

Component Procedures: Tires

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Component Procedures: Tires

Parts and Labor (itype_189)

Labor

Operation	Qualifier Path	Skill	Std Hrs	Wty Hrs
Adjust	Wheels, Balance > One	C	0.3	0.0
Adjust	Wheels, Balance > Each Additional	C	0.2	0.0
Rotate	4 Wheels	C	0.4	0.0
Rotate	5 Wheels	C	0.5	0.0
Replace	One	C	0.5	0.0

Components (itype_389)

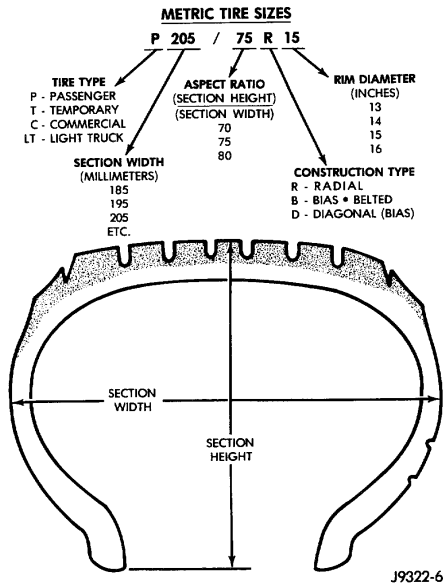


Fig. 1 Tire Identification

General Information (Article 2079004)

Tires

are designed and engineered for each specific vehicle. They provide the best overall performance for normal operation. The ride and handling characteristics match the vehicle's requirements. With proper care they will give excellent reliability, traction, skid resistance, and tread life.

Driving habits have more effect on tire

life than any other factor. Careful drivers will obtain in most cases, much greater mileage than severe use or careless drivers. A few of the driving habits which will shorten the life of any tire are:

- Rapid acceleration
- Severe brake applications
- High speed driving
- Excessive speeds on turns
- Striking curbs and other obstacles

Radial-ply tires are more prone to irregular tread wear. It is important to follow the tire rotation

interval shown on Tire Rotation. This will help to achieve a greater tread life.

Radial-Ply Tires (Article 2079005)

Radial-ply

tires

improve handling, tread life and ride quality, and decrease rolling resistance.

Radial-ply tires must always be used in sets of four. Under no circumstances should they be used on the front only. They may be mixed with temporary

spare tire

s when necessary. A maximum speed of 50 MPH is recommended while a temporary spare is in use.

Radial-ply tires have the same load-carrying capacity as other types of tires of the same size. They also use the same recommended inflation pressures.

The use of oversized tires, either in the front or rear of the vehicle, can cause vehicle drive train failure.

This could also cause inaccurate

wheel

speed signals when the vehicle is equipped with Anti-Lock Brakes.

The use of tires from different manufactures on the same vehicle is NOT recommended. The proper

tire

pressure should be maintained on all four tires.

Replacement Tire Information (Article 2079006)

The original equipment

tires

provide a proper balance of many characteristics such as:

- Ride
- Noise
- Handling
- Durability
- Tread life
- Traction
- Rolling resistance
- Speed capability

It is recommend that tires equivalent to the original equipment tires be used when replacement is needed.

Failure to use equivalent replacement tires may adversely affect the safety and handling of the vehicle.

The use of oversize tires not listed in the specification charts may cause interference with vehicle

components. Under extremes of

suspension

and

steering

travel, interference with vehicle components may cause

tire

damage.

WARNING: FAILURE TO EQUIP THE VEHICLE WITH TIRES HAVING ADEQUATE SPEED CAPABILITY CAN RESULT IN SUDDEN TIRE FAILURE.

Tire Chain Information (Article 2079007)

Tire

snow chains may be used on certain models. Refer to the Owner's Manual for more information.

Cleaning (Article 2079907)

Remove protective coating on

tires

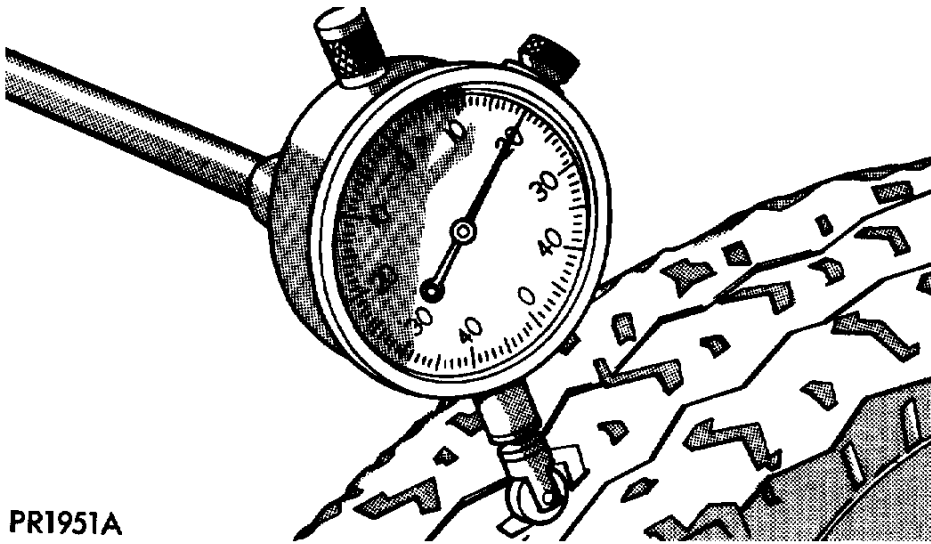
before delivery of vehicle. This coating may cause deterioration of tires.

To remove the protective coating applying warm water and let it soak for a few minutes. Then scrub the coating away with a soft bristle brush. Steam cleaning may also be used to remove the coating.

NOTE:

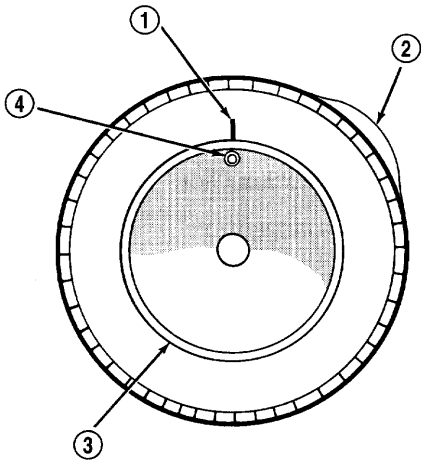
DO NOT use gasoline, mineral oil, oil-based solvent or wire brush for cleaning.

Match Mounting (Article 2078900)



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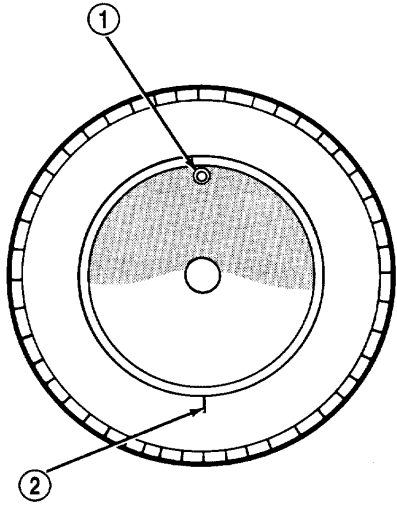
Fig. 3 Run Out Gauge



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Fig. 8 First Measurement On Tire

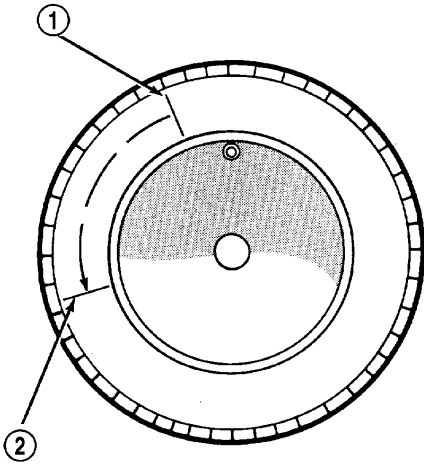
- 1 - REFERENCE MARK
- 2 - 1ST MEASUREMENT HIGH SPOT MARK TIRE AND RIM
- 3 - WHEEL
- 4 - VALVE STEM



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Fig. 9 Remount Tire 180 Degrees

- 1 - VALVE STEM
- 2 - REFERENCE MARK

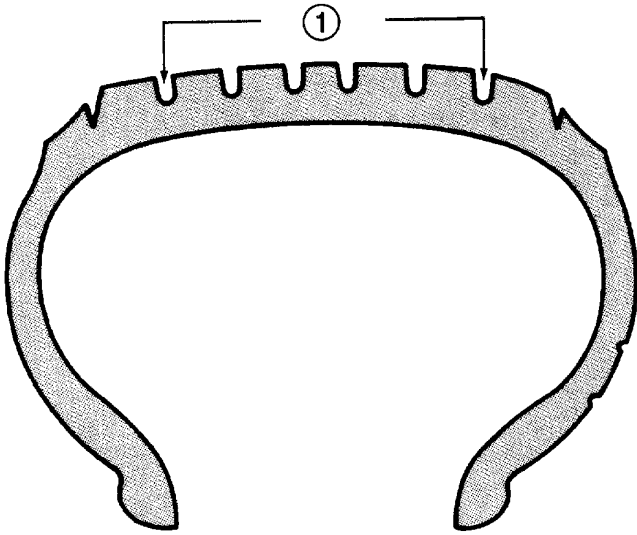


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Fig. 10 Remount Tire 90 Degrees In Direction of Arrow

- 1 - 2ND HIGH SPOT ON TIRE
- 2 - 1ST HIGH SPOT ON TIRE

Repairing Leaks (Article 2079908)

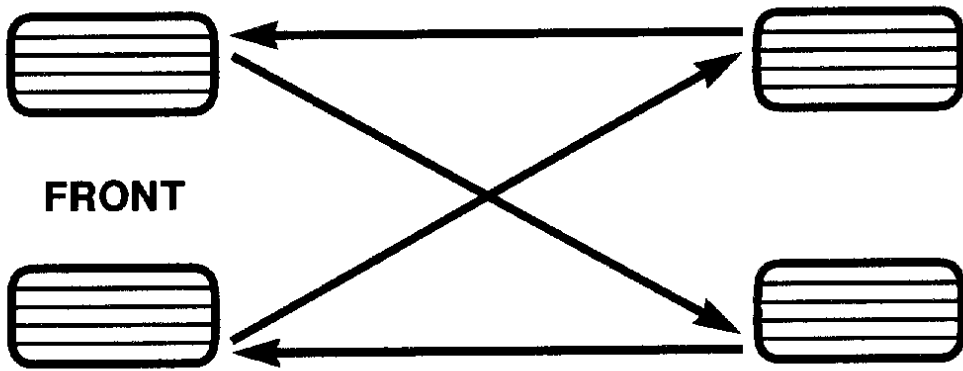


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Fig. 7 Tire Repair Area

1 - REPAIRABLE AREA

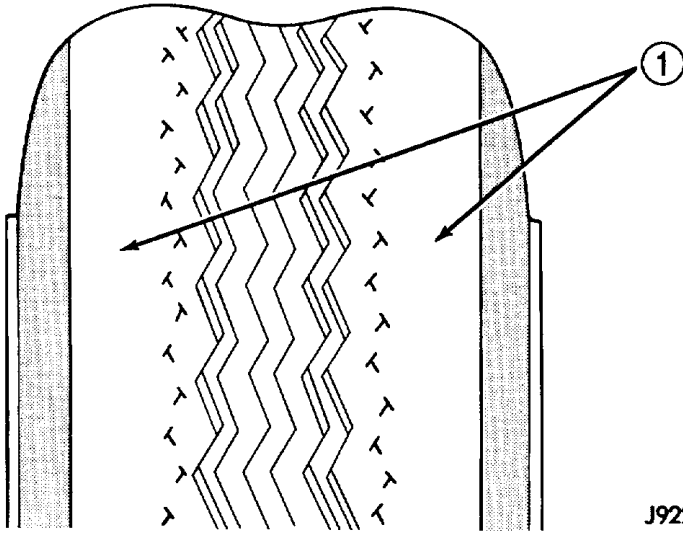
Rotation (Article 2079909)



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Fig. 6 Tire Rotation Pattern

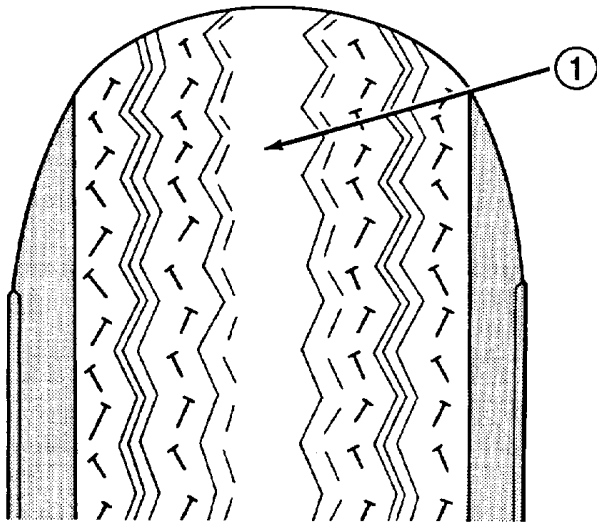
Tire Inflation Pressures (Article 2079910)



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Fig. 4 Under Inflation Wear

1 – THIN TIRE THREAD AREAS



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Fig. 5 Over Inflation Wear

1 – THIN TIRE THREAD AREA

Tire Inflation Pressures for High Speed Operation (Article 2079911)

Chrysler Corporation advocates driving at safe speeds within posted speed limits. Where speed limits allow the vehicle to be driven at high speeds, correct

tire

inflation pressure is very important. For speeds up to and including 120 km/h (75 mph),

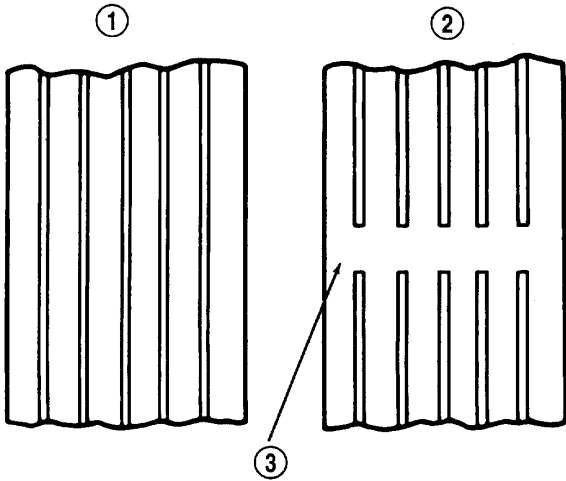
tires

must be inflated to the pressures shown on the tire placard. For continuous speeds in excess of 120 km/h (75 mph), tires must be inflated to the maximum pressure specified on the tire sidewall.

Vehicles loaded to the maximum capacity should not be driven at continuous speeds above 75 mph (120 km/h).

For emergency vehicles that are driven at speeds over 90 mph (144 km/h), special high speed tires must be used. Consult tire manufacturer for correct inflation pressure recommendations.

Initial Inspection and Diagnostic Overview (itype_377)



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Fig. 2 Tread Wear Indicators

- 1 - TREAD ACCEPTABLE
- 2 - TREAD UNACCEPTABLE
- 3 - WEAR INDICATOR

CONDITION	RAPID WEAR AT SHOULDERS	RAPID WEAR AT CENTER	CRACKED TREADS	WEAR ON ONE SIDE	FEATHERED EDGE	BALD SPOTS	SCALLOPED WEAR
EFFECT							
CAUSE	UNDER-INFLATION OR LACK OF ROTATION 	OVER-INFLATION OR LACK OF ROTATION 	UNDER-INFLATION OR EXCESSIVE SPEED*	EXCESSIVE CAMBER 	INCORRECT TOE 	UNBALANCED WHEEL 	LACK OF ROTATION OF TIRES OR WORN OR OUT-OF-ALIGNMENT SUSPENSION.
CORRECTION	ADJUST PRESSURE TO SPECIFICATIONS WHEN TIRES ARE COOL ROTATE TIRES			ADJUST CAMBER TO SPECIFICATIONS	ADJUST TOE-IN TO SPECIFICATIONS	DYNAMIC OR STATIC BALANCE WHEELS	ROTATE TIRES AND INSPECT SUSPENSION SEE GROUP 2

*HAVE TIRE INSPECTED FOR FURTHER USE.

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