

REPORT NUMBER 110-UTQ-05-003

**SAFETY COMPLIANCE TESTING FOR
FMVSS NO. 110
TIRE SELECTION AND RIMS**

**CHRYSLER CORPORATION
2005 SEBRING, FOUR-DOOR SEDAN
NHTSA NO. C50308**

**UTQG FACILITY
131 COMANCHE TRAIL, BUILDING 3527
GOODFELLOW AFB, TEXAS 76908**



APRIL 8, 2005

FINAL REPORT

PREPARED FOR

**U. S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION
ENFORCEMENT
OFFICE OF VEHICLE SAFETY COMPLIANCE
400 SEVENTH STREET, SW
ROOM 6115 (NVS-220)
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20590**

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1. Report No. 110-UTQ-05-003	2. Government Accession No.	3. Recipient's Catalog No.
4. Title and Subtitle Final Report of FMVSS 110 Compliance Testing of 2005 Sebring four-door sedan, NHTSA No. C50308	5. Report Date April 8, 2005	6. Performing Organization Code UTQ
7. Author(s) David Banks, Junior Systems Analyst Bob Gregg, Safety Compliance Specialist	8. Performing Organization Rep# UTQ-DOT-05-110-003	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address UTQG Facility 131 Comanche Trail, Building 3527 Goodfellow AFB, Texas 76908	10. Work Unit No. (TRIS)	11. Contract or Grant No.
12. Sponsoring Agency Name and Address United States Department of Transportation National Highway Traffic Safety Administration Office of Vehicle Safety Compliance 400 Seventh Street, SW, Room 6111 Washington, DC 20590	13. Type of Report and Period Covered Final Test Report March 22, 2005	14. Sponsoring Agency Code NVS-220
15. Supplementary Notes		
16. Abstract Compliance tests were conducted on the subject 2005 Sebring passenger car in accordance with the specifications of the Office of Vehicle Safety Compliance Test Procedure No. TP-110P-00 for the determination of FMVSS 110 compliance. Test failures identified were as follows: NONE		
17. Key Words Compliance Testing Safety Engineering FMVSS 110	18. Distribution Statement Copies of this report are available from NHTSA Technical Information Services (TIS) Room 2336 (NPO-405) 400 7 th St., S.W. Washington, DC 20590 Telephone No. (202) 366-4947	
19. Security Classif. (of this report) UNCLASSIFIED	21. No. of Pages 35	22. Price
20. Security Classification (of this page) UNCLASSIFIED		

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SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE OF COMPLIANCE TEST

A 2005 Sebring four-door passenger car was tested to determine if the vehicle was in compliance with the requirements of the standard. All tests were conducted in accordance with NHTSA, Office of Vehicle Safety Compliance (OVSC) Laboratory Test Procedure TP-110P-00 dated January 5, 2005.

1.2 TEST VEHICLE

The test vehicle was a 2005 Sebring four-door passenger car. Nomenclatures applicable to the test vehicle are:

A. Vehicle Identification Number: 1C3EL46X75N622182

B. NHTSA No.: C50308

C. Manufacturer: Chrysler Corporation

D. Manufacture Date: 02/05

1.3 TEST DATE

The test vehicle was tested on March 22, 2005.

SECTION 2

TEST PROCEDURE AND SUMMARY OF RESULTS

2.1 TEST PROCEDURE

Prior to test, the test vehicle was inspected for completeness, systems operability and appropriate fuel and liquid levels, i.e., oil and coolant. The vehicle was then photographically documented. After marking wheel-to-hub location, the right front wheel was removed from the vehicle. The tire and rim were inspected, the rim size was measured, and other identifying data were obtained. Photographs were taken of the tire and rim's pertinent information.

Subsequent events included weighing the vehicle to establish delivered curb weight and the distribution of weight on the front and rear axles and each wheel position. At each step of the ballasting procedure, data was recorded and ballast photographically documented. Vehicle was ballasted to Normal Load weight, Full Occupant Load, and Maximum Vehicle Load weight. The vehicle maximum load on each wheel was measured. Data from each tire furnished with the vehicle were recorded. The vehicle tire placard was photographed and checked for compliance to location, format, and information requirements.

2.2 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

The data indicate compliance of the car with all requirements tested.

SECTION 3
TEST DATA

DATA SUMMARY SHEET

VEHICLE MAKE/MODEL/BODY STYLE: 2005 Sebring four-door sedan
VEHICLE NHTSA NO.: C50308 VIN: 1C3EL46X75N622182
VEHICLE TYPE: Passenger Car DATE OF MANUFACTURE: 2/05
LABORATORY: UTQG Facility

PASSENGER CAR REQUIREMENTS

PASS/FAIL

General (Data Sheet 2)

The vehicle must be equipped with tires that meet the requirements of S109. (S110, S4.1 (a)) PASS

Tire Load Limits (Data Sheet 5)

The vehicle maximum load on the tire shall not be greater than the maximum load rating as marked on the sidewall of the tire. (S110, S4.2.1) PASS

The vehicle normal load on the tire shall not be greater than the high speed performance test load specified in S5.5 of S109. (S110, S4.2.2) PASS

Placard and Tire Inflation Pressure Label (Data Sheets 4 and 5)

The placard and tire inflation pressure label (if provided) are affixed and located correctly, and display the information and format required. (S110, S4.3) PASS

No inflation pressure other than the maximum permissible inflation pressure may be shown on the placard and, if any, tire inflation pressure label unless as required. (S110, S4.3.4) PASS

Rims (Data Sheets 3)

Each rim shall be constructed to the dimensions of a rim specified for the tire size equipped on the vehicle. (S110, S4.4.1(a)) PASS

Owner's Manual (Data Sheet 6)

Owner's manual or other document has discussion of Vehicle Placard, Loading and Tires. (575.6 (a) (4)) PASS

Owner's manual includes exact statement relating to "Steps for Determining Correct Load Limits." (575.6(a)(5)) PASS

DATA SHEET 1
TEST VEHICLE INFORMATION/RECEIVING INSPECTION

VEHICLE MAKE/MODEL/BODY STYLE: 2005 Sebring four-door sedan

NHTSA No.: C50308 TEST DATE: 03/22/05

VIN: 1C3EL46X75N622182 MANUFACTURE DATE: 2/05

GVWR: 1876 kg (4134 lbs.) FRONT GAWR: 1043 kg (2298 lbs.)
REAR GAWR: 856 kg (1886 lbs.)

SEATING POSITIONS: FRONT 2 MID REAR 3

ODOMETER READING AT START OF TEST: 342.7 KILOMETERS (213MILES)

ENGINE DATA: 4 Cylinders Liters Cubic Inches

TRANSMISSION DATA: X Automatic Manual No. of Speeds

FINAL DRIVE DATA: Rear Drive X Front Drive 4 Wheel Drive

CHECK APPROPRIATE BOXES FOR INSTALLED VEHICLE EQUIPMENT:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Air Conditioning	<input type="checkbox"/>	Traction Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Clock
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Tinted Glass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Tachometer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Roof Rack
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Power Steering	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cruise Control	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Console
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Power Windows	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Rear Window Defroster	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Driver Air Bag
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Power Door Locks	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sun Roof or T-Top	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Passenger Air Bag
<input type="checkbox"/>	Power Seat(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Tilt Steering Wheel	<input type="checkbox"/>	Side Curtain Air Bag(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Power Brakes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Stereo	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Front Disc Brakes
<input type="checkbox"/>	Antilock Brake System	<input type="checkbox"/>	Telephone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rear Disc Brakes
<input type="checkbox"/>	Navigation System	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trailer Hitch	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other -

REMARKS:

RECORDED BY: David Banks

DATE: 3/22/05

APPROVED BY: Rh Hogg

DATA SHEET 2
VEHICLE TIRE IDENTIFICATION

VEHICLE MAKE/MODEL/BODY STYLE: 2005 Chrysler Sebring four-door sedan

VEHICLE NHTSA NUMBER. C50308 VIN: 1C3EL46X75N622182

LABORATORY: UTQG Facility TEST DATE: 3/22/05

All tires on the vehicle (excluding the spare) are the same size: ☒ YES ☐ NO

Spare tire is the same size as all other tires: ☐ YES ☒ NO

Tire Sidewall	Right Front	Left Rear (If different)	Spare Tire (If different)
Manufacturer and Model	<u>Goodyear Eagle LS</u>	<u></u>	<u>Goodyear Convenience Spare</u>
Tire Size Designation	<u>P205/60R16</u>	<u></u>	<u>T125/70D15</u>
Load Index/Speed Symbol	<u>91T</u>	<u></u>	<u>95M</u>
Maximum Inflation Pressure	<u>300 kPa (44 psi)</u>	<u></u>	<u>420 kPa (60 psi)</u>
Maximum Load Rating	<u>615 kg (1356 lbs.)</u>	<u></u>	<u>690 kg (1521 lbs.)</u>
Tread/Traction/Temperature	<u>360/A/B</u>	<u></u>	<u>N/A</u>
Tires Have "DOT" markings	<u>Yes</u>	<u></u>	<u>N/A</u>

Serial Number: Right Front - M6XVHM1R4804 Left Front - M6XVHM1R4904

Right Rear - M6XVHM1R4904 Left Rear - M6XVHM1R4904

Spare- PCPYH93P0505

DATA INDICATES COMPLIANCE: PASS/FAIL Pass

REMARKS:

RECORDED BY: David Banks

DATE: 3/22/2005

APPROVED BY: RH Dugg

DATA SHEET 3
VEHICLE RIM IDENTIFICATION

VEHICLE MAKE/MODEL/BODY STYLE: 2005 Chrysler Sebring four-door sedan

VEHICLE NHTSA NUMBER. C50308 VIN: 1C3EL46X75N622182

LABORATORY: UTQG Facility TEST DATE: 3/22/05

Rim Markings (if available):	Right Front	Left Rear
Manufacturer's Name, Symbol or Trademark	<u>Chrysler Symbol</u>	<u></u>
Rim Size	<u>16x6.5J</u>	<u></u>
Load Rating and Max Inflation Pressure	<u>N/A</u>	<u></u>
Date of Manufacture	<u>None</u>	<u></u>
Does Rim contain "DOT" symbol? (YES/NO)	<u>Yes</u>	<u></u>
Other Rim Markings	<u>16x6.5Jx42, MOLD 4, CDJ, DOT-T</u>	<u></u>

Rim Inspection Comments: Could not locate a production date

Tire Inspection Comments:

Rim Size:	Tire Size	Measured Rim Width	Measured Rim Diameter	Measurement Method
Right Front Wheel	<u>P205/60R16</u>	<u>6.5"</u>	<u>16"</u>	<u>ruler</u>
Left Rear Wheel	<u>N/A</u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	<u></u>

Does stamped rim size (if available) agree with the measured rim size? () Not Applicable
Right front rim (X)YES () NO; Left rear rim ()YES ()NO

Installed rims are suitable for installed tires? (X)YES ()NO
Reference document; Tire and Rim Association Inc. Yearbook 2005

DATA INDICATES COMPLIANCE: PASS/FAIL Pass

REMARKS:

RECORDED BY: David Banks DATE: 03/22/05

APPROVED BY: Rh Haepp

DATA SHEET 4 (1 of 2) **VEHICLE PLACARD, AND TIRE INFLATION PRESSURE LABEL**

VEHICLE MAKE/MODEL/BODY STYLE: 2005 Chrysler Sebring four-door sedan

VEHICLE NHTSA NUMBER. C50308 VIN: 1C3EL46X75N622182

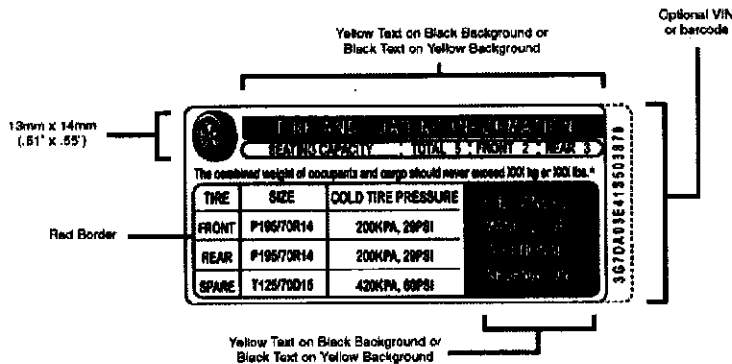
LABORATORY: UTQG Facility TEST DATE: 3/22/05

Identification of Vehicle Labeling

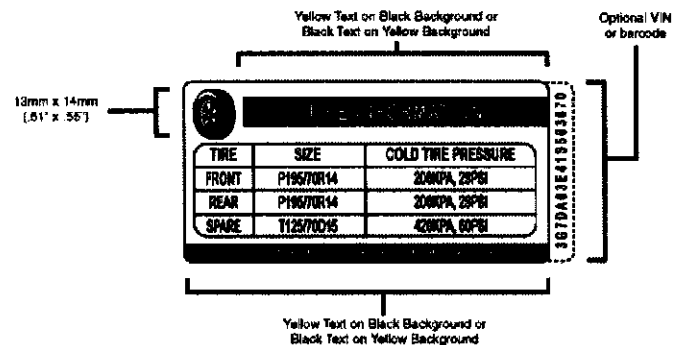
	(Yes/No)	Location	PASS/FAIL
1. Certification Label	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Driver door edge</u>	<u>N/A</u>
2. Vehicle Placard*	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Driver B pillar</u>	<u>Pass</u>
3. Tire Inflation Pressure Label*	<u>No</u>	<u>N/A</u>	<u>N/A</u>

* Labels must be located as specified in section 7.4 of this test procedure.

Vehicle Placard



Tire Inflation Pressure Label



Labeling Notes:

1. Tire size and pressure can be omitted from the Vehicle Placard if same data is displayed on a Tire Inflation Pressure Label.
2. The VIN or bar code, vertically located, is optional.
3. Tire size can include a tire load identification such as "XL" or "reinforced."
4. The tire "SIZE" heading can be replaced with "ORIGINAL TIRE SIZE" or "ORIGINAL SIZE."
5. The "SPARE" tire heading can be replaced with "SPARE TIRE."

Vehicle Placard has the exact color and format as specified in the above figure and text is in English language. () YES (X) NO

If no, explain "See Owner's Manual for Additional Information" is located along bottom of placard rather than in the lower right hand corner. The Tire/Size/Pressure information is listed across rather than down the placard.

Tire Inflation Pressure Label, if provided, has the exact color and format as specified in the above figure and text is in English language. () YES () NO

If no explain: N/A

DATA SHEET 4 (2 of 2)

Vehicle Placard and, if provided, Tire Inflation Pressure Label are permanently affixed.
(X)YES ()NO

Vehicle Placard information:

Combined weight of occupants and cargo: 392 kg (865 lbs.)

Seating Capacity: Total: 5 Front: 2; Rear: 3

Is the number of belted seating positions the same as the labeled seating capacity? (X)YES ()NO

If no explain _____

Is the tire size and pressure provided? (X)YES ()NO

If no, is the tire size and pressure provided on a Tire Inflation Pressure Label?
()YES ()NO

Vehicle Placard or Tire Inflation Pressure Label tire information:

Tire size: Front P205/60R16; Rear P205/60R16

Tire Inflation Pressure: Front 210 kPa (30psi); Rear 210 kPa (30psi)

Are the sizes of the installed tires the same as the sizes of the labeled tires?
(X)YES ()NO

If no explain _____

Is the labeled cold tire inflation pressure equal to or less than the sidewall labeled maximum cold tire inflation pressure?

Front axle: (X)YES ()NO Rear axle: (X)YES ()NO

DATA INDICATES COMPLIANCE:

PASS/FAIL Pass

REMARKS: On vehicle placard: "See owner's manual..." is located on bottom from side-to-side, rather than in the lower right hand corner. The Tire/Size/Pressure information is listed across rather than down the placard.

RECORDED BY: David Bonds

DATE: 3/22/05

APPROVED BY: R. H. Heng

DATA SHEET 5 (1 of 4)
CURB WEIGHT, NORMAL LOAD WEIGHT & MAXIMUM VEHICLE WEIGHT

VEHICLE MAKE/MODEL/BODY STYLE: 2005 Chrysler Sebring four-door sedan

VEHICLE NHTSA NUMBER. C50308 VIN: 1C3EL46X75N622182

LABORATORY: UTQG Facility TEST DATE: 3/22/05

Full Fluid Levels: Fuel Y Coolant Y Other Fluids Y (transmission)

Tire Pressures: LF 210 kPa (30 psi) LR 210 kPa (30 psi)
 RF 210 kPa (30 psi) RR 210 kPa (30 psi)

A. MEASURED CURB WEIGHT WITH INSTALLED OPTIONS AND ACCESSORIES

*LF 456.3 kg (1006 lbs.) LR 260.8 kg (575 lbs.)
RF 438.2 kg (966 lbs.) RR 259.5 kg (572 lbs.)

Front Axle 894.5 kg (1972 lbs.) Rear Axle 520.3 kg (1147 lbs.)

Total Vehicle 1414.8 kg (3119 lbs.)

B. MEASURED VEHICLE NORMAL LOAD WEIGHT

(1) Total Seating Capacity from Vehicle Placard = 5

(2) Normal Load Number of Occupants 3
[from Normal Occupant Weight Table in Section 4]

Occupant Distribution: Front Seat- 2 Second Seat- 1
[from Occupant Distribution Table in Section 4]

(3) Total Normal Occupant Load 204 kg (449.7 lbs.)
[# of occupants from B.(2) x 68 KG per occupant]

(4) Measured Normal Load on Axles

LF 504.4 kg (1112 lbs.) LR 317.1 kg (699 lbs.)
RF 486.7 kg (1073 lbs.) RR 312.1 kg (688 lbs.)

Front Axle 991.1 kg (2185 lbs.) Rear Axle 629.1 kg (1387 lbs.)

* Measured vehicle weights were recorded in pounds. Metric weights shown are mathematical conversions.

DATA SHEET 5 (2 of 4)
CURB WEIGHT, NORMAL LOAD WEIGHT & MAXIMUM VEHICLE WEIGHT

- (5) Calculated Vehicle Normal Load on the Tire
 Front Tires [measured front axle normal load/2] = 495.6 kg (1092.5 lbs.)
 Rear Tires [measured rear axle normal load/2] = 314.6 kg (693.5 lbs.)

- (6) High Speed Test Load From FMVSS 109 (S5.5)

	Front Axle	Rear Axle
Installed Tire Size	<u>P205/60R16</u>	<u>P205/60R16</u>
Max. Load Rating on Sidewall	<u>615 kg (1356 lbs.)</u>	<u>615 kg (1356 lbs.)</u>
High Speed Test Load (88% of sidewall max. load rating)	<u>541 kg (1193 lbs.)</u>	<u>541 kg (1193 lbs.)</u>

Vehicle Normal Load on the Tire must not be greater than the High Speed Test Load

		PASS/FAIL
[B.(5)<B.(6)]	Front Tires	<u>Pass</u>
	Rear Tires	<u>Pass</u>

C. MEASURED VEHICLE WEIGHT WITH FULL OCCUPANT LOAD

- (1) Seating Capacity from Placard:

Total 5 Front 2 Rear 3

- (2) Full Occupant Load 340 kg (749.6 lbs.)
 [# of total occupants from C.(1) x 68 KG per occupant]

- (3) Measured Vehicle Weight with Full Occupant Load

LF	<u>521.2 kg (1149 lbs.)</u>	LR	<u>369.2 kg (814 lbs.)</u>
RF	<u>501.2 kg (1105 lbs.)</u>	RR	<u>364.2 kg (803 lbs.)</u>
Front Axle		Rear Axle	
<u>1022.4 kg (2254 lbs.)</u>		<u>733.5 kg (1617 lbs.)</u>	
Total Vehicle			
<u>1755.9 kg (3871 lbs.)</u>			

DATA SHEET 5 (3 of 4)
CURB WEIGHT, NORMAL LOAD WEIGHT & MAXIMUM VEHICLE WEIGHT

D. MEASURED MAXIMUM VEHICLE LOAD WEIGHT

- (1) Vehicle Capacity Weight (from placard) 392 kg (865 lbs.)
- (2) Full Occupant Load (from C.(2) above)) 340.2 kg (750 lbs.)
- (3) Luggage/Cargo Load (subtract (2) from (1)) 52 kg (115 lbs.)
- (4) Measured Vehicle Maximum Load on Axles

LF	<u>517.1 kg (1140 lbs.)</u>	LR	<u>400.5 kg (883 lbs.)</u>
RF	<u>496.2 kg (1094 lbs.)</u>	RR	<u>395.1 kg (871 lbs.)</u>

Front Axle 1013.3 kg (2234 lbs.) Rear Axle 795.6 kg (1754 lbs.)

Total Vehicle 1808.9 kg (3988 lbs.)

- (5) Calculated Vehicle Maximum Load on the Tire
Front Tires [measured front axle maximum load/2] = 506.7 kg (1117 lbs.)
Rear Tires [measured rear axle maximum load/2] = 397.8 kg (877 lbs.)
- (6) Tire Sidewall Maximum Load Ratings

	Front	Rear
Installed Tire Size	<u>P205/60R16</u>	<u>P205/60R16</u>
Max. Load Rating on Sidewall	<u>615 kg (1356 lbs.)</u>	<u>615 kg (1356 lbs.)</u>

Vehicle Maximum Load on the tire must not be greater than the Maximum Load Rating Marked on the Tire Sidewall.

	Pass/Fail
[D.(5)<D.(6)] Front Tires	<u>Pass</u>
Rear Tires	<u>Pass</u>

DATA SHEET 5 (4 of 4)
CURB WEIGHT, NORMAL LOAD WEIGHT & MAXIMUM VEHICLE WEIGHT

(7) Tire Load Ratings at Vehicle Placard or Tire Inflation Pressure Label Recommended Cold Tire Inflation Pressure.

	Front Axle <u>P205/60R16</u>	Rear Axle <u>P205/60R16</u>
Labeled Tire Size		
Labeled Cold Inflation Pressure	<u>210 kPa (30 psi)</u>	<u>210 kPa (30 psi)</u>
Load Rating at This Pressure*	<u>573.3 kg (1264 lbs.)</u>	<u>573.3 kg (1264 lbs.)</u>

*Reference used to obtain Load Rating: Tire & Rim Association Yearbook 2005

Vehicle Normal Load on the Tire must not be greater than the Tire Load Rating at the Labeled Cold Tire Inflation Pressure.

		<u>PASS/FAIL</u> <u>PASS</u>
[B.(5)<D.(7)]	Front Tires	
	Rear Tires	<u>PASS</u>

Vehicle Maximum Load on the tire must not be greater than the Tire Load Rating at the Labeled Cold Tire Inflation Pressure.

		<u>PASS/FAIL</u> <u>PASS</u>
[D.(5)<D.(7)]	Front Tires	
	Rear Tires	<u>PASS</u>

DATA INDICATES COMPLIANCE:	PASS/FAIL	<u>PASS</u>
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REMARKS:

RECORDED BY: David Banks ; DATE: 3/22/05

APPROVED BY: RW Hogg ;

DATA SHEET 6 (1 of 2)
OWNER'S MANUAL REQUIREMENTS

VEHICLE MAKE/MODEL/BODY STYLE: 2005 Chrysler Sebring four-door sedan

VEHICLE NHTSA NUMBER. C50308 VIN: 1C3EL46X75N622182

LABORATORY: UTQG Facility TEST DATE: 3/22/05

Owner's Manual Discusses:

Part 575.6(a) Paragraph	Required Discussion Topic	Discussed in Manual? (YES/NO)
(4)(i)	Tire labeling, including a description and explanation of each marking on the tires provided with the vehicle, and information about the location of the Tire Identification Number (TIN).	Yes
(4)(ii)	(A) Description and explanation of recommended cold tire inflation pressure.	Yes
	(B) Description and explanation of FMVSS 110 Vehicle Placard and Tire Inflation Pressure Label and their location(s).	Yes
	(C) Description and explanation of adverse safety consequences of under-inflation including tire failure.	Yes
	(D) Description and explanation for measuring and adjusting air pressure to achieve proper inflation.	Yes
(4)(iii)	Glossary of tire terminology, including "cold tire pressure," maximum inflation pressure," and "recommended inflation pressure," and all non-technical terms defined in S3 of FMVSS 110 & 139.	Yes
(4)(vi)	Tire care, including maintenance and safety practices.	Yes
(4)(v)	(A) Description and explanation of locating and understanding load limit information, total load capacity, seating capacity, towing capacity, and cargo capacity.	Yes
	(B) Description and explanation for calculating total and cargo load capacities with varying seating configurations including quantitative examples showing/illustrating how the vehicle's cargo and luggage capacity decreases as the combined number and size of occupants increases.	Yes
	(C) Description and explanation for determining compatibility of tire and vehicle load capabilities.	Yes
	(D) Description and explanation of adverse safety consequences of overloading on handling and stopping and on tires.	Yes

DATA SHEET 6 (2 of 2)
OWNER'S MANUAL REQUIREMENTS

The following verbatim statement, in the English language, is provided in the Owner's Manual. Reference Part 575.6(a)(5) YES (X) NO ()

Steps for Determining Correct Load Limit ---

- (1) Locate the statement "The combined weight of occupants and cargo should never exceed XXX kg or XXX lbs." on your vehicle's placard.
- (2) Determine the combined weight of the driver and passengers that will be riding in your vehicle.
- (3) Subtract the combined weight of the driver and passengers from XXX kg or XXX lbs.
- (4) The resulting figure equals the available amount of cargo and luggage load capacity. For example, if the "XXX" amount equals 1400lbs.. and there will be five 150 lb passengers in your vehicle, the amount of available cargo and luggage load capacity is 650 lbs. (1400-750 (5x150) = 650 lbs.)
- (5) Determine the combined weight of the luggage and cargo being loaded on the vehicle. That weight may not safely exceed the available cargo and luggage load capacity calculated in Step 4.
- (6) If your vehicle will be towing a trailer, load from your trailer will be transferred to your vehicle. Consult this manual to determine how this reduces the available cargo and luggage load capacity of your vehicle.

DATA INDICATES COMPLIANCE:

PASS/FAIL

PASS

REMARKS:

RECORDED BY: David Bonds;

DATE: 03/22/05

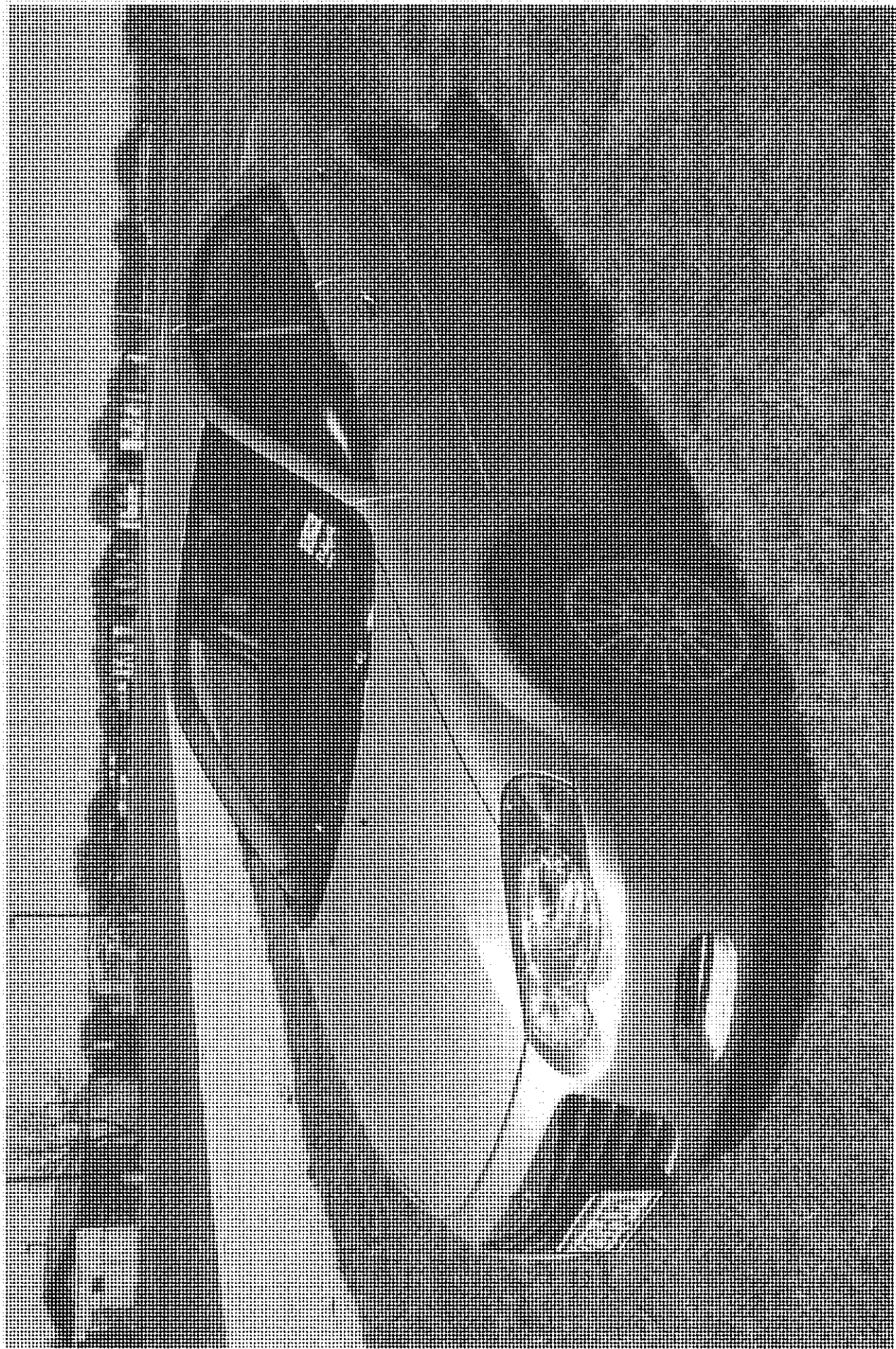
APPROVED BY: Rh Heng

SECTION 4
INSTRUMENTATION AND EQUIPMENT LIST

TABLE 1 - INSTRUMENTATION & EQUIPMENT LIST

EQUIPMENT	DESCRIPTION	MODEL/ SERIAL NO	CAL. DATE	NEXT CAL. DATE
FLOOR SCALES @ TTF FACILITY (VEHICLE)	THURMAN SCALES TYPE A, SIGNATURE SERIES 2100 LOAD- O-METER	2055188 10103 11664 10102	3/22/2005 3/22/2005 3/22/2005 3/22/2005	BEFORE USE
AIR PRESSURE GAUGE	ASHCROFT GENERAL PURPOSE DIGITAL GAUGE	D1005PS/ 1001297	11/16/2004	11/16/2005
CARPENTER'S LEVEL	JOHNSON COMPANY	N/A	N/A	N/A
PLATFORM SCALES (BALLAST)	HOWE RICHARDSON	MODEL #6401 0181-5509-26	3/22/2005	BEFORE USE

SECTION 5
PHOTOGRAPHS



2005 SEBRING
NHTSA NO. C50036
FMVSS NO. 110

FIGURE 5.1
¾ FRONTAL VIEW FROM LEFT SIDE OF VEHICLE

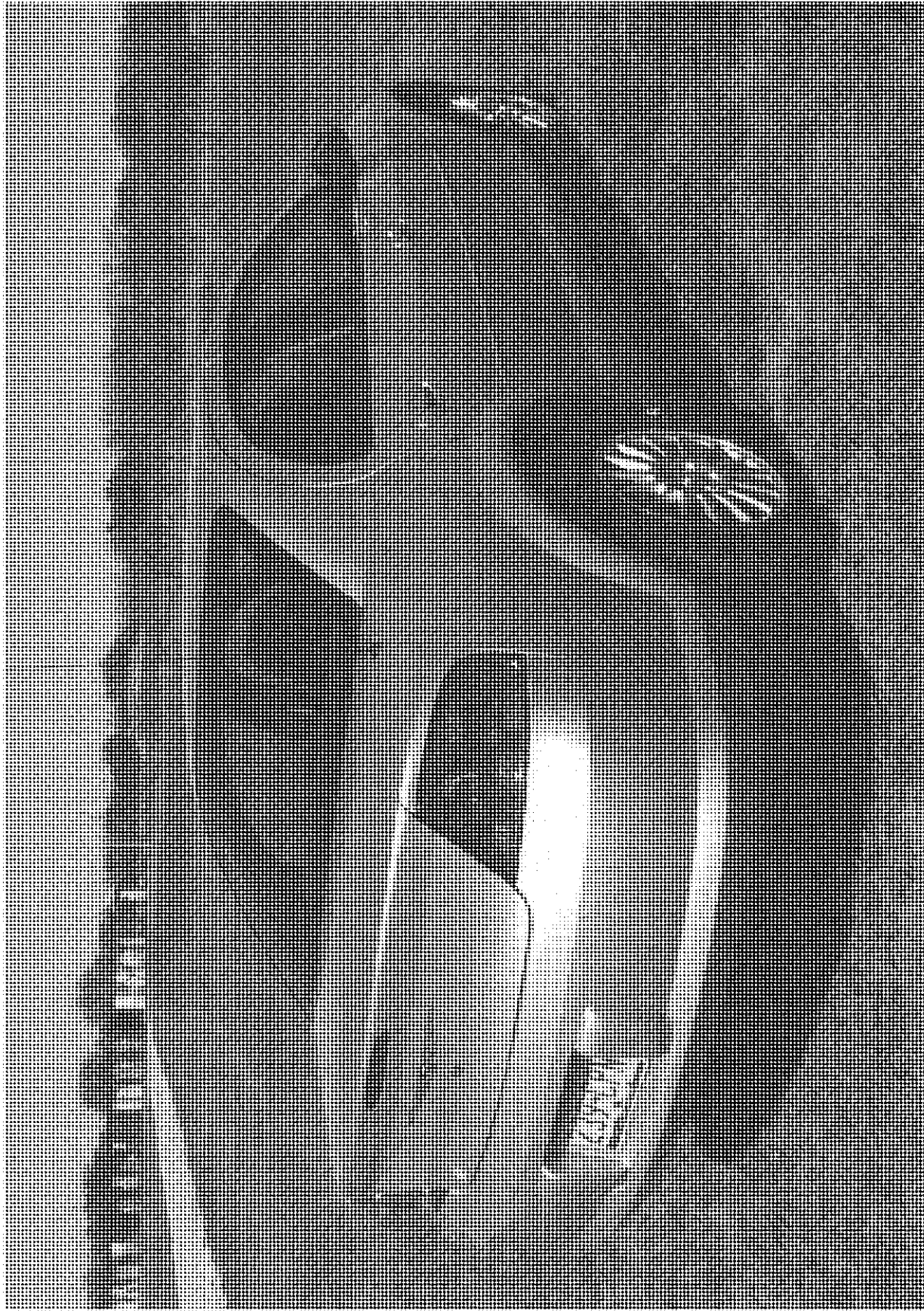
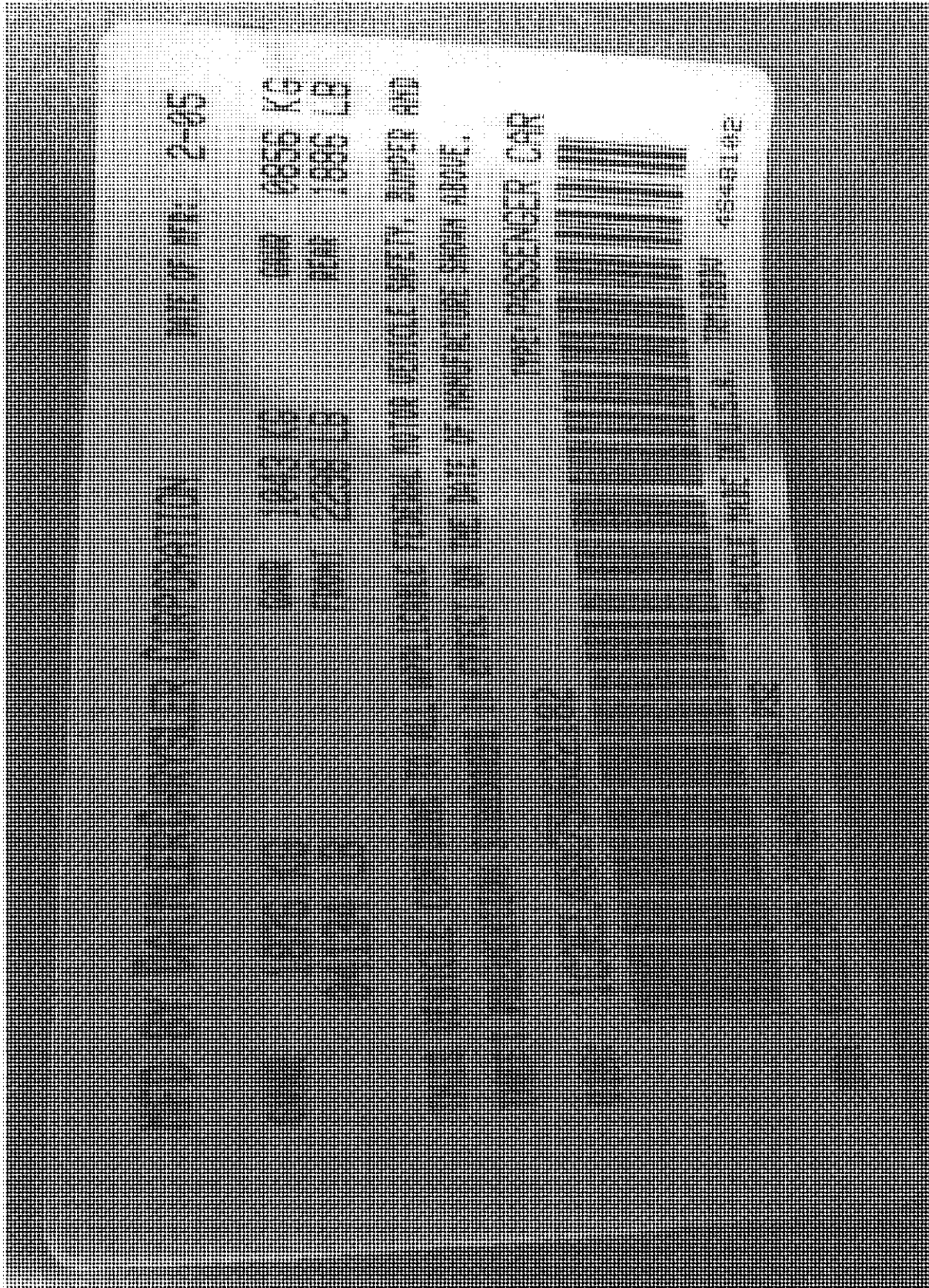


FIGURE 5.2
¾ REAR FROM RIGHT SIDE OF VEHICLE

2005 SEBRING
NHTSA NO. C50808
FMVSS NO. 110



2005 SEBRING
NHTSA NO. C59308
FMVSS NO. 110

FIGURE 63
VEHICLE CERTIFICATION LABEL

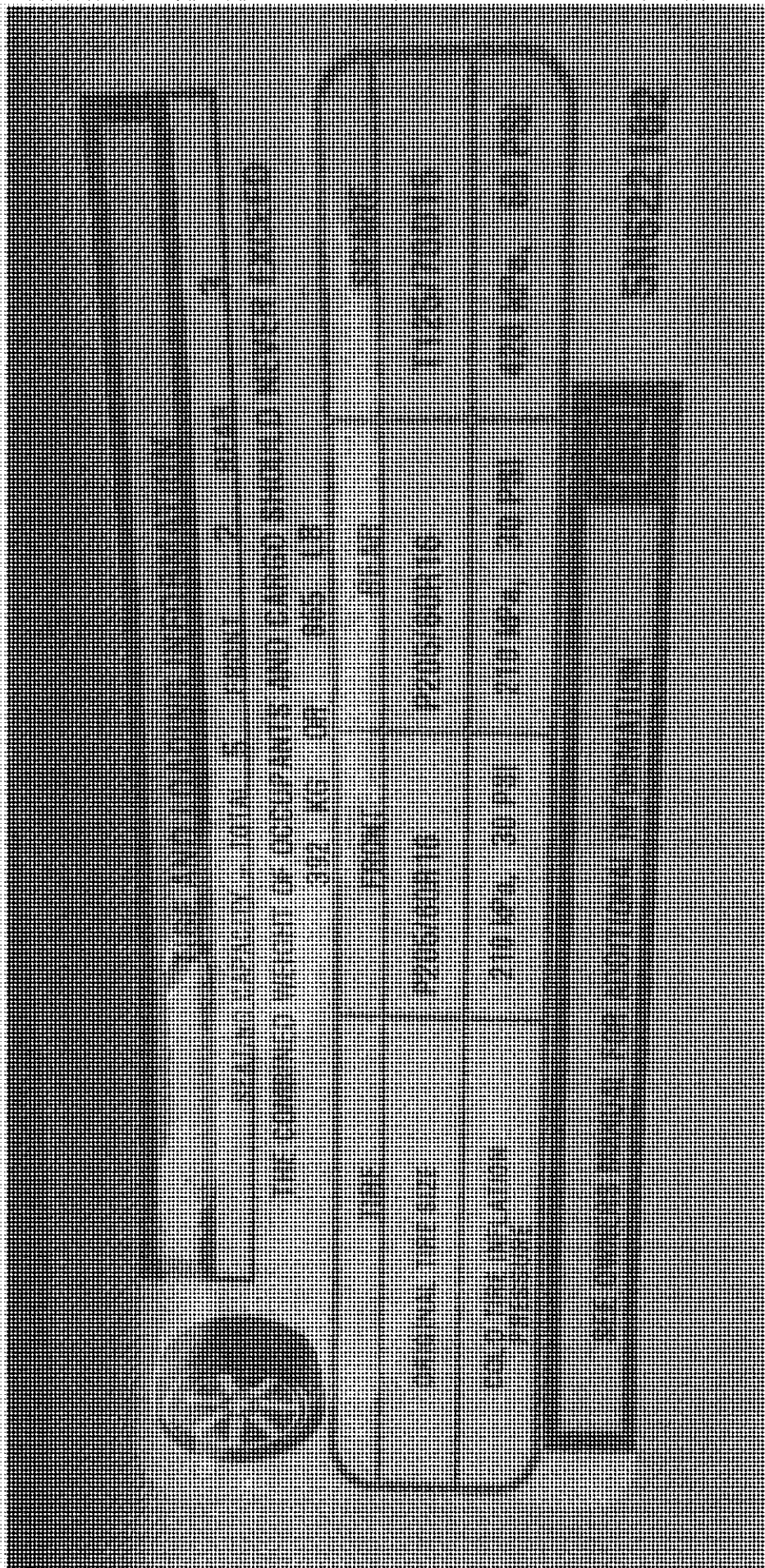


FIGURE 5.4
VEHICLE PLACARD



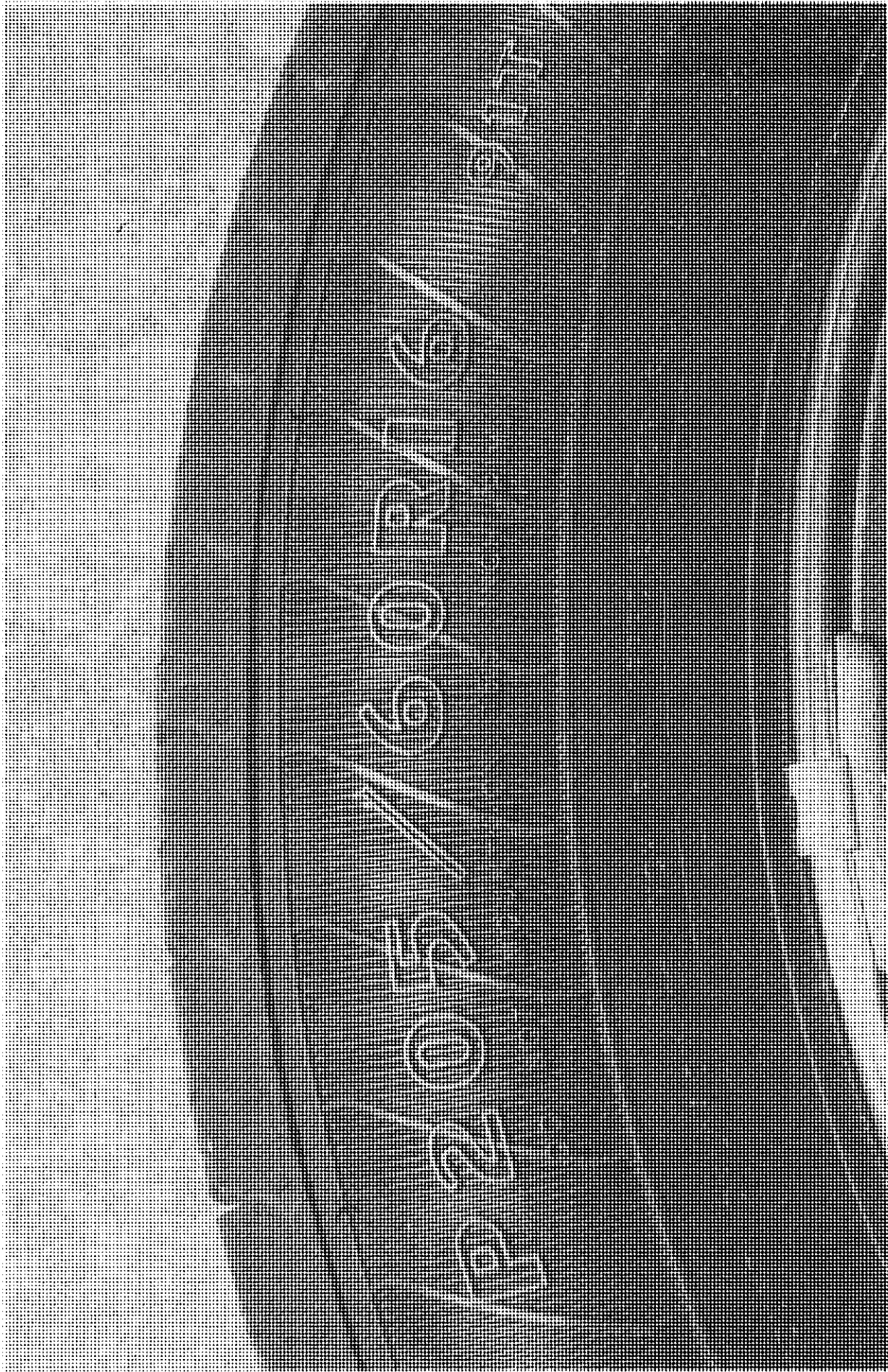
2005 SEBRING
NHTSA NO. 050506
FMVSS NO. 110

FIGURE 55
THE SHOWING BRAND



2006 SEBRING
NHTSA NO. 050603
FAVSS NO. 110

FIGURE 5.6
TIRE SHOWING TIRE NAME



2025 SEDRING
NHTSA NO. C5030B
FMVSS NO. 110

FIGURE 5.7
TIRE SHOWING SIZE, LOAD INDEX, & SPEED SYMBOL



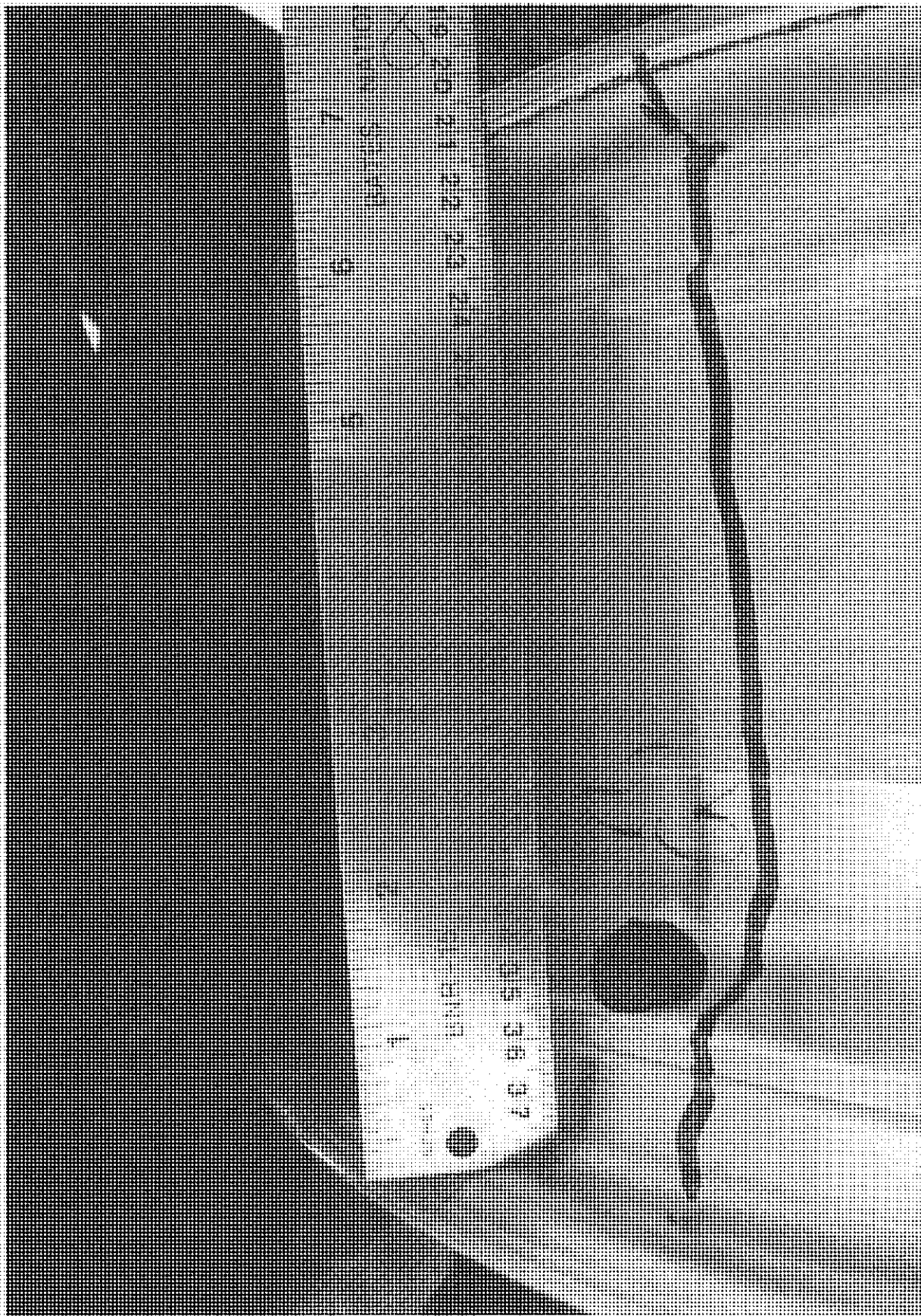
2005 SEEHRING
NHTSA NO. C50303
FAVSS NO. 110

FIGURE 6.8
TIRE SHOWING MAX LOAD & MAX INFLATION PRESSURE



FIGURE 5.9
TIRE SHOWING SERIAL NUMBER

2005 SEBRING
NHTSA NO. C50308
FMVSS NO. 110



2005 SEBRING
NHTSA NO. C50008
FAVSS NO. 110

FIGURE 6 10
RIM SHOWING CONTOUR FOR FULL WIDTH OF RIM CROSS
SECTION

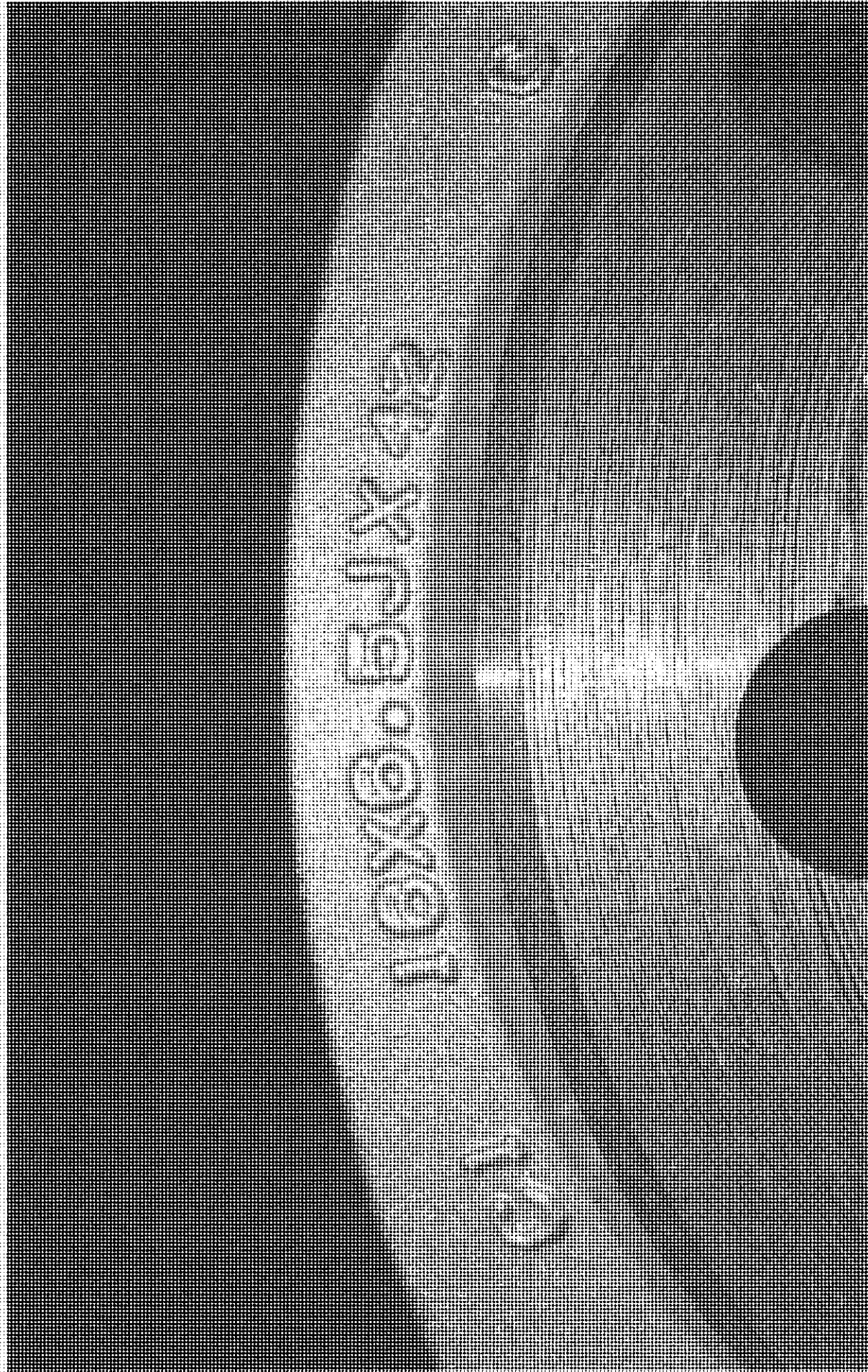
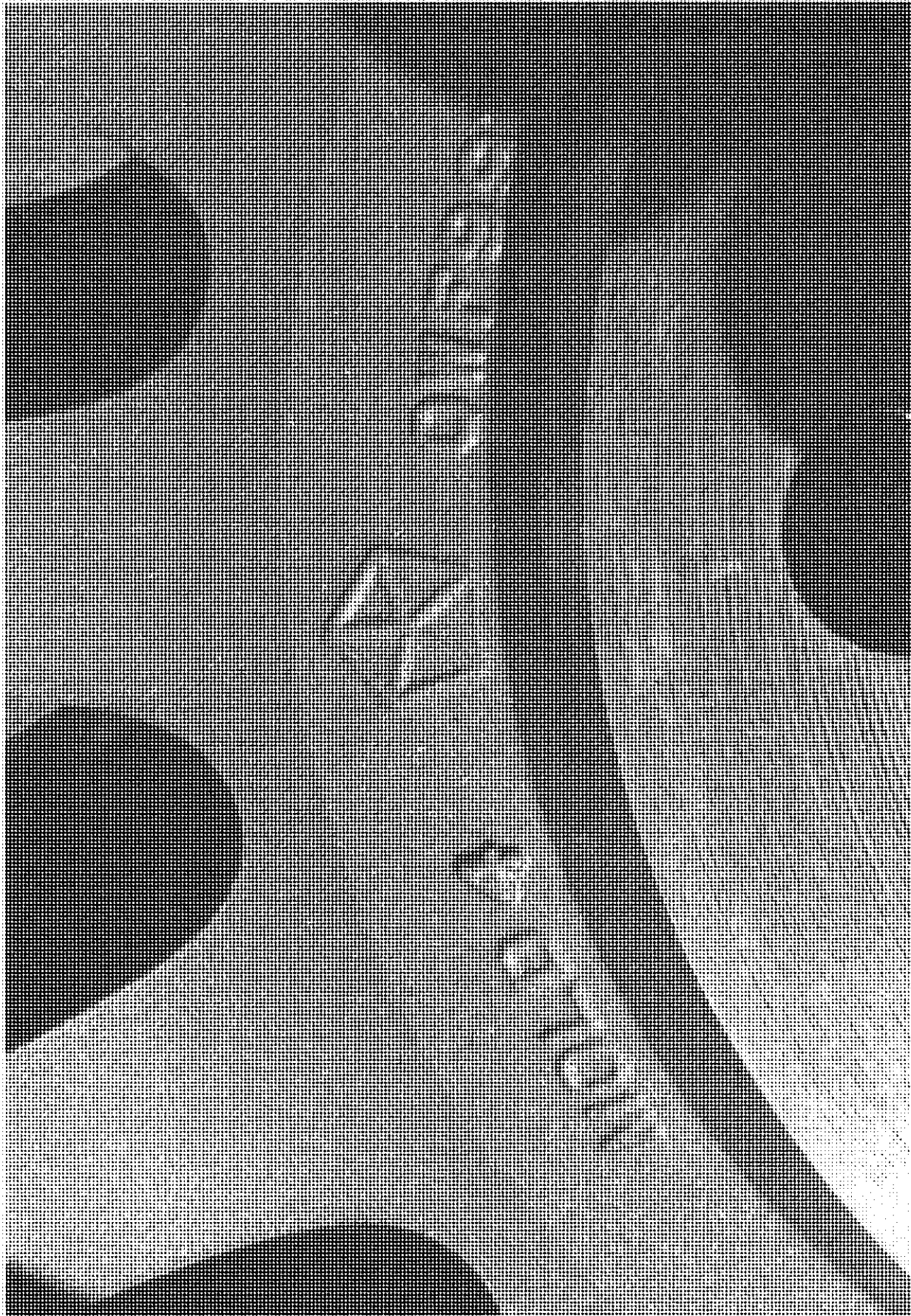


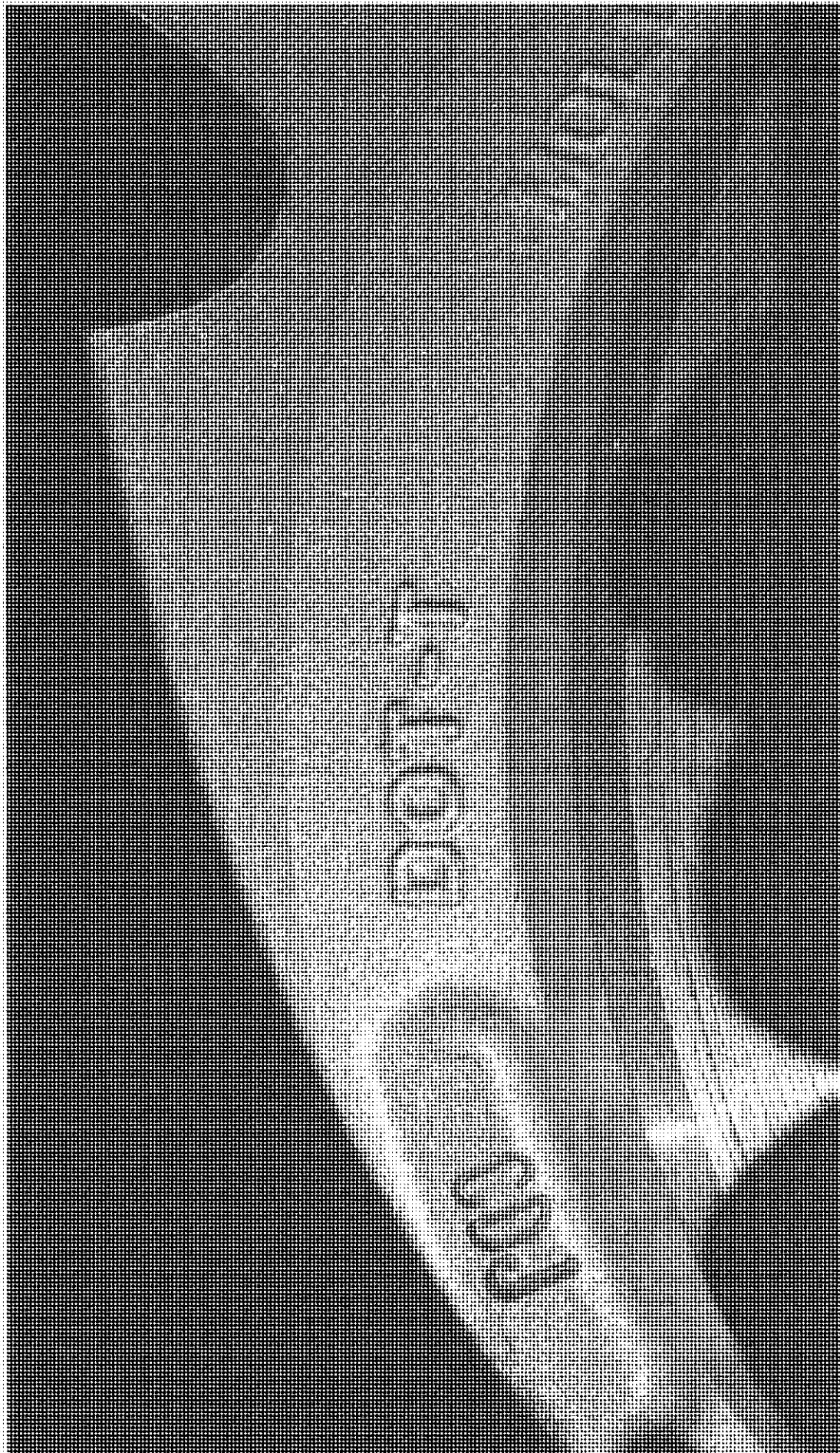
FIGURE 5.11
RIM SHOWING SIZE

2005 SEBRING
NHTSA NO. C50008
FMVSS NO. 110



2005 SEBRING
NHTSA NO. C80003
FMVSS NO. 110

FIGURE 5.12
RIM SHOWING MANUFACTURER SYMBOL



2005 SEEING
NH/SA NO. 050393
FAYSS NO. 110

FIGURE 5.13
FIM SHOWING DOT SYMBOL



2005 SEBRING
NHTSA NO. C50308
FMVSS NO. 110

FIGURE 6-14
FRONT SEAT BALLASTED FOR NORMAL OR MAXIMUM
LOAD (DRIVER AND PASSENGER)



2005 SEBRING
NHTSA NO. C50308
FMVSS NO. 110

FIGURE B.15
VEHICLE REAR SEAT BALLASTED FOR NORMAL LOAD
(ONE PASSENGER)



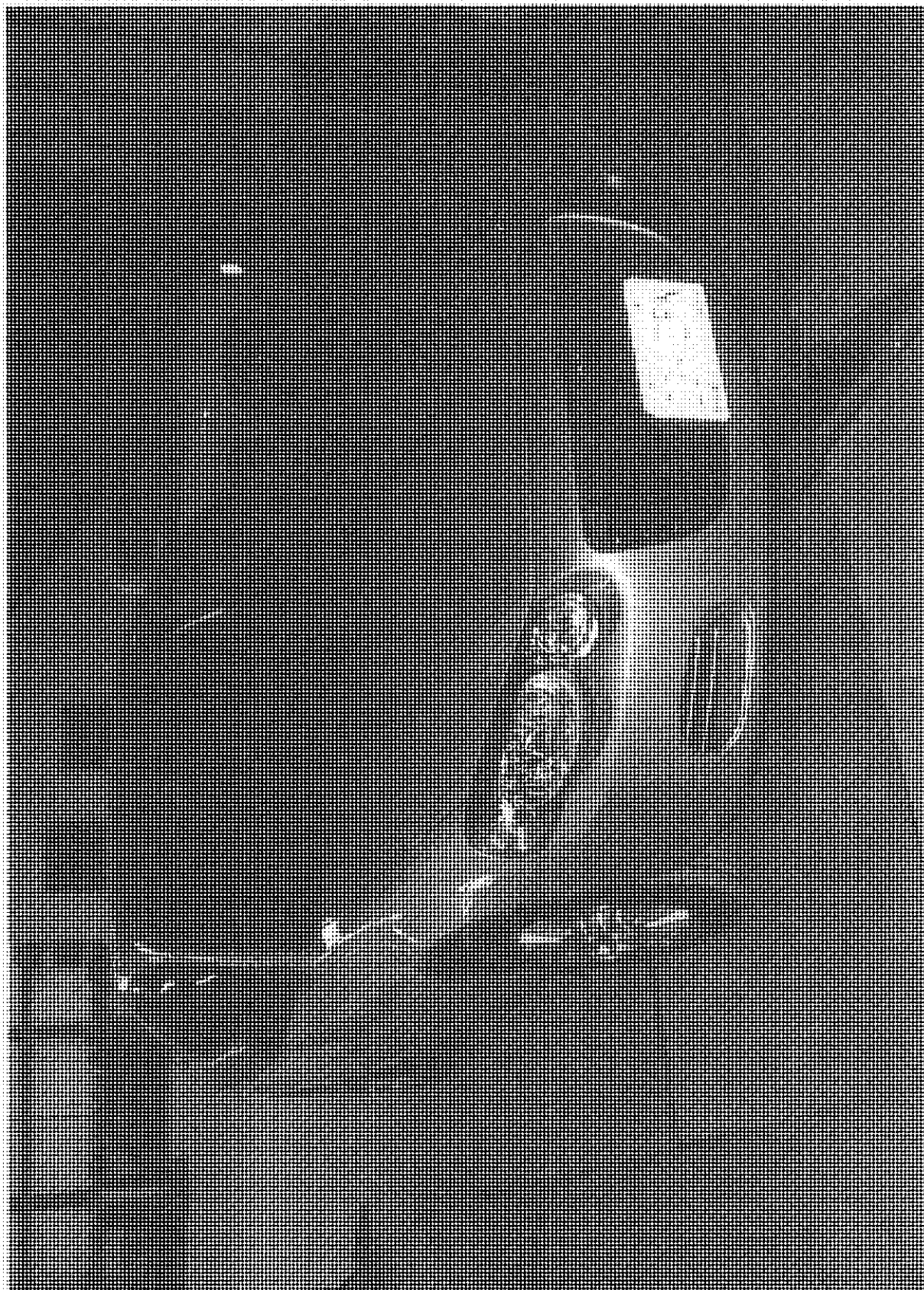
2005 SEERINC
NHTSA NO. C50003
FMVSS NO. 110

FIGURE 5.18
VEHICLE REAR SEAT BALLASTED FOR MAXIMUM LOAD
(THREE-PASSENGER)



FIGURE 5.17
VEHICLE TRUNK SHOWN BALLASTED FOR CARGO

2005 SEBRING
NHTSA NO. C83308
FMVSS NO. 110



2005 SEBRING
NHTSA NO. 050806
FMVSS NO. 110

FIGURE 5.18
VEHICLE ON PLATFORM SCALES

- The system has been automatically deactivated to prevent damage to the brake system due to overheated brake temperatures.

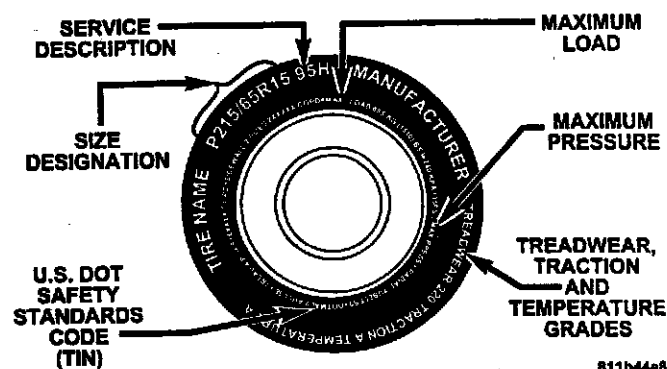
NOTE: Extended heavy use of Traction Control may cause the system to deactivate and turn on the traction control light located in the instrument cluster.

This is to prevent overheating of the brake system and is a normal condition. The system will remain disabled for about 4 minutes until the brakes have cooled. The system will automatically reactivate and turn off the traction control light.

If your vehicle becomes stuck in mud, ice, or snow, turn the Traction Control System Off before attempting to "rock" the vehicle free.

TIRE SAFETY INFORMATION

Tire Markings



NOTE:

- P(Passenger)-Metric tire sizing is based on U.S. design standards. P-Metric tires have the letter "P" molded into the sidewall preceding the size designation. Example: P215/65R15 95H.

- European Metric tire sizing is based on European design standards. Tires designed to this standard have the tire size molded into the sidewall beginning with the section width. The letter "P" is absent from this tire size designation. Example: 215/65R15 96H
- LT(Light Truck)-Metric tire sizing is based on U.S. design standards. The size designation for LT-Metric tires is the same as for P-Metric tires except for the letters "LT" that are molded into the sidewall preceding the size designation. Example: LT235/85R16.
- Temporary Spare tires are high pressure compact spares designed for temporary emergency use only. Tires designed to this standard have the letter "T" molded into the sidewall preceding the size designation. Example: T145/80D18 103M.
- High Flotation tire sizing is based on U.S. design standards and begins with the tire diameter molded into the sidewall. Example: 31x10.5 R15 LT.

Tire Sizing Chart

EXAMPLE:	
Size Designation:	
P	= Passenger car tire size based on U.S. design standards
"....blank...."	= Passenger car tire based on European design standards
LT	= Light Truck tire based on U.S. design standards
T	= Temporary Spare tire
31	= Overall Diameter in Inches (in)
215	= Section Width in Millimeters (mm)
65	= Aspect Ratio in Percent (%) —Ratio of section height to section width of tire.
10.5	= Section Width in Inches (in)

EXAMPLE:	
R = Construction Code	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> —"R" means Radial Construction. —"D" means Diagonal or Bias Construction.
15 = Rim Diameter in Inches (in)	
Service Description:	
95 = Load Index	—A numerical code associated with the maximum load a tire can carry.
H = Speed Symbol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> —A symbol indicating the range of speeds at which a tire can carry a load corresponding to its load index under certain operating conditions. —The maximum speed corresponding to the Speed Symbol should only be achieved under specified operating conditions. (ie. tire pressure, vehicle loading, road conditions and posted speed limits).
Load Identification:	
"....blank...."	= Absence of any text on sidewall of the tire indicates a Standard Load (SL) Tire
Extra Load (XL)	= Extra Load (or Reinforced) Tire
Light Load	= Light Load Tire
C,D,E	= Load range associated with the maximum load a tire can carry at a specified pressure
Maximum Load	— Maximum Load indicates the maximum load this tire is designed to carry.
Maximum Pressure	— Maximum Pressure indicates the maximum permissible cold tire inflation pressure for this tire.

Tire Identification Number (TIN)

The TIN may be found on one or both sides of the tire however the date code may only be on one side. Tires with white sidewalls will have the full TIN including date code located on the white sidewall side of the tire.

Look for the TIN on the outboard side of black sidewall tires as mounted on the vehicle. If the TIN is not found on the outboard side then you will find it on the inboard side of the tire.

EXAMPLE:**DOT MA L9 ABCD 0301**

DOT = Department of Transportation

—This symbol certifies that the tire is in compliance with the U.S. Department of Transportation tire safety standards, and is approved for highway use.

MA = Code representing the tire manufacturing location.(2 digits)

L9 = Code representing the tire size.(2 digits)

ABCD = Code used by tire manufacturer.(1 to 4 digits)

03 = Number representing the week in which the tire was manufactured.(2 digits)

—03 means the 3rd week.

01 = Number representing the year in which the tire was manufactured.(2 digits)

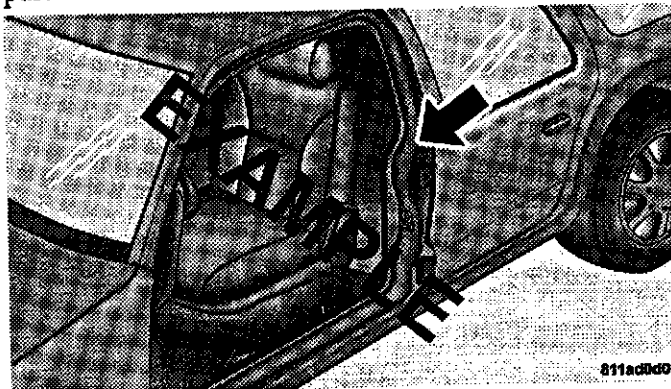
—01 means the year 2001.

—Prior to July 2000, tire manufacturers were only required to have 1 number to represent the year in which the tire was manufactured. Example: 031 could represent the 3rd week of 1981 or 1991.

Tire Loading and Tire Pressure

Tire Placard Location

NOTE: The proper cold tire inflation pressure for passenger cars is listed on either the face of the driver's door or the driver's side "B" pillar. For vehicles other than passenger cars, the cold tire inflation pressures are listed on either the "B" pillar, the Certification Label or in the Tire Inflation Pressures brochure in the glove compartment.



Tire Placard Location

Tire and Loading Information Placard

TIRE AND LOADING INFORMATION			
SEATING CAPACITY - TOTAL 5 FRONT 2 REAR 3			
THE COMBINED WEIGHT OF OCCUPANTS AND CARGO SHOULD NEVER EXCEED XXX KG OR XXX LBS.			
TIRE	FRONT	REAR	SPARE
ORIGINAL TIRE SIZE	P195/70R14	P195/70R14	T125/70D15
COLD TIRE INFLATION PRESSURE	200kPa, 29PSI	200kPa, 29PSI	420kPa, 60PSI
SEE OWNER'S MANUAL FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION			4N109268

811b5e9a

Tire and Loading Information

This placard tells you important information about the,

- 1) number of people that can be carried in the vehicle
- 2) the total weight your vehicle can carry
- 3) the tire size designed for your vehicle
- 4) the cold tire inflation pressures for the front, rear and spare tires.

Loading

The vehicle maximum load on the tire must not exceed the load carrying capacity of the tire on your vehicle. You will not exceed the tire's load carrying capacity if you adhere to the loading conditions, tire size and cold tire inflation pressures specified on the Tire and Loading Information placard and the Vehicle Loading section of this manual.

NOTE: Under a maximum loaded vehicle condition, gross axle weight ratings (GAWR's) for the front and rear axles must not be exceeded. For further information on GAWR's, vehicle loading and trailer towing, see the Vehicle Loading section of this manual.

To determine the maximum loading conditions of your vehicle, locate the statement "The combined weight of occupants and cargo should never exceed XXX kg or XXX lbs." on the Tire and Loading Information placard. The combined weight of occupants, cargo/luggage and trailer tongue weight (if applicable) should never exceed the weight referenced here.

Steps for Determining Correct Load Limit

1. Locate the statement "The combined weight of occupants and cargo should never exceed XXX pounds" on your vehicle's placard.
2. Determine the combined weight of the driver and passengers that will be riding in your vehicle.
3. Subtract the combined weight of the driver and passengers from XXX kilograms or XXX pounds.
4. The resulting figure equals the available amount of cargo and luggage load capacity. For example, if "XXX" amount equals 1400 lbs. and there will be five 150 lb. passengers in your vehicle, the amount of available cargo and luggage load capacity is 650 lb. (since $5 \times 150 = 750$, and $1400 - 750 = 650$ lb.)
5. Determine the combined weight of luggage and cargo being loaded on the vehicle. That weight may not safely exceed the available cargo and luggage load capacity calculated in step 4.

6. If your vehicle will be towing a trailer, load from your trailer will be transferred to your vehicle. Consult this manual to determine how this reduces the available cargo and luggage load capacity of your vehicle.

NOTE: The following table shows examples on how to calculate total load, cargo/luggage and towing capacities of your vehicle with varying seating configurations and

number and size of occupants. This table is for illustration purposes only and may not be accurate for the seating and load carry capacity of your vehicle.

NOTE: For the following example the combined weight of occupants and cargo should never exceed 865 lbs. (392 Kg).

Occupants			Combined weight of occupants and cargo from Tire Placard	MINUS	Combined Occupant's weight	=	AVAILABLE Cargo/Luggage and Trailer Tongue Weight
TOTAL	FRONT	REAR					
EXAMPLE 1			865 lbs	MINUS	670 lbs	=	195 lbs
5	2	3					
EXAMPLE 2			865 lbs	minus	540 lbs	=	325 lbs
3	2	1					
EXAMPLE 3			865 lbs	minus	400 lbs	=	465 lbs
2	2	0					

Occupant 1: 200 lbs
Occupant 2: 130 lbs
Occupant 3: 180 lbs
Occupant 4: 100 lbs
Occupant 5: 80 lbs
TOTAL WEIGHT: 670 lbs

Occupant 1: 210 lbs
Occupant 2: 180 lbs
Occupant 3: 150 lbs
TOTAL WEIGHT: 540 lbs

Occupant 1: 200 lbs
Occupant 2: 200 lbs
TOTAL WEIGHT: 400 lbs

EXAMPLE

Overloading of your tires is dangerous. Overloading can cause tire failure, affect vehicle handling, and increase your stopping distance. Use tires of the recommended load capacity for your vehicle. Never overload them.

TIRES—GENERAL INFORMATION

Tire Pressure

Proper tire inflation pressure is essential to the safe and satisfactory operation of your vehicle. Three primary areas are affected by improper tire pressure:

1. Safety—

WARNING!

Improperly inflated tires are dangerous and can cause accidents.

- Under inflation increases tire flexing and can result in tire failure.
- Over inflation reduces a tire's ability to cushion shock. Objects on the road and chuck holes can cause damage that results in tire failure.
- Unequal tire pressures can cause steering problems. You could lose control of your vehicle.
- Over inflated or under inflated tires can affect vehicle handling and can fail suddenly, resulting in loss of vehicle control.
- Unequal tire pressures from one side of the vehicle to the other can cause the vehicle to drift to the right or left.

Always drive with each tire inflated to the recommended cold tire inflation pressure.

2. Economy—

Improper inflation pressures can cause uneven wear patterns to develop across the tire tread. These abnormal wear patterns will reduce tread life resulting in a need for earlier tire replacement. Underinflation also increases tire rolling resistance and results in higher fuel consumption.

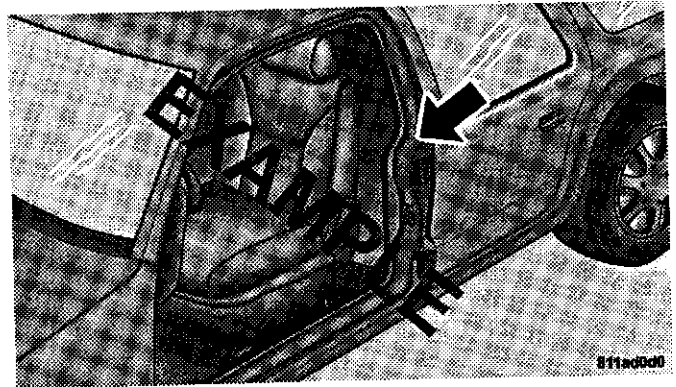
3. Ride Comfort and Vehicle Stability—

Proper tire inflation contributes to a comfortable ride. Overinflation produces a jarring and uncomfortable ride.

Tire Inflation Pressures

The proper cold tire inflation pressure for passenger cars is listed on either the face of the driver's door or the driver's side "B" pillar. For vehicles other than passenger cars, the cold tire inflation pressures are listed on either the "B" pillar, the Certification Label or in the Tire Inflation Pressures brochure in the glove compartment.

Some vehicles may have Supplemental Tire Pressure Information for vehicle loads that are less than the maximum loaded vehicle condition. These pressure conditions will be found in the "Supplemental Tire Pressure Information" section of this manual.



Tire Placard Location

The pressure should be checked and adjusted as well as inspecting for signs of tire wear or visible damage at least once a month. Use a good quality pocket-type gauge to check tire pressure. Do not make a visual judgement when determining proper inflation. Radial tires may look properly inflated even when they are underinflated.

CAUTION!

After inspecting or adjusting the tire pressure always reinstall the valve stem cap—if equipped. This will prevent moisture and dirt from entering the valve stem, which could damage the valve stem.

Inflation pressures specified on the placard are always "cold tire inflation pressure". Cold tire inflation pressure is defined as the tire pressure after the vehicle has not been driven for at least 3 hours, or driven less than 1 mile (1 km) after a 3 hour period. The cold tire inflation pressure must not exceed the maximum inflation pressure molded into the tire side wall.

Check tire pressures more often if subject to a wide range of outdoor temperatures, as tire pressures vary with temperature changes.

Tire pressures change by approximately 1 psi (7 kPa) per 12° F (7° C) of air temperature change. Keep this in mind when checking tire pressure inside a garage especially in the winter.

Example: If garage temperature = 68° F (20° C) and the outside temperature = 32° F (0° C) then the cold tire inflation pressure should be increased by 3 psi (21 kPa), which equals 1 psi (7 kPa) for every 12° F (7° C) for this outside temperature condition.

Tire pressure may increase from 2 to 6 psi (13 to 40 kPa) during operation. DO NOT reduce this normal pressure build up or your tire pressure will be too low.

Tire Pressures for High Speed Operation

The manufacturer advocates driving at safe speeds within posted speed limits. Where speed limits or conditions are such that the vehicle can be driven at high speeds, maintaining correct tire inflation pressure is very important. Increased tire pressure and reduced vehicle loading may be required for high speed vehicle operation. Refer to original equipment or an authorized tire dealer for recommended safe operating speeds, loading and cold tire inflation pressures.

WARNING!

High speed driving with your vehicle under maximum load is dangerous. The added strain on your tires could cause them to fail. You could have a serious accident. Don't drive a vehicle loaded to the maximum capacity at continuous speeds above 75 mph (120 km/h).

Radial-Ply Tires**WARNING!**

Combining radial ply tires with other types of tires on your vehicle will cause your vehicle to handle poorly. The instability could cause an accident. Always use radial ply tires in sets of four (or 6, in case of trucks with dual rear wheels). Never combine them with other types of tires.

Cuts and punctures in radial tires are repairable only in the tread area because of sidewall flexing. Consult your authorized tire dealer for radial tire repairs.

Compact Spare Tire — If Equipped

The compact spare is for temporary emergency use with radial tires. It is engineered to be used on your style vehicle only. Since this tire has limited tread life, the original tire should be repaired (or replaced) and reinstalled at the first opportunity.

WARNING!

Temporary use spare tires are for emergency use only. With these tires, do not drive more than 50 mph (80 km/h). Temporary-use spare tires have limited tread life. When two or more tread wear indicators appear in adjacent grooves, the temporary use spare tire needs to be replaced. Be sure to follow the warnings which apply to your spare. Failure to do so could result in spare tire failure and loss of vehicle control.

Do not install a wheel cover or attempt to mount a conventional tire on the compact spare wheel, since the wheel is designed specifically for the compact spare.

Do not install more than one compact spare tire/wheel on the vehicle at any given time.

CAUTION!

Because of the reduced ground clearance, do not take your vehicle through an automatic car wash with the compact spare installed. Damage to the vehicle may result.

Limited Use Spare — If Equipped

The limited use spare tire is for temporary emergency use on your vehicle. This tire is identified by a limited use spare tire warning label located on the limited use spare tire and wheel assembly. This tire may look like the original equipped tire on the front or rear axle of your vehicle, but it is not. Installation of this limited use spare

tire affects vehicle handling. Since it is not the same tire, replace (or repair) the original tire and reinstall on vehicle at the first opportunity.

WARNING!

The limited use spare tires are for emergency use only. Installation of this limited use spare tire affects vehicle handling. With this tire, do not drive more than 60 mph (100 km/h). Keep inflated to the cold tire inflation pressure listed on either your tire placard or limited use spare tire and wheel assembly. Replace (or repair) the original tire at the first opportunity and reinstall it on your vehicle. Failure to do so could result in loss of vehicle control.

Tire Spinning

When stuck in mud, sand, snow, or ice conditions, do not spin your vehicle's wheels above 35 mph (55 km/h).

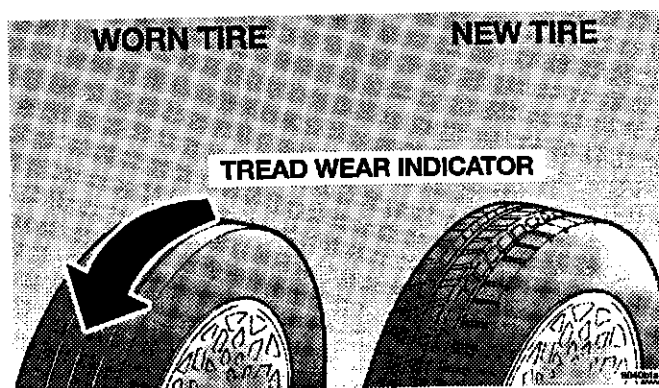
See the paragraph on Freeing A Stuck Vehicle in Section 6 of this manual.

WARNING!

Fast spinning tires can be dangerous. Forces generated by excessive wheel speeds may cause tire damage or failure. A tire could explode and injure someone. Do not spin your vehicle's wheels faster than 35 mph (55 km/h) when you are stuck. And don't let anyone near a spinning wheel, no matter what the speed.

Tread Wear Indicators

Tread wear indicators are in the original equipment tires to help you in determining when your tires should be replaced.



These indicators are molded into the bottom of the tread grooves and will appear as bands when the tread depth becomes 1/16 inch (2 mm). When the indicators appear in 2 or more adjacent grooves, the tire should be replaced.

Many states have laws requiring tire replacement at this point.

Replacement Tires

The tires on your new vehicle provide a balance of many characteristics. They should be inspected regularly for wear and correct cold tire inflation pressure. The manufacturer strongly recommends that you use tires equivalent to the originals in size, quality and performance when replacement is needed (see the paragraph on tread wear indicators). Refer to the Tire and Loading Information placard for the size designation of your tire. The service description and load identification will be found on the original equipment tire. Failure to use equivalent replacement tires may adversely affect the safety, handling, and ride of your vehicle. We recommend that you contact your original equipment or an authorized tire dealer with any questions you may have on tire specifications or capability.

WARNING!

- Do not use a tire, wheel size or rating other than that specified for your vehicle. Some combinations of unapproved tires and wheels may change suspension dimensions and performance characteristics, resulting in changes to steering, handling, and braking of your vehicle. This can cause unpredictable handling and stress to steering and suspension components. You could lose control and have an accident resulting in serious injury or death. Use only the tire and wheel sizes with load ratings approved for your vehicle.
- Never use a tire with a smaller load index or capacity, other than what was originally equipped on your vehicle. Using a tire with a smaller load index could result in tire overloading and failure. You could lose control and have an accident.
- Failure to equip your vehicle with tires having adequate speed capability can result in sudden tire failure and loss of vehicle control.

CAUTION!

Replacing original tires with tires of a different size may result in false speedometer and odometer readings.

Alignment And Balance

Poor suspension alignment may result in:

- Fast tire wear.
- Uneven tire wear, such as feathering and one-sided wear.
- Vehicle pull to right or left.

Tires may also cause the vehicle to pull to the left or right. Alignment will not correct this condition. See your dealer for proper diagnosis.

Improper alignment will not cause vehicle vibration. Vibration may be a result of tire and wheel out-of-balance. Proper balancing will reduce vibration and avoid tire cupping and spotty wear.

TIRE CHAINS

Due to limited clearance, tire chains are not recommended.

CAUTION!

Damage to the vehicle may result if tire chains are used.

SNOW TIRES

Some areas of the country require the use of snow tires during winter. Standard tires are of the all season type and satisfy this requirement as indicated by the M+S designation on the tire side wall.

If you need snow tires, select tires equivalent in size and type to the original equipment tires. Use snow tires only in sets of 4, failure to do so may adversely affect the safety and handling of your vehicle.

Snow tires generally have lower speed ratings than what was originally equipped with your vehicle and should not be operated at sustained speeds over 75 mph (120 km/h).

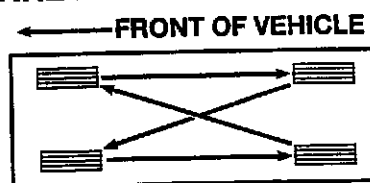
Tire Rotation Recommendations

Tires on the front and rear axles of vehicles operate at different loads and perform different steering, driving and braking functions. For these reasons, they wear at unequal rates, and tend to develop irregular wear patterns.

These effects can be reduced by timely rotation of tires. The benefits of rotation are especially worthwhile with aggressive tread designs such as those on all season type tires. Rotation will increase tread life, help to maintain mud, snow and wet traction levels, and contribute to a smooth, quiet ride.

Follow the recommended tire rotation frequency for your type of driving found in the "Maintenance Schedules" Section of this manual. More frequent rotation is permissible if desired. The reasons for any rapid or unusual wear should be corrected before rotating. The suggested rotation method is the "forward-cross" shown in the diagram.

TIRE ROTATION PATTERN



4 TIRE ROTATION

WARNING!

- Never have any smoking materials lit in or near the vehicle when the gas cap is removed or the tank filled.
- Never add fuel to the vehicle when the engine is running.
- A fire may result if gasoline is pumped into a portable container that is inside of a vehicle. You could be burned. Always place gas containers on the ground while filling.

VEHICLE LOADING

Vehicle Loading Capacities	
Front Seat Occupants	2
Rear Seat Occupants	3
Luggage	115 lbs. (52 kg)
Rated Vehicle Capacity	865 lbs. (392 kg)

TRAILER TOWING

In this section you will find safety tips and information on limits to the type of towing you can reasonably do with your vehicle. Before towing a trailer carefully review this information to tow your load as efficiently and safely as possible.

To maintain warranty coverage, follow the requirements and recommendations in this manual concerning vehicles used for trailer towing.

Perform maintenance services as prescribed in the maintenance schedules manual. When your vehicle is used for trailer towing, never exceed the gross axle weight rating (GAWR) by the addition of:

- The tongue weight of the trailer.
- The weight of any other type of cargo or equipment put in or on your vehicle.
- Remember that everything put in or on the trailer adds to the load on your vehicle.