tyres), then the vehicle must be driven within the speed limitations of the tyres. Consult your Dealer/Authorised Repairer for further information. In markets that require a tyre's maximum speed label to be fitted, the tyre's maximum speed label should be placed within the driver's field of vision. These can be obtained from the tyre dealer.

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

Do not rotate tyres around the vehicle.

If the use of tyres not recommended by Jaguar is unavoidable, make sure that you read, and fully comply with, the tyre manufacturer's instructions.

When the tread has worn down to approximately 2 mm, 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 reminder.

Ideally, tyres should be replaced in sets of 4. If this is not possible, replace the tyres in pairs (both front or both rear tyres). When tyres are replaced, the wheels should always be re-balanced and the alignment checked.

The correct tyre specification for your vehicle can be found on the tyre placard label. See **177, 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 the 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: *Make sure that the 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 **177, 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.

USING WINTER TYRES

In many countries, legislation exists that requires the use of winter tyres during specified periods of the year.

Note: M+S *(mud and snow) tyres have a recognised level of winter performance and need not be replaced.*

The **M+S** marking on the tyre sidewall indicates an 'all season' tyre designed for use all year round, including cold temperatures, snow, and ice.

Note: *A dedicated winter tyre often has a lower speed rating than the original equipment tyre, and the vehicle must therefore be driven within the speed limitation of the tyre. Consult your Dealer/Authorised Repairer for further information. In markets that require a tyre's maximum speed label to be fitted, the tyre's maximum speed label should be placed within the driver's field of vision. These can be obtained from the tyre dealer.*

This symbol identifies dedicated winter tyres, which can be fitted if optimum winter traction is required, or the vehicle is to be used in more extreme winter conditions.

Winter tyres must be fitted to all 4 wheels.

For optimum traction, tyres should be run in for at least 160 kilometres (100 miles) on dry roads, prior to driving on snow or ice.

Use of dedicated winter tyres may require a change of wheel size, depending on the original choice of wheel. All 4 wheels must be changed.

If fitted with standard rubber valves, the Tyre Pressure Monitoring System (TPMS) warning lamp will flash for 75 seconds and then remain illuminated. The Message centre will also display **TYRE PRESSURE MONITORING SYSTEM FAULT**.

When the original wheels and tyres are refitted, the vehicle will need to travel a short distance to reset the TPMS and extinguish the warning lamp.

Approved winter tyre sizes and pressures				
Tyre make	**Tyre size**	**Load index**	**Speed index**	**Tyre pressures**
Pirelli Sotto Zero	245/45 R18	100	V	2.5 bar (36 psi, 250 kPa)
Pirelli Sotto Zero	275/45 R18	103	V	2.5 bar (36 psi, 250 kPa)
Dunlop Winter M3	245/40 R19	98	V	2.5 bar (36 psi, 250 kPa)
Dunlop Winter M3	275/35 R19	97	V	2.5 bar (36 psi, 250 kPa)
Pirelli Sotto Zero	255/35 R20	97	V	2.5 bar (36 psi, 250 kPa)
Pirelli Sotto Zero	285/30 R20	99	V	2.5 bar (36 psi, 250 kPa)

USING SNOW CHAINS

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

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

Contact a Dealer/Authorised Repairer for details and availability of approved snow chains.

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

Note: *When using snow chains, select Rain/Ice/Snow mode, see* ***82, JAGUARDRIVE CONTROL****, and switch DSC off. See* ***81, SWITCHING DSC OFF****. DSC reduces deep snow traction capability, as it limits wheel spin to a level below that which is required to generate maximum traction.*

TYRE DECLARATION (India only)

All imported tyres meet the requirements of Bureau of India Standards (BIS) and comply with the requirements under Central Motor Vehicle Rules (CMVR) 1989. The tyres are the same as those tyres supplied as Original Equipment (OE) for Jaguar models which are fully Type Approved for the Indian market.

WHEEL AND TYRE SIZES

Wheel size	Tyre size
9J x 20	255/35ZR20
10.5J x 20	295/30ZR20
8.5J x 19	245/40ZR19
9.5J x 19	275/35ZR19
8.5J x 18	245/45ZR18
9.5J x 18	275/40ZR18