

⚠ WARNING

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

NOTICE

Avoid damaging the TPMS sensor when removing a tire from the wheel and fitting a tire to the wheel.

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

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

⚠ 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.

⚠ WARNING

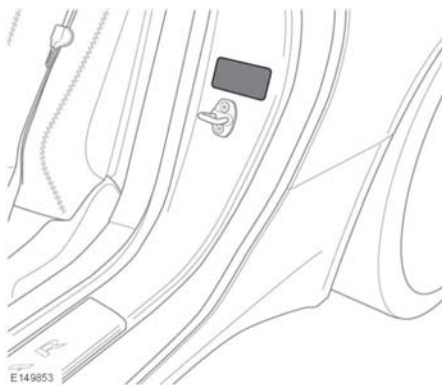
Do not drive the vehicle with a leaking tire. Even if the tire appears to be inflated, it could be dangerously under-inflated and will continue to deflate. Replace or contact an approved repairer.

⚠ 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 rechecking the pressures.

⚠ WARNING

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



A tire information label is located in the driver's door opening, giving information specific to the original wheel and tire equipment fitted to the vehicle.

The label contains the following information:

1. The maximum number of occupants, divided between the front and rear of the vehicle.

2. The vehicle's capacity weight, which includes the weight of the driver, passengers, and cargo.
3. Cold inflation pressures for the front, rear, and spare tires.
4. The size of the tires with which the vehicle was originally equipped.

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

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

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 tire pressures:

NOTICE

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 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.

Public road use - cold tire pressures

Public road use - cold tire pressures			
Tire size	Load/Speed index	Tire pressures - up to 155 mph (250 km/h)	Tire pressures - over 155 mph (250 km/h)
255/35ZR20	(97Y)	37 psi (2.5 bar, 250 kPa)	45 psi (3.1 bar, 310 kPa)
295/30ZR20	(101Y)	37 psi (2.5 bar, 250 kPa)	41 psi (2.8 bar, 280 kPa)
245/40ZR19	(94Y)	37 psi (2.5 bar, 250 kPa)	41 psi (2.8 bar, 280 kPa)

Public road use - cold tire pressures			
Tire size	Load/Speed index	Tire pressures - up to 155 mph (250 km/h)	Tire pressures - over 155 mph (250 km/h)
275/35ZR19	(96Y)	37 psi (2.5 bar, 250 kPa)	41 psi (2.8 bar, 280 kPa)
245/45R18	100W	37 psi (2.5 bar, 250 kPa)	-
275/40R18	103W	37 psi (2.5 bar, 250 kPa)	-
*T135/70R19	(105M)	60 psi (4.2 bar, 420 kPa)	-

Note: It is the responsibility of the driver to comply with all local speed restrictions.

*For vehicles with a spare tire.

Note: Vehicles with carbon ceramic brake rotors are not equipped with a spare tire.