



HYUNDAI

Technical Service Bulletin

GROUP	NUMBER
SUSPENSION	20-SS-002H
DATE	MODEL(S)
May, 2020	ALL

SUBJECT: TIRE MAINTENANCE BEST PRACTICES

Description: This bulletin provides information on tire maintenance best practices and procedures for dealers and customers to maximize tire life and performance.



Applicable Vehicles: All models

Tire Inflation:

At least once a month, check the cold tire inflation pressure. A placard sticker showing tire inflation specification can be found on the front driver's side door jamb. A cold tire is a tire that has not been driven for at least 3 hours, or has been driven for less than 1 mile in that time. Use an accurate, high-quality tire gauge when checking inflation. During driving, tire inflation can increase by 4-6 psi as the tires warm up. Do not adjust tire pressure on warm tires to placard specification. Doing so will result in underinflated tires.



Tire pressure can also be checked on the gauge cluster (if equipped). Accessing tire pressure information through the instrument cluster varies by model. Refer to the applicable owner's manual for details. The displayed tire pressure is dynamic and depends on tire temperature. Keep this in mind when referencing the instrument cluster. The tire pressure should always be set on cold tires, as described above.

If the vehicle is equipped with a spare tire, check tire inflation on the spare tire as well. Note that the spare tire is not equipped with a tire pressure monitoring sensor (TPMS), so its inflation information will not be displayed on the instrument cluster.

While checking tire inflation, also inspect tire wear, as described in the section below.

Tire Rotation:

NOTICE

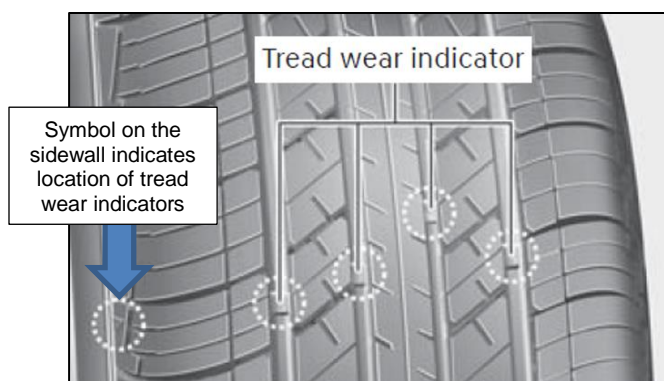
Always refer to the specific vehicle owner’s manual for that model’s specific maintenance schedule, tire rotation pattern, and other detailed tire information.

Most Hyundai models have a recommended tire rotation interval of every 7500 miles or sooner if irregular wear develops. Performing tire rotation at the recommended intervals will help maximize tire tread life and aid in uniform wear across all 4 tires.

<p>Vehicles equipped with four identically-sized, non-directional tires</p>	<p>Vehicles equipped with four identically-sized, directional tires</p>	<p>Vehicles equipped with staggered size tires (front and rear tires different sizes)</p>

Tread Wear Inspection:

Tires have a tread wear indicator which appears as a solid band across the tire at 2/32” of tread life. If a tire is worn evenly, a tread wear indicator will appear as a solid band across the tread. This indicator shows there is 2/32 inch (1.6mm) or less of tread left on the tire, and continues to look solid down to 0/32”. Tires should be replaced before the tread is worn down to the wear indicator. Do not wait for the tread surface to become level with the tread wear indicators before replacing the tire.



Inspect tires for wear patterns, as shown below.

1. Both inner and outer edges worn

Tires with wear concentrated on both edges of the tread indicate under-inflation.

Cold tire inflation should be checked and adjusted to specification.



2. Center wear

Tires with wear concentrated in the center of the tread indicate over-inflation.

Cold tire inflation should be checked and adjusted to specification.



3. Shoulder wear, inner or outer

Tires with wear concentrated on the inner or outer tread indicate that the toe or camber alignment angle is out of specification.

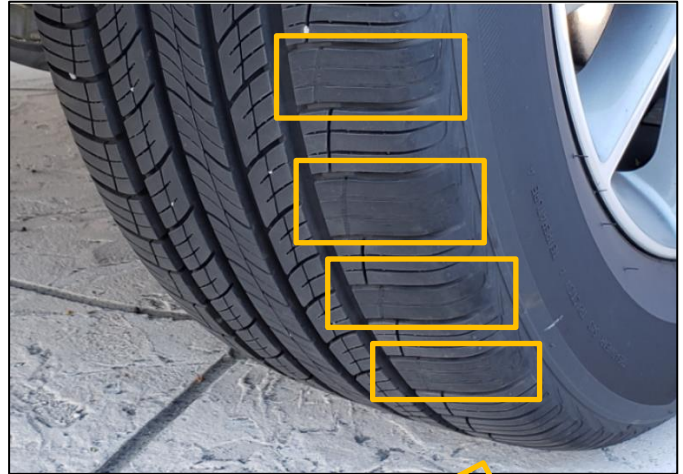
Alignment should be checked and adjusted to specification.



4. Scalloped wear (cupping/diagonal), uneven wear in a scalloped shape

Scalloping may result from more than one cause, including worn suspension components, tire imbalance, or wheel alignment out of specification.

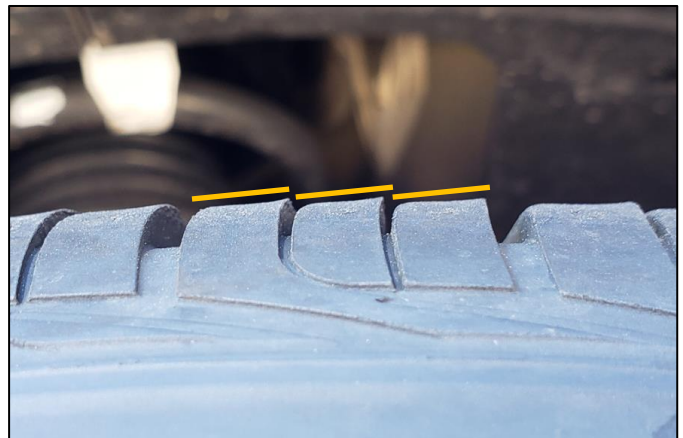
Each of these areas should be inspected to determine the cause and repair.



5. Heel-toe wear, tire tread blocks worn unevenly from leading to trailing edge

Heel-toe wear can be found when running your hand over the tread in one direction (the direction the tires rotate when the vehicle moves forwards), and then comparing to the other direction (the directions the tires rotate when the vehicle moves backwards).

This type of wear can cause tire noise, and can be minimized by moving the tire to the opposite side of the vehicle (tire rotation).



Tire Replacement:

Considerations for tire replacement include tread wear level, tread wear pattern, age, and vibration.

When replacing tires, do not replace just 1 tire. Replace tires in either a full set, or a pair (front or rear) at a time. Unevenly worn tires on the same axle can have many adverse effects on vehicle handling, braking, ESC/ABS operation, AWD components and more.

If only 2 tires are replaced at a time, the new tires should be positioned in the rear. This will provide maximum stability in wet conditions. Note that for vehicles with different sized tires front and rear, this will not be possible, and the new tires should be positioned accordingly.

Tire age is an important factor to consider for replacing tires. Hyundai recommends a maximum tire service period of 6 years from the date of new vehicle purchase. After 6 years of service, the tire should be replaced regardless of the amount of tire wear.

Vehicle and/or Tire Storage:

If a vehicle is not intended to be driven for extended periods of time (more than 1 week), the following actions can be taken to minimize the effects of storage on tires.

- If possible, avoid storing the vehicle with its weight on the tires. This can be accomplished by lifting the vehicle up off the floor and setting the weight on jack stands, or similar. If this is not possible, it is recommended to drive the vehicle at least once a week for a minimum of 20 minutes at freeway speeds.
- Store tires in a cool, dry place, and away from direct sunlight.
- Store tires away from sources of ozone (furnace, electric motors using contact brushes, etc.)
- If the wheels/tires are removed from the vehicle and put into storage (seasonal tires), it is recommended to clean and dry them thoroughly first, using only soap and water on the tires. Once completely dry, store each wheel/tire in an air-tight plastic bag. Remove as much air as possible from the bags before sealing them shut.

NOTICE

Dealers must always follow PDI procedures as directed by the PDI application.