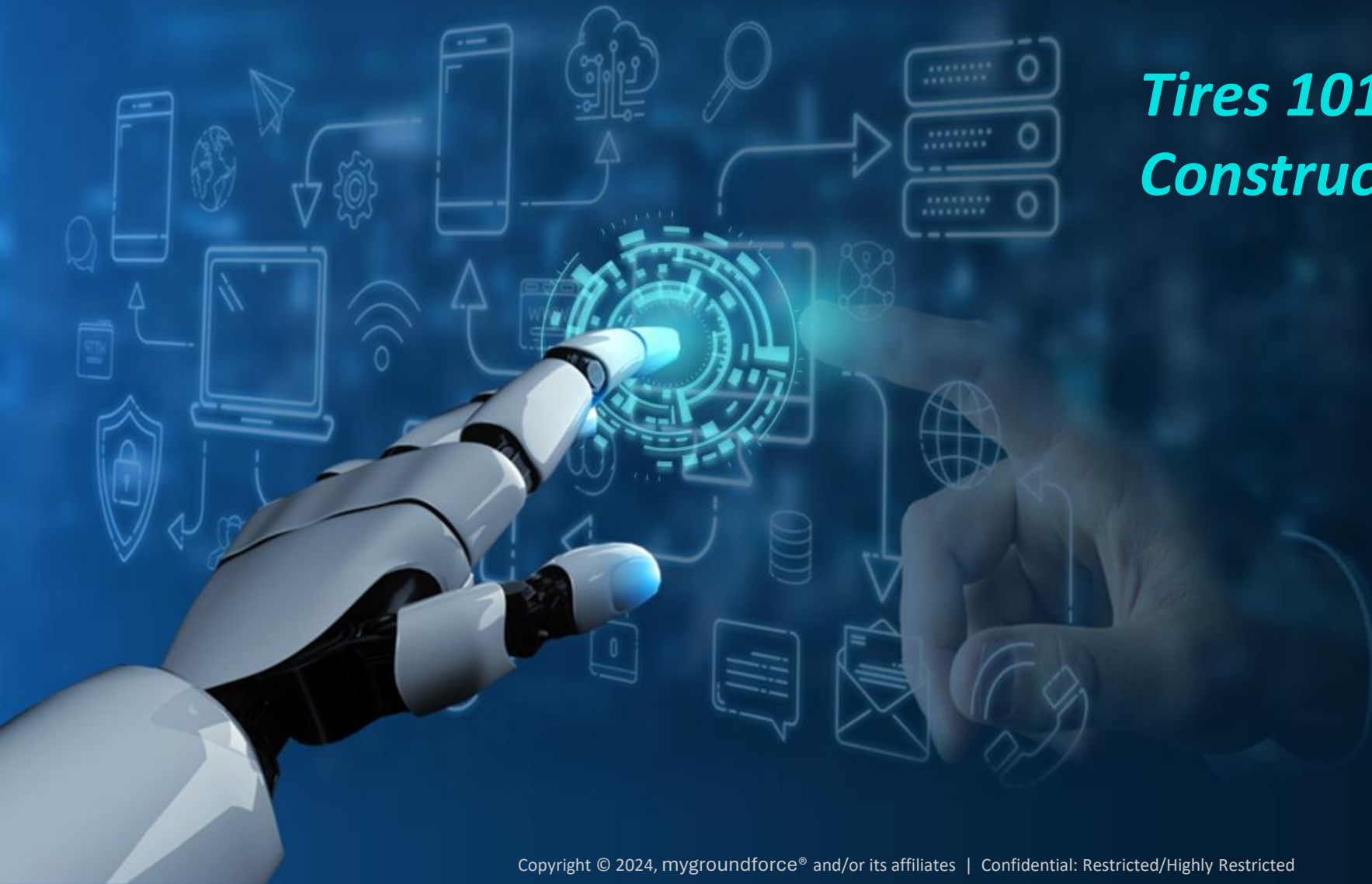


mygroundforce[®]

Tires 101: Construction & Function



Tires 101: Construction & Function



Discussion Topics

- Gain better understanding of the construction & function of commercial truck tires
- Importance of inspections & inspection best practices
- Strengthen your team's ability to identify and incorporate the best practices needed to reduce costs related to downtime, road calls, lost productivity, door traffic, premature tire failures, reduced casing life...

4 Basic Functions of a Tire

- Absorbing road shocks
- Changes & maintains direction of travel (*Steers the Vehicle*)
- Transfers traction & braking forces to the road surface (*Stops the Vehicle!*)
- Carries the load?

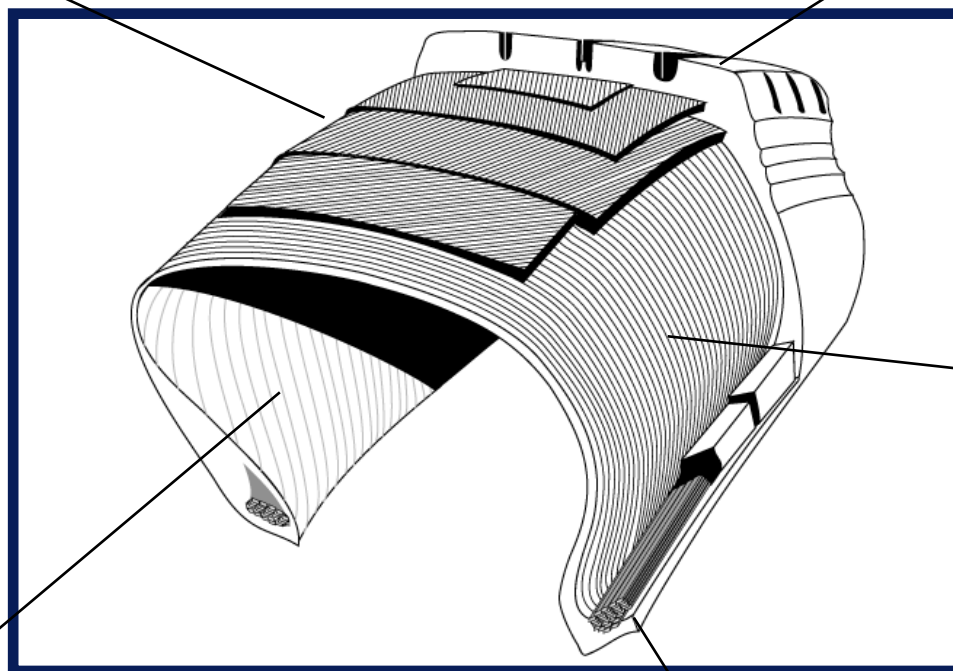


“What component of the tire assembly supports the truck/load?”
The AIR in the tire

COMPONENTS OF RADIAL TIRES

Belt Package

Tread



Radial
Body
Ply

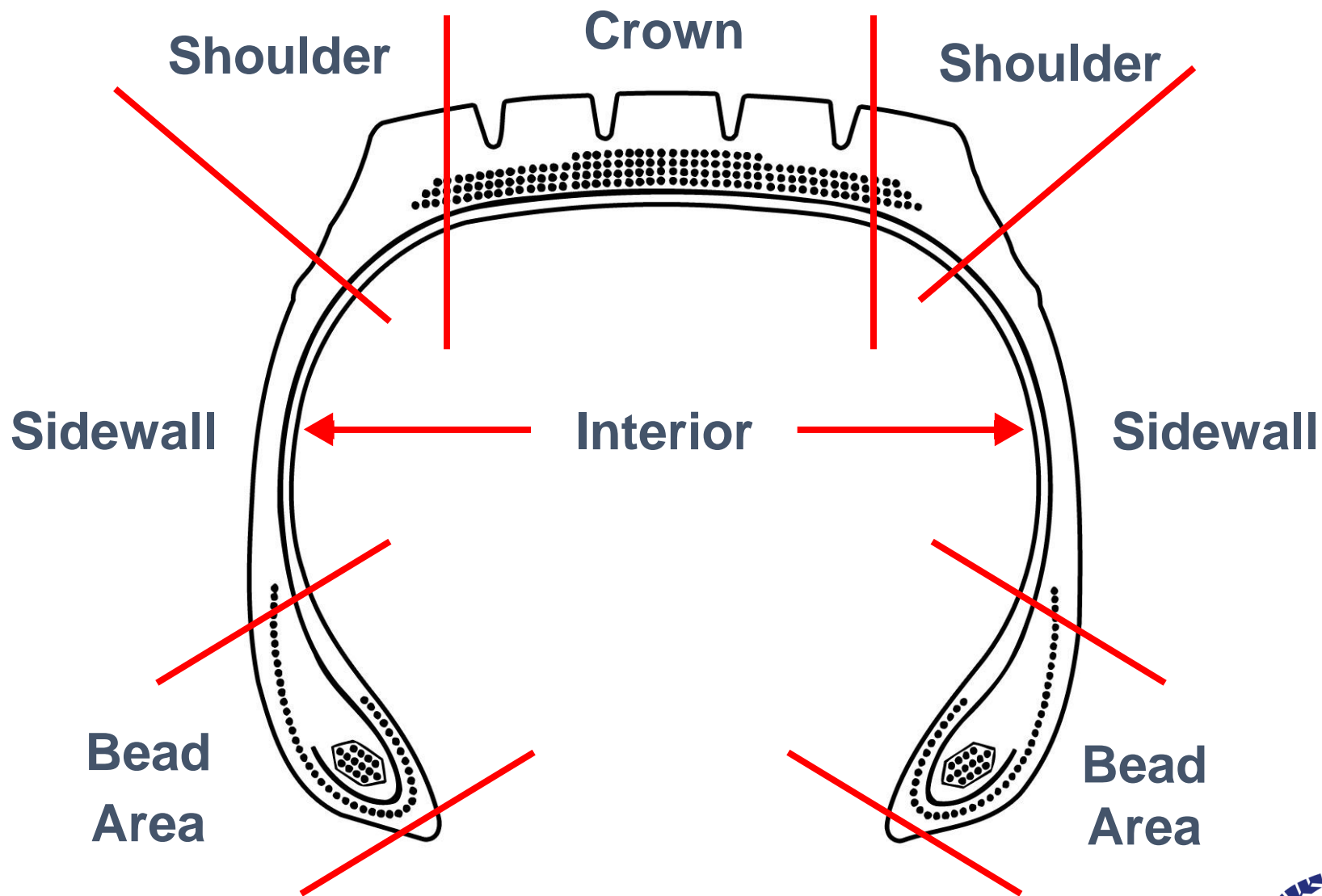
Inner Liner

Bead Bundle

COMPONENTS OF RADIAL TIRES

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. Tread | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rubber that provides the interface between the tire and the road |
| 2. Belt Package | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Belt plies, especially steel, provide strength to the tire• Stabilizes the tread• Protects the air chamber from punctures |
| 3. Radial Body Ply | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contains the air pressure, together with the belt package |
| 4. Inner Liner | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A layer of rubber in tubeless tires compounded for resistance to air diffusion |
| 5. Bead Bundle | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Made of high-tensile wire wound to form a high-strength unit• Anchor foundation of the casing• Maintains the required tire diameter on the rim |

CROSS SECTION of a TIRE



New Tires Vs. Retreaded Tires

***Bridgestone
M870***



***Bandag
BRM3***



New Tires Vs. Retreaded Tires

- If done well, only the trained eye can tell the difference.
- American Retreaders Association study shows small percentage of alligators due to retread failure.
- All comes down to maintenance practices. Take care of the casings and retreads often out perform new tires.
- Cost half of what a new tire costs.



AIR PRESSURE STANDARDS

Major Causes of Tire Damage

1

UNDER-INFLATION	
RESULT: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produces extra friction, causing the tire to heat up • Heat is the #1 cause of tire failure • Leads to extreme flexing of the sidewalls 	RISK: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tire is at its greatest risk of total failure under these conditions • Tire is susceptible to sidewall damage resulting in failure

2

OVER-INFLATION	
RESULT: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tire has little tolerance for extra pressure because it is at capacity 	RISK: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tire is very susceptible to impact damage

3

MISMATCHED TIRES	
RESULT: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tires are loaded differently causing uneven wear 	RISK: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tire is more likely to be over-flexed or over- heated



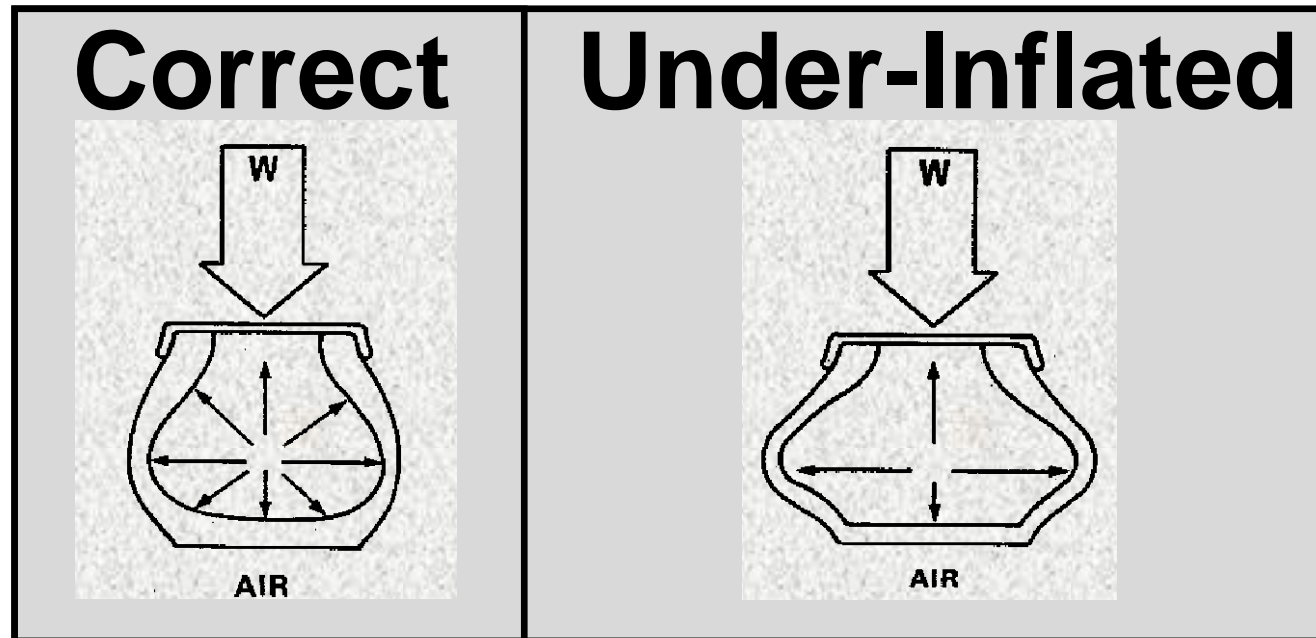
Why is under-inflation such a big issue?

It increases heat build up due to over flexing.

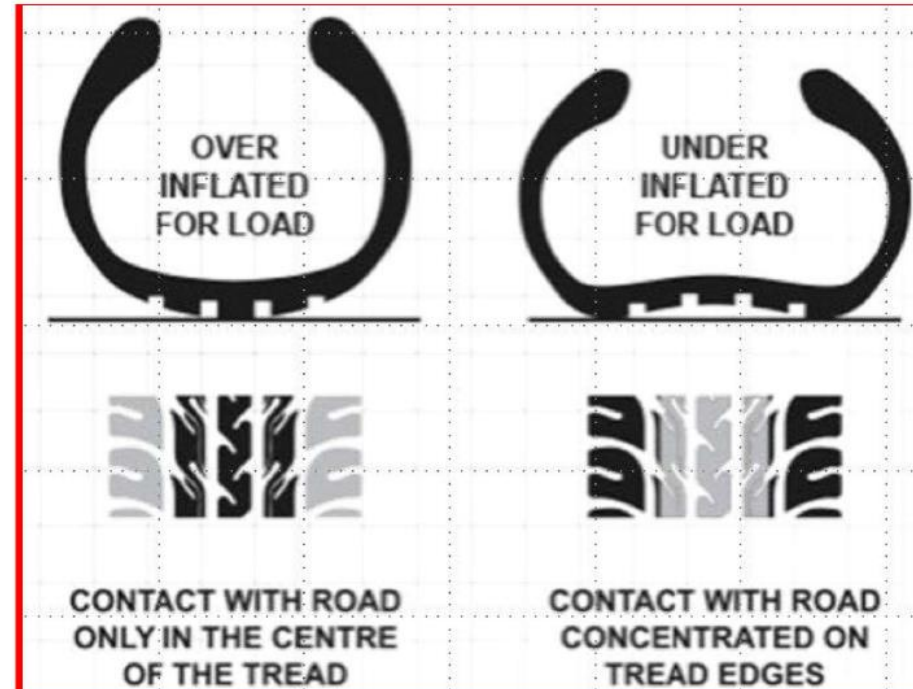
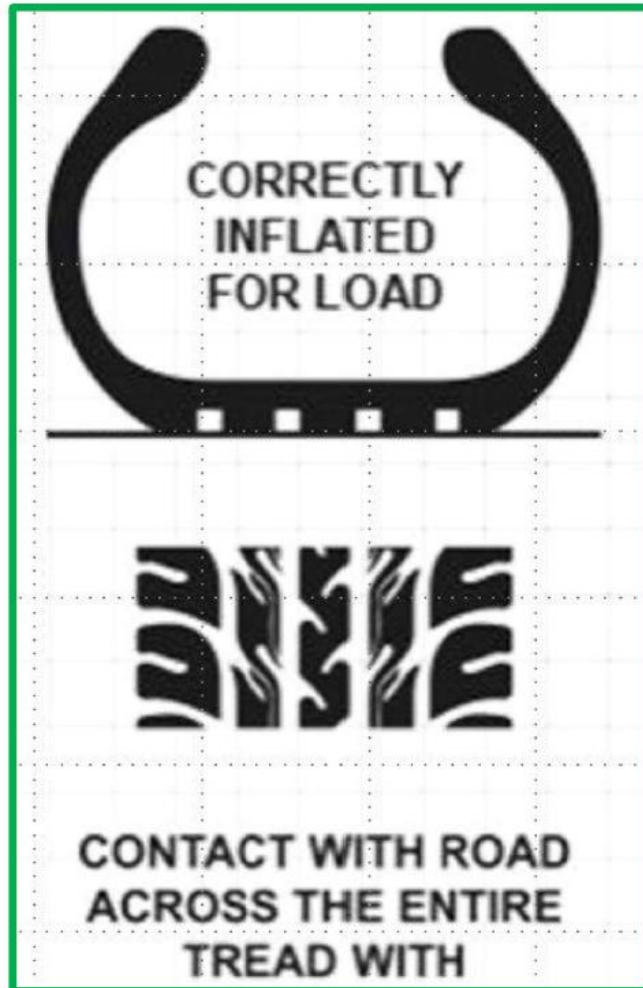
LEADING TO

- Deterioration
- Tire Fatigue
- Eventual break, detachment, and failure

Every -2 Lbs Tire Pressure = +5 °F Internal Heat Build-Up



Why is under-inflation such a big issue?



Low Air Pressure Causes Heat Build Up

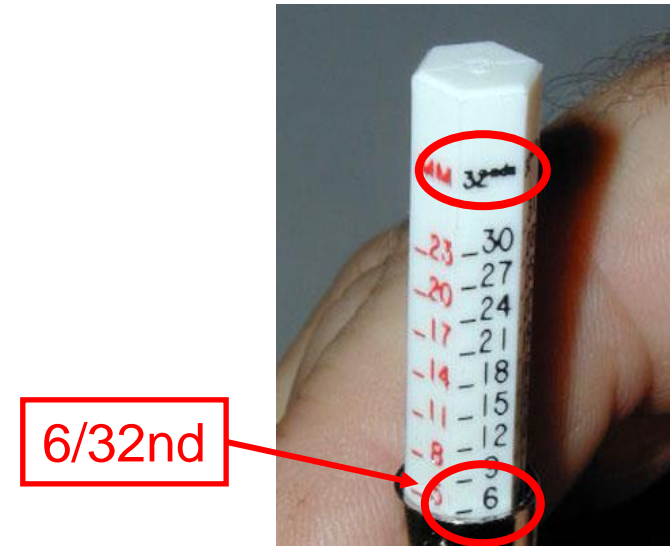
- Every 1 PSI low = 2.5 degree increase in tire temperature
- At 65 mph on an 80-degree day, tire temp = 200 Degrees
- Rubber starts to break down above 270-290 degrees
- Running a tire 20 lbs low = 50 degree increase in tire temp

PSI & Temperature

- Tire pressure varies based on tire temperature
- According to Bridgestone/Bandag, tire pressure may increase from 10 to 20 % on hot days or after several hours of driving
- You will see higher pressures in warm conditions and lower pressures in cold conditions
- Do not deflate tires to meet spec

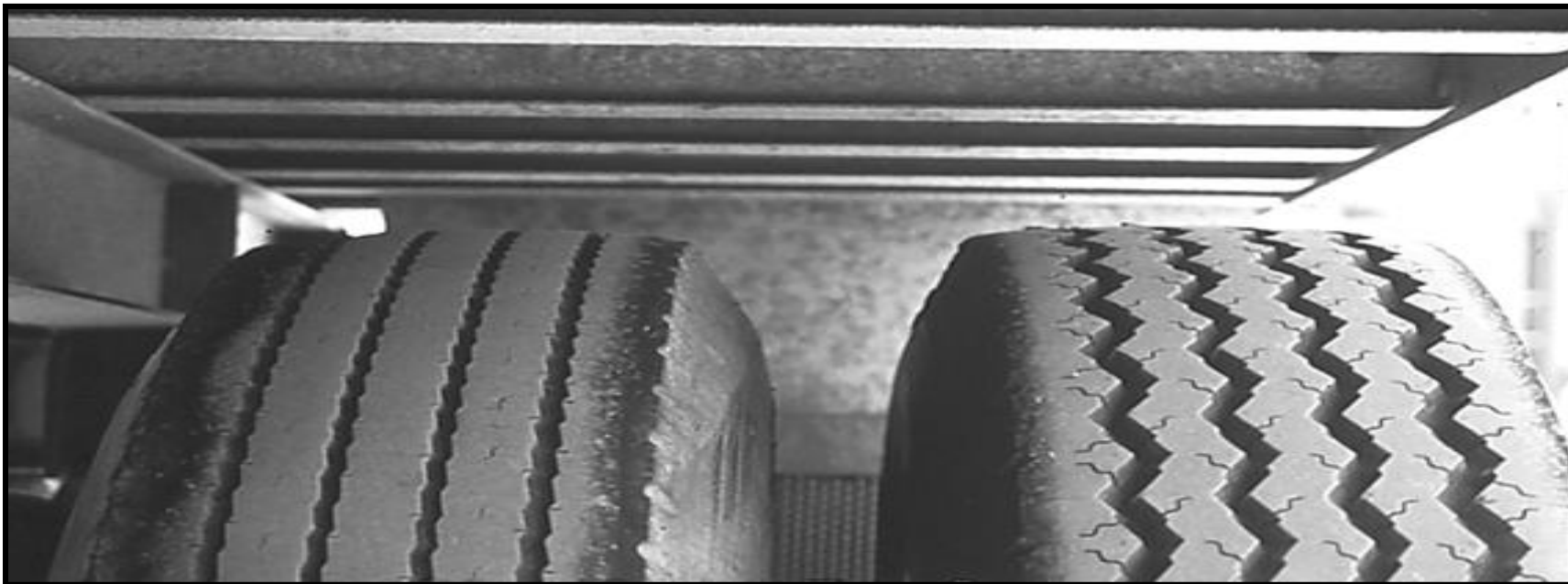
Visual Inspection

- Tread Depth Inspections:
 - STEER - 4/32nd DOT Min.
 - OTHER - 2/32nd DOT Min.
- Depth – Between Duals 4/32nd
- Check at Lowest Point
 - *Not on Wear Indicator*
- More Tread Remaining =
Better Traction, Braking, &
Stability, plus longer Casing Life



Dual Matching

- **When Duals are Mismatched**
 - The larger diameter tire carries more load
 - The smaller diameter tire wears faster



TIRE DAMAGE

- Cuts
- Punctures
- Foreign Objects



*These tires may
be repairable...*

These tires are NOT repairable



These tires are NOT repairable

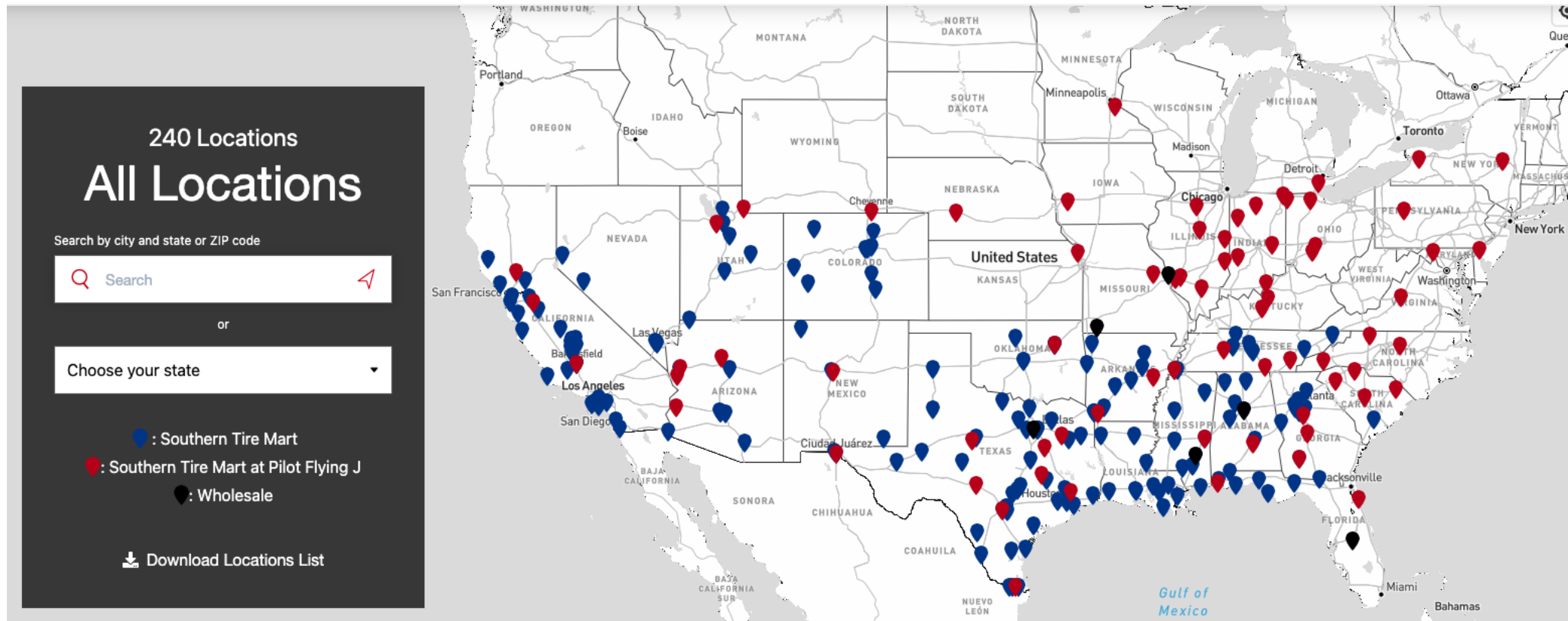


Tire Failure Cost

- Average down time is 2 hours
- Cost per hour- $\$200 \times 2 =$ \$ 400.00
- Flat or destroyed tire - \$ 700.00+
- Replacement tire - \$ 700.00+
- Service truck per hour - $\$ 100 \times 2 =$ \$ 200.00
- Direct cost for (1) tire related service call **\$2000.00!**

- Cost for second truck to complete route? \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$
- Loss of Customer due to missed P/U \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$
- Loss of retreads you didn't get out of lost tire \$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$

STM and STMP is here to Help!



THANK YOU

