



TIRE CARE AND MAINTENANCE GUIDE

Highway Auto Tires
Light Truck Tires



DUNLOP
TIRES

TIRE CARE AND MAINTENANCE GUIDE

The easiest way to help ensure satisfactory mileage and performance from your Dunlop tires is to give them a simple but frequent (at least monthly) inspection for proper inflation, even treadwear and the presence of any damage.

DO MAINTAIN PROPER INFLATION PRESSURE IN YOUR TIRES

Proper inflation pressure is necessary for optimum tire performance, safety and fuel economy. Check inflation pressures at least once a month and before long trips. Use an accurate tire pressure gauge. Always check pressures when the tires are cold (when the vehicle has been driven less than one mile). If you must check inflation when the tires are hot, add 4 psi (27 kPa) to the recommended cold inflation pressure. It is difficult to tell just by looking at radial tires whether they are underinflated.*

Furthermore, when operating a vehicle equipped with radial tires, it is difficult to notice when a tire has gone flat or nearly flat since the “feel” of the vehicle does not change significantly.

***Evidence of air loss or repeated underinflation always requires expert inspection to determine the source of leakage and tire removal to determine repairability.** To avoid injury, NEVER attempt to reinflate a tire that has been run severely underinflated.

Progressive air loss may result from punctures, cuts, curbing, impacts or partial bead unseating. Some fitment causes for air loss are (1) incomplete bead seating, (2) bead tearing caused by a machine tool due to insufficient lubrication or improper adjustment. Leaking valve core or rubber valve components should be replaced when problems are detected and whenever tires are replaced.

Always maintain inflation pressure at the level recommended by the vehicle manufacturer as shown on the vehicle placard, vehicle certification label or in the vehicle Owner's Manual:

Underinflation is the leading cause of tire failure and may result in severe cracking, component separation or “blowout.” It reduces tire load capacity, allows excessive sidewall flexing and increases rolling resistance, resulting in heat and mechanical damage.

Maintaining proper inflation pressure is the single most important thing you can do to promote tire durability and maximize tread life. Overinflation increases stiffness, which may deteriorate ride and generate unwanted vibration. Overinflation also increases the chances of impact damage.

DON'T OVERLOAD YOUR VEHICLE

Check your vehicle Owner's Manual to determine the load limits. Overloading your vehicle places stress on your tires and other critical vehicle components. Overloading a vehicle can cause poor handling or increased fuel consumption and may cause tire failure. Overloading your tires can result in severe cracking, component separation or “blowout.”

Never fit your vehicle with new tires that have less load capacity than shown on the vehicle tire placard and remember that optimum rim width is important for proper tire load distribution and function. The maximum load capacity stamped on the sidewalls of P-Metric and European Metric tires is reduced by 10% when used on a light truck, utility vehicle or trailer. Never fit P-Metric or European Metric tires to light trucks that specify LT-type replacement tires.

DON'T SPIN YOUR TIRES EXCESSIVELY

Avoid excessive tire spinning when your vehicle is stuck in snow, ice, mud or sand. The centrifugal forces generated by a free-spinning tire/wheel assembly may cause sudden tire explosion, resulting in vehicle damage and/or serious personal injury to you or a bystander. Never exceed 35 mph/55 kph, as indicated on your speedometer. Use a gentle backward and forward rocking motion to free your vehicle for continued driving. Never stand near or behind a tire spinning at high speeds, for example, while attempting to push a vehicle that is stuck or when an on-the-car spin balance machine is in use.

DO CHECK YOUR TIRES FOR WEAR

Always remove tires from service when they reach two thirty-seconds of an inch (2/32") remaining tread depth. All new tires have treadwear indicators which appear as smooth banks in the tread grooves when they wear to the two thirty-seconds of an inch (2/32") level. Many wet-weather accidents result from skidding on bald or nearly bald tires. Excessively worn tires are also more susceptible to penetrations.

DO CHECK YOUR TIRES FOR DAMAGE

Frequent (at least monthly) inspection of your tires for signs of damage and their general condition is important for safety. If you have any questions, have your tire Dealer inspect them. Impacts, penetrations, cracks, knots, bulges or air loss always require tire removal and expert inspection. Never perform a temporary repair or use an inner tube as a substitute for a proper repair. Only qualified persons should repair tires.

PROPER TIRE REPAIR

NOTE: Dunlop does not warrant any inspection or repair process. The repair is entirely the responsibility of the repairer and should be made in accordance with established Rubber Manufacturers Association (RMA) procedures.

TIRE PRESSURE-MONITORING SYSTEM ALERT

Refer to your vehicle Owner's Manual for more information on what to do if the tire pressure warning system activates.

THE CONVENIENCE (TEMPORARY) SPARE

The Convenience (Temporary) Spare is designed, built and tested to the high engineering standards set by North America's leading car manufacturers and to Dunlop's own high standards of quality control. It is designed to take up a minimum of storage space and, at the same time, fulfill the function of a spare tire when needed. The spare is kept in its storage space, fully inflated at 60 psi. To be sure it is always ready for use, the air pressure should be checked on a regular basis.

The Convenience (Temporary) Spare can be used in combination with the original tires on your vehicle. You can expect a tire tread life of up to 3,000 miles (4,800 kilometres), depending on road conditions and your driving habits. To conserve tire tread life, return the spare to the storage area as soon as it is convenient to have the standard tire repaired or replaced.

The Convenience (Temporary) Spare weighs less than a standard tire so it's easier to handle. It also helps reduce the total car weight, which contributes to fuel economy.

The wheels used with the Convenience (Temporary) Spare are specifically designed for use with high pressure spares and should never be used with any other type of tire.

DON'T ATTEMPT TO MOUNT YOUR OWN TIRES

Serious injury or death may result from explosion of tire/rim assembly due to improper mounting procedures. Follow tire manufacturer's instructions and match tire diameter to rim diameter. Mount light truck radials on rims approved for radial service. Do not apply bead sealer. This can inhibit bead seating. Lubricate beads and tire rim (including tube or flap) contact surfaces. Lock assembly on mounting machine or place in safety cage. **STAND BACK** and never exceed 40 psi to seat beads. Never use a volatile substance or a rubber "donut" (also known as a bead expander or "O-Ring") to aid bead seating. Only specially trained persons should mount tires.

DON'T MIX TIRES OF DIFFERENT SIZES AND TYPES ON THE SAME AXLE

For optimum handling and control, Dunlop® recommends fitment of four (4) tires of the same type and size unless otherwise specified by the vehicle manufacturer.

WARNING:

Before you replace your tires, always consult the vehicle owner's manual and follow the vehicle manufacturer's replacement tire recommendations. Vehicle handling may be significantly affected by a change in tire size or type. When selecting tires that are different from the Original Equipment size, see a professional installer in order to make certain that proper clearance, load-carrying capacity and inflation pressure are selected. Never exceed the maximum load capacity and inflation pressure listed on the sidewall of the tire. Always drive safely and obey all traffic laws. Avoid sudden, sharp turns or aggressive lane changes. Failure to follow this warning may result in loss of control of the vehicle, leading to an accident and serious injury or death.

When replacing tires, you must maintain the outside diameter and load-carrying capacity of the Original Equipment tire. Inflation pressure may need to be adjusted to avoid overloading the tire. Consult the Tire & Rim Association Load and Inflation Tables, ETRTO or JATMA standards for correct load and inflation information.

NEVER FIT TIRES TO A VEHICLE THAT HAVE LESS LOAD-CARRYING CAPACITY THAN REQUIRED BY THE ORIGINAL EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURER

Examples: Many vehicles, such as large passenger vans, require Load Range E tires as designated by the vehicle manufacturer. Fitment of a tire with less carrying capacity, such as a Load Range D, is not allowed.

NOTE: Goodyear-manufactured and/or marketed European-Metric and P-Metric passenger tires are interchangeable as long as they have the same section width, same aspect ratio and same rim diameter. **Caution: Never substitute a "Standard Load" (SL) tire for an "Extra Load" (XL) or "Reinforced" tire. If the vehicle was originally equipped with "Extra Load" (XL) or "Reinforced" tires, replace those tires with similar-sized "Extra Load" (XL) or "Reinforced" tires.**

FOLLOW THESE ADDITIONAL GUIDELINES:

When installing only two tires, fit the tires with the deepest tread depth on the rear axle. If radials and non-radials must be fitted to the same vehicle, fit radials on rear axle. Never mix radials and non-radials on the same axle. When fitting winter tires or all-season tires to performance vehicles, always fit in sets of four. It is not recommended to fit tires with different speed ratings. If tires with different speed ratings are installed on a vehicle, they should be installed with like pairs on the same axle. The speed capability of the vehicle will become limited to that of the lowest speed rated tires. Use of lift kits with some vehicle/tire combinations can cause instability. When changing tire sizes, always consult Dealer for optimum rim width and carefully check vehicle/tire clearances.

RETREADED TIRES

Retreaded passenger and light truck tires are not warranted by Dunlop for any reason. Speed ratings and U.S. Department of Transportation test compliance certifications are voided for retreaded tires.

DO MAINTAIN VEHICLE SUSPENSION, WHEEL ALIGNMENT AND BALANCE AND ROTATE YOUR TIRES

Lack of rotation, worn suspension parts, underinflation/overinflation, wheel imbalance and misalignment can cause vibration or irregular tire wear. Rotate your tires according to your vehicle manufacturer's recommendations or at maximum intervals of 6,000 miles/10,000 km.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, SEE THE "BE TIRE SMART/PLAY YOUR PART" BROCHURE PUBLISHED BY THE RUBBER MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION (RMA).

HOW TO READ A TIRE D.O.T. SERIAL NUMBER

D.O.T. stands for Department of Transportation, and the number is on the lower sidewall of each tire to show that the tire meets or exceeds the Department of Transportation safety standards.

Understanding Tire D.O.T. Numbers

M6MJEH0R0911

12-Digit # = 2000s Production / 11-Digit # = 1990s Production

M6	MJ	EHOR	0911
Mfg. Plant Code	Government Size and Ply Code	Manufacturer Construction Code	Tire Build Date (9th week of 2011)

TIRE SERVICE LIFE

Tires are designed and built to provide many thousands of miles of excellent service. For maximum benefit, tires must be maintained properly to avoid tire damage that may result in removal from service before the tread is worn down to minimum depth.

It is not practical to accurately predict the service life of any specific tire in chronological time since service conditions vary widely. The serviceability of a tire over time is a function of the storage and service conditions (inflation pressure, load, speed, road hazard injury, etc.) to which a tire is subjected. Consumers should not rely solely on the appearance of the tire but should be aware of any change in dynamic performance such as increased air loss, noise or vibration, which could be a sign to remove the tire. Therefore, it is essential to have tires, including spares, inspected regularly (at least monthly) for proper inflation pressure, damage and treadwear.

CHECK YOUR VEHICLE OWNER'S MANUAL (OR YOUR VEHICLE) TO DETERMINE IF IT IS EQUIPPED WITH RUN-FLAT (EXTENDED MOBILITY) TIRES. IF YOUR VEHICLE IS EQUIPPED WITH RUN-FLAT TIRES, THE FOLLOWING APPLIES:

DUNLOP SELF-SUPPORTING TECHNOLOGY (DSST®)

IMPORTANT SAFETY INFORMATION

OPERATIONAL MONITORING

In order for Dunlop Self-Supporting Technology (DSST) to obtain the performance criteria stated within this Limited Warranty, Dunlop DSST tires must use specific parts, such as a low tire pressure-monitoring system authorized by the Original Equipment vehicle manufacturer.

Vehicles with Original Equipment Dunlop DSST tires must be fitted with wheels, tires and tire pressure-monitoring systems as specified by your vehicle manufacturer. For proper wheel, tire and tire pressure monitoring system (TPMS) fitment, please refer to your vehicle Owner's Manual.

RUN-FLAT TIRE FEATURE:

The DSST tire is a high-performance tire with a remarkable feature: It can operate for limited distances (driven 50 miles [80 km] maximum at speeds up to 50 mph [80 kph]) with very low or even no inflation pressure. This is an important benefit, especially if inflation loss occurs at a location where immediately stopping your vehicle could be hazardous.

Because these tires ride well even without air pressure, your vehicle must be equipped with a system to alert you when a tire has low or no air pressure.

TIRE PRESSURE-MONITORING SYSTEM ALERT

Refer to your vehicle Owner's Manual for more information on what to do if the tire pressure warning system activates.

WARNING:

If the tire pressure-monitoring system signals an alert, follow these safety precautions to prevent a loss of vehicle control that could result in serious personal injury or death:

- Slow your speed. Do not exceed 50 mph (80 kph).
- Avoid hard cornering, hard braking and severe handling maneuvers.
- Avoid potholes and other road hazards.

Remember that when your tires have lost air pressure, your vehicle's handling capability is reduced, particularly during severe maneuvers.

TO PROLONG TIRE LIFE DURING A SYSTEM ALERT

The DSST tires can be driven up to 50 miles (80 km) at sustained speeds of up to 50 mph (80 kph) at low or zero air pressure. However, the tire may have to be replaced if driven to these limits. To help prolong the life of a tire operating under low-inflation conditions, drive at a speed as far below 50 mph (80 kph) as possible. Also, drive the shortest distance possible before obtaining tire service. Taking these precautions will increase the chance that your tire will be repairable.

SERVICE AFTER A SYSTEM ALERT

To obtain service after operating under low-inflation conditions, contact your DSST service facility. Trained service personnel will inspect your tires to determine if they are in need of repair or replacement.

⚠ WARNING:

Because of the unique characteristics of DSST tires, the wheels on which they are mounted and your vehicle's tire pressure-monitoring system, all tire service work other than routine inflation maintenance and external inspections must be performed by service personnel at a DSST service facility.

Do not attempt to mount or demount Run-Flat tires yourself; serious injury or death could result. Only specially trained persons should mount, demount and repair Run-Flat tires, and more than 40 psi (270 kPa) may be required to seat beads. A safety cage and clip-on extension air hose must be used if more than 40 psi (270 kPa) is needed to seat beads.

TIRE REPAIR

Like any other Dunlop speed-rated, high-performance tire, the DSST tire may be repaired to correct a puncture in the tread, but **PROPER MATERIALS AND PROCEDURES MUST BE USED**. Contact a Dunlop Run-Flat service facility for information on proper repairs.

⚠ WARNING:

DSST tires are designed for use only on certain original equipment wheels supplied with a properly operating low tire pressure-monitoring system. If applied to a vehicle without a properly operating low tire pressure-monitoring system, the tires may fail when operated in an underinflated condition, resulting in loss of vehicle control and possible serious injury or death. Application of these tires to a vehicle not equipped with a specified operational low tire pressure-monitoring system constitutes improper and unsafe use of this product.

SIX MONTH – 6,000 MILE/ 10,000 KILOMETRE ROTATION RECORD

ODOMETER READING AT 1st ROTATION	ROTATED BY (DEALER/STORE NAME)	DATE
ODOMETER READING AT 2nd ROTATION	ROTATED BY (DEALER/STORE NAME)	DATE
ODOMETER READING AT 3rd ROTATION	ROTATED BY (DEALER/STORE NAME)	DATE
ODOMETER READING AT 4th ROTATION	ROTATED BY (DEALER/STORE NAME)	DATE
ODOMETER READING AT 5th ROTATION	ROTATED BY (DEALER/STORE NAME)	DATE
ODOMETER READING AT 6th ROTATION	ROTATED BY (DEALER/STORE NAME)	DATE
ODOMETER READING AT 7th ROTATION	ROTATED BY (DEALER/STORE NAME)	DATE
ODOMETER READING AT 8th ROTATION	ROTATED BY (DEALER/STORE NAME)	DATE
ODOMETER READING AT 9th ROTATION	ROTATED BY (DEALER/STORE NAME)	DATE
ODOMETER READING AT 10th ROTATION	ROTATED BY (DEALER/STORE NAME)	DATE
ODOMETER READING AT 11th ROTATION	ROTATED BY (DEALER/STORE NAME)	DATE
ODOMETER READING AT 12th ROTATION	ROTATED BY (DEALER/STORE NAME)	DATE
ODOMETER READING AT 13th ROTATION	ROTATED BY (DEALER/STORE NAME)	DATE
ODOMETER READING AT 14th ROTATION	ROTATED BY (DEALER/STORE NAME)	DATE
ODOMETER READING AT 15th ROTATION	ROTATED BY (DEALER/STORE NAME)	DATE
ODOMETER READING AT 16th ROTATION	ROTATED BY (DEALER/STORE NAME)	DATE
ODOMETER READING AT 17th ROTATION	ROTATED BY (DEALER/STORE NAME)	DATE
ODOMETER READING AT 18th ROTATION	ROTATED BY (DEALER/STORE NAME)	DATE

