If the tire has deflated, the vehicle should be driven with caution, as handling characteristics will be different compared to a fully inflated tire. The distance that can be completed on a fully deflated tire, is typically 50 miles (80 kilometers), but this is dependant on driving conditions, vehicle load and ambient temperature.

Stop immediately if the tire construction begins to break down, or if the tire dislodges from the wheel rim. Typically, this will be accompanied by excessive vibration. A tire driven in a deflated condition must be replaced as soon as possible.

Vehicles fitted with run flat tires are not fitted with a spare wheel, or jacking equipment. Therefore, run flat tires should be replaced with the same type of tire.

REPLACEMENT TIRES

⚠WARNING

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

⚠WARNING

If lower speed-rated specialist tires are fitted (e.g., winter tires or off-road tires), then the vehicle must be driven within the speed limitations of the tires. Consult your Dealer/Authorized Repairer for further information.

⚠WARNING

Always fit replacement tires of the same type, and wherever possible, of the same make, and tread pattern. Failure to fit the same type, make, and tread pattern may reduce vehicle stability.

⚠WARNING

Do not rotate tires around the vehicle.

⚠WARNING

If the use of tires not recommended by Jaguar is unavoidable, make sure that you read, and fully comply with, the tire manufacturers instructions. Failure to do so may lead to tire failure due to incorrect fitment or use.

Ideally, tires should be replaced in sets of 4, see **198, TREADWEAR**. If this is not possible, replace the tires in pairs (both front or both rear tires). When tires are replaced, the wheels should always be re-balanced and the alignment checked.

The correct tire specification for your vehicle can be found on the tire placard label. See **191, TIRE PRESSURES**.

PRESSURE COMPENSATION FOR AMBIENT 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 trip. 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 a least one hour before the 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: *Make sure that the correct tire pressures are maintained when moving to areas of differing ambient temperature.*