

2022 CHEVROLET CORVETTE SERVICE MANUAL

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Tires Description

Passenger (P) Tires are for vehicles that are designed for personal use such as hatchbacks, sedans, coupes, and crossovers. Many SUVs, minivans, and smaller pickup trucks (typically under 3/4 ton) also use passenger-rated tires.

If a tire does not have a "P" or another letter in front of the numbers, it is considered a "Euro-metric" tire. A Euro-metric tire conforms to the European tire specifications, and often carries a different load index than a comparably sized P-metric tire.

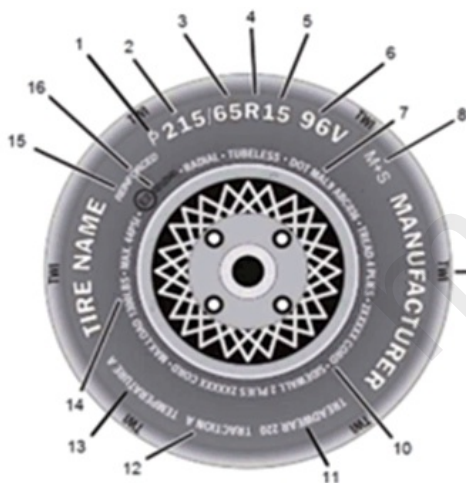
Vehicles such as 3/4 ton or larger pickup trucks, work vans, and other large vehicles that regularly carry heavy loads or pull heavy trailers might use Light Truck (LT) tires. These tires are designed differently than Passenger Tires. LT tires are designed to handle additional weight.

It's critical to ensure the tire's load carrying capacity is sufficient for the vehicle's weight, including any cargo.

Replacement tires should be of the same Tire Performance Criteria (TPC) specification number. This will ensure the same size, the same load range, and the same construction as those originally installed on the vehicle.

GM recommends that tires, including the spare if equipped, be replaced after six years, regardless of tread wear. To identify the age of the tires, use the tire manufacture date which is the last four digits of the DOT Tire Identification Number (TIN) which is molded into one side of the tire sidewall. The first two digits represent the week (01-52) and the last two digits, the year. For example, the third week of the year 2010 would have a four-digit DOT date of 0310.

Tire Markings



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Tire Example](#)

(1) **P or LT:** The "P" indicates the tire is for passenger vehicles. "LT" indicates the tire is for light trucks.

(2) **Nominal Width:** This three-digit number gives the width of the tire in millimeters from sidewall edge to sidewall edge. The larger the number, the wider the tire.

(3) **Aspect Ratio:** This two-digit number gives the tire's ratio of height to width. A number of 50 or lower indicates a short sidewall for improved steering response and better overall handling.

(4) **R:** The "R" stands for radial. Radial tires have been the industry standard for the past 20 years.

(5) **Rim Diameter Code:** This two-digit number is the wheel or rim diameter in inches.

(6) **Load Index and Speed Symbol:** This two or three digit number is the tire's load index. It is an indicator of how much weight each tire can support. The speed rating tells you the maximum speed capability of a tire. The speed ratings include speeds from 99 mph to above 186

mph. Note: You may not find this information on all tires because it is not required by law.

(7) DOT Tire Identification Number: This number begins with the letters "DOT" and indicates that the tire meets all standards. The next two or three numbers or letters are the plant code where the tire was manufactured. The last four numbers represent the week and year the tire was built.

(8) M + S: This indicates that the tire has some mud and snow capability.

(9) Tread Wear Indicators: Tread wear indicator bars are built into the tire tread. These bars are invisible, or barely visible when the tires are new and gradually appear as the tread wears down.

(10) Tire Ply Composition and Materials: This describes the amount of plies and the material that it is composed of.

(11) Treadwear: The treadwear rating indicates how long the tire should last. The higher the number, the longer it should take for the tires to wear down.

(12) Traction: The traction rating indicates the tire's ability to allow a car to stop on wet pavement in a shorter distance.

(13) Temperature: The temperature rating indicates how well the tire resists heat.

(14) Maximum Permissible Inflation Pressure / Maximum Load Rating: This maximum permissible inflation pressure is the greatest amount of air pressure that should ever be put in the tire. This is NOT the same as the vehicle manufacturer's recommended tire pressure. The maximum load rating is a number indicates the maximum load the tire can carry.

(15) Reinforced: Reinforced marking where applicable.

(16) ECE: ECE type approval mark and number.

Max. Load Dual kg(lbs) at kPa(psi) Cold

This information indicates the maximum load and tire pressure when the tire is used as a dual, that is, when four tires are put on each rear axle (a total of six or more tires on the vehicle).

Max. Load Single kg(lbs) at kPa(psi) Cold

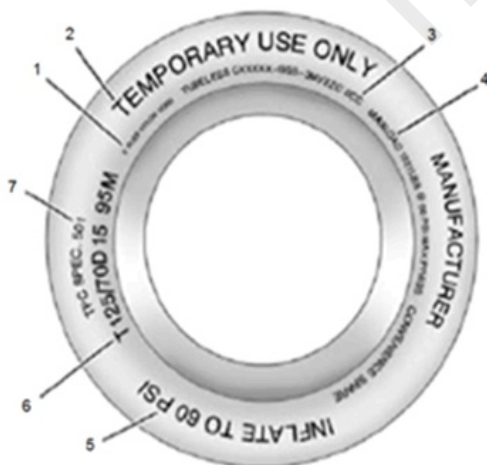
This information indicates the maximum load and tire pressure when the tire is used as a single.

Load Range

This information identifies the tire's load-carrying capabilities and its inflation limits.

Temporary (T) Tires

A temporary or spare tire is an additional tire carried in a vehicle as a replacement for one that goes flat, a blowout, or other emergency. Temporary spare tires are not meant to be driven long distances.



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[Compact Spare Tire Example](#)

(1) Tire Ply Material: The type of cord and number of plies in the sidewall and under the tread.

(2) Temporary Use Only: The compact spare tire is for emergency use when a regular road tire has lost air and gone flat.

(3) Tire Identification Number (TIN): The letters and numbers following the DOT (Department of Transportation) code are the Tire Identification Number (TIN). The TIN shows the manufacturer and plant code, tire size, and date the tire was manufactured.

(4) Maximum Cold Inflation Load Limit: Maximum load that can be carried and the maximum pressure needed to support that load.

(5) Tire Inflation: The temporary use tire or compact spare tire should be inflated to a specific air pressure

(6) Tire Size: A combination of letters and numbers define a tire's width, height, aspect ratio, construction type, and service description. The letter T as the first character in the tire size means the tire is for temporary use only.

(7) TPC Spec (Tire Performance Criteria Specification): Original equipment tires designed to GM's specific tire performance criteria have a TPC specification code molded onto the sidewall.

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