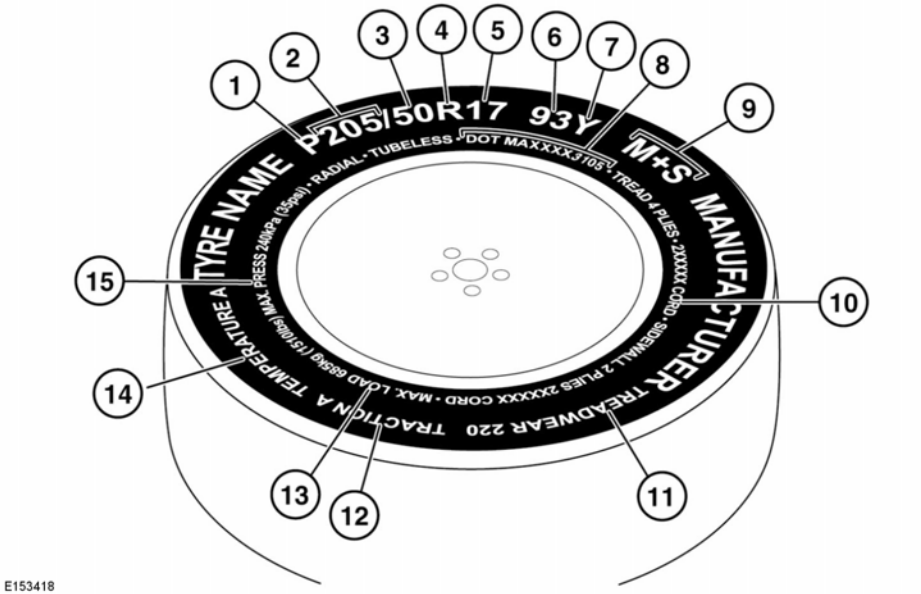
TYRE MARKINGS



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 and speed rating on all replacement tyres must be, at least, the same specification as the manufacturer's original equipment supplied with the vehicle (except for approved winter tyres, see 226, USING WINTER TYRES) . If in doubt, consult a Retailer/Authorised Repairer.**

7. The speed rating denotes the maximum speed at which the tyre may be used for extended periods. See **223, 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 twice as long as a tyre rated at 200.
12. The traction rating grades a tyre'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**.

The traction grade assigned to this tyre is based on straight-ahead braking traction tests and does not include acceleration, cornering, hydroplaning or peak traction characteristics.

13. The maximum load which can be carried by the tyre.
14. Heat resistance grading: The tyres 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 **226, AVOIDING FLAT SPOTS**.

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.

Avoid damaging the Tyre Pressure Monitoring System (TPMS) sensor when removing a tyre from the wheel and fitting a tyre to the wheel.

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 Retailer/Authorised Repairer.

TYRE PRESSURES

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

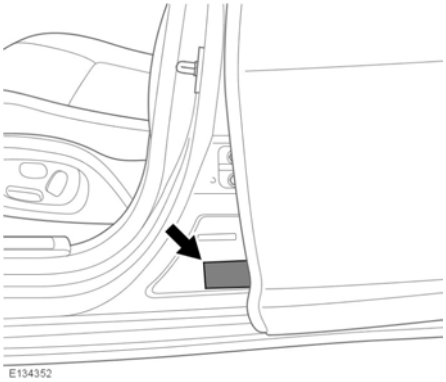
Pressure checks should be carried out only when the tyres are cold, and the vehicle has been stationary for more than 3 hours. A hot tyre at, or below, the recommended cold inflation pressure, is dangerously under-inflated.

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

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

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 on the driver's side B pillar. Open the driver's door to access the tyre pressure label.

The loading of the vehicle should always be considered when checking and adjusting tyre pressures.

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

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 0.14bar (2 psi, 14 kPa) per week, have the cause investigated and rectified by qualified personnel.

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:

Note: *Make sure that the tyre pressures are set for the correct vehicle load.*

To avoid damaging the valves, do not apply excessive force or sideways pressure 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.

	Up to 3 occupants and 1 luggage item		**Maximum Gross Vehicle Weight (GVW)**	
Tyre size	**Front pressures bar (psi, kPa)**	**Rear pressures bar (psi, kPa)**	**Front pressures bar (psi, kPa)**	**Rear pressures bar (psi, kPa)**
205/55 R17 95V	2.8 (41, 280)	2.6 (38, 260)	2.9 (43, 290)	3.2 (47, 320)
205/55 R17 95Y	2.3 (34, 230)	2.3 (34, 230)	2.9 (43, 290)	3.2 (47, 320)
225/50 R17 98W	2.3 (34, 230)	2.3 (34, 230)	2.9 (43, 290)	3.2 (47, 320)
225/55 R17 101W	2.3 (34, 230)	2.3 (34, 230)	2.9 (43, 290)	3.2 (47, 320)
225/45 R18 95Y	2.3 (34, 230)	2.3 (34, 230)	2.9 (43, 290)	3.2 (47, 320)
245/40 R18 97Y	2.3 (34, 230)	2.3 (34, 230)	2.9 (43, 290)	3.2 (47, 320)
225/40 R19 93Y	2.5 (37, 250)	2.5 (37, 250)	2.9 (43, 290)	3.2 (47, 320)
255/35 R19 96Y	2.5 (37, 250)	2.5 (37, 250)	2.9 (43, 290)	3.2 (47, 320)
235/35 R20 92Y	2.6 (38, 260)	2.6 (38, 260)	2.9 (43, 290)	3.2 (47, 320)
265/30 R20 94Y	2.6 (38, 260)	2.6 (38, 260)	2.9 (43, 290)	3.2 (47, 320)

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.

Do not twist or bend the valves when attaching a pressure hose or gauge, as damage may result.

REPLACEMENT TYRES

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

The load and speed index ratings on all replacement tyres must be, at least, the same specification as the original equipment supplied by the vehicle manufacturer. If in doubt, consult a Retailer/Authorised Repairer.

Do not rotate tyres around the vehicle.

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

If lower speed rated specialist tyres are fitted (e.g., winter tyres), then the vehicle must be driven within the speed limitations of the tyres. Consult a Retailer/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.

Make sure that the Tyre Pressure Monitoring System (TPMS) sensor is not damaged during a tyre change.

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.

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

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 extra time and distance.

In order to minimise flat spotting while the vehicle is stationary for a long period, 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 **224, TYRE PRESSURES**.

TYRE DEGRADATION

Tyres will 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 from the date of manufacture, but they may require replacement more frequently.

USING WINTER TYRES

Note: M+S *(mud and snow) tyres have a level of winter performance.*

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.

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

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 Jaguar Retailer 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, before 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					
		Up to 3 occupants and 1 Luggage item		**Maximum Gross vehicle Weight (GVW)**	
Tyre make and type	**Tyre specification**	**Front pressures bar (psi, kPa)**	**Rear pressures bar (psi, kPa)**	**Front pressures bar (psi, kPa)**	**Rear pressures bar (psi, kPa)**
Pirelli Sotto Zero 3	205/55 R17 95H	2.3 (34, 230)	2.3 (34, 230)	2.9 (43, 290)	3.2 (47, 320)
Pirelli Sotto Zero 3	225/50 R17 98H	2.3 (34, 230)	2.3 (34, 230)	2.9 (43, 290)	3.2 (47, 320)
Conti TS 830 PAO	225/50 R17 98H	2.3 (34, 230)	2.3 (34, 230)	2.9 (43, 290)	3.2 (47, 320)
Pirelli Sotto Zero 3	225/45 R18 95H	2.3 (34, 230)	2.3 (34, 230)	2.9 (43, 290)	3.2 (47, 320)
Pirelli Sotto Zero 3	245/40 R18 95H	2.3 (34, 230)	2.3 (34, 230)	2.9 (43, 290)	3.2 (47, 320)
Pirelli Sotto Zero 3	225/40 R19 93H	2.5 (37, 250)	2.5 (37, 250)	2.9 (43, 290)	3.2 (47, 320)
Pirelli Sotto Zero 3	255/35 R19 96H	2.5 (37, 250)	2.5 (37, 250)	2.9 (43, 290)	3.2 (47, 320)

If in doubt, or for further information, contact a Retailer/Authorised Repairer.

USING SNOW CHAINS

Only use traction devices in heavy snow conditions, on compacted snow.

Dynamic Stability Control (DSC) must be switched off when using traction devices.

Never exceed 50 km/h (30 mph) when traction devices are fitted.

Never fit traction devices to a temporary-use spare wheel.

Traction devices approved by the vehicle manufacturer, may be used to improve traction in heavy snow conditions, on compacted snow.

If it becomes necessary to fit traction devices, the following points must be observed:

- Only vehicle manufacturer approved traction devices should be used on the vehicle. Only vehicle manufacturer approved traction devices have been tested to make sure that they do not cause damage to the vehicle. Contact a Retailer/Authorised Repairer for information.
- The wheels and tyres fitted to this vehicle, must conform to the specifications of the vehicle manufacturer's original equipment. This will help to enhance the performance of the traction devices. See **222, TYRE MARKINGS**.
- Do not fit a traction device to a temporary-use spare wheel.
- Always read, understand and follow the traction device manufacturer's instructions. Pay particular attention to the maximum speed and fitting instructions.
- Avoid tyre/vehicle damage, by removing the traction devices as soon as the conditions allow.

Full chain traction devices, should only be fitted to each rear wheel with these tyre sizes:

- 205/55R17.
- 225/50R17.
- 225/45R18.

Do not fit traction devices to any other tyre size, as this will cause considerable damage to the vehicle.

Note: *When using snow chains, select Winter driving mode and switch DSC off. See* ***136, WINTER*** *and* ***108, SWITCHING DSC OFF****.*

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.