

# TYPES OF TIRE DAMAGE

## UNDERINFLATION DAMAGE

Driving with an underinflated tire causes the tire to develop excessive heat. Driving with an overloaded tire has the same effect as driving with the tire underinflated. With radial tires, it is often impossible to "feel or hear" when a tire is being run underinflated or nearly flat. An underinflated/overloaded tire will result in the tire's sidewall flexing excessively. This results in higher operating temperatures and possible internal structural damage. This can lead to tire damage and tire failure that could result in vehicle damage and/or personal injury.

Always maintain the cold inflation pressure recommended by the vehicle manufacturer. Recommended inflation pressures for a vehicle can be found on the tire information placard, on the certification label, or in the owner's manual.

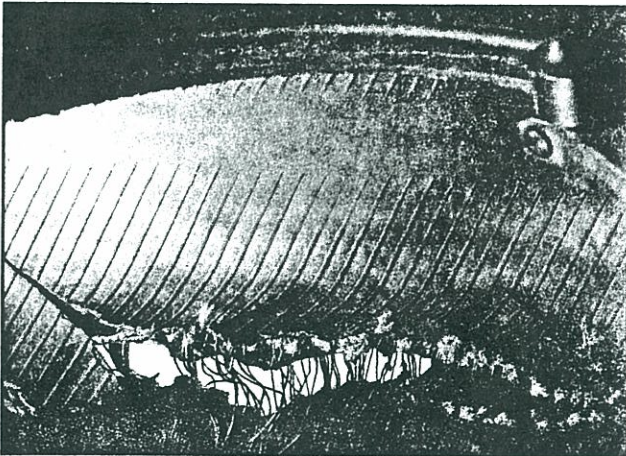


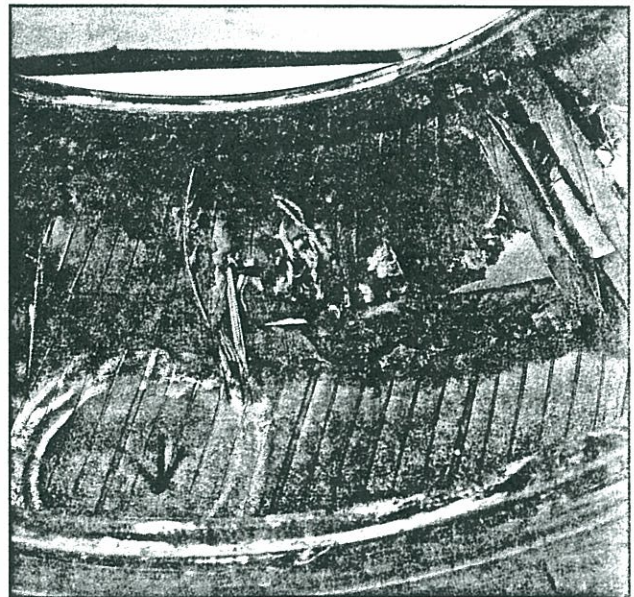
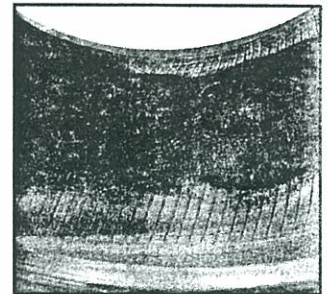
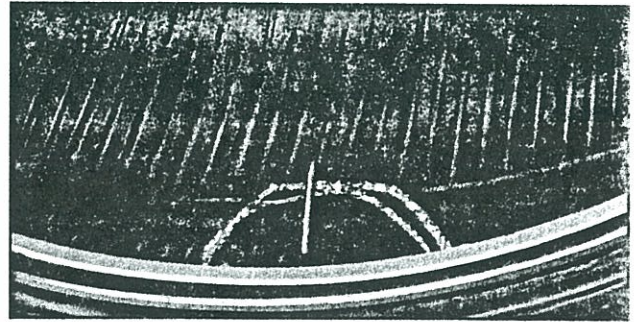
Photo shows inside view of tire impact damage. A gradual loss of air pressure eventually resulted in failure.



Driving even a short distance on a seriously underinflated or flat tire will result in unreparable damage.

## ROAD HAZARD DAMAGE

Punctures, cuts, snags, etc., can lead to further damage if not repaired in time. The tire must be demounted and carefully inspected to determine whether it is repairable. After a proper repair, inspect the tire frequently for air loss or evidence of damage, which could indicate internal damage. Some road hazard damage can result in gradual air loss. This can ruin tires that could have been repaired. Gradual air loss results in the tire being operated in an underinflated condition which will result in the damage mentioned above.



Road Hazard Damage