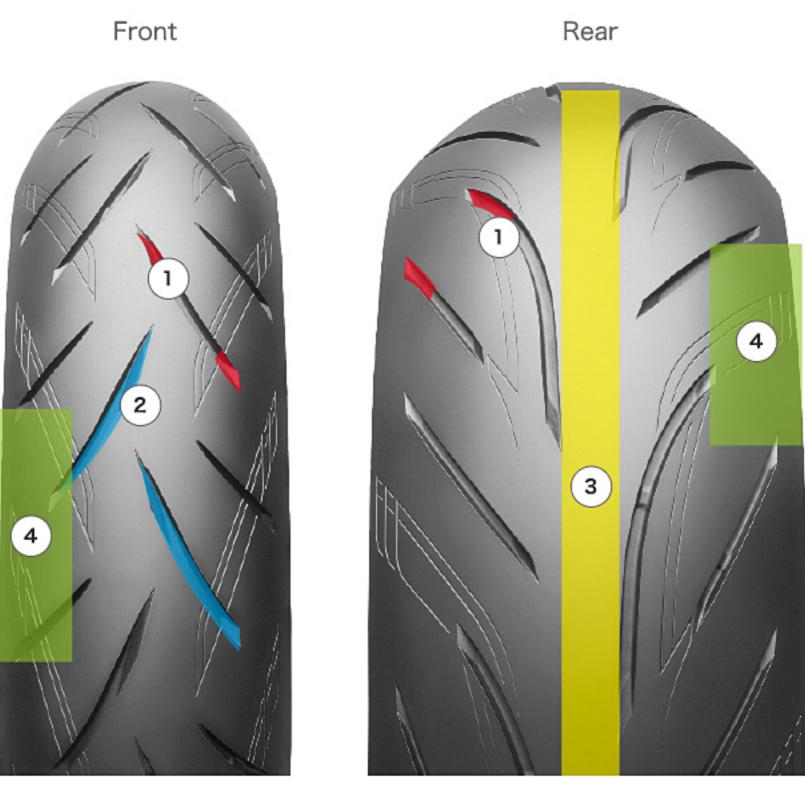
Pattern design





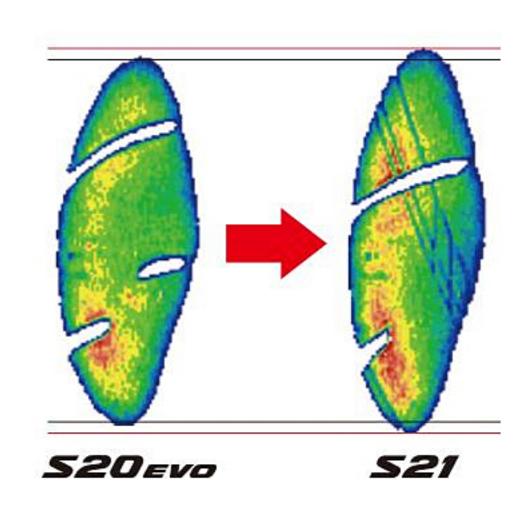
Tread design has razor-sharp "katana" motif.

- (4) OD about of the construction instruction to add similar and construction
- (1) 3D shape of the groove tip improves tread rigidity and corner grip.
 (2) Lug grooves that go over the tire centerline optimize the rigidity of the central part of the tire, leading to better road surface feel and improved agility.
- (2) Lug grooves that go over the tire centerline optimize the rigidity of the central part of the tire, leading to better road surface feel and improved agility.
 (3) Tire life is improved and slip is controlled by the addition of rib blocks to the central part of the rear tire (ULTIMAT EYE™).

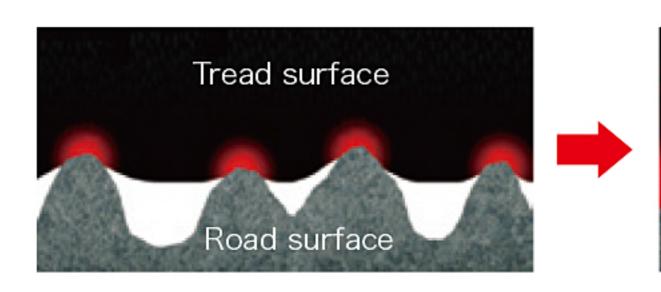
• (4) The slick-like alignment of grooves on the shoulder area yields major increases in contact area and heightened corner grip.

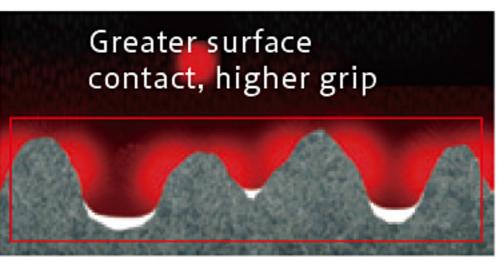
Changing contact patch length through changing shape





Contact patch

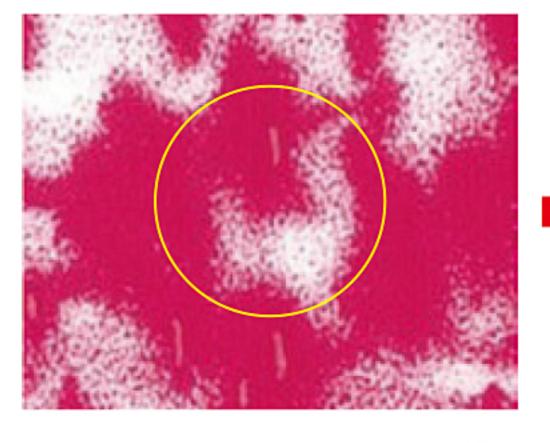


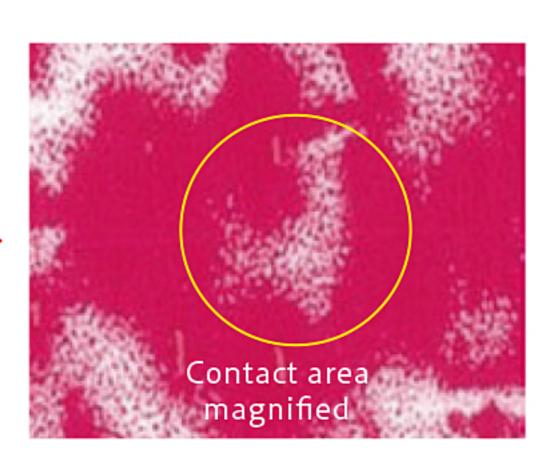


Previous compound

S21 compound

Actual contact pressure and area

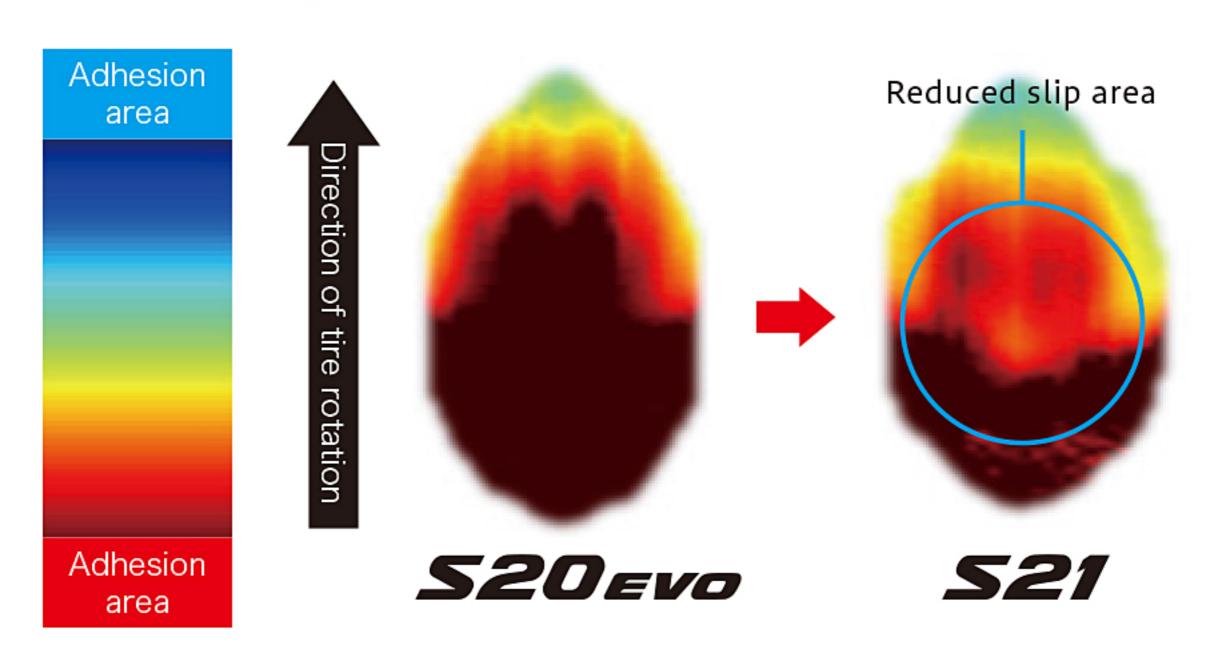




Previous compound

S21 compound

Design for rear tire

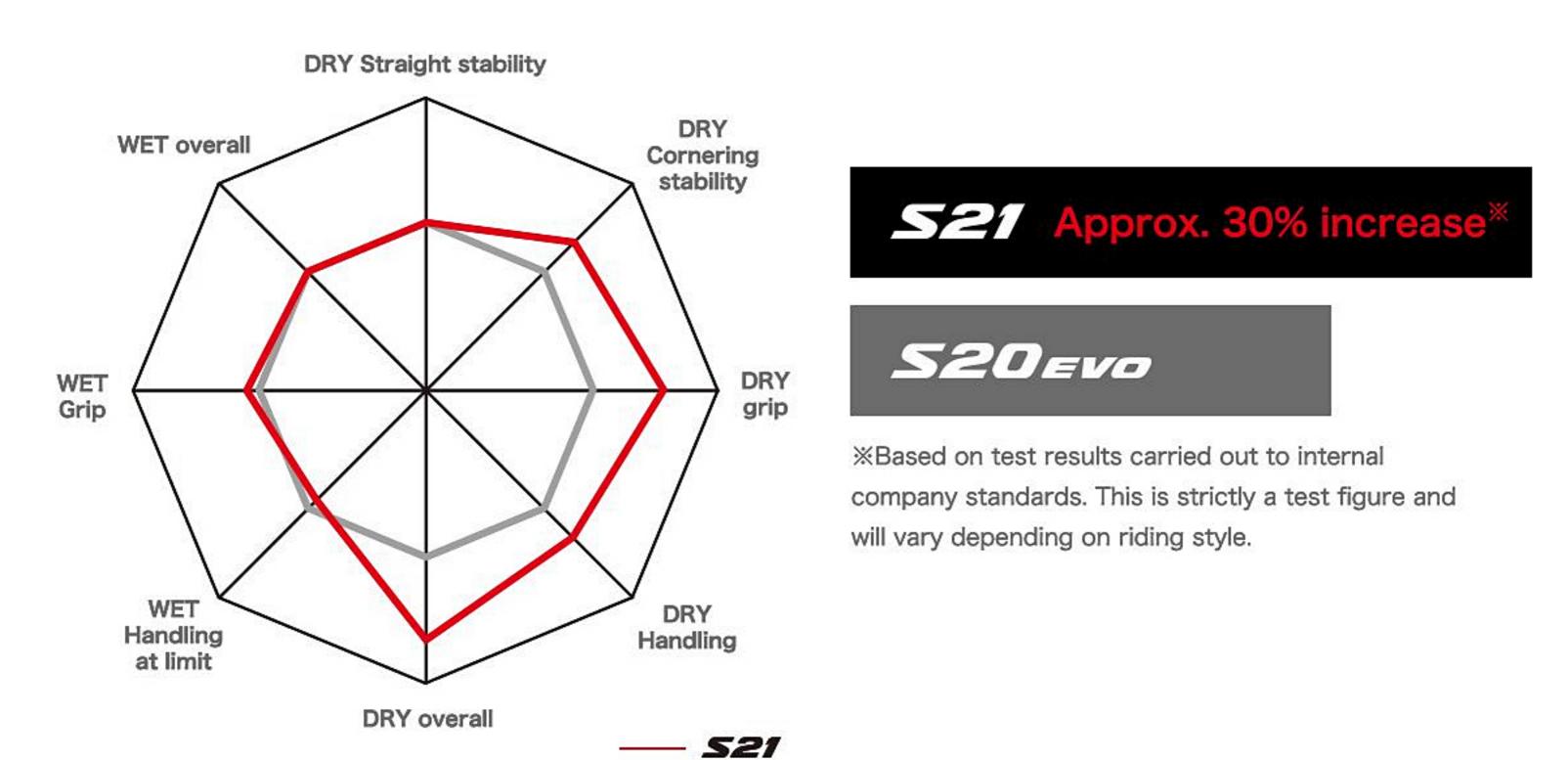




ULTIMAT EYE™

- Bridgestone's proprietary tire development technology for measuring and visualizing tire contact surface behavior during actual riding conditions. Previously, tire development consisted of running simulations, building prototypes and using laboratory measurements as well as actual vehicle tests to verify performance.
- ULTIMAT EYE™ reproduces highspeed riding conditions in the laboratory that are equivalent to those of an actual vehicle, enabling tire contact surface behavior to be visualized. In addition to the previous actual vehicle tests, this allows high-precision analysis and performance verification with a solid scientific basis. The measurement and analysis equipment can handlespeeds of up to 400km/h and lean angles of up to 60 degrees.

Tire life comparison



S20evo