

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

HONDA DE MEXICO SA. DE CV.
2008 HONDA CR-V, MPV
NHTSA NO. C85307

GENERAL TESTING LABORATORIES, INC.
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September 15, 2008

FINAL REPORT

PREPARED FOR

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION
ENFORCEMENT
OFFICE OF VEHICLE SAFETY COMPLIANCE
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16. Abstract Compliance tests were conducted on the subject 2008 Honda CR-V, MPV in accordance with the specifications of the Office of Vehicle Safety Compliance Test Procedure No. TP-110T-02 for the determination of FMVSS 110 compliance. Test failures identified were as follows: None		
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SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

1.0 PURPOSE OF COMPLIANCE TEST

A 2008 Honda CR-V MPV was subjected to FMVSS No. 110 testing 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 Procedure, TP-110T-02 dated 31 August 2007 and General Testing Laboratories, Inc (GTL) Test Procedure, TP-110T dated 11 June 2007.

1.1 TEST VEHICLE

The test vehicle was a 2008 Honda CR-V MPV. Nomenclature applicable to the test vehicle are:

A. Vehicle Identification Number: 3CZRE38368G703225

B. NHTSA No.: C85307

C. Manufacturer: HONDA DE MEXICO SA. DE CV.

D. Manufacture Date: 02/08

1.2 TEST DATE

The test vehicle was subjected to FMVSS No. 110 testing during the time period July 29 through August 4, 2008.

SECTION 2

TEST PROCEDURE AND SUMMARY OF RESULTS

2.0 GENERAL

The 2008 Honda CR-V MPV, NHTSA No. C85307, was subjected to FMVSS No. 110 testing during the time period July 29 through August 4, 2008.

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 as required by the DOT/NHTSA and GTL test procedures. 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. The vehicle normal load as well as the maximum load on each wheel were measured. Data from each tire furnished with the vehicle were recorded. The vehicle tire placard was surveyed and photographed. Required dimensional data and other identifying data for the left front and right rear rims were obtained. The contour of the aforementioned rims was documented photographically.

In preparation for the deflated tire retention test, test instrumentation was installed in the vehicle. With the driver aboard, the vehicle was ballasted to equal the "vehicle maximum load on the tire" on the front and rear axle, as previously established. The tire pressure of all tires was adjusted to placard specifications for cold tire inflation at maximum loaded vehicle weight. The deflated tire retention test was then conducted on the left front tire followed by the right rear tire. The tests were conducted with the vehicle traveling in a straight line at 96.6 kph (60 mph). The respective tire was blown by an explosive charge on the tire's sidewall. Test data collected during the test included vehicle speed, deceleration, stopping distance, distance of uncontrolled deviation from a straight line and tire pressure. After the vehicle was stopped, any tire bead separation from the rim flange was documented photographically.

2.2 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

The test vehicle appears to be in compliance with the requirements of FMVSS No. 110.

SECTION 3

TEST DATA

DATA SHEET 1 (1 of 2)
SUMMARY

VEHICLE MAKE/MODEL/BODY STYLE: 2008 HONDA CR-V
 VEHICLE NHTSA NO.: C85307 ; VIN: 3CZRE38368G703225
 VEHICLE TYPE: TRUCK DATE OF MANUFACTURE: 02/08
 LABORATORY: General Testing Laboratories, Inc.
 TEST DATE: July 29 - August 4, 2008

LIGHT TRUCK TYPE VEHICLE REQUIREMENTS

PASS/FAIL

General (Data Sheet 2)

The vehicle is equipped with tires that meet the requirements of S139. (S110, S4.1)

Pass

Tire Load Limits (Data Sheet 2)

The sum of the maximum load ratings of the tires fitted to an axle is not less than the gross axle weight rating (GAWR) of the axle system as specified on the certification label. When passenger car tires are installed, each tires load rating is reduced by dividing it by 1.10 before determining the sum of the maximum load ratings of the tires fitted to an axle. (S110, S4.2.2.1, S4.2.2.2)

Pass

When passenger car tires are installed, the vehicle normal load on the tire is not greater than the value of 94 percent of the derated load rating at the vehicle manufacturer's recommended cold inflation pressure for that tire. When LT tires are installed, the vehicle normal load on the tire is not greater than the value of 94 percent of the load rating at the vehicle manufacturer's recommended cold inflation pressure for that tire. (S110, S4.2.2.3(a), (b))

Pass

Rims (Data Sheet 3 and 6)

Each rim is constructed to the dimensions of a rim referred to in FMVSS 139 that is listed by the manufacturer of the tires as suitable for use with those tires. (S110, S4.4.1 (a))

Pass

Vehicle rims retain deflated tires during a controlled braking application (S110, S4.4.1(b))

Pass

Each rim is properly marked (S110, S4.4.2)

Pass

DATA SHEET 1 (2 of 2)
SUMMARY

LIGHT TRUCK TYPE VEHICLE REQUIREMENTS

PASS/FAIL

Certification, Placard, and Tire Inflation Pressure Labels (Data Sheet 4)

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

The Part 567 certification label shows the size designation of the tires and rims appropriate for the vehicle including the tire size(s) listed on the vehicle placard and, if provided, tire inflation pressure label. (S110, S4.3.3)

Pass

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

Pass

Vehicle Weight Distribution (Data Sheet 5)

The Gross Vehicle Weight Rating(GVWR) is not less than the sum of the unloaded vehicle weight, rated cargo load, and 68 kg times the vehicle's designated seating capacity. However, for school buses, the minimum occupant weight allowance is 54 kg. (49 CFR 567, Certification)

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

RECORDED BY: G. FARRAND
APPROVED BY: D. MESSICK

DATE: 07/29/08

DATA SHEET 2
TEST VEHICLE INFORMATION

LABORATORY: General Testing Laboratories, Inc. DATE: 07/29/08

VEHICLE MODEL YEAR/MAKE/MODEL/BODY STYLE: 2008 HONDA CR-V

MANUFACTURE DATE: 02/08 NHTSA NO.: C85307 BODY COLOR: Blue

VIN: 3CZRE38368G703225 VEHICLE TYPE: MPV

GVWR 2070 kg (4560 lbs) GAWR(Fr) 1050 kg (2310 lbs) GAWR(Rr) 1040 kg (2290 lbs)

SEATING POSITIONS: FRONT 2 MID REAR 3

ODOMETER READING AT START OF TEST: 74 Miles

ENGINE DATA: 4 Cylinders 2.4 Liters Cubic Inches

TRANSMISSION DATA: X Automatic Manual 5 No. of Speeds

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

CHECK APPROPRIATE BOXES FOR VEHICLE EQUIPMENT/MAKE SURE ALL OPTIONS ON WINDOW

X	Air Conditioning		Traction Control	X	Clock
X	Tinted Glass		All Wheel Drive		Roof Rack
	Power Steering	X	Cruise Control	X	Console
X	Power Windows	X	Rear Window Defroster	X	Driver Air Bag
X	Power Door Locks		Sun Roof or T-Top	X	Passenger Air Bag
	Power Seat(s)	X	Tachometer	X	Front Disc Brakes
X	Power Brakes	X	Tilt Steering Wheel	X	Rear Disc Brakes
X	Antilock Brake System	X	AM/FM/CD	X	Other – TPMS & STABILITY CONTROL

REMARKS:

RECORDED BY: G. FARRAND

DATE: 07/29/08

APPROVED BY: D. MESSICK

DATA SHEET 3

TEST VEHICLE TIRE IDENTIFICATION AND LOAD LIMITS

VEHICLE MAKE/MODEL/BODY STYLE: 2008 HONDA CR-V
VEHICLE NHTSA NO.: C85307 ; VIN: 3CZRE38368G703225
LABORATORY: General Testing Laboratories, Inc.
TEST DATE: August 1, 2008

All tires on the vehicle (excluding the spare) are the same size: (X) Yes () No

Spare tire is the same size as all other tires: () Yes (X) No

Tire Sidewall	Right Front	Left Rear (If different)	Spare Tire (If different)
Manufacturer and Model	<u>Bridgestone Dueler</u>	<u> </u>	<u>Firestone Tempa</u>
	<u>HT</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Tire Size Designation	<u>P225/65R17</u>	<u> </u>	<u>T155/90R17</u>
Load Index/Speed Symbol	<u>102 T</u>	<u> </u>	<u>101 M LL</u>
Maximum Inflation Pressure	<u>300 KPA, 44 PSI</u>	<u> </u>	<u>420 KPA, 60 PSI</u>
Maximum Load Rating	<u>850 KG, 1814 LBS</u>	<u> </u>	<u>825 KG, 1819 LBS</u>
Treat/Traction/Temperature	<u>360/B/B</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Tires have "DOT" markings	<u>YES</u>	<u> </u>	<u>YES</u>

Serial Number: Right Front V62Y4700708 Left Front V62Y4700708
Right Rear V62y4700708 Left Rear V62Y4700708
Spare WB3EH504407

Mounted Tire vs. Axle Rating Comparison (at sidewall maximum inflation pressure)	Front Axle	Rear Axle
A. GAWR (KG) from certification label	1050 KG	1040 KG
B. Tire Maximum Load Rating from above (KG)	850 KG	850 KG
C. Reduced Tire Load Rating, if applicable (KG)*	773 KG	773 KG
D. (Number of tires on axle) x (tire load rating, de-rated if appropriate)	1546 KG	1546 KG
Is "D" equal to or greater than "A"? (Yes/No)	YES	YES

* If a passenger car tire is installed on a multipurpose passenger vehicle (TRUCK), truck or bus, the tire's load rating is reduced by dividing by 1.10.

DATA INDICATES COMPLIANCE	PASS/FAIL	Pass
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REMARKS:

RECORDED BY: G. FARRAND
APPROVED BY: D. MESSICK

DATE: 08/01/08

DATA SHEET 4
VEHICLE RIM IDENTIFICATION

VEHICLE MAKE/MODEL/BODY STYLE: 2008 HONDA CR-V

VEHICLE NHTSA NO.: C85307 ; VIN: 3CZRE38368G703225

LABORATORY: General Testing Laboratories, Inc.

TEST DATE: August 1, 2008

RIM MARKINGS	RIGHT FRONT	LEFT REAR (if different)
A. Source of published dimensions (letter designation)	"J"	
B. Rim Size	17 x 6.5 J	
C. Does rim contain DOT symbol (Yes/No)	YES	
D. Manufacturer's name, symbol or trademark (copy format)	SWA	
E. Date of manufacture or symbol (copy format)	1 10 08	
Do items A-C appear on weather side of rim? (Yes/No)	YES	
Letter height (not less than 3 mm)	YES	
Lettering (impressed or embossed)	IMPRESSED	
Are all rim markings legible? (Yes/No)	YES	
Do all markings comply with requirements? (Yes/No)	YES	

RIM MEASUREMENTS	RIGHT FRONT	LEFT REAR (if different)
Rim Width (mm)	165.1	
Rim Diameter (mm)	431.8	
Rim measurements same as rim markings? (Yes/No)	YES	

Rims are suitable for tire on vehicle* (X) Yes () No

*Reference source used for tire/rim match verification: 2008 Tire and Rim Association Yearbook

DATA INDICATES COMPLIANCE

PASS/FAIL Pass

REMARKS:

RECORDED BY: G. FARRAND
APPROVED BY: D. MESSICK

DATE: 08/01/08

DATA SHEET 5 (1 of 3)

VEHICLE PLACARD AND TIRE INFLATION PRESSURE LABEL

VEHICLE MAKE/MODEL/BODY STYLE: 2008 HONDA CR-V

VEHICLE NHTSA NO.: C85307 ; VIN: 3CZRE38368G703225

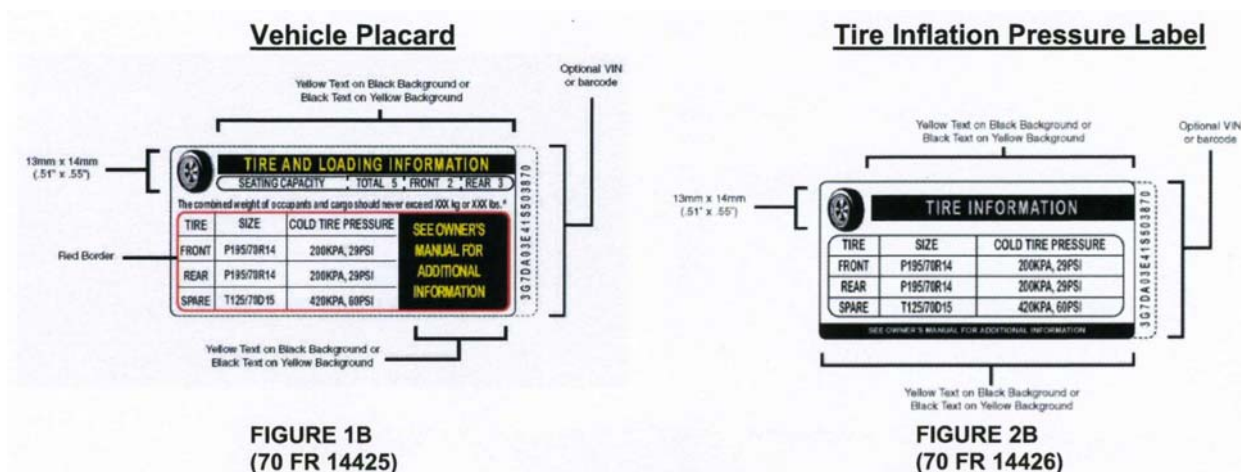
LABORATORY: General Testing Laboratories, Inc.

TEST DATE: August 1, 2008

Identification of Vehicle Labeling

	(Yes/No)	Location	Pass/Fail
1. Certification Label*	<u>Yes</u>	<u>Driver "B" Pillar</u>	<u>Pass</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 are to be located as specified in section 12.4 of DOT test procedure



Labeling Notes:

1. Tire size and pressure can be omitted from Vehicle Placard if same data is displayed on a Tire Inflation Pressure Label.
2. The Alphanumeric Identifier or Barcode, is optional. It can be located vertically, along the right edge or the left edge of the placard or label, or horizontally, along the bottom edge of the placard or label.
3. Tire size can include the tire load range identification symbol ("XL" or "reinforced", "B", "C", "D", "E", or "F"), the load index number, and speed rating symbol, located immediately to the right of the tire size designation.
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."
6. For full size spare tires, the recommended cold tire inflation pressure can be replaced with "SEE ABOVE."
7. If no spare tire is provided, the word "NONE" is to replace the manufacturer's cold tire inflation pressure.

DATA SHEET 5 (2 of 3)
VEHICLE PLACARD AND TIRE INFLATION PRESSURE LABEL

Vehicle Placard has the exact color and format as specified in the above Figure 1B and text is in English. (X) Yes () No

If no, explain: _____

Tire Inflation Pressure Label, if provided, has the exact color and format as specified in the above Figure 2B and text is in English. () Yes () No (X) Not Applicable

If no, explain: _____

Vehicle Placard and, if provided, **Tire Inflation Pressure Label** are permanently affixed.

(X) Yes () No

Vehicle Placard information:

Combined weight of occupants and cargo 385 kg (850 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 P225/65R17 Rear P225/65R17

Tire Inflation Pressure Front 210 kPa 30 psi Rear 210 kPa 30 psi

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

Vehicle Certification Label information:

	Tire Size	Rim Size	Rim Suitable for Tire? (Yes/No)*
Front Axle	<u>P225/65R17</u>	<u>17 x 6.5 J</u>	<u>Yes</u>
Rear Axle	<u>P225/65R17</u>	<u>17 x 6.5 J</u>	<u>Yes</u>

DATA SHEET 5 (3 of 3)
VEHICLE PLACARD AND TIRE INFLATION PRESSURE LABEL

Referenced source used for tire/rim match verification: 2008 Tire and Rim Association Yearbook

Is (Are) tire size(s) listed on the vehicle placard and/or tire inflation pressure label also listed on the certification label with suitable rim size? (X) Yes () No

Labeled Tire Capacity at Specified Pressure GVWR: <u>2070</u> KG	<u>Front Axle</u>	<u>Rear Axle</u>
A. GAWR (KG) from certification label	1050	1040
B. Tire Load Rating (KG) of labeled tire size at labeled inflation pressure*	758	758
C. Reduced Tire Load Rating, if applicable** (KG)	689	689
D. (Number of tires) x (tire load rating, de-rated if appropriate) (KG)	1378	1378
Is "D" equal to or greater than "A"? (Yes/No)	YES	YES

*Reference source used for tire/rim match verification: 2008 Tire and Rim Association Yearbook

** If a passenger car tire is installed on a multipurpose passenger vehicle, truck or bus, the tire's load rating is reduced by dividing 1.10.

DATA INDICATES COMPLIANCE

PASS/FAIL Pass

REMARKS:

RECORDED BY: G. FARRAND
APPROVED BY: D. MESSICK

DATE: 08/01/08

DATA SHEET 6 (1 of 4)
CURB WEIGHT, NORMAL LOAD WEIGHT & MAXIMUM VEHICLE WEIGHT

VEHICLE MAKE/MODEL/BODY STYLE: 2008 HONDA CR-V
 VEHICLE NHTSA NO.: C85307 ; VIN: 3CZRE38368G703225
 LABORATORY: General Testing Laboratories, Inc.
 TEST DATE: August 1, 2008

Full Fluid Levels: Fuel Full Coolant Full Other Fluids Full (Brake Fluid, Power Steering, Transmission Fluid)

Tire Pressures: LF 210 KPA LR 210 KPA
 RF 210 KPA RR 210 KPA

A. MEASURED CURB WEIGHT WITH INSTALLED OPTIONS AND ACCESSORIES

LF 437.0 KG LR 310.5 KG
 RF 454.0 KG RR 319.5 KG

Front Axle 891.0 KG Rear Axle 630.0 KG

Total Vehicle 1521.0 KG

B. MEASURED VEHICLE NORMAL LOAD WEIGHT

1. Seating Capacity from Vehicle Placard 5
2. Normal Load Number of Occupants (from table in Section 10) 3
 Occupant Distribution: Front Seat 2 Second Seat 1
 Third Seat 0 Fourth Seat 0

3. Total Normal Occupant Load 204 KG
 (# of occupants x 68 KG per occupant)

4. Measured Normal Load on Axles

LF 484.5 KG LR 367.5 KG
 RF 500.5 KG RR 372.5 KG

Front Axle 985.0 KG Rear Axle 740.0 KG

Total Vehicle 1725.0 KG

5. Calculated Vehicle Normal Load on the Tire

Front Tires (Measured front axle normal load/2) 492.5 KG
 Rear Tires (Measured rear axle normal load/2) 370 KG

DATA SHEET 6 (2 of 4)
CURB WEIGHT, NORMAL LOAD WEIGHT & MAXIMUM VEHICLE WEIGHT

Vehicle Normal Load on the Tire should not be greater than the Value of 94% of the load rating at the vehicle manufacturer's recommended cold inflation pressure.

MEASURED NORMAL LOAD ON TIRE VS. VALUE OF 94% OF LOAD RATING FOR THAT TIRE AT SPECIFIED PRESSURE	Front Axle	Rear Axle
A. Calculated Vehicle Normal Load on the Tire from (5)	492.5	370
B. Tire Load Rating (KG) of installed tire size at recommended cold inflation pressure*	758	758
C. Reduced Tire Load Rating, if applicable (KG)**	689	689
D. 94% of tire load rating, de-rated if appropriate (KG)	648	648
Is "D" equal to or greater than "A"? (Yes/No)	YES	YES

*Reference source used for tire/rim match verification: 2008 Tire and Rim Association Yearbook

** If a passenger car tire is installed on a multipurpose passenger vehicle(MPV), truck or bus, the tire's load rating is reduced by dividing 1.10.

DATA SHEET 6 (3 of 4)
CURB WEIGHT, NORMAL LOAD WEIGHT & MAXIMUM VEHICLE WEIGHT

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
(# of occupants x 68 KG per occupant)
3. Measured Vehicle Weight with Full Occupant Load

LF <u>497.5</u> KG	LR <u>515.5</u> KG
RF <u>421.5</u> KG	RR <u>426.5</u> KG

Front Axle 919.0 KG Rear Axle 942.0 KG

Total Vehicle 1861.0 KG

D. MEASURED VEHICLE WEIGHT WITH MAXIMUM LOAD (PLACARD)

1. Vehicle Capacity Weight (from placard) 385 KG
2. Full Occupant Load (from C.2 above) 340 KG
(# of occupants x 68 KG per occupant)
3. Luggage/Cargo Load (subtract 2 from 1) 45 KG
4. Measured Vehicle Maximum Load on Axles

LF <u>498.5</u> KG	LR <u>444.0</u> KG
RF <u>515.0</u> KG	RR <u>448.5</u> KG

Front Axle 1013.5 KG Rear Axle 892.5 KG

Total Vehicle 1906.0 KG

DATA SHEET 6 (4 of 4)
CURB WEIGHT, NORMAL LOAD WEIGHT & MAXIMUM VEHICLE WEIGHT

WEIGHT DISTRIBUTION

Item	Tire or Vehicle Rating* (KG)	Unloaded Vehicle Wt. (KG)		Vehicle Wt. With Full Occupant Load (KG)		Vehicle Maximum Wt. With Occupants and Cargo (KG)	
		Measured Overload		Measured Overload		Measured Overload	
Left Front Tire	689.0	437.0	No	497.5	No	498.5	No
Right Front Tire	689.0	454.0	No	421.5	No	515.0	No
Front Axle (GAWR)	1050.0	891.0	No	919.0	No	1013.5	No
Left Rear Tire	689.0	310.5	No	515.5	No	444.0	No
Right Rear Tire	689.0	319.5	No	426.5	No	448.5	No
Rear Axle (GAWR)	1040.0	630.0	No	942.0	No	892.5	No
Total Vehicle (GVWR)	2070.0	1521.0	No	1861.0	No	1906.0	No

* Vehicle and axle weight ratings (GVWR & GAWR) are located on the vehicle certification label. Vehicle tire load ratings are based upon the inflation pressure specified on the Vehicle Placard or Tire Inflation Pressure Label for each respective axle, as determined from the appropriate Tire and Rim reference manual. If a passenger car tire is installed on a multipurpose passenger vehicle (TRUCK), truck or bus, the tire's load rating is reduced by dividing by 1.10.

DATA INDICATES COMPLIANCE

PASS/FAIL Pass

REMARKS:

RECORDED BY: G. FARRAND
APPROVED BY: D. MESSICK

DATE: 08/01/08

DATA SHEET 7 (1 of 2)
DEFLATED TIRE RETENTION

VEHICLE MAKE/MODEL/BODY STYLE: 2008 HONDA CR-V
 VEHICLE NHTSA NO.: C85307 ; VIN: 3CZRE38368G703225
 LABORATORY: General Testing Laboratories, Inc.
 TEST DATE: August 4, 2008

Tire Pressures: LF 210 KPA LR 210 KPA
 RF 210 KPA RR 210 KPA

Test Weight: LF 490.5 KG LR 448.5 KG
 RF 526.0 KG RR 441.0 KG

Front Axle 1016.5 KG Rear Axle 889.5 KG

Total Vehicle 1906.0 KG

Retention Test Left Front:

Odometer (START): 74 miles Fuel Level: Full

Ambient Temperature: 30 °C Wind Speed: .5 m/s

Vehicle Speed at time of blow-out: 95.1 kmph (97 kmph +0 kmph, -2 kmph)

Maximum Deceleration Rate: 2.5 m/sec² Deflation Opening Size 2.8 cm (dia.)

Stopping Distance (Distance traveled after initial release of air): 173 m

Distance of Uncontrolled Deviation from a straight line: 0 cm

Description of Bead Separation, Outboard:

None

Description of Bead Separation, Inboard:

None

Vehicle stopped with a controlled brake application (driver opinion): (X) Yes () No

Deflated tire retained on rim for duration of test: (X) Yes () No

DATA SHEET 7 (2 of 2)
DEFLATED TIRE RETENTION

Retention Test Right Rear:

Odometer (START): 77 miles Fuel Level: Full

Ambient Temperature: 31 °C Wind Speed: .5 m/s

Vehicle Speed at time of blow-out: 93.4 kmph (97 kmph +0 kmph, -2 kmph)

Maximum Deceleration Rate: 2.5 m/sec² Deflation Opening Size 2.5 cm (dia.)

Stopping Distance (Distance traveled after initial release of air): 153 m

Distance of Uncontrolled Deviation from a straight line: 0 cm

Description of Bead Separation, Outboard:

None

Description of Bead Separation, Inboard:

None

Vehicle stopped with a controlled brake application (driver opinion): (X) Yes () No

Deflated tire retained on rim for duration of test: (X) Yes () No

DATA INDICATES COMPLIANCE:

Left Front
Right Rear

PASS/FAIL

Pass

Pass

REMARKS:

RECORDED BY: G. FARRAND

DATE: 08/04/08

APPROVED BY: D. MESSICK

DATA SHEET 8
OWNER'S MANUAL REQUIREMENTS

VEHICLE MAKE/MODEL/BODY STYLE: 2008 HONDA CR-V
 VEHICLE NHTSA NO.: C85307 ; VIN: 3CZRE38368G703225
 LABORATORY: General Testing Laboratories, Inc.
 TEST DATE: August 1, 2008

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 tire 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 all non-technical terms defined in S3 of FMVSS 110 and 139	YES
(4) (iv)	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 8 Continued
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) (X)Yes () 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 passenger that will be riding in your vehicle
3. Subtract the combined weight of the driver and passenger 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 1400 lbs and there will be five 150 lb passenger in your vehicle, the amount of available cargo and luggage load capacity is 650 lbs. $(1400 - 750 (5 \times 150) = 650 \text{ lbs.})$
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 you vehicle will be towing a trailer, load from your trailer will be transferred to your vehicle. Consult the 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: G. FARRAND
APPROVED BY: D. MESSICK

DATE: 08/01/08

SECTION 4
INSTRUMENTATION AND EQUIPMENT LIST

TABLE 1 - INSTRUMENTATION & EQUIPMENT LIST

EQUIPMENT	DESCRIPTION	MODEL/ SERIAL NO.	CAL. DATE	NEXT CAL. DATE
PAD SCALES	#1 199744LF	199744LF	01/08	01/09
	#2 199744RF	199744RF	01/08	01/09
	#3 199744LR	199744LR	01/08	01/09
	#4 199744RR	19974RR	01/08	01/09
PRESSURE TRANSDUCER	BLH	D-HF #65409	BEFORE USE	BEFORE USE
ANEMOMETER	OMEGA	19353-56	06/08	06/09
SLIP RING ASSEMBLY	GTL	N/A	BEFORE USE	BEFORE USE
DECELEROMETER	GTL	N/A	BEFORE USE	BEFORE USE
VBOX	RACELOGIC	VB2 #004337	06/08	06/09
LASER LEVEL	ACCULINE	40-6620	BEFORE USE	BEFORE USE

SECTION 5
PHOTOGRAPHS



2008 HONDA CR-V
NHTSA NO. C85307
FMVSS NO. 110

FIGURE 5.1
¾ FRONTAL VIEW FROM LEFT SIDE OF VEHICLE



2008 HONDA CR-V
NHTSA NO. C85307
FMVSS NO. 110

FIGURE 5.2
¾ REAR VIEW FROM RIGHT SIDE OF VEHICLE

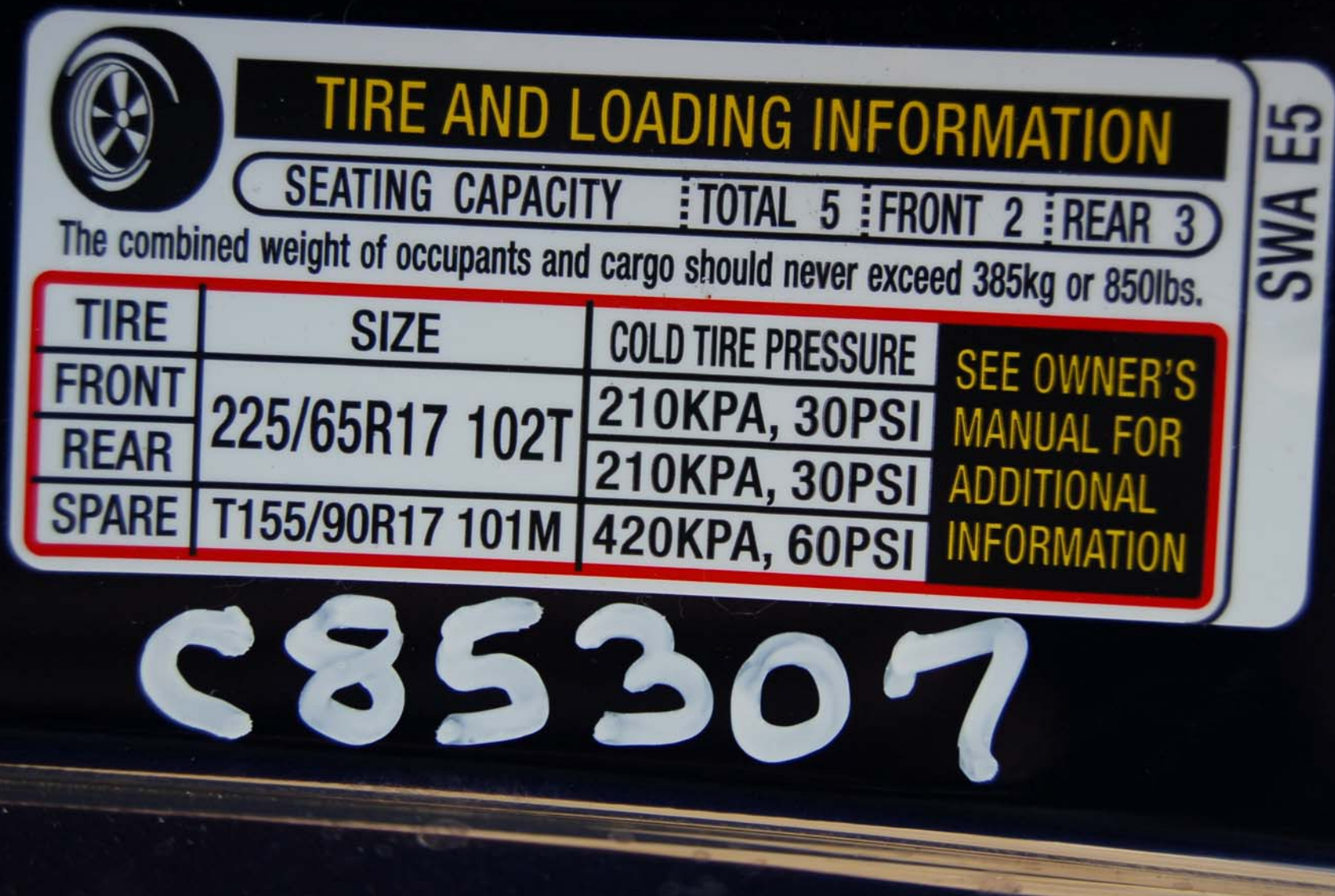
MFD. BY HONDA DE MEXICO SA. DE CV. 02/'08
GVWR 2070KG(4560LBS) TIRE SIZE RIM SIZE
GAWR F 1050KG(2310LBS) 225/65R17 102T 17X6.5J
GAWR R 1040KG(2290LBS) 225/65R17 102T 17X6.5J
THIS VEHICLE CONFORMS TO ALL APPLICABLE FEDERAL MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY AND THEFT PREVENTION STANDARDS IN EFFECT ON THE DATE OF MANUFACTURE SHOWN ABOVE. V.I.N.: 3CZRE38368G703225 TYPE:MPV

SYF 8 AA5 - B536PX - B - G MADE IN MEXICO

C85307

2008 HONDA CR-V
NHTSA NO. C85307
FMVSS NO. 110

FIGURE 5.3
VEHICLE CERTIFICATION LABEL



TIRE AND LOADING INFORMATION

SEATING CAPACITY : TOTAL 5 : FRONT 2 : REAR 3

The combined weight of occupants and cargo should never exceed 385kg or 850lbs.

TIRE	SIZE	COLD TIRE PRESSURE
FRONT	225/65R17 102T	210KPA, 30PSI
REAR		210KPA, 30PSI
SPARE	T155/90R17 101M	420KPA, 60PSI

SEE OWNER'S MANUAL FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

SWA E5

C85307

2008 HONDA CR-V
 NHTSA NO. C85307
 FMVSS NO. 110

FIGURE 5.4
 VEHICLE TIRE INFORMATION LABEL



2008 HONDA CR-V
NHTSA NO. C85307
FMVSS NO. 110

FIGURE 5.5
TIRE SHOWING BRAND AND MODEL



2008 HONDA CR-V
NHTSA NO. C85307
FMVSS NO. 110

FIGURE 5.6
TIRE SHOWING SIZE, LOAD INDEX AND SPEED SYMBOL



2008 HONDA CR-V
NHTSA NO. C85307
FMVSS NO. 110

FIGURE 5.7
TIRE SHOWING LOAD RATING AND INFLATION
PRESSURE



2008 HONDA CR-V
NHTSA NO. C85307
FMVSS NO. 110

FIGURE 5.8
TIRE SHOWING SERIAL NUMBER



2008 HONDA CR-V
NHTSA NO. C85307
FMVSS NO. 110

FIGURE 5.9
RIM SHOWING SIZE, DATE AND MFG



2008 HONDA CR-V
NHTSA NO. C85307
FMVSS NO. 110

FIGURE 5.10
RIM MARKINGS



2008 HONDA CR-V
NHTSA NO. C85307
FMVSS NO. 110

FIGURE 5.11
RIM MEASUREMENT



2008 HONDA CR-V
NHTSA NO. C85307
FMVSS NO. 110

FIGURE 5.12
VEHICLE BALLAST FOR FRONT SEAT



2008 HONDA CR-V
NHTSA NO. C85307
FMVSS NO. 110

FIGURE 5.13
VEHICLE BALLAST FOR REAR SEAT, NORMAL LOAD



2008 HONDA CR-V
NHTSA NO. C85307
FMVSS NO. 110

FIGURE 5.14
VEHICLE BALLAST FOR REAR SEAT, FULL LOAD



2008 HONDA CR-V
NHTSA NO. C85307
FMVSS NO. 110

FIGURE 5.15
VEHICLE BALLAST FOR CARGO



2008 HONDA CR-V
NHTSA NO. C85307
FMVSS NO. 110

FIGURE 5.16
VEHICLE ON SCALES



2008 HONDA CR-V
NHTSA NO. C85307
FMVSS NO. 110

FIGURE 5.17
INSTRUMENTATION SET-UP



2008 HONDA CR-V
NHTSA NO. C85307
FMVSS NO. 110

FIGURE 5.18
LEFT FRONT TIRE BLOW-OUT



2008 HONDA CR-V
NHTSA NO. C85307
FMVSS NO. 110

FIGURE 5.19
LEFT FRONT TIRE HOLE



2008 HONDA CR-V
NHTSA NO. C85307
FMVSS NO. 110

FIGURE 5.20
LEFT FRONT TIRE OUTSIDE, POST TEST



2008 HONDA CR-V
NHTSA NO. C85307
FMVSS NO. 110

FIGURE 5.21
LEFT FRONT TIRE INSIDE , POST TEST



2008 HONDA CR-V
NHTSA NO. C85307
FMVSS NO. 110

FIGURE 5.22
RIGHT REAR TIRE BLOW-OUT



2008 HONDA CR-V
NHTSA NO. C85307
FMVSS NO. 110

FIGURE 5.23
RIGHT REAR TIRE HOLE



2008 HONDA CR-V
NHTSA NO. C85307
FMVSS NO. 110

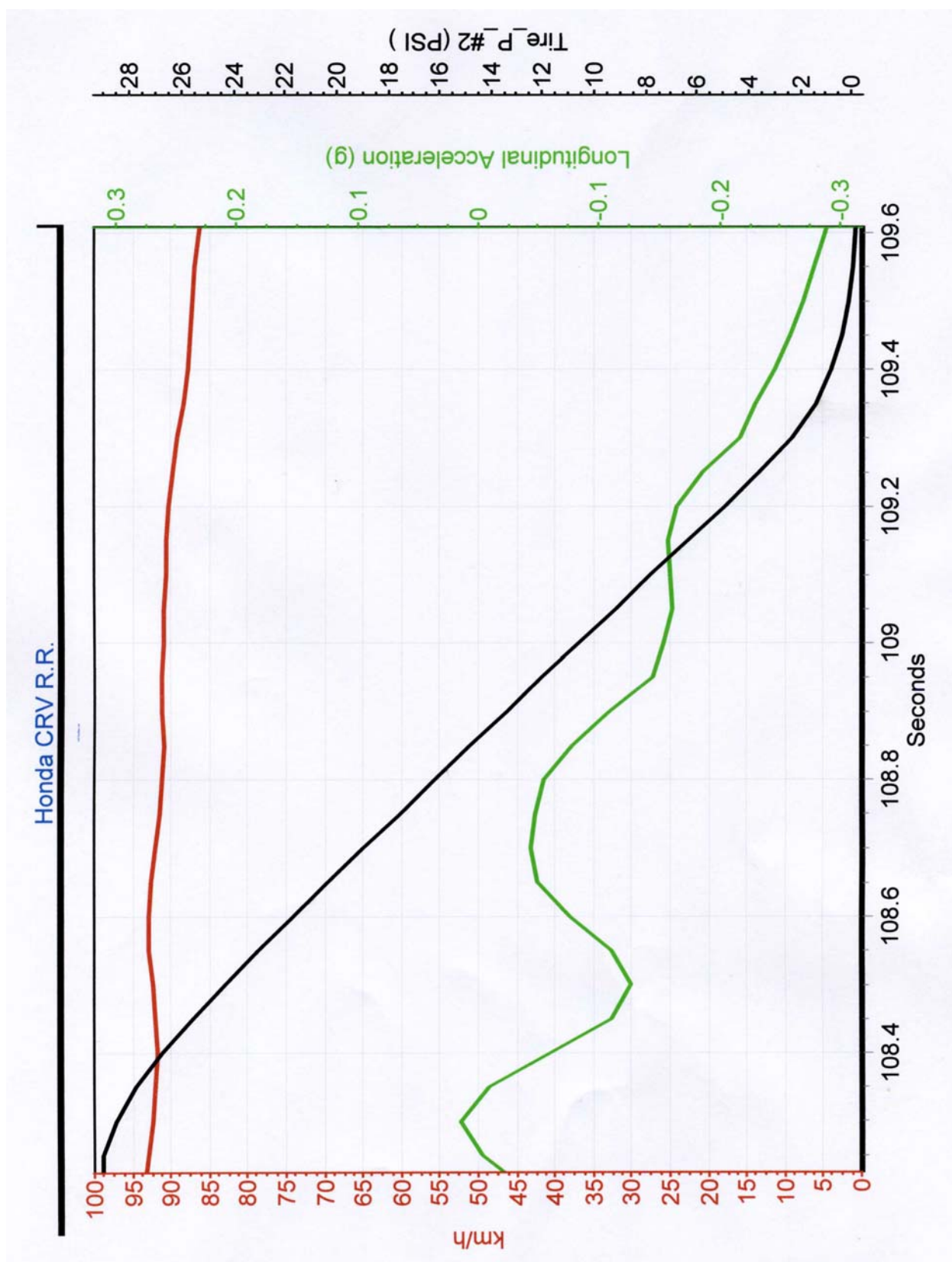
FIGURE 5.24
RIGHT REAR TIRE OUTSIDE, POST TEST

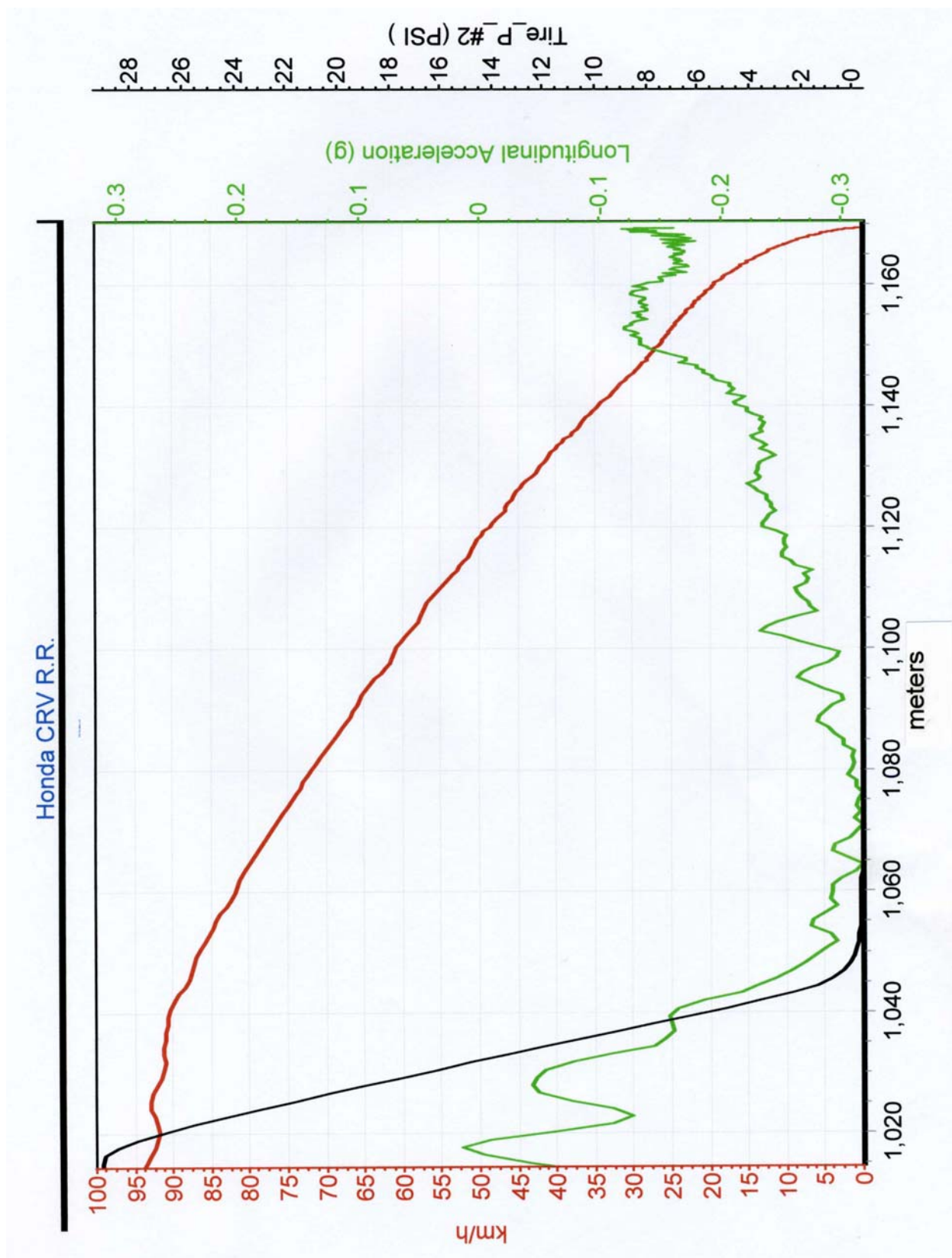


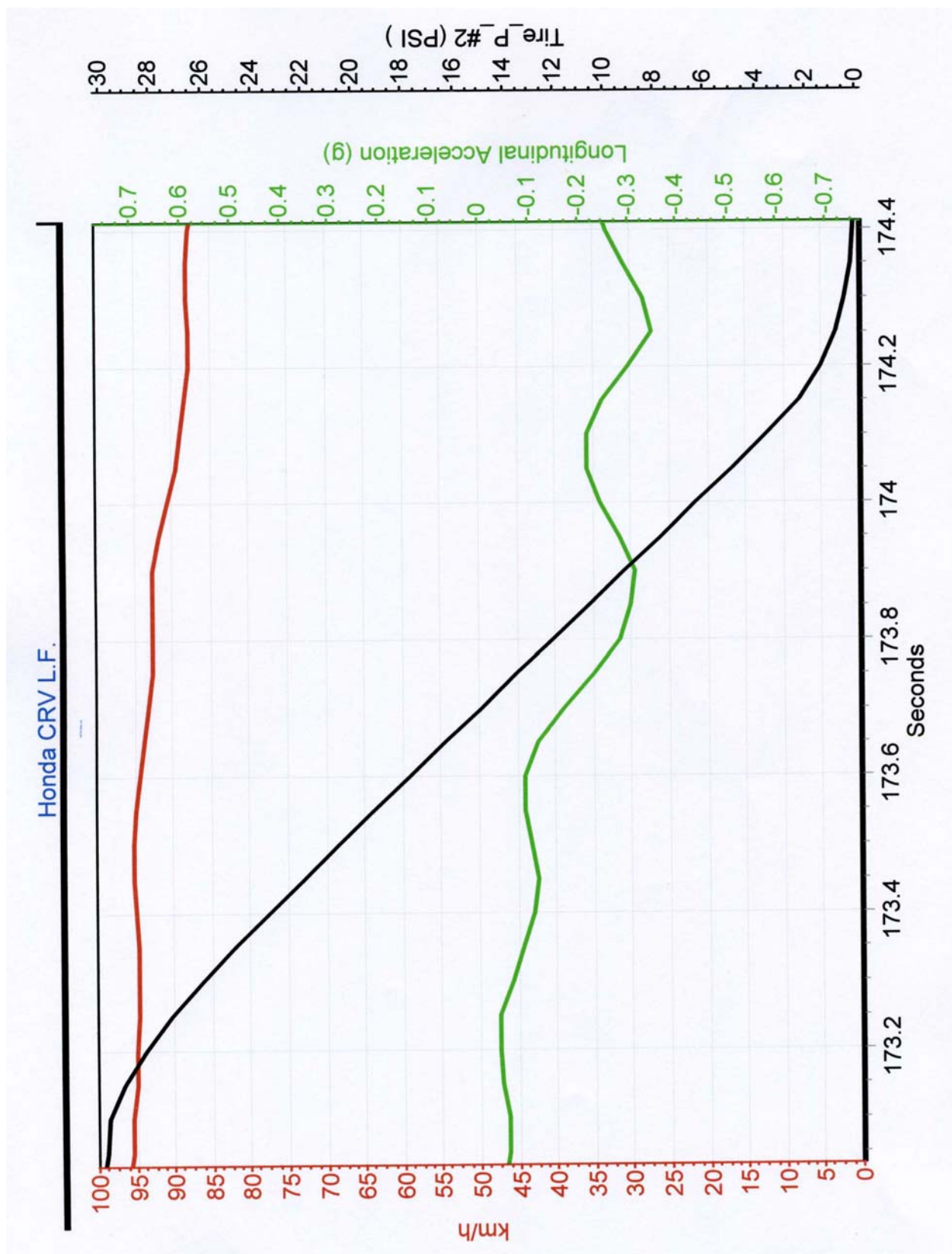
2008 HONDA CR-V
NHTSA NO. C85307
FMVSS NO. 110

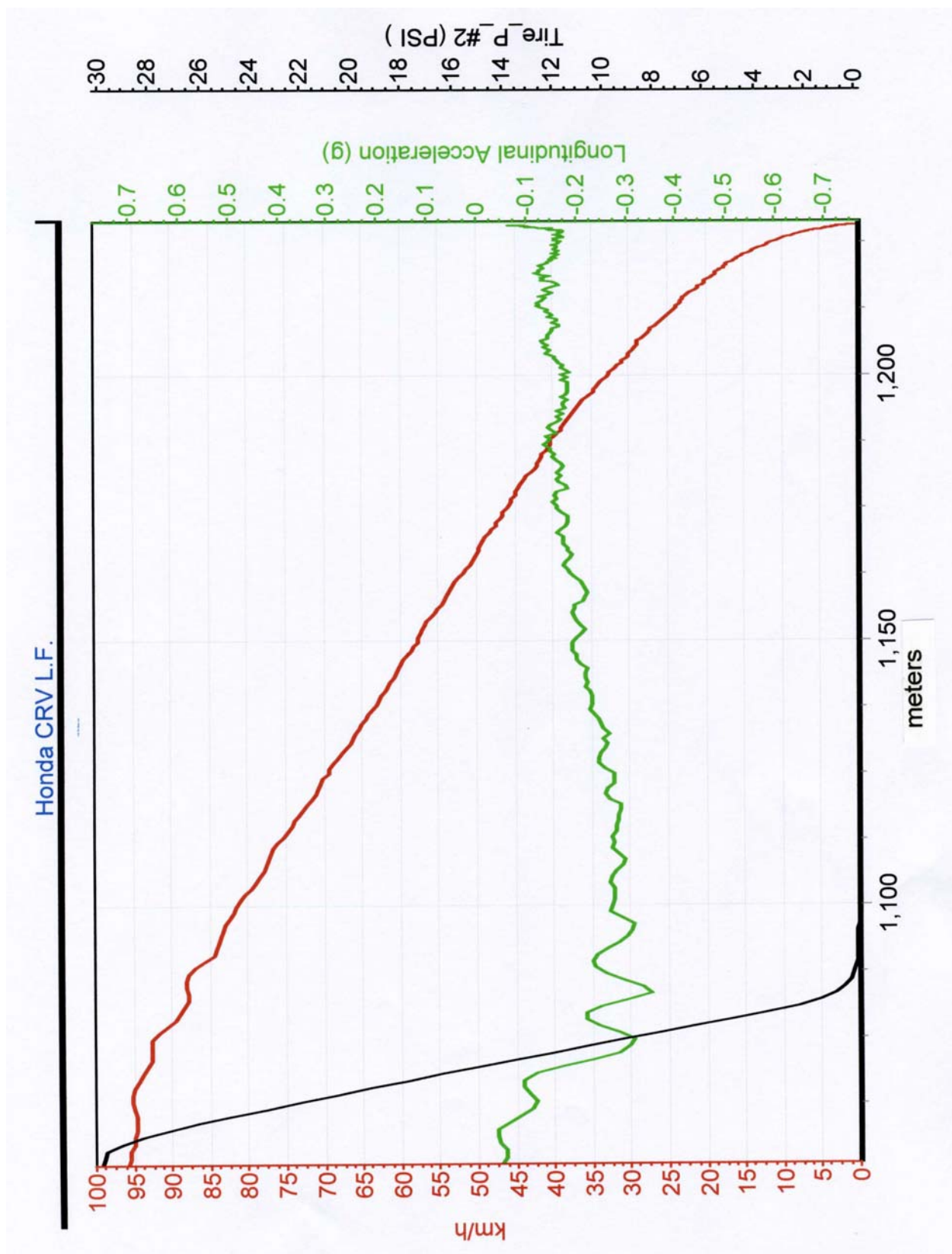
FIGURE 5.25
RIGHT REAR TIRE INSIDE, POST TEST

SECTION 6 TEST PLOTS



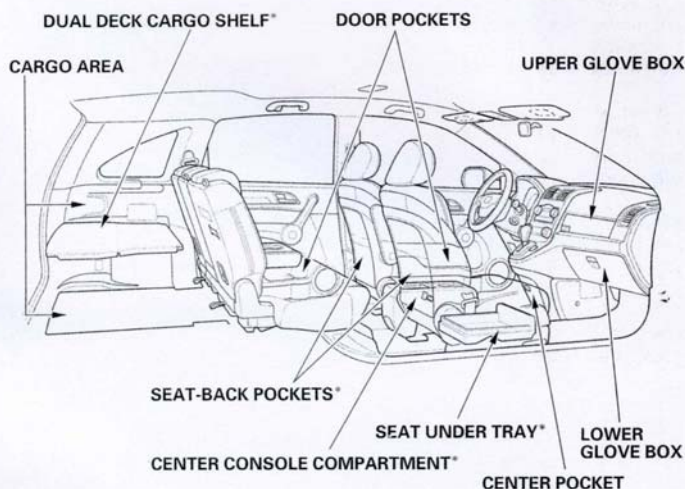






SECTION 7
OWNER'S MANUAL INFORMATION

Carrying Cargo



* : If equipped

Your vehicle has several convenient storage areas:

- Upper glove box
- Lower glove box
- Console compartment
- Door pockets
- Seat-back pockets
- Seat-under tray (if equipped)
- Center pocket
- Cargo area, including the rear seats when folded up or down.
- Upper and lower cargo areas with the dual deck cargo shelf (if equipped)
- Roof-rack (if equipped)

However, carrying too much cargo, or improperly storing it, can affect your vehicle's handling, stability, stopping distance, and tires, and make it unsafe. Before carrying any type of cargo, be sure to read the following pages.

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Carrying Cargo

Load Limits

The maximum load for your vehicle is 850 lbs (385 kg) for U.S. vehicles, and 395 kg for Canadian vehicles. This figure includes the total weight of all occupants, cargo, and accessories, and the tongue load if you are towing a trailer.

See Tire And Loading Information label attached to the driver's doorjamb.

Label Example

TIRE AND LOADING INFORMATION

SEATING CAPACITY : TOTAL 5 : FRONT 2 : REAR 3

The combined weight of occupants and cargo should never exceed 3050kg or 6500lb.

TIRE	SIZE	COLD TIRE PRESSURE	SEE OWNER'S
FRONT	XXXX/XXXX XXX	XXXKPA, XXPSI	MANUAL FOR
REAR	XXXX/XXXX XXX	XXXKPA, XXPSI	ADDITIONAL
SPARE	XXXX/XXXX XXX	XXXKPA, XXPSI	INFORMATION

This figure includes the total weight of all occupants, cargo, and accessories, and the tongue load if you are towing a trailer.

WARNING

Overloading or improper loading can affect handling and stability and cause a crash in which you can be hurt or killed.

Follow all load limits and other loading guidelines in this manual.

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 passenger 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 1,400 lbs. and there will be five 150 lb. passengers in your vehicle, the amount of available cargo and luggage load capacity is 650 lbs.

$$(1,400 - 750 (5 \times 150) = 650 \text{ lbs.})$$










- (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.

CONTINUED

Before Driving

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Carrying Cargo

Example 1	 \geq  $+$ 
	Max Load (850 lbs) Passenger Weight (150 lbs x 2 = 300 lbs) Cargo Weight (550 lbs)
Example 2	 \geq  $+$ 
	Max Load (850 lbs) Passenger Weight (150 lbs x 4 = 600 lbs) Cargo Weight (250 lbs)
Example 3	 \geq  $+$ 
	Max Load (850 lbs) Passenger Weight (150 lbs x 5 = 750 lbs) Cargo Weight (100 lbs)

In addition, the total weight of the vehicle, all occupants, accessories, cargo, and trailer tongue load must not exceed the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) or the Gross Axle Weight Rating (GAWR). Both are on a label on the driver's doorjamb.

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Carrying Cargo

Carrying Cargo in the Passenger Compartment

- Store or secure all items that could be thrown around and hurt someone during a crash.
- Be sure items placed on the floor behind the front seats cannot roll underneath and interfere with the proper operation of the seats, the sensors under the seats, or the driver's ability to operate the pedals.
- Keep the lower glove box closed while driving. If it is open, a passenger could injure their knees during a crash or sudden stop.

- If you fold the rear seats up or down, tie down items that could be thrown about the vehicle during a crash or sudden stop. Also, keep all cargo below the bottom of the windows. If it is higher, it could interfere with the proper operation of the side curtain airbags.

On all models except LX

Do not use the dual deck cargo shelf with any rear seat folded up or down.

Carrying Cargo in the Cargo Area or on a Roof Rack

- Distribute cargo evenly on the floor of the cargo area, placing the heaviest items on the bottom and as far forward as possible. Tie down items that could be thrown about the vehicle during a crash or sudden stop.
- Do not stack items higher than the back of the rear seats. They can block your view and be thrown around the vehicle during a crash.
- If you carry large items that prevent you from closing the tailgate, exhaust gas can enter the passenger area. To avoid the possibility of **carbon monoxide poisoning**, follow the instructions on page 54.

Before Driving

CONTINUED

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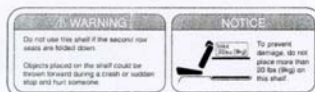
Carrying Cargo

- If you carry any items on a roof rack, be sure the total weight of the rack and the items does not exceed 165 lbs (75 kg).

If you use an accessory roof rack, the roof rack weight limit may be lower. Refer to the information that came with your roof rack.

Carrying Cargo on the Dual Deck Cargo Shelf

On all models except LX



On U.S. model is shown

Do not put any items on the dual deck cargo shelf that could block your view or be thrown around the vehicle during a crash.

Do not use the dual deck cargo shelf if the rear seats are folded down.

Do not exceed the dual deck cargo shelf load limit of 20 lbs on U.S. models, and 10 kg on Canadian models.

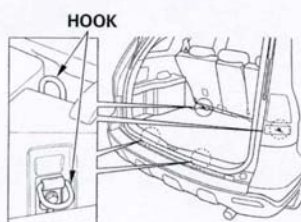
240

Carrying Cargo

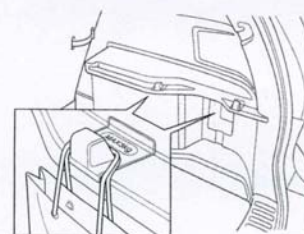
Optional Separation Net

The separation net can be used to hold back soft, lightweight items stored in the cargo area. Heavy items should be properly secured on the floor of the cargo area. The net may not prevent heavy items from being thrown forward in a crash or a sudden stop.

Cargo Hooks



The four hooks on the floor can be used to install a net for securing items.



On LX model

Your vehicle also has cargo hooks on side panel in the cargo area. They are designed to hold light items. Heavy objects may damage the hook. Make sure any items put on each hook weigh less than 6.5 lbs (3 kg).

Before Driving

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Tires

To safely operate your vehicle, your tires must be the proper type and size, in good condition with adequate tread, and correctly inflated.

The following pages give more detailed information on how to take care of your tires and what to do when they need to be replaced.

⚠ WARNING

Using tires that are excessively worn or improperly inflated can cause a crash in which you can be seriously hurt or killed.

Follow all instructions in this owner's manual regarding tire inflation and maintenance.

Inflation Guidelines

Keeping the tires properly inflated provides the best combination of handling, tread life, and riding comfort.

- Underinflated tires wear unevenly, adversely affect handling and fuel economy, and are more likely to fail from being overheated.
- Overinflated tires can make your vehicle ride more harshly, are more prone to damage from road hazards, and wear unevenly.

The tire pressure monitoring system (TPMS) warns you when a tire pressure is low. See page 258 for more information.

Even though your vehicle is equipped with TPMS, we recommend that you visually check your tires every day. If you think a tire might be low, check it immediately with a tire gauge.

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Tires

Use a gauge to measure the air pressure in each tire at least once a month. Even tires that are in good condition may lose 1 to 2 psi (10 to 20 kPa, 0.1 to 0.2 kgf/cm²) per month. Remember to check the spare tire at the same time.

Check the air pressures when the tires are cold. This means the vehicle has been parked for at least 3 hours, or driven less than 1 mile (1.6 km). Add or release air, if needed, to match the recommended cold tire pressures on this page.

If you check air pressures when the tires are hot [driven for several miles (kilometers)], you will see readings 4 to 6 psi (30 to 40 kPa, 0.3 to 0.4 kgf/cm²) higher than the cold readings. This is normal. Do not let air out to match the recommended cold air pressure. The tire will be underinflated.

You should get your own tire pressure gauge and use it whenever you check your tire pressures. This will make it easier for you to tell if a pressure loss is due to a tire problem and not due to a variation between gauges.

While tubeless tires have some ability to self-seal if they are punctured, you should look closely for punctures if a tire starts losing pressure.

Recommended Tire Pressures

The following chart shows the recommended cold tire pressures for most normal and high-speed driving conditions.

Tire Size	Cold Tire Pressure for Normal Driving
	Front/Rear:
225/65R17 102T	30 psi (210 kPa , 2.1 kgf/cm ²)

The compact spare tire pressure is: 60 psi (420 kPa , 4.2 kgf/cm²)

For convenience, the recommended tire sizes and cold tire pressures are on a label on the driver's doorjamb.

For additional information about your tires, see page 338 .

Maintenance

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Tires

Tire Inspection

Every time you check inflation, you should also examine the tires for damage, foreign objects, and wear.

You should look for:

- Bumps or bulges in the tread or side of the tire. Replace the tire if you find either of these conditions.
- Cuts, splits, or cracks in the side of the tire. Replace the tire if you can see fabric or cord.
- Excessive tread wear.

INDICATOR LOCATION MARKS



TREAD WEAR INDICATORS

Your tires have wear indicators molded into the tread. When the tread wears down, you will see a 1/2 inch (12.7 mm) wide band across the tread. This shows there is less than 1/16 inch (1.6 mm) of tread left on the tire.

A tire this worn gives very little traction on wet roads. You should replace the tire if you can see three or more tread wear indicators.

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Tires

Tire Service Life

The service life of your tires is dependent on many factors, including, but not limited to, driving habits, road conditions, vehicle loading, inflation pressure, maintenance history, speed, and environmental conditions (even when the tires are not in use).

In addition to your regular inspections and inflation pressure maintenance, it is recommended that you have annual inspections performed once the tires reach five years old. It is also recommended that all tires, including the spare, be removed from service after 10 years from the date of manufacture, regardless of their condition or state of wear.

The last four digits of the TIN (tire identification number) are found on the sidewall of the tire and indicate the date of manufacture (See **Tire Labeling** on page 340).

Tire Maintenance

In addition to proper inflation, correct wheel alignment helps to decrease tire wear. If you find a tire is worn unevenly, have your dealer check the wheel alignment.

Have your dealer check the tires if you feel a consistent vibration while driving. A tire should always be rebalanced if it is removed from the wheel. When you have new tires installed, make sure they are balanced. This increases riding comfort and tire life. For best results, have the installer perform a dynamic balance.

NOTICE

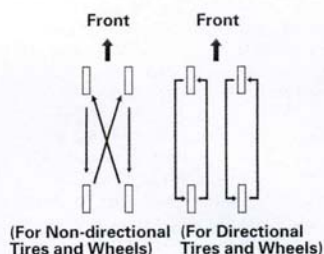
On vehicles with aluminum wheels, improper wheel weights can damage your vehicle's aluminum wheels. Use only Honda wheel weights for balancing.

Maintenance

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Tires

Tire Rotation



To help increase tire life and distribute wear more evenly, rotate the tires according to the maintenance messages displayed on the information display. Move the tires to the positions shown in the diagram each time they are rotated. If you purchase directional tires, rotate only front-to-back. When the tires are rotated, make sure the air pressures are checked.

Replacing Tires and Wheels

Replace your tires with radial tires of the same size, load range, speed rating, and maximum cold tire pressure rating (as shown on the tire's sidewall).

Mixing radial and bias-ply tires on your vehicle can reduce braking ability, traction, and steering accuracy. Using tires of a different size or construction can cause the ABS and vehicle stability assist system (VSA) to work inconsistently.

The ABS works by comparing the speed of the wheels. When replacing tires, use the same size originally supplied with the vehicle. Tire size and construction can affect wheel speed and may cause the system to activate.

It is best to replace all four tires at the same time. If that is not possible or necessary, replace the two front tires or two rear tires as a pair. Replacing just one tire can seriously affect your vehicle's handling.

If you ever replace a wheel, make sure that the wheel's specifications match those of the original wheels.

Also be sure you use only TPMS specific wheels. If you do not, the tire pressure monitoring system will not work on that tire.

Replacement wheels are available at your dealer.

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Tires

⚠ WARNING

Installing improper tires on your vehicle can affect handling and stability. This can cause a crash in which you can be seriously hurt or killed.

Always use the size and type of tires recommended in this owner's manual.

Wheel and Tire Specifications

Wheels:
17 x 6 1/2J

Tires:
225/65R17 102T

See page 338 for DOT tire quality grading information, and page 340 for tire size and labeling information.

Winter Driving

Tires marked "M + S" or "All Season" on the sidewall have an all-weather tread design suitable for most winter driving conditions.

For the best performance in snowy or icy conditions, you should install snow tires or tire chains. They may be required by local laws under certain conditions.

Snow Tires

If you mount snow tires on your vehicle, make sure they are radial tires of the same size and load range as original tires. Mount snow tires on all four wheels. The traction provided by snow tires on dry roads may be lower than your original tires. Check with the tire dealer for maximum speed recommendations.

Tire Chains

Because your vehicle has limited tire clearance, mount only SAE Class "S" cable-type traction devices, with rubber chain tensioners, on the front tires. Use traction devices only when required by driving conditions or local laws. Make sure they are the correct size for your tires. Metal link-type "chains" should not be used.

Maintenance

CONTINUED

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DOT Tire Quality Grading (U.S. Vehicles)

The tires on your vehicle meet all U.S. Federal Safety Requirements. All tires are also graded for treadwear, traction, and temperature performance according to Department of Transportation (DOT) standards. The following explains these gradings.

Uniform Tire Quality Grading
Quality grades can be found where applicable on the tire sidewall between tread shoulder and maximum section width. For example:

Treadwear 200
Traction AA
Temperature A

All passenger car tires must conform to Federal Safety Requirements in addition to these grades.

Treadwear

The treadwear grade is a comparative rating based on the wear rate of the tire when tested under controlled conditions on a specified government test course. For example, a tire graded 150 would wear one and one-half (1 1/2) times as well on the government course as a tire graded 100. The relative performance of tires depends upon the actual conditions of their use, however, and may depart significantly from the norm due to variations in driving habits, service practices and differences in road characteristics and climate.

Traction

The traction grades, from highest to lowest, are AA, A, B, and C. Those grades represent the tire's ability to stop on wet pavement as measured under controlled conditions on specified government test surfaces of asphalt and concrete. A tire marked C may have poor traction performance.

Warning: The traction grade assigned to this tire is based on straight-ahead braking traction tests, and does not include acceleration, cornering, hydroplaning, or peak traction characteristics.

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DOT Tire Quality Grading (U.S. Vehicles)

Temperature

The temperature grades are A (the highest), B, and C, representing the tire's resistance to the generation of heat and its ability to dissipate heat when tested under controlled conditions on a specified indoor laboratory test wheel. Sustained high temperature can cause the material of the tire to degenerate and reduce tire life, and excessive temperature can lead to sudden tire failure. The grade C corresponds to a level of performance which all passenger car tires must meet under the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 109. Grades B and A represent higher levels of performance on the laboratory test wheel than the minimum required by law.

Warning: The temperature grade for this tire is established for a tire that is properly inflated and not overloaded. Excessive speed, underinflation, or excessive loading, either separately or in combination, can cause heat buildup and possible tire failure.

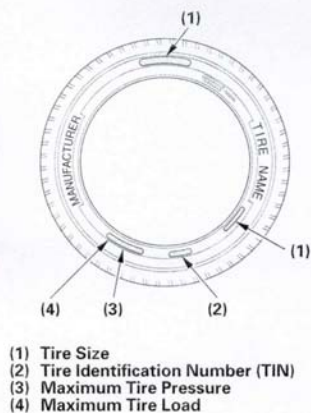
Technical Information

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Tire Labeling

The tires that came on your vehicle have a number of markings. Those you should be aware of are described below.

TIRE LABELING EXAMPLE



Tire Size

Whenever tires are replaced, they should be replaced with tires of the same size. Below is an example of tire size with an explanation of what each component means.

225/65R17 102T

- 225 — Tire width in millimeters.
- 65 — Aspect ratio (the tire's section height as a percentage of its width).
- R — Tire construction code (R indicates radial).
- 17 — Rim diameter in inches.

- 102 — Load index (a numerical code associated with the maximum load the tire can carry).

- T — Speed symbol (an alphabetical code indicating the maximum speed rating).

Tire Identification Number (TIN)

The tire identification number (TIN) is a group of numbers and letters that look like the following example. TIN is located on the sidewall of the tire.

DOT B97R FW6X 2202

- DOT — This indicates that the tire meets all requirements of the U.S. Department of Transportation.
- B97R — Manufacturer's identification mark.

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Tire Labeling

FW6X — Tire type code.

2202 — Date of manufacture.
 Year
 Week

Maximum Tire Pressure

Max Press — The maximum air pressure the tire can hold.

Maximum Tire Load

Max Load — The maximum load the tire can carry at maximum air pressure.

Tire Pressure Monitoring System (TPMS) – Required Federal Explanation

Each tire, including the spare (if provided), should be checked monthly when cold and inflated to the inflation pressure recommended by the vehicle manufacturer on the vehicle placard or tire inflation pressure label.

(If your vehicle has tires of a different size than the size indicated on the vehicle placard or tire inflation pressure label, you should determine the proper tire inflation pressure for those tires.)

As an added safety feature, your vehicle has been equipped with a tire pressure monitoring system (TPMS) that illuminates a low tire pressure telltale



when one or more of your tires is significantly under-inflated.

Accordingly, when the low tire pressure telltale illuminates, you should stop and check your tires as soon as possible, and inflate them to the proper pressure.

Driving on a significantly under-inflated tire causes the tire to overheat and can lead to tire failure. Under-inflation also reduces fuel efficiency and tire tread life, and may affect the vehicle's handling and stopping ability.

Please note that the TPMS is not a substitute for proper tire maintenance, and it is the driver's responsibility to maintain correct tire pressure, even if under-inflation has not reached the level to trigger illumination of the TPMS low tire pressure telltale.

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Tire Pressure Monitoring System (TPMS) – Required Federal Explanation

Your vehicle has also been equipped with a TPMS malfunction indicator to indicate when the system is not operating properly. The TPMS malfunction indicator is provided by a separate telltale, which displays the symbol "TPMS" when illuminated.

When the malfunction indicator is illuminated,



the system may not be able to detect or signal low tire pressure as intended.

TPMS malfunctions may occur for a variety of reasons, including the installation of replacement or alternate tires or wheels on the vehicle that prevent the TPMS from functioning properly.

Always check the TPMS malfunction telltale after replacing one or more tires or wheels on your vehicle to ensure that the replacement or alternate tires and wheels allow the TPMS to continue to function properly.

Technical Information

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