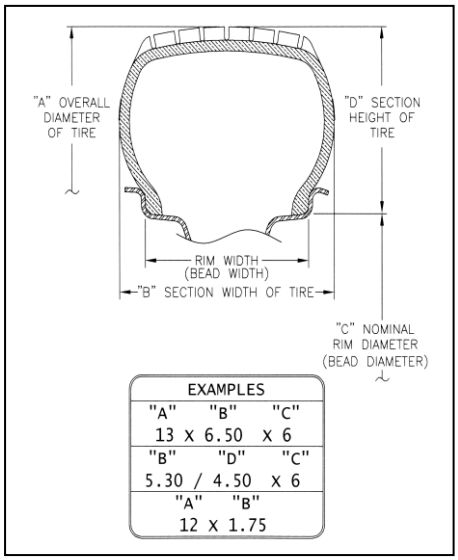
Basic Tire Facts

In an effort to clarify the confusion in tire sizing we offer the following:



Lawn and Garden, Industrial, ATV and Go-Kart Tires

There are two methods of identifying tires in this category:

- **Overall Diameter x Section Width x Rim Diameter**.
  An example of a L&G tire size is 13/6.50-6.
  An ATV tire size is 22/1100-8.

- **Section width x section height x rim diameter**
  An example of this type of tire is 5.30/4.50-6.

Bicycle, Lawn Cart and High Wheel Mower Tires

- **Overall diameter x section width**
  An example of this tire size would be12x1.75

Trailer Tires

Like Lawn and Garden, Industrial and Go-Kart tires, there are several ways to identify tires in this category

- **Overall diameter x Section Width x Rim Diameter**
  An example of this tire would be a 16.5x6.5-8; this type of tire is normally used on camper, snow mobile and lawn equipment trailers.

- **Section Width x Section Height x Rim Diameter**
  An example of this type of tire would be the 480/400-8. This is an older size designation. It is generally used for the smaller 8" and 12" rim sizes.

In recent years 13, 14 and 15" trailer tires have been sized using a metric format. Trailer tires in these sizes are produced in radial or bias ply construction, they are measured as follows.

- **Section Width x Aspect Ratio x Rim Diameter**
  An example of this size would be the ST205/75R15

ST	=	Special Trailer
205	=	Section Width stated in millimeters
75	=	Aspect Ratio is the ratio of Section Height to Section Width
R	=	Construction Code: R=Radial, D=Diagonal or Bias Ply
` 15	=	Rim Diameter

Basic Tire Definitions

- **Ply Rating** — An index of the tires strength; ply rating indicates the maximum recommended load for specific types of service. Ply rating normally does not indicate the number of plies or layers in the tire.

- **Load Range** — Used to identify a tires load and inflation limits when used in a specific type of service. Load Ranges are signified by a letter (A, B, C etc.).

- **Bead width** — The distance between the vertical portions of the rim flange. If the rim is too wide or narrow, the tire will not seat properly. As a rule, bead widths should be ½" to 1 ½" narrower than the section width of the tire to provide for a proper fit.

- **Section Width** — The distance across the tire at its widest part when inflated but not under load.

- **Section Height** — The distance between the top of the tire and the bead seat when the tire is inflated but not under load.

- **Overall Diameter** — The distance from the top to the bottom of the tire when it is inflated but not under load