

## Safety Precautions Concerning Mounting, Demounting and Operation

### WARNING

Tire and rim servicing can be dangerous, and should be performed only by trained personnel using proper tools and procedures. Failure to comply with these procedures may result in faulty positioning of the tire and/or rim, and cause the assembly to burst with explosive force, sufficient to cause serious physical injury or death.

### Demounting

#### 1. Before Demounting

- Always exhaust all air from a single tire and from both tires of a dual assembly prior to removing any wheel components such as nuts and rim clamps.
- A broken rim part under pressure can blow apart and cause serious injury or death.
- Make sure to remove valve core to exhaust all air from the tire. Remove both cores from a dual assembly. (When you remove the wheel lugs, if the tire is still under pressure, the assembly may fly apart.)
- Check the valve stem by running a piece of wire through the stem to make sure it is not plugged. (Foreign material may clog the valve stem during deflation or ice may form as the air leaves the tire, clogging the valve stem.)

#### 2. During Demounting

- Demounting tools apply pressure to rim flanges to unseat tire beads, and keep your fingers clear. Always stand to one side and hold the tool with one hand when you apply hydraulic pressure. (If the tool slips off, it can fly with enough force to cause serious injury or death.)
- Do not use tools in the vicinity of the flange butt weld.

#### 3. After Demounting

- Clean rims and repaint to stop detrimental effects of corrosion and facilitate checking and tire mounting. Be very careful to clean all dirt and rust from the lock ring and gutter. This is important to secure the lock ring in its proper position. A filter on the air inflation equipment to remove the moisture from the air line helps prevent corrosion. The filter should be checked periodically to see that it is working properly. (Parts must be clean for a proper fit - particularly the gutter section which holds the lock ring in its proper position.)

### Mounting

#### 1. Before Mounting

- Check rim components for cracks. Replace all cracked, badly worn, damaged and severely rusted component with new parts of the same size and type. When a component is in doubt, replace it. (Parts that are cracked, damaged or excessively corroded are weakened. Bent or repaired parts may not engage properly.)
- Do not, under any circumstance, attempt to rework, weld, heat or braze any rim component that is cracked, broken or damaged. Replace with a new part that is not cracked, broken or damaged and which is of the same size and type. (Heating may weaken a part to extent that it is unable to withstand forces of inflation or operation.)
- Check type of rim and make sure all parts of such rim are being assembled properly. Follow instruction manual of rim or ask your distributor if you have any doubts. (Mismatched parts may appear to fit, but when the tire is inflated they may fly apart with explosive force.)
- Mixing parts of one type rim with those of another is potentially dangerous. Always check rim with manufacturer for approval.
- Remove rust, dirt and other foreign matter from the rim surface, particularly on the bead seats and O-ring slot.
- Clean the inside of the tire.
- Make sure tube and flap are correct and not damaged for tube type tires.
- Always prepare a new O-ring for tubeless tires.

- Do not reinflate a tire that has been run flat or has been run at 80% or less of its recommended operating pressure, or when there is obvious or suspected damage to the tire or wheel components. (Components may have been damaged or dislocated during the time the tire was run flat or seriously under-inflated.)

#### 2. During Mounting and Inflation

- Do not try to seat rings or other components by hammering while tire is inflated or partially inflated.
- Double check to make sure all components are properly seated prior to inflation.
- Do not inflate tire before all components are properly in place. Place in safety cage or use a restraining device and inflate to approximately 0.35 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> (5 psi), recheck components for proper assembly. Observe that O-ring does not roll out of its groove. If assembly is not performed properly, deflate and correct. Never hammer or an inflated on partially inflated tire/rim assembly. If assembly is correct at approximately 0.35 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> (5 psi), continue to inflate fully to seat the tire beads.
- Never sit or stand in front of a tire and rim assembly that is being inflated. Always use a clip-on chuck with a sufficient length of hose to permit the person inflating the tire to stand clear of the potential trajectory of the wheel components, and use an in-line valve with gauge or a pressure regulator preset to a desired value when inflating a tire. When a tire is in a restraining device, do not lean any part of your body or equipment on or against the restraining device. (If parts are improperly installed they may fly apart with explosive force.)
- Never attempt to weld on an inflated tire/rim assembly or on a rim assembly with a deflated tire. (Heat from welding will cause a sudden, drastic increase in pressure, resulting in an explosion with the force of a bomb. Deflated tires can catch fire inside the air chamber.)

#### 3. After Inflation

- Make sure no air leakage can be suspected, especially in tubeless tires.

### Operation

- Do not use under-inflated tires.
- Do not bleed or reduce air pressure to compensate for the increase in pressure resulting from operation.
- Do not use under-size rims. Use recommended rim for the tire.
- Do not overload or over-inflate tire/rim assemblies. Check for adequate rim strength if special operating conditions are required. (Excessive overload can cause damage to the tire and rim assembly.)
- Never run a vehicle on one tire of a dual assembly. (The carrying capacity of the single tire and rim is dangerously exceeded, and operating a vehicle in this manner can result in damage to the rim and tire or cause a tire fire.)
- Never use a tube in a tubeless tire/rim assembly where the rim is suspected of air leakage. (Loss of air pressure through fatigue cracks or other fractures in a tubeless rim warns you of a potential rim failure. This safety feature is lost when tubes are used with leaking rims. Continued use may cause the rim to burst with explosive force.)
- Always inspect rims and wheels for damage during tire checks. (Early detection of potential rim failure may prevent serious injury.)
- Never add or remove an attachment or otherwise modify a rim (Especially by heating, welding or brazing) unless the tire has been removed and approval has been received from the rim manufacturer. (Modification or heating of a rim or one of its parts may weaken it so that it cannot withstand forces created by inflation or operation.)
- Never mount bias tire and radial tire on the same axle.
- Follow vehicle manufacturer's recommendation.
- Never use tire under unintended service conditions for the tire. Please consult YOKOHAMA if vehicle operation requires specialized tire fitment.

Specifications subject to change without notice.



# OFF-THE-ROAD TIRES HANDBOOK

Get Your Done Anywhere In The World



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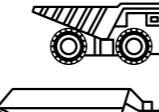
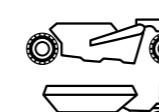
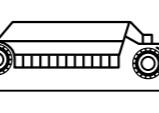
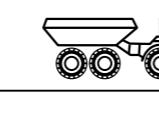
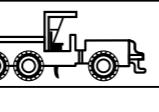
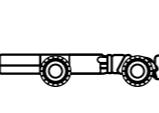
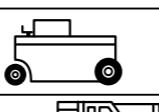
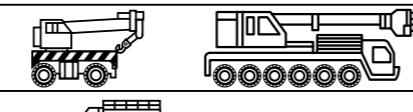
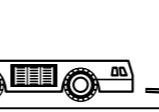
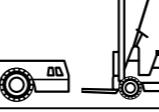
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**■ TRA Classification of OFF-THE-ROAD TIRES**

YOKOHAMA OFF-THE-ROAD TIRES are classified as follows by the Tire and Rim Association (TRA).

Application	TRA Code	Tread Type	Vehicles
Earthmover	E-2	Traction Regular	
	E-3	Rock Regular	
	E-4	Rock Deep	
	E-7	Flotation	
Grader	G-2	Traction Regular	
	G-3	Rock Regular	
Loader & Dozer	L-2	Traction Regular	
	L-3	Rock Regular	
	L-4	Rock Deep	
	L-5	Rock Extra Deep	
	L-4S	Smooth Deep	
	L-5S	Smooth Extra Deep	
Compactor	C-1	Smooth	
	C-2	Grooved	
Mobile Crane	-	-	
Industrial	IND-3	Traction Regular	
	IND-4	Deep	
	IND-5	Extra Deep	

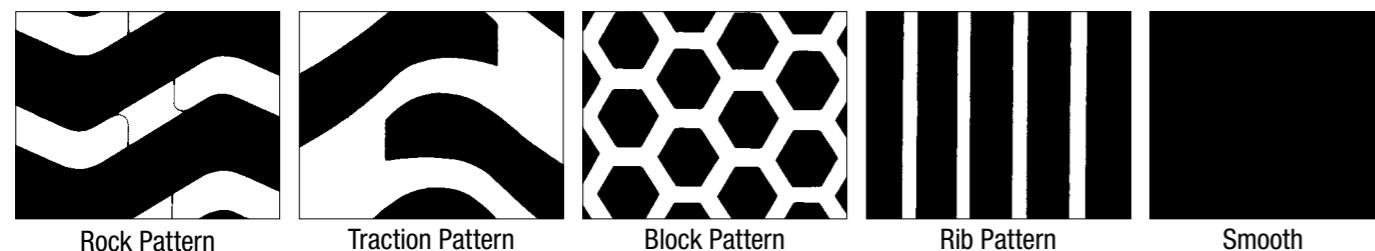
Caution: Never replace a tire mounted on a vehicle with any tire designed for a different type of vehicle.

For example, you should never place an earthmover tire on a loader.

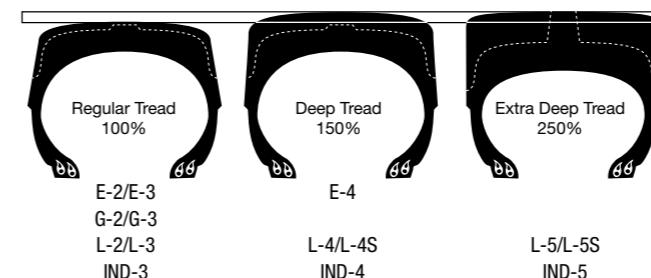
**■ Tread Pattern**

The tread pattern is designed to produce varying degrees of traction, cut resistance, flotation, wear and heat resistance. Selection of the proper OFF-THE-ROAD TIRES depends on the job and the conditions.

For example, different tread patterns are used to produce maximum traction or flotation on sand, mud and rock. There are five basic tread patterns: rock, traction, block, rib and smooth.

**Outline of OFF-THE-ROAD TIRES****■ Tread Thickness**

According to the Tire and Rim Association (TRA), there are three general classifications for tread thickness for OFF-THE-ROAD TIRES : regular, deep and extra deep. Deep and extra deep are 1.5 and 2.5 times thicker than regular, respectively. The thicker treads have greater cut and wear resistance.



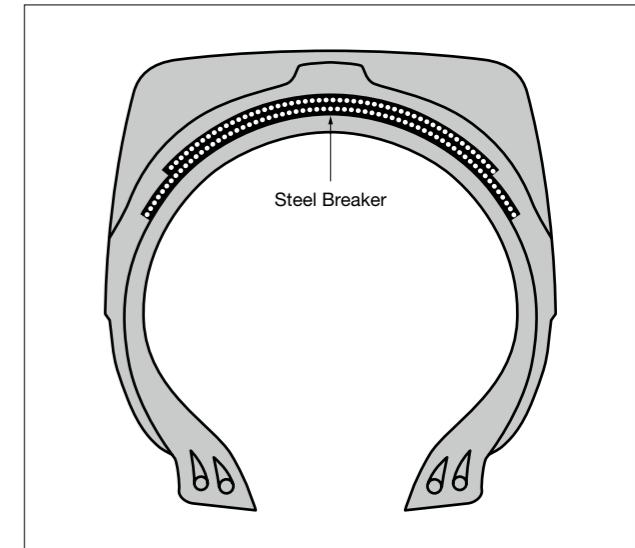
Although thicker treads give greater wear and cut resistance, they also generate and retain more heat. Accordingly, work conditions for thick tread tires should be thoroughly evaluated to prevent heat separation and other heat related damage. Deep and extra deep tread tires have almost the same overall diameter which is larger than regular tread tires. When replacing regular tread tires with deep or extra deep tread tires, the larger overall diameters of the thicker tread tires should be taken into consideration.

**■ Construction of OFF-THE-ROAD TIRES****Structural Diagram of OFF-THE-ROAD RADIAL TIRES****Steel Breakers(Bias Tires)**

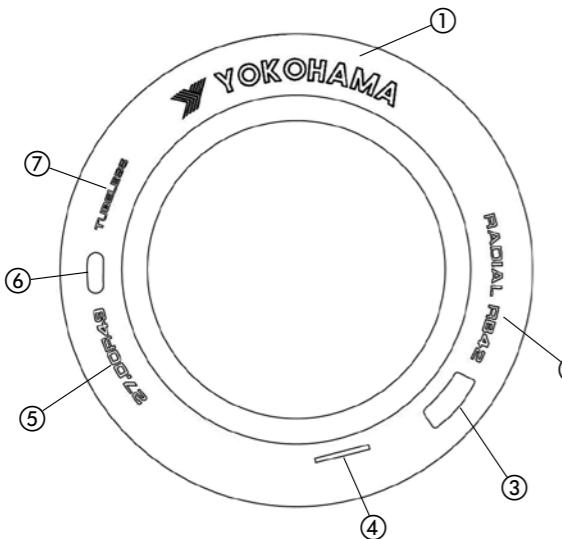
The steel breaker tire has steel cord breakers that give it very high cut resistance. It is specially useful where sharp rock is a problem, and is applicable to loader, dozer, dump truck and occasionally earthmover type tires. The adhesiveness between the steel cord and rubber is, however, more susceptible to heat damage than that of nylon cord and rubber. Accordingly, steel breaker tires should not be subjected to conditions where heat generation is great. Because of the difficulty involved in retreading steel breaker tires, they should not be used for jobs where more easily retreaded tires can be used.

**Structural Diagram of OFF-THE-ROAD BIAS TIRES**

Steel Breaker Diagram



## Tire Marking(Radial)

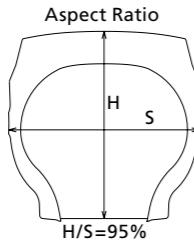


- ① Brand Name
- ② Tread Pattern Name
- ③ Tire Specification Code
- ④ Serial Number
- ⑤ Tire Size
- ⑥ Star Mark / Load Index & Speed Symbol
- ⑦ Tubeless or Tube Type

## Size Identification and Aspect Ratio

### Narrow Base Tires

**27.00 R 49 ★★ (Radial)**

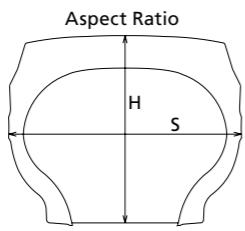


**27.00-49 48PR (Bias)**



### Wide Base Tires

**29.5 R 25 ★★ (Radial)**

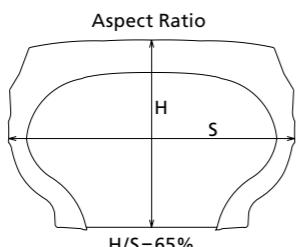
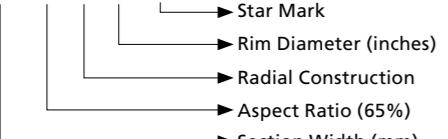


**29.5-25 34PR (Bias)**



### Super Wide Base Tires

**750/65 R 25 ★ (Radial)**

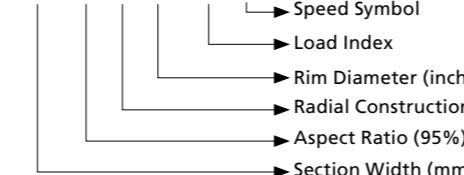


**45/65-45 58PR (Bias)**



### Other Tires

**445/95 R 25 174 F (Radial)**



**42x17-20 10PR (Bias)**



Widths of narrow and wide base tires of the same diameter are shown below:

Narrow Base Tires	Wide Base Tires
13.00	15.5
14.00	17.5
16.00	20.5
18.00	23.5
21.00	26.5
24.00	29.5
27.00	33.5
30.00	37.5

## Tire Specification Code



**CP-C**

### Tire Specification Code

Code Type I	Specification
CUT PROTECTED	Cut Resistance Type
REGULAR	Regular (Standard) Type
HEAT RESISTANT	Heat Resistance Type

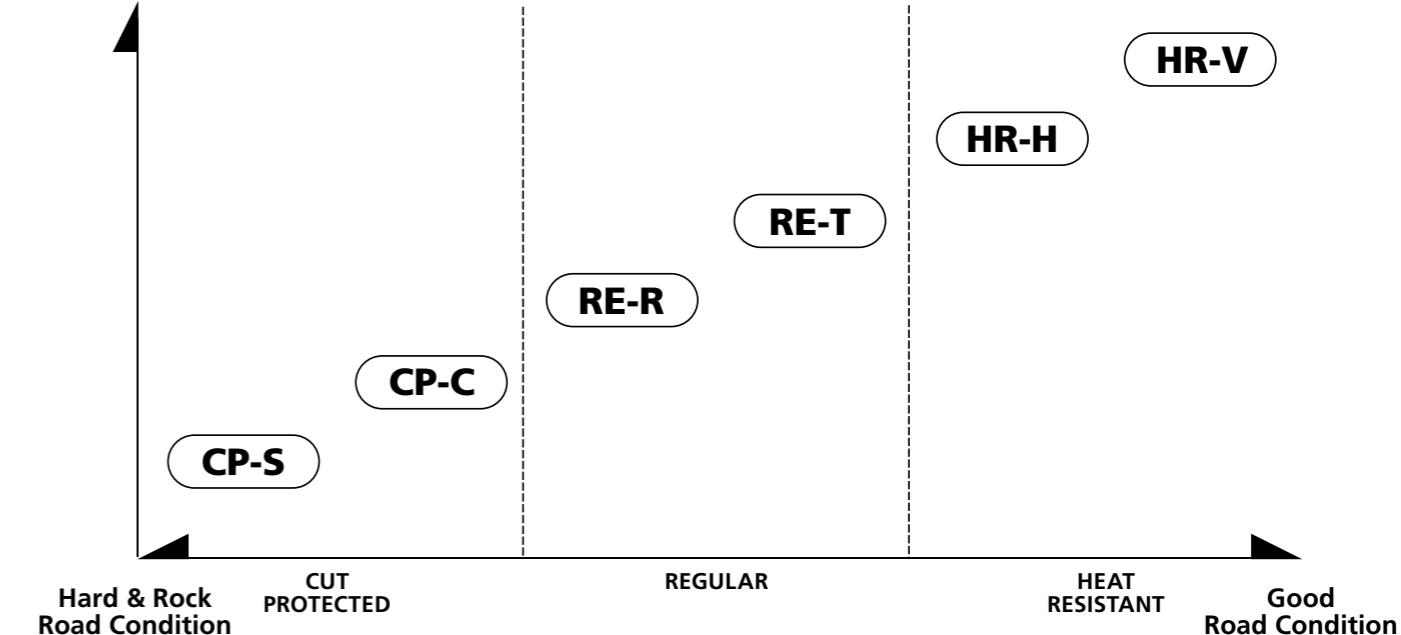
Code Type II	Specification
CP-S	Special Cut Resistance Type
CP-C	Cut Resistance Type
RE-R	Regular (Standard) Type
RE-T	Regular (Standard) Type With Heat Resistant
HR-H	Heat Resistance Type
HR-V	Special Heat Resistance Type

### Special Code

Code	Specification
FOR SDC RIM	Semi-Drop Center Rim Use Only
STEEL BREAKER	Steel Breaker For Bias Tires
WIDE STEEL BREAKER	Wide Steel Breaker For Bias Tires

## Positioning Map of Tire Specification Code

TKPH(TMPH)



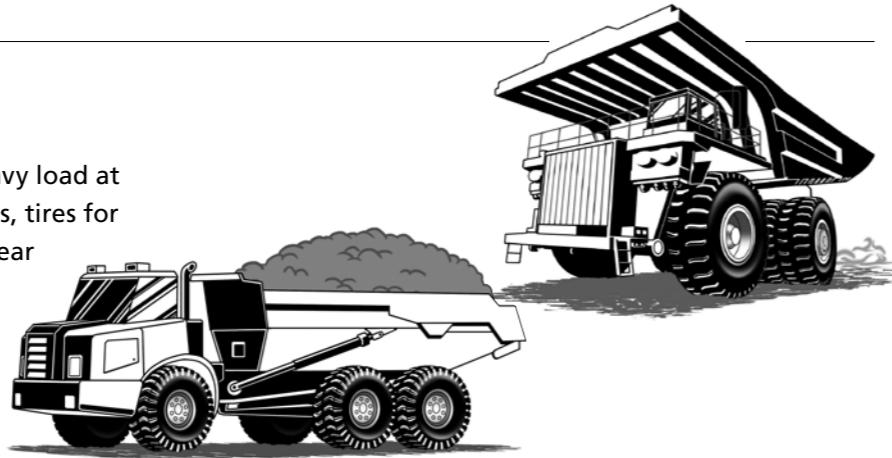
**Tires by Type of Vehicle**

YOKOHAMA OFF-THE-ROAD TIRES are also classified by type of vehicle and application suitable for usage.

**Dump Trucks**

**(TRA Codes E-2, E-3, E-4 and E-7)**

Since dump trucks must travel under heavy load at high speeds over relatively long distances, tires for dump trucks must have high heat and wear resistance. High resistance to cuts is sometimes also necessary.

**Scrapers**

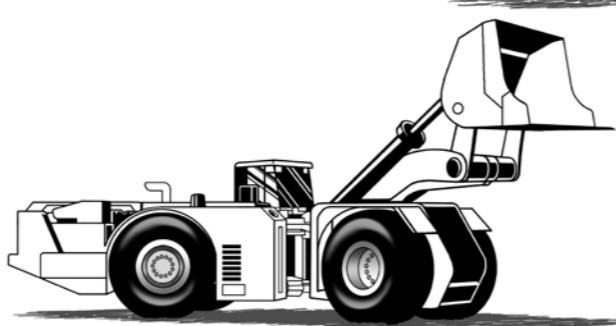
**(TRA Codes E-2, E-3, E-4 and E-7)**

Scraper tires, of which the wide base type is most common, should have the same properties as those for dump trucks. Superior flotation and traction are also occasionally required.

**Front-End Loaders**

**(TRA Codes L-2, L-3, L-4, L-5, L-4S and L-5S)**

Since front-end loaders operate on rough ground, cut and wear resistance are vital and the tires must provide stability for the loader body. Flotation and traction properties may also be necessary, depending on the working conditions. In certain cases, such as the wet and rough conditions of underground mines, the L-4S and L-5S with smooth treads are used because of their high wear and cut resistant properties.

**Tire Dozers**

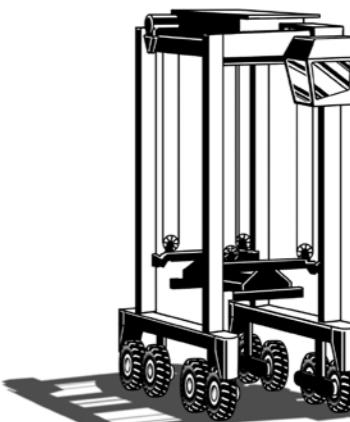
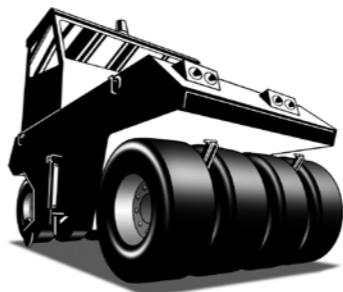
**(TRA Codes L-2, L-3, L-4 and L-5)**

Since a tire dozer is used not only for dozing and leveling, but sometimes for pushing a motor scraper, tires with better traction than loader tires are necessary. Other requirements vary widely depending on job conditions.

**Motor Graders**

**(TRA Codes G-1, G-2 and G-3)**

The motor grader, which is used for road leveling, clearing and snow removal, needs tires that provide high traction and directional stability. Other characteristics depend on job requirements.

**Straddle Carriers**

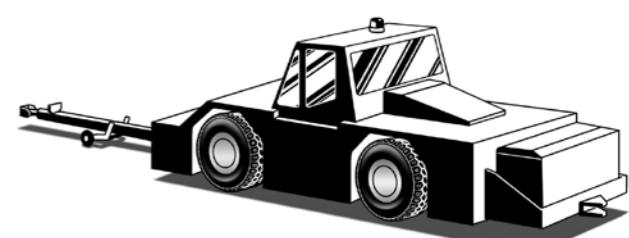
**(TRA Code IND-3)**

Straddle carriers are special vehicles that are mainly used at seaport areas to carry ocean-going freight containers. These tires require extra heavy-duty performance, and wear and heat resistance, because straddle carriers operate continuously and turn frequently.

**Rubber Tired Gantry Crane(RTG)**

**(TRA Codes IND-3 and IND-4)**

Rubber tired gantry cranes are special cranes mainly used to load and unload containers at seaport areas. These tires require abrasion resistance and durability.

**Towing Tractors**

**(TRA Code IND-3)**

Towing tractors are used to move large aircraft. Thus, these tires mainly require extra traction.

**■Load Index**

The Load Index is a international numerical code associated with the maximum load a tire can carry at the speed indicated by its Speed Symbol under service specified conditions.

L1	kg	L1	kg	L1	kg	L1	kg	L1	kg	L1	kg
0	45	50	190	100	800	150	3350	200	14000	250	60000
1	46.2	51	195	101	825	151	3450	201	14500	251	61500
2	47.5	52	200	102	850	152	3550	202	15000	252	63000
3	48.7	53	206	103	875	153	3650	203	15500	253	65000
4	50	54	212	104	900	154	3750	204	16000	254	67000
5	51.5	55	218	105	925	155	3875	205	16500	255	69000
6	53	56	224	106	950	156	4000	206	17000	256	71000
7	54.5	57	230	107	975	157	4125	207	17500	257	73000
8	56	58	236	108	1000	158	4250	208	18000	258	75000
9	58	59	243	109	1030	159	4375	209	18500	259	77500
10	60	60	250	110	1060	160	4500	210	19000	260	80000
11	61.5	61	257	111	1090	161	4625	211	19500	261	82500
12	63	62	265	112	1120	162	4750	212	20000	262	85000
13	65	63	272	113	1150	163	4875	213	20600	263	87500
14	67	64	280	114	1180	164	5000	214	21200	264	90000
15	69	65	290	115	1215	165	5150	215	21800	265	92500
16	71	66	300	116	1250	166	5300	216	22400	266	95000
17	73	67	307	117	1285	167	5450	217	23000	267	97500
18	75	68	315	118	1320	168	5600	218	23600	268	100000
19	77.5	69	325	119	1360	169	5800	219	24300	269	103000
20	80	70	335	120	1400	170	6000	220	25000	270	106000
21	82.5	71	345	121	1450	171	6150	221	25750	271	109000
22	85	72	355	122	1500	172	6300	222	26500	272	112000
23	87.5	73	365	123	1550	173	6500	223	27250	273	115000
24	90	74	375	124	1600	174	6700	224	28000	274	118000
25	92.5	75	387	125	1650	175	6900	225	29000	275	121500
26	95	76	400	126	1700	176	7100	226	30000	276	125000
27	97	77	412	127	1750	177	7300	227	30750	277	128500
28	100	78	425	128	1800	178	7500	228	31500	278	132000
29	103	79	437	129	1850	179	7750	229	32500	279	136000
30	106	80	450	130	1900	180	8000	230	33500		
31	109	81	462	131	1950	181	8250	231	34500		
32	112	82	475	132	2000	182	8500	232	35500		
33	115	83	487	133	2060	183	8750	233	36500		
34	118	84	500	134	2120	184	9000	234	37500		
35	121	85	515	135	2180	185	9250	235	38750		
36	125	86	530	136	2240	186	9500	236	40000		
37	128	87	545	137	2300	187	9750	237	41250		
38	132	88	560	138	2360	188	10000	238	42500		
39	136	89	580	139	2430	189	10300	239	43750		
40	140	90	600	140	2500	190	10600	240	45000		
41	145	91	615	141	2575	191	10900	241	46250		
42	150	92	630	142	2650	192	11200	242	47500		
43	155	93	650	143	2725	193	11500	243	48750		
44	160	94	670	144	2800	194	11800	244	50000		
45	165	95	690	145	2900	195	12150	245	51500		
46	170	96	710	146	3000	196	12500	246	53000		
47	175	97	730	147	3075	197	12850	247	54500		
48	180	98	750	148	3150	198	13200	248	56000		
49	185	99	775	149	3250	199	13600	249	58000		

**■Speed Symbol**

The Speed Symbol indicates the speed at which the tire can carry a load corresponding to its Load Index under service specified conditions.

Speed Symbol	Speed (km/h)
A1	5
A2	10
A3	15
A4	20
A5	25
A6	30
A7	35
A8	40

Speed Symbol	Speed (km/h)
B	50
C	60
D	65
E	70
F	80
G	90

**■Conversion Table: Star Mark to Ply Rating**

Loader			Earthmover			Grader		
Tire Size	Star Mark*	Ply Rating	Tire Size	Star Mark*	Ply Rating	Tire Size	Star Mark*	Ply Rating
17.5R25	☆	UP TO 16 PR	17.5R25	☆☆	UP TO 16 PR	14.00R24	☆	UP TO 16 PR
20.5R25	☆	UP TO 24 PR	20.5R25	☆☆	UP TO 24 PR			
23.5R25	☆	UP TO 24 PR	23.5R25	☆☆	UP TO 24 PR			
26.5R25	☆	UP TO 24 PR	26.5R25	☆☆	UP TO 32 PR			
29.5R25	☆	UP TO 28 PR	29.5R25	☆☆	UP TO 34 PR			
		14.00R25		☆☆☆	UP TO 32 PR			
		16.00R25		☆☆	UP TO 36 PR			
		18.00R33		☆☆	UP TO 40 PR			
		24.00R35		☆☆	UP TO 48 PR			
		27.00R49		☆☆	UP TO 54 PR			
		33.00R51		☆☆	UP TO 66 PR			

**■Radial : Application****Earthmover**

Tire Size	Star Mark	TRA Code / Pattern							
		E-3	E-3	E-3	E-4	E-4	E-4	E-4	E-4
		RT31	RB31	RL31	RT41	RL45	RB41	RB42	RL42
T/L	T/L	T/L	T/L	T/L	T/L	T/L	T/L	T/L	Type
14.00R25NHS	☆☆☆					●			
16.00R25	☆☆					●			
18.00R33	☆☆					●	●		
24.00R35	☆☆					●	●		
27.00R49	☆☆					●			
33.00R51	☆☆						○		
17.5R25	☆☆		●	●	●				
20.5R25	☆☆	*●	●	●					
23.5R25	☆☆	●	●	*●	●				
750/65R25	☆☆	●							
26.5R25	☆☆	*●	●		●	●			
29.5R25	☆☆		●		●				

NHS : Not for highway service.

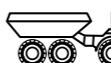
○ : Not available yet and YOKOHAMA will inform when available.

\* : E-3+, Tread Depth 125% level

T/L : Tubeless Type

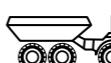
**RT31 E-3 ROCK**

Specially designed for articulated dump trucks. Non-directional tread pattern provides better traction, self-cleaning and flotation on soft and muddy surfaces operation.

Use: Articulated dump trucks 

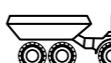
**RB31 E-3 ROCK**

Specially designed for articulated dump trucks. Non-directional block pattern provides both abrasion resistance and excellent traction on soft surfaces.

Use: Articulated dump trucks 

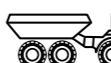
**RL31 E-3 ROCK**

Specially designed for articulated dump trucks. The rock flush pattern and shoulder protector provide excellent cut resistance (tread & sidewall).

Use: Articulated dump trucks 

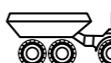
**RT41 E-4 ROCK DEEP TREAD**

Specially designed for articulated dump trucks. Non-directional block pattern provides both abrasion resistance and excellent traction on soft, rocky and gravel surfaces.

Use: Articulated dump trucks 

**RL45 E-4 ROCK DEEP TREAD**

Specially designed for articulated dump trucks. Non-directional block pattern provides both abrasion and cut resistance on rocky and gravel surfaces.

Use: Articulated dump trucks 

**RB41 E-4 ROCK DEEP TREAD**

Specially designed for dump trucks. Non-directional block pattern provides both abrasion resistance and excellent traction on soft surfaces. Deep tread with side protectors.

Use: Dump trucks 

**RB42 E-4 ROCK DEEP TREAD**

Specially designed for dump trucks. Non-directional block pattern and deep tread provide both abrasive resistance and excellent traction on muddy and soft surfaces. High resistance to wearing ensures long tread life.

Use: Dump trucks 

**RL42 E-4 ROCK DEEP TREAD**

Specially designed for dump trucks. Deep flush pattern and shoulder protector provide both abrasion and high cut resistance on rocky and gravel surfaces.

Use: Dump trucks 

**■Radial : Application**

Loader &amp; Dozer

Tire Size	Star Mark	TRA Code / Pattern						
		L-3	L-3	L-3	L-4	L-4	L-5	L-5
		RT31	RB31	RL31	RT41	RL45	RL51	RL52
Type								
17.5R25	☆			●	●			
20.5R25	☆	●	●	●				
23.5R25	☆	●	●	●	●		○	
750/65R25	☆	●						
26.5R25	☆	●	●		●	●		○
29.5R25	☆		●		●			

○ : Not available yet and YOKOHAMA will inform when available.

T/L : Tubeless Type

**RT31 L-3 ROCK**

Specially designed for wheel loaders used on soft and muddy roads. Non-directional tread pattern provides better traction, self-cleaning and flotation on soft and muddy surface operation.

Use: Loaders

**RB31 L-3 ROCK**

The tread pattern design with non-directional block pattern provides both abrasion resistance and excellent traction on soft surfaces.

Use: Loaders and Dozers

**RL31 L-3 ROCK**

Specially designed for wheel loaders & dozers. The rock flush pattern and shoulder protector provide excellent cut resistance (tread & sidewall).

Use: Loaders and Dozers

**RT41 L-4 ROCK DEEP TREAD**

Specially designed for wheel loaders & dozers. Non-directional block pattern provides both abrasion resistance and excellent traction on soft, rocky and gravel surfaces.

Use: Loaders and Dozers

**RL45 L-4 ROCK DEEP TREAD**

Specially designed for wheel loaders & dozers. Non-directional block pattern provides both abrasion and cut resistance on rocky and gravel surfaces.

Use: Loaders and Dozers

**RL51 L-5 ROCK EXTRA DEEP TREAD**

Specially designed for wheel loaders & dozers. The tread pattern is designed with a non-directional block pattern. It provides both abrasion resistance and excellent traction on soft, rocky and gravel surfaces. Also extra deep tread improves more cut resistance.

Use: Loaders and Dozers

**RL52 L-5 ROCK EXTRA DEEP TREAD**

Specially designed for wheel loaders & dozers in highly abrasive conditions. Extra deep tread provides both abrasion and cut resistance.

Use: Loaders and Dozers



**■Radial : Application****Grader**

Tire Size	Star Mark	TRA Code / Pattern
		G-2
		RT21
		Type
		T/L
14.00R24TG	☆	●

**Mobile Crane**

Tire Size	Star Mark LI/SS	Pattern		
		RB01	RB03	RS01
				
		Type	Type	Type
14.00R24NHS	☆☆☆	●		●
385/95R25	170E		●	
385/95R25	170F		○	○
445/95R25	174F		●	
505/95R25	183E		●	

**Industrial**

Tire Size	Star Mark LI/SS	TRA Code / Pattern	
		IND-4	IND-4
		RL43	RR41
		Type	Type
		T/T	T/L
14.00R24NHS	☆☆☆ 186A5	●	
16.00R25	☆☆☆		●

TG : Tractor-Grade tire. Not for highway service.

NHS : Not for highway service.

○ : Not available yet and YOKOHAMA will inform when available.

T/T : Tube Type T/L : Tubeless Type

**RT21 G-2 TRACTION**

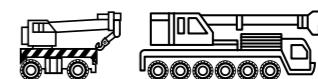
Non-directional block pattern provides good traction and flotation on soft, muddy surfaces as well as better self cleaning.

Use: Motor graders

**RB01 HIGHWAY USE**

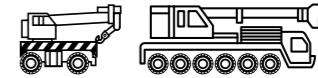
The RB01 is designed for highway use on mobile cranes. Excellent performance, even wear, and long tread life are provided by a new tread pattern and new rubber compound. Lower fuel consumption, reduced tire noise, better driving stability and improved high speed durability are achieved by adopting a tough casing construction.

Use: Wheel cranes and All-terrain cranes

**RB03 HIGHWAY USE**

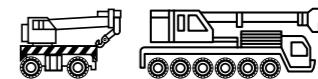
The RB03 is designed for highway use on wheel cranes and all-terrain cranes. A specially designed tread pattern and compound provide excellent performance, even wear, and long tread life. A tough casing construction and optimized rib pattern provide lower fuel consumption, reduced tire noise, better driving stability and improved high speed durability.

Use: Wheel cranes and All-terrain cranes

**RS01 HIGHWAY USE WINTER TRACTION**

Specially designed for highway use on wheel crane and all-terrain crane. The RS01 provides winter traction as well as wear resistance.

Use: Wheel cranes and All-terrain cranes

**RL43 IND-4 DEEP TREAD**

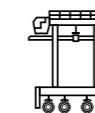
RL43 is designed for forklifts and terminal tractors. This type provides better stability in heavy load operations.

Use: Forklifts

**RR41 IND-4 DEEP TREAD**

RR41 is designed for yard service vehicles, especially straddle carriers.

Use: Straddle carriers



## ■ Radial : Technical Data

TRA Code : E,L,G

Tire Size	Pattern	Star Mark	Type	TRA Code or Application	Inflated Dimensions				Static Loaded Radius	Static Loaded Width	Groove Depth	TPH	TKPH	Spec	Tube Size	Rim Size	Flange Height	Tire Size	Pattern	Application Max Speed km/h mph	Tire Load Limits at Various Cold Inflation Pressures																																			
					Overall Diameter		Overall Width																																																	
					mm	inch	mm	inch																																																
14.00R24TG	RT21	☆	-	○	G-2	1346	53.0	383	15.1	621	24.4	433	17.0	24.6	31	-	-	-	-	8.00TG	14.00R24TG	RT21	Grader	kPa psi kg lbs	200 29 2240 4940	225 33 2430 5360	250 36 2650 5840	275 40 2800 6150	300 44 3000 6600	325 47 3250 7150	350 51 3350 7400	375 54 3650★1 8050★1																								
14.00R25NHS	RB41	☆☆☆	-	○	E-4	1405	55.3	393	15.5	652	25.7	431	17.0	38.0	48	82	119	REG	-	10.00-1.5	14.00R25NHS	RB41	Earthmover	kPa psi kg lbs	450 65 4000 8800	475 69 4125 9100	500 73 4375 9650	525 76 4500 9900	550 80 4625 10200	575 83 4750 10500	600 87 5000 11000	625 91 5150 11400	650 94 5300 11700	675 98 5450 12000	700 102 5600 12300	725 105 5710 12500	750 109 5830 12800	775 112 5940 13100	800 115 6050★3 13400★3																	
16.00R25	RB41	☆☆	-	○	E-4	1532	60.3	450	17.7	706	27.8	500	19.7	45.1	57	110	160	REG	-	11.25-2.0	16.00R25	RB41	Earthmover	kPa psi kg lbs	450 65 5150 11400	475 69 5450 12000	500 73 5600 12300	525 76 5800 12800	550 80 6000 13200	575 83 6300 13900	600 87 6500 14300	625 91 6700 14800	650 94 6900 15200	675 98 7100 15700	700 102 7300★2 16100★2																					
18.00R33	RB42	☆☆	-	○	E-4	1870	73.6	507	20.0	857	33.7	569	22.4	55.3	70	115	168	CP	-	13.00-2.5	18.00R33	RB42	Earthmover	kPa psi kg lbs	450 65 7750 17100	475 69 8000 17600	500 73 8500 18700	525 76 8750 19300	550 80 9000 19800	575 83 9250 20400	600 87 9750 21500	625 91 10000 22000	650 94 10300 22700	675 98 10600 23400	700 102 10900★2 24000★2																					
						1860	73.2	507	20.0	854	33.6	569	22.4	50.0	63	190	277	CP	-	17.00-3.5	24.00R35	RB42	Earthmover	kPa psi kg lbs	450 65 13200 29100	475 69 13600 30000	500 73 14000 30900	525 76 14500 32000	550 80 15500 34200	575 83 16000 35300	600 87 16500 36400	625 91 17000 37500	650 94 17500 38600	675 98 18000 39700	700 102 18500★2 40800★2																					
24.00R35	RB42	☆☆	-	○	E-4	2170	85.4	660	26.0	978	38.5	745	29.3	63.5	80	208	304	REG	-	19.50-4.0	27.00R49	RB42	Earthmover	kPa psi kg lbs	450 65 19500 43000	475 69 20000 44100	500 73 20600 45400	525 76 21800 48100	550 80 22400 49400	575 83 23000 50700	600 87 23600 52000	625 91 25000 55100	650 94 25750 56800	675 98 26500 58400	700 102 27250★2 60000★2																					
						2156	84.9	664	26.1	978	38.5	749	29.5	58.7	74	190	277	CP	-	24.00-5.0	33.00R51	RB42	Earthmover	kPa psi kg lbs	450 65 27250 60000	475 69 29000 64000	500 73 30000 66000	525 76 30750 68000	550 80 32500 71500	575 83 33500 74000	600 87 34500 76000	625 91 35500 78500	650 94 36500 80500	675 98 37500 82500	700 102 38750★2 85500★2																					
17.5R25	RB31	☆☆	-	○	E-3	1348	53.1	442	17.4	623	24.5	486	19.1	31.0	39	90	131	CP	-	14.00-1.5	17.5R25	RB31	Earthmover	kPa psi kg lbs	275 40 3350 7400	300 44 3550 7850	325 47 3750 8250	350 51 4000 8800	375 54 4125 9100	400 58 425 9650	425 62 450 10200	450 65 475 10500	475 69 500 11000	500 73 525 11400	525 76 5450★2 12000★2																					
						L-3	1348	53.1	442	17.4	607	23.9	500	19.7	31.0	39	-	-	CP	-	14.00-1.5	17.5R25	RB31	Loader & Dozer	kPa psi kg lbs	275 40 3350 7400	300 44 3550 7850	325 47 3750 8250	350 51 4000 8800	375 54 4125 9100	400 58 425 9650	425 62 450 10200	450 65 475 10500	475 69 500 11000	500 73 525 11400	525 76 5450★2 12000★2																				
	RL31	☆☆	-	○	E-3	1342	52.8	445	17.5	622	24.5	486	19.1	31.9	40	85	124	CP	-	17.00-2.0	20.5R25	RT31	Earthmover	kPa psi kg lbs	275 40 4375 9650	300 44 4750 10500	325 47 5000 11000	350 51 5300 11700	375 54 5600 12300	400 58 4125 12800	425 62 4375 13600	450 65 4625 14300	475 69 4750 14800	500 73 500 15200	525 76 5300 16100★2																					

## ■ Radial : Technical Data

TRA Code : E,L,G

\*1 E-3+, L-3+, Tread Depth 125% level

\*2 Not available yet and YOKOHAMA will inform when available.

## Application : Mobile Crane

\*2 Not available yet and YOKOHAMA will inform when available.

NHS : Not for highway service.

- Type T/T : Tube Type T/L : Tubeless Type

• Specification Code CP : Cut Protected REG : Regular HR : Heat Resistant CPUG : Cut Protected for Underground

$$\bullet \text{ PSI} \times 0.0703 = \text{kg/cm}^2 \quad \text{POUND} \times 0.4536 = \text{kg} \quad \text{PSI} \times 6.895 = \text{kPa}$$

## ■ Radial : Technical Data

TRA Code : IND

Tire Size	Pattern	Star Mark LI/SS	Type *4	TRA Code or Application	Inflated Dimensions				Groove Depth	TMPH	TKPH	Spec	Tube Size	Rim Size Flange Height	Tire Size	Pattern	Star Mark LI/SS	kPa psi	Tire Load Limits at Various Speeds																			
					Overall Diameter		Overall Width																															
					mm	inch	mm	inch																														
14.00R24NHS	RL43	★★★ 186A5	○ -	IND-4	1379	54.3	375 (365)	14.8 (14.4)	610	24.0	431 (421)	16.9 (16.6)	48.0	61	-	-	-	14.00R24	10.00W (9.00V)	14.00R24NHS RL43	★★★ 186A5	Load Wheel	1000 145	km/h mph	0 Stationary	Creep Creep	5 3	10 5	15 9	20 12	25 19							
																						kg	18000	16000	14500	13500	13000	12700	12500									
																						lbs	39700	35300	32000	29800	28700	28000	27600									
																						km/h mph	0 Stationary	Creep Creep	5 3	10 5	15 9	20 12	25 19									
																						kg	14400	12800	11600	10800	10400	10200	10000									
																						lbs	31700	28200	25600	23800	22900	22500	22000									
16.00R25	RR41	★★★ - ○	IND-4	1499	59.0	423	16.7	656	25.8	497	19.6	52.4	66	-	-	-	-	11.25-2.0	16.00R25 RR41	★★★	1000 145	km/h mph	0 Stationary	Creep Creep	5 3	10 5	15 9	20 12	25 19									
																					kg	22300	19800	18000	16700	16100	15700	15500										
																					lbs	49200	43700	39700	36800	35500	34600	34200										

NHS : Not for highway service.

• Type T/T : Tube Type T/L : Tubeless Type

• Specification Code CP : Cut Protected REG : Regular HR : Heat Resistant CPUG : Cut Protected for Underground

• PSI × 0.0703 = kg/cm<sup>2</sup> POUND × 0.4536 = kg PSI × 6.895 = kPa

## ■ Appendix(Radial)

### Haulage Service (OFF-THE-ROAD for Dump Trucks & Scrapers)

50 KPH (30 MPH) Maximum Speed Distance: Up to 4 km (2.5 miles) one way

#### Wide Base Radial Ply Tires

#### Conventional Radial Ply Tires

- NOTES 1. Bold face figures denote maximum load for symbols shown.
- 2. For 65 km/h (40 mph) maximum speed, the loads must be reduced 12% with no change in inflation pressure.
- 3. When haul length exceeds 4 km one way, consult your YOKOHAMA service representative.

### Slow Speed Service (OFF-THE-ROAD for Loaders & Dozers)

10 KPH (5 MPH) Maximum speed Distance: Up to 76 m (250 feet) one way

#### Wide Base Radial Ply Tires

- NOTES 1. Bold face figures denote maximum load for symbols shown.
- 2. On front tires for front end loaders, it is permissible to increase inflation pressure up to 100 kPa (15 psi) above that shown in the table with no increase in load.
- 3. For tire load limits at various speeds:

Max. Speed	% Load Change From 5 MPH Table
Stationary	+60%
Creep	+30%
4 km/h (2 1/2 mph)	+15%
10 km/h (5 mph)	No Change
15 km/h (10 mph)	-13%
25 km/h (15 mph)	-20%

#### 4. Creep

This is movement of equipment at very slow speed (not over 60 m (200 feet) in 30 minutes). During creep motion, loads on the tires are very high and consideration must be given to the type of surface over which the equipment is traveling.

### Tractor & Grader Service (OFF-THE-ROAD)

40 KPH (25 MPH) Maximum speed Distance: Unlimited

#### Conventional Radial Ply Tires

- NOTES 1. Bold face figures denote maximum load for symbols shown.
- 2. For maintenance work on established highways, inflation pressures may be increased 50% if desired with no increase in loads.
- 3. For slope and ditching service, inflation pressures should be increased 15 psi (100 kPa) with no increase in load rating. For extreme conditions, consult tire and rim manufacturers for additional recommended operating requirements.
- 4. For tire load limits at various speeds with no increase in inflation pressure:

Max. Speed	% Change To Loads In Table
40 km/h (25 mph)	No Change
50 km/h (30 mph)	-9%
60 km/h (35 mph)	-18%
65 km/h (40 mph)	-27%

### Highway Service (OFF-THE-ROAD for Mobile / Wheeled Cranes)

#### Size Conversion Table

Metric	Inch
385/95R24, 25	14.00R24, 25
445/95R25	16.00R25
505/95R25	18.00R25

NOTES: Bold face figures denote maximum load for symbols shown.

### Industrial Service (OFF-THE-ROAD for Smooth Floors & Runways Use)

#### NOTES 1. Industrial Vehicle

Consists of usage on vehicles such as counterbalanced lift trucks, container handlers, straddle carriers, aircraft tow tractors, log stackers and rough terrain trucks.

#### 2. Smooth Floors and Runways

These are defined as paved or protected operating surfaces which are free of undulations, obstructions or discontinuities.

#### 3. Creep

This is movement of equipment at very slow speed (not over 60 m (200 feet) in 30 minutes). During creep motion, loads on the tires are very high and consideration must be given to the type of surface over which the equipment is traveling. Check maximum air pressure requirements of rims and wheels to ensure ability to accommodate correct air pressure of tire.

**Bias : Application****Earthmover**

Tire Size	TRA Code / Pattern				
	E-3	E-3	E-4	E-4	E-4
	Y67	Y565	Y523	Y523U	Y567
Ply Rating & Type					
T/T	T/L	T/L	T/T	T/L	T/L
10.00-20NHS	14,24				
11.00-20NHS	14				
12.00-20NHS	16,18,24,28*				
14.00-20NHS	32				
12.00-24NHS	16,20				
14.00-24NHS	20,24,28				
16.00-24NHS	24	24			
14.00-25NHS	20	20,24			
16.00-25	24*,28	24*,28*,32		24,28	
18.00-25	32	32,40	32	32,40	
21.00-25	24	24			
18.00-33		28,32,36		32,36,40	32
21.00-35				36*,40	
24.00-35				36,42*,48	
24.00-49				42,48	
27.00-49		48		42,48*	
30.00-51				46,52	
33.00-51				50*,58	50*,58
36.00-51				50,58,66	
40.00-57				68,76	68
20.5-25		28			
23.5-25		32			
26.5-25		26			
29.5-25		28,34			
26.5-29		26			
29.5-29		28,34*			
33.25-29		26,32*			
29.5-35		34			
33.25-35		32,38			
37.25-35		30,36*			
37.5-39		44,52*			

\* Steel breaker construction available.

Traction

Rock

**Y67 E-3 ROCK**

For hauling over rock, coal and log-strewn terrain. Tough tread offers resistance to cuts and snags. Less heat buildup enables smooth running over longer distances than the deep tread (E-4) types.

Use: Dump trucks and Scrapers

**Y565 E-3 ROCK**

For hauling over rock, coal and log-strewn terrain. Tough tread offers resistance to cuts and snags. Less heat buildup enables smooth running over longer distances than the deep tread (E-4) types.

Use: Dump trucks

**Y523 E-4 ROCK DEEP TREAD**

Specially designed for use under highly abrasive conditions. Large ground contact area of wide, deep double chevron 'flush' pattern provides good cut resistance and long service life.

Use: Dump trucks

**Y523U E-4 ROCK DEEP TREAD**

Specially designed for short haul operation.

Use: Dump trucks

**Y567 E-4 ROCK DEEP TREAD**

Specially designed for long haul operation. Less heat buildup enables smooth running over longer distances than the deep tread (Y523 E-4) type.

Use: Dump trucks



**Bias : Application**

Loader &amp; Dozer

Tire Size	TRA Code / Pattern				
	L-2	L-2	L-3	L-3	L-3
	Y103	Y548	Y67	Y526K	Y575
12.5/70-16					
10-16.5NHS	4	4,6			
13.5-20	14				
42x17-20	10				
17.5/65-20		10		10	
16.9-24	10,12	10,12	10	10,12	10*
18.4-24	10	10		10	
10.00-20NHS	8,10,14				
12.00-24NHS				16,20	
13.00-24TG				12	16*
13.00-24NHS				18	
14.00-24TG	12	12		12*,16	12*,16
14.00-24NHS				20,24	
16.00-24TG	16	16		16	16
18.00-25				12	12
15.5-25		12		12*	16
17.5-25	12,16	12,16	12,16	12*,16	12*,16
20.5-25		12,16	12,16,20	12,16,20	12,16,20
23.5-25		12,16		12,16,20,24	16*,20,24
26.5-25				20,24	16,20,24,26,28
29.5-25					22,28
29.5-29					28

\* Steel breaker construction available.

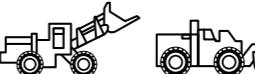


TG : Tractor-Grade tire. Not for highway service. NHS : Not for highway service.  
T/T : Tube Type T/L : Tubeless Type

**Y103 L-2 TRACTION**

Good traction and flotation on muddy ground. Its directional tread pattern produce self cleaning action.

Use: Loaders and Dozers

**Y548 L-2 SNOW**

Specially designed for operation on snowy roads, directional tread pattern provides excellent traction and pulling performance.

Use: Loaders

**Y67 L-3 ROCK**

For loaders and dozers that are mainly used on rock, coal and log-strewn terrain. Its tough tread is protected from cuts and snags, and its wide ground contact area lengthens service life.

Use: Loaders and Dozers

**Y526K L-3 ROCK**

Developed especially for use on loaders. Side protector improves shoulder to sidewall cut resistance.

Use: Loaders and Dozers to be used in quarries

**Y575 L-3 ROCK**

The Y575 features an optimized configuration for improved durability and cut resistance. Its flush tread pattern provides greater contact area meaning a steady, more constant area remains in contact over varying surfaces.

Use: Loaders and Dozers



**Bias : Application**

Loader &amp; Dozer

Tire Size	TRA Code / Pattern					
	L-4	L-4	L-5	L-5	L-5	L-5
	Y67E	Y545	Y524	**Y524	Y524Z	Y525
Tire Size						
Ply Rating & Type						
T/L	T/T	T/L	T/T	T/L	T/L	T/T
12.00-24NHS						20
17.5-25	12					
20.5-25				12,16,20		
23.5-25		16	16*,20*,24	24	16,20,24	
26.5-25			20,24,26,32		20,24,26,28,32*,36	
29.5-25			22,28		22,28*	
29.5-29	28			22,28,34*		
35/65-33			24*,30*,36*,42*,48		24*,30*,36*,42*,48*	24*,30,36*,42*
40/65-39					30*,36*,56*	
45/65-45			50,58*		38*,46*,50*,58*	38*,46,50,58*

\*\* Y524 with side protector

\* Steel breaker construction available.

**Y67E L-4 ROCK DEEP TREAD**

Suited for loaders and dozers on rock, coal and log-strewn terrain. Deep tread offers good wear and cut resistance.

Use: Loaders and Dozers

**Y545 [with side protector] L-4 ROCK DEEP TREAD**

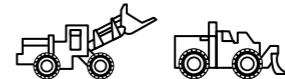
Suited for loaders and dozers on rock, coal and log-strewn terrain. Deep tread offers good wear and cut resistance.

Use: Loaders and Dozers

**Y524 L-5 ROCK EXTRA DEEP TREAD**

Specially designed for loaders and dozers in highly abrasive conditions. Extra deep tread has strong resistance to cuts and wear.

Use: Loaders and Dozers

**Y524 [with side protector] L-5 ROCK EXTRA DEEP TREAD**

Specially designed for loaders and dozers. Extra deep tread and side protector improves shoulder to sidewall cut resistance and wear.

Use: Loaders and Dozers

**Y524Z L-5 HALF SLICK EXTRA DEEP TREAD**

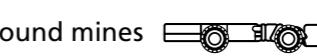
Specially designed half slick asymmetric tread pattern provides superior tread and sidewall cut resistance, resulting in better tire life.

Use: Loaders and Dozers

**Y525 L-5 ROCK EXTRA DEEP TREAD**

Specially designed for use in underground mines. Its extra deep tread gives long service and outstanding cut resistance.

Use: Loaders for underground mines

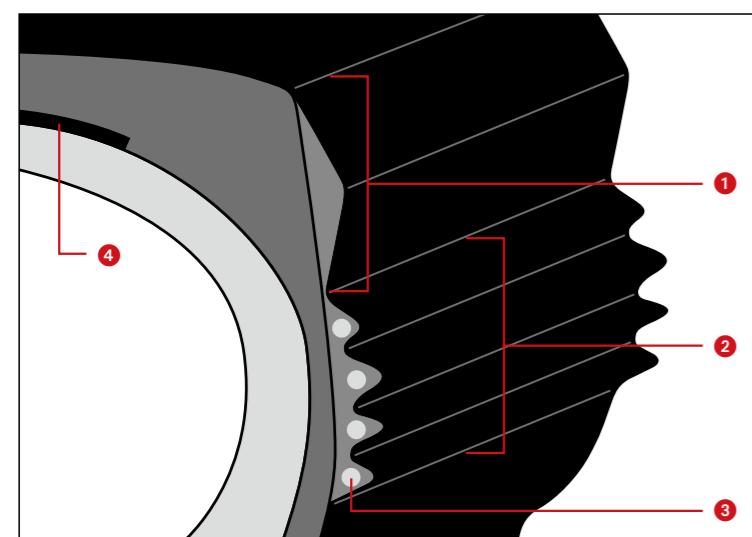


**Bias : Application**

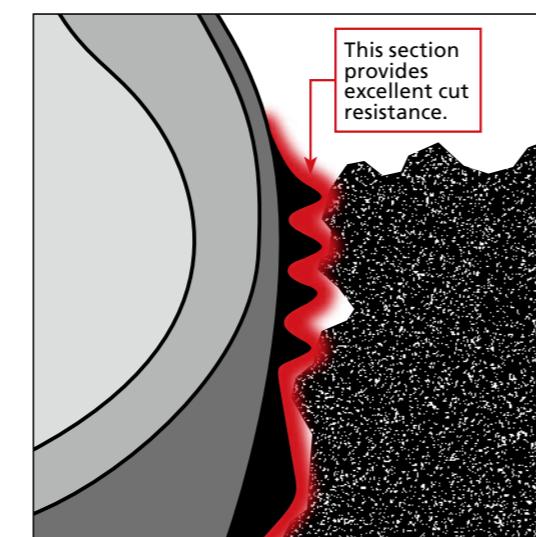
Loader &amp; Dozer

Tire Size	TRA Code / Pattern					
	L-4S	L-5S	L-5S	L-5S		
	Y69U	Y69	Y69K	Y69U		
Ply Rating & Type						
	T/T	T/T	T/L	T/L	T/T	T/L
12.00-24NHS	16*	16,20			16*	
14.00-24NHS		20,24				
16.00-25			24			
18.00-25		28	24,28,32	28*,32		24*,28*,32*
17.5-25		20	16,20,28			20*
20.5-25		16	16,28			
23.5-25		28	20			
26.5-25			28,32,36	26,32,36		28*,32*
29.5-29				34,40*		

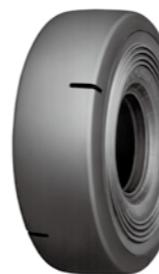
\* Steel breaker construction available.

**Construction of ZSC**

- ① Buttress Shoulder Profile
- ② Special Reinforcement (Wavy Side +ZSC)
- ③ ZSC or Cable Wires
- ④ Steel Breaker Construction



NHS : Not for highway service.  
T/T : Tube Type T/L : Tubeless Type

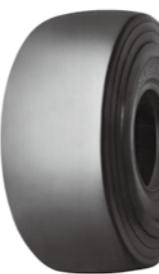
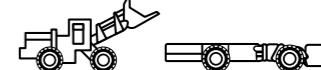


## Y69U [with ZSC side protector] L-4S SMOOTH DEEP TREAD

Specially developed for underground vehicle. Unique wavy side profile with special reinforcement(\*ZSC) provides excellent sidewall cut resistance.

\*ZSC : Zeon Super Composite

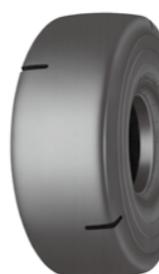
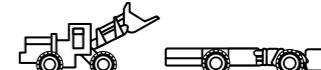
Use: Loaders and Underground vehicles



## Y69 L-5S SMOOTH EXTRA DEEP TREAD

Extra deep tread and reinforced sidewalls offer superior resistance to damage and wear.

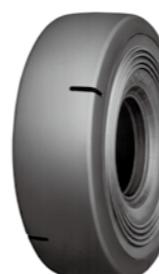
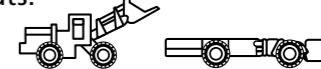
Use: Loaders and Underground vehicles



## Y69K [with side protector] L-5S REINFORCED, SMOOTH EXTRA DEEP TREAD

Reinforced extra deep tread for longer tread wear life and stronger cut resistance. Modified sidewall profile increases resistance to cuts.

Use: Loaders and Underground vehicles

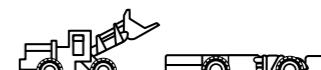


## Y69U [with ZSC side protector] L-5S SMOOTH EXTRA DEEP TREAD

Specially developed for underground vehicle. Unique wavy side profile with special reinforcement(\*ZSC) provides excellent sidewall cut resistance.

\*ZSC : Zeon Super Composite

Use: Loaders and Underground vehicles



**Bias : Application****Grader**

Tire Size	TRA Code / Pattern			
	G-2		G-3	
	Y103	Y67		
Ply Rating & Type				
	T/T	T/L	T/T	T/L
11.00-20TG	10,12			
12.00-24TG	12			
13.00-24TG	8,10,12	8,10,12	12	12
14.00-24TG	10,12,14,16,20	10,12	12*,16	12*,16
16.00-24TG		12	12,16	16
18.00-25				16
17.5-25		12		

\* Steel breaker construction available.

**Compactor**

Tire Size	TRA Code / Pattern	
	C-1	
	Y69	
Ply Rating & Type		
	T/T	
7.50-16NHS	6	
9.00-20NHS	10	
11.00-20NHS	14	
14/70-20NHS	12	
15.0-20NHS	16	

**Y103 G-2 TRACTION**

Features optimum traction and flotation on muddy ground. Directionally opposed lugs produce self cleaning action.

Use: Motor graders

**Y67 G-3 ROCK**

For grader use on rock, coal and log-strewn terrain. Tough tread offers resistance to cuts and snags. Large ground contact area provides long service life.

Use: Motor graders

**Y69 C-1 SMOOTH**

Specially designed for tire roller use. Rubber compound used provides good resistance to oily chemicals such as coal tar. Produces highly uniform rolling performance.

Please consult with the machine manufacturer prior to tire selection as vehicle specifications may vary greatly.

Use: Tire rollers



**Bias : Application****Industrial**

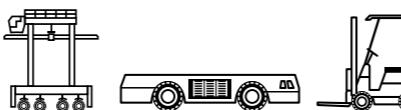
Tire Size	TRA Code / Pattern								
	IND-3	IND-3	IND-3	IND-3	IND-3	IND-4	IND-4	IND-4	IND-4
	Y92	Y67	Y69PS	Y505	Y573	Y523	Y523U	Y69	Y505
Tire Size									
11.00-20NHS		16,18							
12.00-20NHS		18,20,22							
12.00-24NHS		20,28		20				18,20	
13.00-24NHS		18,20							
14.00-24NHS	24,28	20,24,28	28		28	28			30
14.00-25NHS		24	24*						
16.00-25		28	28,32,36	28,32	28,32			36	
18.00-25		32,36	32,36,40				32,36,40		36,40
21.00-25			36,40						40
24.00-29			42						
18.00-33						36,40*	40		40
21.00-35			40						42
24.00-35			42,48				42		
27.00-49							42		
33.00-51							58		
36.00-51							58,72		
40.00-57							68*,76		
17.5-25						36			
29.5-25			34						
33.25-35			44						

\* Steel breaker construction available.

**Y92 IND-3**

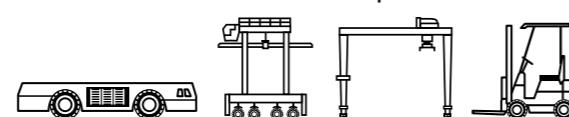
The Y92 is suited for vehicles such as straddle carriers for container handling and towing tractors used at airports. This tire has a large tread width and ground contact area for good traction on paved ground surfaces.

Use: Straddle carriers, Towing tractors and Forklifts

**Y67 IND-3**

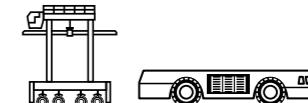
Designed for towing tractors at airports and straddle carriers that require better traction than Y92.

Use: Towing tractors, Straddle carriers, Transfer cranes and Forklifts

NHS : Not for highway service.  
T/T : Tube Type T/L : Tubeless Type**Y69PS IND-3**

The Y69PS is suited for vehicles such as straddle carriers for container handling and towing tractors used at airports. This tire has a large tread width and ground contact area for good traction on paved ground surfaces.

Use: Straddle carriers and Towing tractors



The Y505 is designed specially for reach stackers and container handlers. This tire provides excellent durability performance with good tread wear resistance and less uneven tread wear.

Use: Container handlers, Forklifts and Reach stackers.

**Y573 IND-3**

The Y573 is designed specially for towing tractors. This tire provides excellent wear resistance and good traction performance.

Use: Towing tractors

**Y523 IND-4 DEEP TREAD**

This tire is suited for log stackers and log handlers with a reinforced bead area and heavy load capacity allowance.

Use: Log stackers and Log handlers

**Y523U IND-4 DEEP TREAD**

This tire is suited for log stackers and log handlers with a reinforced bead area and heavy load capacity allowance.

Use: Log stackers and Log handlers

**Y69 IND-4 DEEP TREAD**

The Y69 is suited for vehicles such as straddle carriers for container handling and towing tractors used at airport. This tire has a large tread width and ground contact area for good traction on paved ground surfaces.

Use: Container handlers, Forklifts and Log handlers

**Y505 IND-4 DEEP TREAD**

The Y505 is designed specially for reach stackers and container handlers. This tire provides excellent durability performance with good tread wear resistance and less uneven tread wear.

Use: Container handlers, Forklifts and Reach stackers.



## ■ Bias : Technical Data

TRA Code : E,L,G

\* On front tires for front-end loaders.

TG : Tractor-Grade tire. Not for highway service. NHS : Not for highway service.

- Type T/T : Tube Type T/L : Tubeless Type
  - Specification Code CP : Cut Protected REG : Regular HR : Heat Resistant
  - CP-S : Cut Protected-S RE-R : Regular-R HR-H : Heat Resistant
  - CP-C : Cut Protected-C RE-T : Regular-T HR-V : Heat Resistant

$$\bullet \text{ PSI} \times 0.0703 = \text{kg/cm}^2 \quad \text{POUND} \times 0.4536 = \text{kg} \quad \text{PSI} \times 6.895 = \text{kPa}$$

## ■ Bias : Technical Data

TRA Code : E,L,G

Tire Size	Pattern	Ply Rating	Type	TRA Code	Inflated Dimensions				Static Loaded Radius	Static Loaded Width	Groove Depth	TPMPH	TKPH	Spec	Tube Size	Rim Size Flange Height	Tire Size	Pattern	Application Max Speed km/h mph	Tire Load Limits at Various Cold Inflation Pressures																			
					Overall Diameter		Overall Width											PR	kPa	500	525	550	575	600	625	650	675	700	725	750									
					mm	inch	mm	inch										psi	73	76	80	83	87	91	94	98	102	105	109										
14.00-20NHS	Y67	32	○	-	E-3	1250	49.2	386	15.2	583	23.0	401	15.8	27.5	35	-	-	-	14.00-20	10.00WI	Earthmover	50	PR	500	525	550	575	600	625	650	675	700	725	750	(32)				
																		psi	73	76	80	83	87	91	94	98	102	105	109										
																		kg	4250	4375	4500	4625	4750	4875	5000	5150	5150	5300	5450										
																		lbs	9350	9650	9900	10200	10450	10750	11000	11350	11350	11700	12000										
12.00-24TG	Y103	12			G-2	1223	48.1	312	12.3	561	22.1	342	13.5	26.8	34				12.00-24TG	8.00TG	Grader	40	PR	125	150	175	200	225	250	275	300								
																		psi	18	22	25	29	33	36	40	44													
																		kg	1450	1600	1750	1900	2000	2120	2240	2360													
																		lbs	3200	3520	3860	4180	4400	4680	4940	5200													
12.00-24NHS	Y67	16	○	-	E-3	1230	48.4	305	12.0	575	22.6	330	13.0	26.4	33				12.00-24NHS	8.50V	Earthmover	50	PR	275	300	325	350	375	400	425	450	475	500	525	550	(20)			
																		psi	40	44	47	51	54	58	62	65	69	73	76	80									
																		kg	2500	2575	2725	2800	3000	3075	3150	3250	3350	3450	3550	3650									
																		lbs	5520	5680	6000	6150	6600	6800	6950	7150	7400	7600	7850										
12.00-24NHS	Y525	20			L-3	1230	48.4	305	12.0	559	22.0	340	13.4	26.4	33				12.00-24NHS	8.50V	Loader & Dozer	50	PR	475	500	525	550	575	600	625	650	675	700	725	750	(20)			
																		psi	69	73	76	80	83	87	91	94	98	102	105	109	112	116	120						
																		kg	5000	5150	5300	5450	5600	5600	5800	6000	6150	6150	6300	6500	6700	6700	6900	6900					
																		lbs	11000	11400	11700	12000	12300	12300	12800	13200	13600	13600	13900	14300	14800	14800	15200	15200					
13.00-24TG	Y103	8			G-2	1280	50.4	346	13.6	576	22.7	383	15.1	27.0	34				13.00-24TG	8.00TG	Grader	40	PR	125	150	175	200	225	250	275	300								
																		psi	18	22	25	29	33	36	40	44													
																		kg	1700	1900	2060	2240	2360	2500	2650	2725													
																		lbs	3740	4180	4540	4940	5200	5520	5840	6000													
13.00-24NHS	Y67	12	○	○	G-3	1280	50.4	334	13.1	586	23.1	358	14.1	27.9	35				13.00-24NHS	8.50V	Loader & Dozer	10	PR	375	400	425	450	475	500	525	550	575	600	625	650	(16)			
																		psi	54	58	62	65	69	73	76	80	83	87	91	94	98								
																		kg	5000	5225	5415	5600	5800	5975	6150	6180	6340	6500	6655	6810	6965								
																		lbs	11020	11520	11940	12350	12790	13170	13560	13620	13980	14330	14670	15010	15350								
14.00-24TG	Y103	10	○	○	G-2	1280	50.4	346	13.6	576	22.7	383	15.1	27.0	34				14.00-24TG	8.00TG	Grader	40	PR	125	150	175	200	225	250	275	300								
																		psi	18	22	25	29	33	36	40	44													
																		kg	225	250	275	300	325	350	375	400	425	450											

## ■ Bias : Technical Data

TRA Code : E,L,G

Tire Size	Pattern	Ply Rating	Type	TRA Code	Inflated Dimensions				Static Loaded Radius	Static Loaded Width	Groove Depth	T MPH	TKPH	Spec	Tube Size	Rim Size Flange Height	Tire Size	Pattern	Application Max Speed km/h mph	Tire Load Limits at Various Cold Inflation Pressures																																																																																																																																																						
					Overall Diameter		Overall Width																																																																																																																																																																			
					mm	inch	mm	inch																																																																																																																																																																		
14.00-25NHS	Y67	20	O O	E-3	1345	53.0	380	15.0	624	24.6	408	16.1	27.7	35	65	95	CP	16.00-24/25	14.00-25NHS	Y67	Earthmover	PR														(20)			(24)																																																																																																																																			
		24	- O		1345	53.0	380	15.0	624	24.6	408	16.1	27.7	35	75	109	REG	-	10.00-1.5			kPa	300	325	350	375	400	425	450	475	500	525	550	575																																																																																																																																								
		-	O		1345	53.0	380	15.0	624	24.6	408	16.1	27.7	35	75	109	REG	-	10.00-1.5			psi	44	47	51	54	58	62	65	69	73	76	80	83																																																																																																																																								
16.00-25	Y67	24	O O	E-3	1475	58.1	445	17.5	686	27.0	467	18.4	34.3	43	85	124	CP	16.00-24/25	16.00-25	Y67 Y523	Earthmover	PR																		(24)	(28)	(32)																																																																																																																																
		28	O O		1475	58.1	445	17.5	686	27.0	467	18.4	34.3	43	95	139	REG	-	11.25-2.0			kPa	300	325	350	375	400	425	450	475	500	525	550	575	600	625	650	675	690	7100	7300																																																																																																																																	
		32	- O		1475	58.1	445	17.5	686	27.0	467	18.4	34.3	43	70	102	CP	-	11.25-2.0			psi	44	47	51	54	58	62	65	69	73	76	80	83	87	91	94																																																																																																																																					
18.00-25	Y523	24	- O	E-4	1540	60.6	443	17.4	724	28.5	467	18.4	59.3	75	70	102	CP	-	18.00-25	18.00-25	Y69	Loader & Dozer	PR																			(24)																																																																																																																																
		28	- O		1540	60.6	443	17.4	724	28.5	467	18.4	59.3	75	70	102	CP	-	18.00-25				kPa	475	500	525	550	575	600	625	650																																																																																																																																											
		Y69	24	- O	L-5S	1542	60.7	445	17.5	691	27.2	500	19.7	78.1	98	-	-	-	18.00-25				psi	69	73	76	80	83	87	91	94																																																																																																																																											
21.00-25	Y67	32	O O	E-3	1600	63.0	510	20.1	736	29.0	534	21.0	38.5	49	110	160	CP	18.00-25	18.00-25	Y67 Y523	Earthmover	PR																			(32)	(40)																																																																																																																																
		40	- O		1600	63.0	510	20.1	736	29.0	534	21.0	38.5	49	-	-	-	-	18.00-25			kPa	350	375	400	425	450	475	500	525	550	575	600	625	650	675	700																																																																																																																																					
		16	- O	G-3	1600	63.8	510	20.1	734	29.3	540	21.3	38.5	49	-	-	-	18.00-25	psi			51	54	58	62	65	69	73	76	80	83	87	91	94	98	102																																																																																																																																						
18.00-33	Y523	16	O O	L-3	1620	63.8	530	20.9	716	28.2	588	23.1	39.2	49	-	-	-	18.00-25	18.00-25	Y67	Grader	PR																																																																																																																																																				
		32	O O		1620	63.8	530	20.9	716	28.2	588	23.1	39.2	49	-	-	-	18.00-25				kPa	125	150	175	200	225	250																																																																																																																																														
		40	- O		1652	65.0	517	20.4	772	30.4	541	21.3	61.3	77	95	139	CP	-	18.00-25			psi	18	22	25	29	33	36																																																																																																																																														
21.00-35	Y69	24	- O	L-5S	1651	65.0	533	21.0	751	29.6	571	22.5	83.4	104	-	-	-	18.00-25	18.00-25	Y67	Grader	PR																																																																																																																																																				
		28	O O		1651	65.0	533	21.0	751	29.6	571	22.5	83.4	104	-	-	-	18.00-25				kPa	125	150	175	200	225	250																																																																																																																																														
		32	- O		1651	65.0	533	21.0	751	29.6	571	22.5	83.4	104	-	-	-	18.00-25				psi	18	22	25	29	33	36																																																																																																																																														
21.00-35	Y69K	28	- O	L-5S	1700	66.9	520	20.5	785	30.9	555	21.9	84.1	106	-	-	-	18.00-25	18.00-25	Y67 Y69 Y69K Y69U	Loader & Dozer	PR																																																																																																																																																				
		32	O O		1700	66.9	520	20.5	785	30.9	555	21.9	84.1	106	-	-	-	18.00-25				kPa	160	180	200	220	240	260	280	300	320	340	360	380	400	420	440	460	480	500	520	540	560	580	600	620	640	660	680	700	720	740	760	780	800	820	840	860	880	900	920	940	960	980	1000	1020	1040	1060	1080	1100	1120	1140	1160	1180	1200	1220	1240	1260	1280	1300	1320	1340	1360	1380	1400	1420	1440	1460	1480	1500	1520	1540	1560	1580	1600	1620	1640	1660	1680	1700	1720	1740	1760	1780	1800	1820	1840	1860	1880	1900	1920	1940	1960	1980	2000	2020	2040	2060	2080	2100	2120	2140	2160	2180	2200	2220	2240	2260	2280	2300	2320	2340	2360	2380	2400	2420	2440	2460	2480	2500	2520	2540	2560	2580	2600	2620	2640	2660	2680	2700	2720	2740	2760	2780	2800	2820	2840	2860	2880	2900	2920	2940	2960	2980	3000	3020	3040	3060	3080	3100

NHS : Not for highway service.

- Type T/T : Tube Type T/L : Tubeless Type
  - Specification Code CP : Cut Protected REG : Regular HR : Heat Resistant  
 CP-S : Cut Protected-S RE-R : Regular-R HR-H : Heat Resistant  
 CP-C : Cut Protected-C RE-T : Regular-T HR-V : Heat Resistant

- $\bullet \text{PSI} \times 0.0703 = \text{kg/cm}^2$     $\text{POUND} \times 0.4536 = \text{kg}$     $\text{PSI} \times 6.895 = \text{kPa}$

## ■ Bias : Technical Data

TRA Code : E,L,G

- Type T/T : Tube Type T/L : Tubeless Type

- type / I / T : tube type / I/E : tubelock type	
• Specification Code	
CP : Cut Protected	REG : Regular
CP-S : Cut Protected-S	RE-R : Regular-R
CP-C : Cut Protected-C	RE-T : Regular-T
	HR : Heat Resistant
	HR-H : Heat Resistant-H
	HR-V : Heat Resistant-V

$$\bullet \text{ PSI} \times 0.0703 = \text{kg/cm}^2 \quad \text{POUND} \times 0.4536 = \text{kg} \quad \text{PSI} \times 6.895 = \text{kPa}$$

## ■ Bias : Technical Data

TRA Code : E,L,G

Tire Size	Pattern	Ply Rating	Type	TRA Code	Inflated Dimensions				Static Loaded Radius		Static Loaded Width		Groove Depth		TPMPH	TKPH	Spec	Tube Size	Rim Size Flange Height			Tire Size	Pattern	Application Max Speed km/h mph	Tire Load Limits at Various Cold Inflation Pressures																														
					Overall Diameter		Overall Width		mm		inch		mm		inch																																								
					mm	Inch	mm	inch	mm	inch	mm	inch	mm	inch	mm	inch	mm	inch	mm	inch																																			
*15.5-25	Y103	-	○	L-2	1286	50.6	390	15.4	575	22.6	433	17.0	25.5	32	-	-	-	-	12.00-1.3		15.5-25	Y103 Y67	Loader & Dozer 10 5	PR kPa psi kg lbs	225 33 4000 8800	250 36 4250 9350	275 40 4500 9900	300 44 4750 10500	325 47 4875 10700	350 51 5150 11400	375 54 5300 11700	400 58 5600 12300	(12)																						
	12	○	○	L-3	1308	51.5	398	15.7	589	23.2	433	17.0	28.0	35	-	-	-	15.5-25																																					
	Y67	○	○	L-3	1308	51.5	398	15.7	589	23.2	433	17.0	28.0	35	-	-	-	12.00-1.3		15.5-25	Y103 Y67	Loader & Dozer 10 5	PR kPa psi kg lbs	225 33 4000 8800	250 36 4250 9350	275 40 4500 9900	300 44 4750 10500	325 47 4875 10700	350 51 5150 11400	375 54 5300 11700	400 58 5600 12300	(12)																							
*17.5-25	12	-	○	G-2	1349	53.1	434	17.1	620	24.4	460	18.1	27.0	34	-	-	-	-	17.5-25		17.5-25	Y103	Grader 40 25	PR kPa psi kg lbs	(12)	125 18 2120 4680	150 22 2360 5200	175 25 2575 5680	200 29 2900 6400	(12)																									
	12	○	○	L-2	1364	53.7	435	17.1	599	23.6	477	18.8	27.0	34	-	-	-	17.5-25		17.5-25	Y103	Grader 40 25	PR kPa psi kg lbs	(12)	125 18 2120 4680	150 22 2360 5200	175 25 2575 5680	200 29 2900 6400	(12)																										
	16	○	○	L-2	1360	53.5	454	17.9	610	24.0	486	19.1	33.2	42	-	-	-	17.5-25		17.5-25	Y103	Grader 40 25	PR kPa psi kg lbs	(12)	125 18 2120 4680	150 22 2360 5200	175 25 2575 5680	200 29 2900 6400	(12)																										
	Y67	12	○	○	L-3	1349	53.1	443	17.4	600	23.6	483	19.0	30.3	38	-	-	-	17.5-25		17.5-25	Y103 Y548 Y67	Loader & Dozer 10 5	PR kPa psi kg lbs	(12)	125 18 2120 4680	150 22 2360 5200	175 25 2575 5680	200 29 2900 6400	(12)																									
	12	○	○	L-3	1340	52.8	435	17.1	595	23.4	473	18.6	30.2	38	-	-	-	17.5-25		17.5-25	Y103 Y548 Y67 Y575 Y67E Y69 Y69U	Loader & Dozer 10 5	PR kPa psi kg lbs	(12)	125 18 2120 4680	150 22 2360 5200	175 25 2575 5680	200 29 2900 6400	(12)																										
	16	-	○	L-4	1390	54.7	443	17.4	637	25.1	474	18.7	45.0	57	-	-	-	17.5-25		17.5-25	Y103 Y548 Y67 Y575 Y67E Y69 Y69U	Loader & Dozer 10 5	PR kPa psi kg lbs	(12)	125 18 2120 4680	150 22 2360 5200	175 25 2575 5680	200 29 2900 6400	(12)																										
	16	-	○	L-4	1390	54.7	443	17.4	637	25.1	474	18.7	45.0	57	-	-	-	17.5-25		17.5-25	Y103 Y548 Y67 Y575 Y67E Y69 Y69U	Loader & Dozer 10 5	PR kPa psi kg lbs	(12)	125 18 2120 4680	150 22 2360 5200	175 25 2575 5680	200 29 2900 6400	(12)																										
*20.5-25	Y103	12	-	○	L-2	1495	58.9	535	21.1	647	25.5	583	23.0	31.5	40	-	-	-	20.5-25		20.5-25	Y67	Earthmover 50 30	PR kPa psi kg lbs	(12)	175 25 4125 9100	200 29 4500 9900	225 33 4875 10750	250 36 5150 11400	275 40 5450 12000	300 44 5800 12800	325 47 6000 13200	350 51 6300 13900	375 54 6500 14300	400 58 6700 14800	425 62 7100 15700	450 65 7300 16100	(28)																	
	16	○	○	L-2	1509	59.4	551	21.7	670	26.4	590	23.2	33.8	43	-	-	-	20.5-25		20.5-25	Y67	Earthmover 50 30	PR kPa psi kg lbs	(12)	175 25 4125 9100	200 29 4500 9900	225 33 4875 10750	250 36 5150 11400	275 40 5450 12000	300 44 5800 12800	325 47 6000 13200	350 51 6300 13900	375 54 6500 14300	400 58 6700 14800	425 62 7100 15700	450 65 7300 16100	(28)																		
	20	-	○	E-3	1485	58.5	520	20.5	690	27.2	540	21.3	33.4	42	75	109	HR	-	20.5-25		20.5-25	Y67	Earthmover 50 30	PR kPa psi kg lbs	(12)	175 25 4125 9100	200 29 4500 9900	225 33 4875 10750	250 36 5150 11400	275 40 5450 12000	300 44 5800 12800	325 47 6000 13200	350 51 6300 13900	375 54 6500 14300	400 58 6700 14800	425 62 7100 15700	450 65 7300 16100	(28)																	
	28	-	○	L-3	1498	59.0	528	20.8	651	25.6	578	22.8	33.4	42	-	-	-	20.5-25		20.5-25	Y67	Earthmover 50 30	PR kPa psi kg lbs	(12)	175 25 4125 9100	200 29 4500 9900	225 33 4875 10750	250 36 5150 11400	275 40 5450 12000	300 44 5800 12800	325 47 6000 13200	350 51 6300 13900	375 54 6500 14300	400 58 6700 14800	425 62 7100 15700	450 65 7300 16100	(28)																		
	Y67	12	○	○	L-3	1498	59.0	528	20.8	651	25.6	578	22.8	33.4	42	-	-	-	20.5-25		20.5-25	Y67	Earthmover 50 30	PR kPa psi kg lbs	(12)	175 25 4125 9100	200 29 4500 9900	225 33 4875 10750	250 36 5150 11400	275 40 5450 12000	300 44 5800 12800	325 47 6000 13200	350 51 6300 13900	375 54 6500 14300	400 58 6700 14800	425 62 7100 15700	450 65 7300 16100	(28)																	
	16	○	○	L-3	1495	58.8	532	20.9	663	26.1	574	22.5	32.7	41	-	-	-	20.5-25		20.5-25	Y67	Earthmover 50 30	PR kPa psi kg lbs	(12)	175 25 4125 9100	200 29 4500 9900	225 33 4875 10750	250 36 5150 11400	275 40 5450 12000	300 44 5800 12800	325 47 6000 13200	350 51 6300 13900	375 54 6500 14300	400 58 6700 14800	425 62 7100 15700	450 65 7300 16100	(28)																		
	Y526K	16	○	○	L-3	1486	58.5</td																																																

\* For slope and ditching service, inflation pressure should be increased 15 psi with no increase load rating.

- Type T/T : Tube Type T/L : Tubeless Type
  - Specification Code CP : Cut Protected REG : Regular HR : Heat Resistant
  - CP-S : Cut Protected-S RE-R : Regular-R HR-H : Heat Resistant-H
  - CP-C : Cut Protected-C RE-T : Regular-T HR-V : Heat Resistant-V

- $\bullet \text{PSI} \times 0.0703 = \text{kg/cm}^2$     $\text{POUND} \times 0.4536 = \text{kg}$     $\text{PSI} \times 6.895 = \text{kPa}$

## ■ Bias : Technical Data

TRA Code : E,L,G

Tire Size	Pattern	Ply Rating	Type	TRA Code	Inflated Dimensions				Static Loaded Radius	Static Loaded Width	Groove Depth	TPMHP	TKPH	Spec	Tube Size	Rim Size Flange Height		Tire Size	Pattern	Application Max Speed km/h mph	Tire Load Limits at Various Cold Inflation Pressures																						
					Overall Diameter		Overall Width																																				
					mm	inch	mm	inch																																			
26.5-25	Y67	26	-	O	E-3	1730	68.1	700	27.6	778	30.6	732	28.8	44.9	57	105	153	REG	26.5-25	Y67	Earthmover	PR											(26)										
		16	-	O																		kPa	175	200	225	250	275	300	325														
		20	O	O	L-3	1745	68.7	694	27.3	765	30.1	738	29.1	44.9	57							psi	25	29	33	36	40	44	47														
		24	O	O																		kg	6700	7300	7750	8250	8750	9250	9500														
		26	-	O																		lbs	14750	16100	17100	18200	19300	20400	20900														
	Y575	16	-	O	L-3	1740	68.5	690	27.2	770	30.3	733	28.9	42.8	54							PR	(16)	(20)	(24)	(26)	(28)	(32)	(36)														
		20	O	O																		kPa	275	300	350	400	450	475	550	625													
		24	O	O																		psi	40	44	51	58	65	69	80	91													
		28	-	O	L-4	1786	70.3	704	27.7	800	31.5	764	30.1	68.4	86							kg	11500	12150	13200	14000	15000	15500	17000	18500													
		20																				lbs	25350	26800	29100	30900	33100	34200	37500	40800													
29.5-25	Y524	20			L-5	1797	70.7	682	26.9	820	32.3	722	28.4	97.1	122							PR	(28)	(32)	(36)	(40)																	
		24																				kPa	25	29	33	36	40	44	51	54	58												
		26	-	O																		kg	8000	8750	9250	10000	10600	10900	11500	12150	12500	13200											
		28																				lbs	17600	19300	20400	22000	23400	24000	25400	26800	27600	29100											
		32	-	O	L-5S	1798	71.0	690	27.2	798	31.4	731	28.8	86.2	109							PR	(22)	(28)	(34)																		
	Y69	36																				kPa	250	275	300	325	350	375	400	425	450	475	500	525									
		28																				kg	36	40	44	47	51	54	58	62	65	69	73	76									
		32	-	O	L-5S	1790	70.5	695	27.4	825	32.5	723	28.5	90.6	114							kg	12850	13600	14500	15000	16000	16500	17000	17500	18500	19000	19500	20000									
		36																				lbs	28300	30000	32000	33100	35300	36400	37500	38600	40800	41900	43000	44100									
		28	-	O	L-5S	1769	70.7	710	28.0	837	33.0	739	29.1	90.8	114							PR	(26)	(30)	(34)																		
26.5-29	Y67	28			E-3	1876	73.9	778	30.6	822	32.4	826	32.5	49.6	62	110	120	160	REG	29.5-25	Y67	Earthmover	PR											(28)	(34)								
		34																	kPa			175	200	225	250	275	300	325	350	375	400												
		22			L-3	1863	73.3	776	30.6	803	31.6	835	32.9	49.6	62				psi			25	29	33	36	40	44	47	51	54	58												
		28																	kg			8000	8750	9250	10000	10600	10900	11500	12150	12500	13200												
		22	-	O	L-3	1855	73.0	765	30.1	813	32.0	830	32.7	49.1	62				lbs			17600	19300	20400	22000	23400	24000	25400	26800	27600	29100												
	Y575	28			L-3	1900	74.8	785	30.9	847	33.3	842	33.1	73.1	92				PR			(22)	(28)	(34)																			
		34																	kPa			250	275	300	325	350	375	400	425	450	475	500	525										
		22			L-4	1900	74.8	785	30.9	847	33.3	842	33.1	73.1	92				kg			36	40	44	47	51	54	58	62	65	69	73	76										
		28																	kg			12850	13600	14500	15000	16000	16500	17000	17500	18500	19000	19500	20000										
		22	-	O	L-5	1908	75.1	774	30.5	868	34.2	825	32.5	110.9	140				kg			28300	30000	32000	33100	35300	36400	37500	38600	40800	41900	43000	44100										
29.5-29	Y67E	28			E-3	1952	76.9	770	30.3	876	34.5	806	31.7	49.6	62	135	197	REG	29.5-29	Y67	Earthmover	PR											(28)	(34)									
		34																				kPa	175	200	225	250	275	300	325	350	375	400											
		28			L-3	1972	77.6	781	30.7	849	33.4	840	33.1	49.6	62							psi	25	29	33	36	40	44	47	51	54	58											
		28			L-4	2013	79.3	770	30.3	903																																	

- Type T/T : Tube Type T/L : Tubeless Type

- Specification Code CP : Cut Protected REG : Regular HR : Heat Resistant  
 CP-S : Cut Protected-S RE-R : Regular-R HR-H : Heat Resistant-H  
 CP-C : Cut Protected-C RE-T : Regular-T HR-V : Heat Resistant-V

$$\bullet \text{ PSI} \times 0.0703 = \text{kg/cm}^2 \quad \text{POUND} \times 0.4536 = \text{kg} \quad \text{PSI} \times 6.895 = \text{kPa}$$

## ■ Bias : Technical Data

TRA Code : E,L,G

- Type T/T : Tube Type T/L : Tubeless Type

- type /I/P : Face type /I/E : Tabless type			
• Specification Code	CP : Cut Protected	REG : Regular	HR : Heat Resistant
	CP-S : Cut Protected-S	RE-R : Regular-R	HR-H : Heat Resistant-H
	CP-C : Cut Protected-C	RE-T : Regular-T	HR-V : Heat Resistant-V

$$\bullet \text{ PSI} \times 0.0703 = \text{kg/cm}^2 \quad \text{POUND} \times 0.4536 = \text{kg} \quad \text{PSI} \times 6.895 = \text{kPa}$$

## ■ Bias : Technical Data

TRA Code : C

Tire Size	Pattern	Ply Rating	Type	TRA Code	Inflated Dimensions				Static Loaded Radius		Static Loaded Width		Groove Depth		Tube Size	Rim Size Flange Height	Tire Size	Pattern	Application Max Speed km/h mph	Tire Load Limits at Various Cold Inflation Pressures																
					Overall Diameter		Overall Width		mm		inch		mm		inch		mm		inch		mm		inch		mm		1/32									
					mm	inch	mm	inch	mm	inch	mm	inch	mm	inch	mm	inch	mm	inch	mm	inch	mm	inch	mm	inch	mm	inch	mm	inch								
7.50-16NHS	Y69	6	○ -	C-1	815	32.1	221	8.7	387	15.2	235	9.3	-	-	7.50-16	6.00GS	7.50-16NHS	Y69	Compactor	PR														(6)		
					1405	53.5	221	8.7	387	15.2	235	9.3	-	-	7.50-16	6.00GS				kPa	240	260	280	300	325	350	375	400								
					3100	120.1	221	8.7	387	15.2	235	9.3	-	-	7.50-16	6.00GS				psi	35	38	41	44	47	51	54	58								
					3100	120.1	221	8.7	387	15.2	235	9.3	-	-	7.50-16	6.00GS				kg	1405	1470	1535	1600	1675	1750	1820	1890								
9.00-20NHS	Y69	10	○ -	C-1	1019	40.1	264	10.4	473	18.6	289	11.4	-	-	9.00-20	7.00T	9.00-20NHS	Y69	Compactor	PR															(10)	
					5295	207.5	264	10.4	473	18.6	289	11.4	-	-	9.00-20	7.00T				psi	240	260	280	300	325	350	375	400								
					5300	207.5	264	10.4	473	18.6	289	11.4	-	-	9.00-20	7.00T				kg	2295	2405	2515	2615	2740	2865	2980	3095								
					5540	221.0	264	10.4	473	18.6	289	11.4	-	-	9.00-20	7.00T				lbs	5760	6040	6320	6570	6820	7080	7310	7550								
11.00-20NHS	Y69	14	○ -	C-1	1095	43.1	310	12.2	487	19.2	344	13.5	-	-	11.00-20	8.00V	11.00-20NHS	Y69	Compactor	PR															(14)	
					3215	130.5	310	12.2	487	19.2	344	13.5	-	-	11.00-20	8.00V				psi	300	325	350	375	400	425	450	475								
					3215	130.5	310	12.2	487	19.2	344	13.5	-	-	11.00-20	8.00V				kg	44	47	51	54	58	62	65	69								
					7090	274.0	310	12.2	487	19.2	344	13.5	-	-	11.00-20	8.00V				lbs	7090	7430	7760	8080	8390	8700	8990	9280								
14/70-20NHS	Y69	12	○ -	C-1	965	38.0	369	14.5	459	18.1	374	14.7	-	-	14/70-20	11.00TG	14/70-20NHS	Y69	Compactor	PR															(12)	
					2775	107.5	369	14.5	459	18.1	374	14.7	-	-	14/70-20	11.00TG				psi	240	260	280	300	325	350	375	400								
					6400	254.0	369	14.5	459	18.1	374	14.7	-	-	14/70-20	11.00TG				kg	2775	2905	3035	3160	3310	3460	3600	3740								
					6690	254.0	369	14.5	459	18.1	374	14.7	-	-	14/70-20	11.00TG				lbs	6120	6400	6690	7300	7630	7940	8250	8540								
15.0-20NHS	Y69	16	○ -	C-1	960	37.8	350	13.8	458	18.0	355	14.0	-	-	15.0-20	9.00V	15.0-20NHS	Y69	Compactor	PR															(16)	
					3325	132.5	350	13.8	458	18.0	355	14.0	-	-	15.0-20	9.00V				psi	400	450	500	550	600	650	700									
					7330	274.0	350	13.8	458	18.0	355	14.0	-	-	15.0-20	9.00V				kg	3325	3565	3790	4010	4215	4420	4615									
					7330	274.0	350	13.8	458	18.0	355	14.0	-	-	15.0-20	9.00V				lbs	7330	7860	8360	8840	9290	9740	10170									

TRA Code : IND

Tire Size	Pattern	Ply Rating	Type	TRA Code	Inflated Dimensions								Tube Size	Rim Size Flange Height	Tire Size	Pattern	Industrial PR	for OFF-THE-ROAD Use								for Smooth Floors & Runways Use							
Overall Diameter		Overall Width		Static Loaded Radius		Static Loaded Width		Groove Depth		mm		inch		mm		inch		mm		1/32		I.P.(kPa)											
<th colspan

## ■ Bias : Technical Data

TRA Code : IND

Tire Size	Pattern	Ply Rating	Type T/T T/L	TRA Code	Inflated Dimensions				Static Loaded Radius		Static Loaded Width		Groove Depth		Tube Size	Rim Size Flange Height	Tire Size	Pattern	Industrial PR	for OFF-THE-ROAD Use							for Smooth Floors & Runways Use											
					Overall Diameter		Overall Width		mm mm		inch inch		mm mm		inch inch					I.P.(kPa)	0 km/h (0 mph)	Creep	4 km/h (2.5 mph)	10 km/h (5 mph)	15 km/h (10 mph)	20 km/h (12 mph)	25 km/h (15 mph)	I.P.(kPa)	0 km/h (0 mph)	Creep	4 km/h (2.5 mph)	10 km/h (5 mph)	15 km/h (10 mph)	20 km/h (12 mph)	25 km/h (15 mph)			
					mm	inch	mm	inch	mm	inch	mm	inch	mm	inch	mm	inch																						
16.00-25	Y67	28	- ○ ○	IND-3	1490	58.7	448	17.6	668	26.3	488	19.2	34.3	43	-	16.00-24/25	16.00-25	Y67 Y69PS Y523	28	750	18400	14950	13250	11500	10700	10100	9800	900	20700	18400	16700	15550	14950	14600	14400			
		32	- ○ ○		1470	57.9	417	16.4	658	25.9	457	18.0	43.8	55	16.00-24/25	32		875	20000	16250	14400	12500	11650	11000	10650	1000	21850	19450	17600	16400	15800	15450	15200					
		36	- ○ ○		1540	60.6	443	17.4	724	28.5	467	18.4	59.3	75	-	36		975	21750	17700	15650	13600	12650	11950	11550	1000	21850	19450	17600	16400	15800	15450	15200					
	Y69PS	28	- ○ ○	IND-3	1620	63.8	514	20.2	722	28.4	551	21.7	38.5	49	18.00-25	32		750	24000	19500	17250	15000	13950	13200	12750	900	27000	24000	21750	20250	19500	19050	18750					
		32	- ○ ○		1652	65.0	517	20.4	772	30.4	541	21.3	61.3	77	-	13.00-2.5		36	850	25600	20800	18400	16000	14900	14100	13600	1000	28800	25600	23200	21600	20800	20300	20000				
		40	- ○ ○		1650	65.0	530	20.9	748	30.0	557	22.2	58.7	74	40	950		27200	22100	19550	17000	15800	14950	14450	1000	28800	25600	23200	21600	20800	20300	20000						
18.00-25	Y523	32	- ○ ○	IND-4	1755	69.1	597	23.5	772	30.4	639	25.2	40.6	51	-	15.00-3.0	18.00-25	Y67 Y523 Y69 Y505	36	725	30400	24700	21850	19000	17650	16700	16150	870	34200	30400	27550	25650	24700	24150	23750			
		36	- ○ ○		1779	70.0	601	23.7	798	31.4	640	25.2	56.2	71	-	40			825	32950	26800	23700	20600	19150	18150	17500	990	37100	32950	29850	27800	26800	26150	25750				
		40	- ○ ○		1941	76.4	658	25.9	830	32.7	738	29.1	43.7	55	-	17.00-3.5			42	750	42400	34450	30500	26500	24650	23300	22550	900	47700	42400	38450	35800	34450	33650	33150			
	Y69	36	- ○ ○	IND-4	1850	72.8	518	20.4	869	34.2	542	21.3	56.2	71	-	13.00-2.5			36	850	29600	24050	21300	18500	17200	16300	15750	1000	33300	29600	26850	25000	24050	23500	23150			
		40	- ○ ○		1861	75.3	519	20.4	874	34.4	545	21.5	67.0	84	-	18.00-33			40	950	32000	26000	23000	20000	18600	17600	17000	1000	33300	29600	26850	25000	24050	23500	23150			
		40	- ○ ○		1868	73.5	514	20.2	843	33.2	565	22.2	58.7	74	40	825		38900	31600	27950	24300	22600	21400	20650	990	43750	38900	35250	32800	31600	30850	30400						
21.00-35	Y67	40	- ○ ○	IND-3	2004	78.9	580	22.8	935	36.8	622	24.5	42.0	53	-	15.00-3.0	21.00-35	Y67 Y69 Y523	40	825	38900	31600	27950	24300	22600	21400	20650	1000	43750	38900	35250	32800	31600	30850	30400			
		42	- ○ ○		2050	80.7	612	24.1	927	36.5	662	26.1	64.1	81	-	15.00-3.0			42	850	38900	31600	27950	24300	22600	21400	20650	1000	43750	38900	35250	32800	31600	30850	30400			
		42	- ○ ○		2140	84.3	672	26.5	952	37.5	726	28.6	48.3	61	-	17.00-3.5			42	750	46400	37700	33350	29000	26950	25500	24650	900	52200	46400	42050	39150	37700	36850	36250			
	Y523	42	- ○ ○	IND-4	2170	85.4	673	26.5	960	37.8	743	29.3	64.6	81	-	17.00-3.5			48	875	50400	40950	36250	31500	29300	27700	26800	1000	55350	49200	44600	41500	40000	39050	38450			
		42	- ○ ○		2170	85.4	673	26.5	960	37.8	743	29.3	64.6	81	48	875		50400	40950	36250	31500	29300	27700	26800	1000	55350	49200</td											

## ■ Appendix(Bias)

### Haulage Service (OFF-THE-ROAD for Dump Trucks & Scrapers)

50 KPH (30 MPH) Maximum Speed Distance: Up to 4 km (2.5 miles) one way

#### Narrow Base Bias Ply Tires

- NOTES 1. Figures in parentheses denote ply rating for which bold face loads and inflations are maximum.
- 2. For 65 km/h (40 mph) maximum speed, the loads must be reduced 15% with no change in inflation pressure.
- 3. When haul length exceeds 4 km one way, consult your YOKOHAMA service representative.

#### Wide Base Bias Ply Tires

- NOTES 1. Figure in parentheses denote ply rating for which bold face loads and inflations are maximum.
- 2. For 65 km/h (40 mph) maximum speed, the loads must be reduced 17% with no change in inflation pressure.
- 3. When haul length exceeds 4 km one way, consult your YOKOHAMA service representative.

### Slow Speed Service (OFF-THE-ROAD for Loaders & Dozers)

10 KPH (5 MPH) Maximum Speed Distance: Up to 76 meters (250 feet) one way

#### Narrow Base Bias Ply Tires

#### 65 Series Bias Ply Tires

#### Wide Base Bias Ply Tires

- NOTES 1. Figures in parentheses denote ply rating for which bold face loads and inflations are maximum.
- 2. On front tires for front end loaders, it is permissible to increase inflation pressure up to 15 psi that shown in the table with no increase in load.
- 3. For tire load limits at various speeds:

Max. Speed	% Load Change From 5 MPH Table
Stationary	+60%
Creep	+30%
4 km/h (2 1/2 mph)	+15%
10 km/h (5 mph)	No Change
15 km/h (10 mph)	-13%
25 km/h (15 mph)	-20%

### ETC Bias Ply Tires(10-16.5, 13.5-20, 16.9-24, 18.4-24)

- NOTES 1. Figures in parentheses denote ply rating for which load and inflation pressure are maximum.
- 2. Consult your YOKOHAMA service representative for data concerning front end loaders or shovels used in load and carry service.
- 3. It is permissible to increase inflation pressure up to 15 psi that shown in table with no increase of load.
- 4. For tire load limits at various speeds:

Max. Speed	% Load Change From 5 MPH Table
Stationary	+60%
Creep	+30%
4 km/h (2 1/2 mph)	+15%
10 km/h (5 mph)	No Change
15 km/h (10 mph)	-13%
25 km/h (15 mph)	-20%

### Tractor and Grader Service (OFF-THE-ROAD for Motor Graders)

40 KPH (25 MPH) Maximum Speed Distance: Unlimited

#### Narrow Base Bias Ply Tires

#### Wide Base Bias Ply Tires

- NOTES 1. Figures in parentheses denote ply rating for which loads and inflation pressure are maximum.
- 2. For maintenance work on established highways, inflation pressure may be increased 50% if desired with no increase in load.
- 3. For tire load limits at various speeds with no increase in inflation pressure:

Max. Speed	% Load Change From Table
40 km/h (25 mph)	No Change
50 km/h (30 mph)	-9%
60 km/h (35 mph)	-18%
65 km/h (40 mph)	-27%

### Compactor Vehicle Service (OFF-THE-ROAD for Tire Rollers)

10 KPH (5 MPH) Maximum Speed

### Industrial Service (OFF-THE-ROAD for Smooth Floors & Runways Use)

- NOTES 1. Industrial Vehicle  
Consists of usage on vehicles such as counterbalanced lift trucks, container handlers, straddle carriers, aircraft tow tractors, log stackers and rough terrain trucks.
- 2. Smooth Floors and Runways  
These are defined as paved or protected operating surfaces which are free of undulations, obstructions or discontinuities.
- 3. Creep  
This is movement of equipment at very slow speed (not over 60 m (200feet) in 30 minutes). During creep motion, loads on the tires are very high and consideration must be given to the type of surface over which the equipment is traveling. Check maximum air pressure requirements of rims and wheels to ensure ability to accommodate correct air pressure of tire.  
For steer wheel loads on lift trucks, multiply the load by 0.8.

**OFF-THE-ROAD TIRES** are very expensive, therefore it is very important to use them under proper conditions. It cannot be overemphasized to have a good maintenance program for obtaining the best tire performance.

## Inflation Pressure

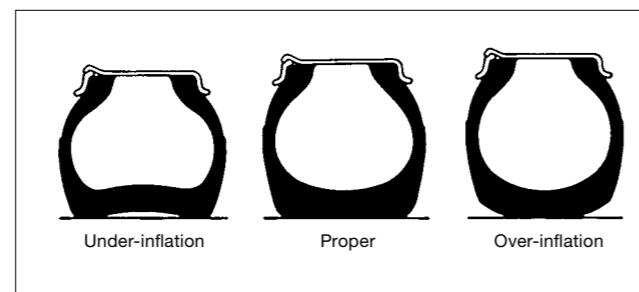
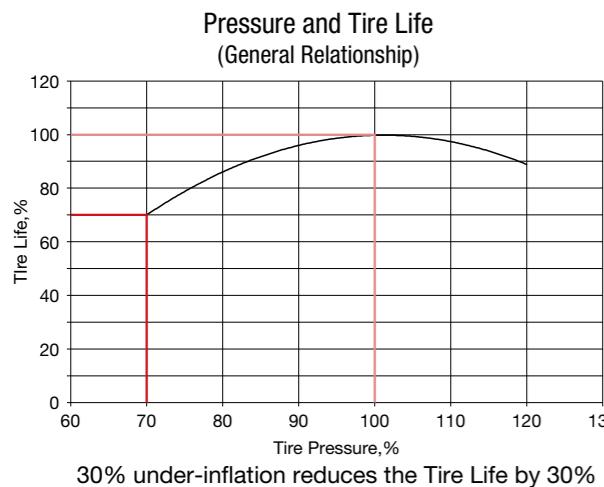
Proper inflation pressure is essential to get the best performance from tires. Optimum traction, flotation, and load endurance can only be obtained if the proper inflation pressure is maintained. Both over-inflation and under-inflation shorten tire life and can result in tire failures. Proper inflation pressure depends on the vehicle, ground conditions, load, speed, and other factors.

### Under-inflation

- ☞ Excessive heat generation from increased deflection may cause separation.
- ☞ Excessive tire deflection causes cords to fatigue.
- ☞ Rapid wear due to excessive tread movement against road surface.
- ☞ Sidewalls are more susceptible to cutting and rupture.
- ☞ Radial cracks can form in the upper sidewall.
- ☞ Cracks in the inner liner can occur.

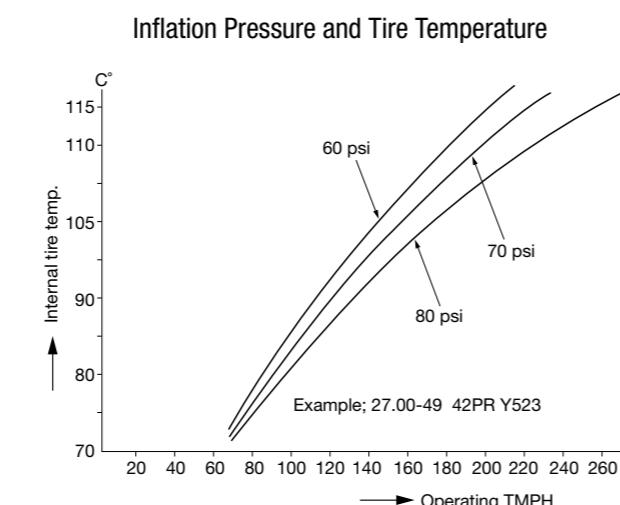
### Over-inflation

- ☞ Increased ground contact pressure at centerline results in rapid wear there.
- ☞ Reduced protection of cords against shocks may lead to impact breaks.
- ☞ Excessive pressure is exerted on the beads, increasing the potential for bead burst.
- ☞ Riding comfort deteriorates leading to driver fatigue.
- ☞ Tire slippage due to reduced traction causes wear issues.
- ☞ Tendency for the tire to be cut is increased.



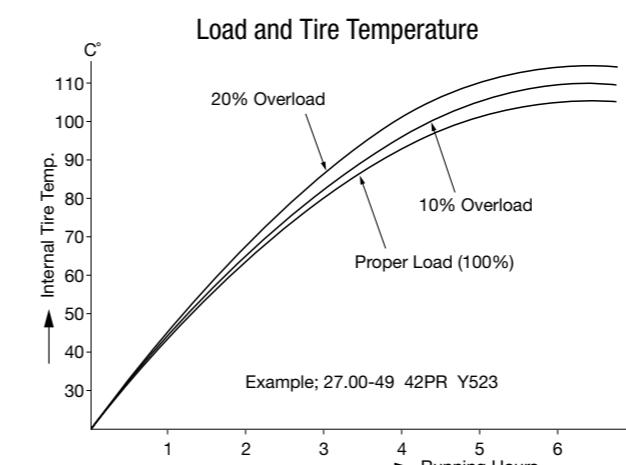
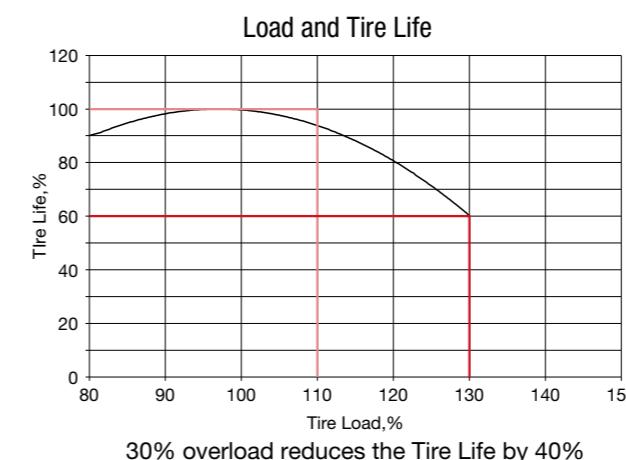
### Caution:

- ☞ In the course of operation, the air pressure rises in correlation to air pressure. The amount of increase varies depending on operation. This is extremely important in continuous operations. If heat generated results in an air pressure rise of 25% in bias tires, the cold inflation pressure should be checked. If heat generated results in an air pressure rise of 20% in radial tires, the cold inflation pressure should be checked. If cold inflation pressure is accurate, travel speed and/or load must be reduced. Otherwise, overheating may cause separations. Tires should not be bled to compensate for the increase in pressure.
- ☞ Valves should always be capped. This keeps mud and dust out of the valve core and protects the air seal.



## Load

Overloading shortens tire life and increases the chance of early tire failure. For the best tire performance, the maximum recommended load should not be exceeded. If the load exceeds the specified capacity of the tire, a tire with a higher ply rating should be used.



## Results of Overloading

- ☞ Excessive heat generation causes separation.
- ☞ Excessive tire deflection causes broken cords.
- ☞ Rapid wear due to excessive tread movement against road surface.
- ☞ Bead failure due to excessive bead movement.
- ☞ Risk of bursting due to increased cord tension.

## Speed

Excessive traveling speeds produce abnormally high internal temperatures in tires. A vehicle has two speed limitations: the actual maximum speed that the vehicle can attain and the average operating speed that the vehicle can sustain. The average sustainable operating speed is limited by the tires' Ton-Kilometer-Per-Hour (TKPH) rating (refer to page 62).

### Speed and Load Relation (according to TRA)

The load capacity of a tire is influenced by the maximum speed of the vehicle as follows:

Vehicle	Maximum Speed	Variation In Load Capacity	
		Bias Tire	Radial Tire
Loaders and Dozers	Stationary	160%	160%
	Creep	130%	130%
	2 1/2 mph (4 km/h)	115%	115%
	5 mph (10 km/h)	100%	100%
	10 mph (15 km/h)	87%	87%
	15 mph (25 km/h)	80%	80%

Vehicle	Maximum Speed	Variation In Load Capacity	
		Bias Tire	Radial Tire
Dump Trucks and Scrapers	30 mph (50 km/h)	100%	100%
	40 mph (65 km/h)	Narrow Base 85% Wide Base 83%	Narrow Base 88% Wide Base 88%

## ■ Proper Matching of Dual-Tires

It is essential that dual-tires have the same overall diameter. Otherwise, the one with the larger diameter will carry most of the load and will be prone to damage and wear. If the difference in outer diameters is extremely large, the smaller tire slips and scrapes along the ground, causing the center of the tread to wear quickly. Naturally, the larger tire will be prone to excessive heat generation from overloading.

The allowable difference in dual-tire pair diameters is shown in the table below.



In no case should a difference in diameters be corrected by adjusting inflation pressure.

Size	Bias Tolerance		Radial Tolerance	
	Diameter mm	Circumference in	Diameter mm	Circumference in
8.25*20NHS	8	0.3	25	1.0
9.00*20NHS	9	0.4	28	1.1
10.00*20NHS	10	0.4	31	1.2
11.00*20NHS	10	0.4	31	1.2
12.00*20NHS	11	0.4	35	1.4
12.00*24/25NHS	11	0.4	35	1.4
13.00*24/25NHS	12	0.5	38	1.5
14.00*20NHS	13	0.5	41	1.6
14.00*24/25NHS	13	0.5	41	1.6
16.00*25	15	0.6	47	1.9
18.00*25	17	0.7	53	2.1
18.00*33	17	0.7	53	2.1
21.00*25	20	0.8	63	2.5
21.00*35	20	0.8	63	2.5
24.00*35	22	0.9	69	2.7
24.00*49	22	0.9	69	2.7
27.00*49	25	1.0	79	3.1
33.00*51	30	1.2	94	3.7
36.00*51	33	1.3	104	4.1
40.00*57	36	1.4	113	4.4

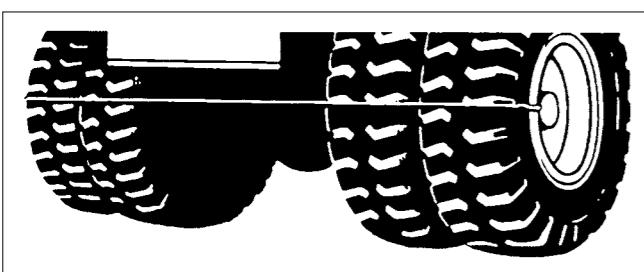
NOTES: NHS is not for highway service.

### Caution :

- ☒ Radial tires should never be matched with bias tires.
- ☒ It is recommended to match tires from the same manufacturer.

### Diameter Measuring Methods

- ☒ Use a 1-inch x 2-inch wooden stud.
- ☒ Use a rubber cord across the dual tires.
- ☒ Use a steel tape to measure the circumference of each tire.



## ■ Road Surface Maintenance

The maintenance of road surfaces is one of the most important factors in determining the life of a tire. Bumps, check holes, rocks and so on cut and wear tires. Even bursting can result. Of particular importance is the maintenance of loading and dumping areas because the chances of damage at these places are great. Road and ground conditions there have a large effect on the productivity of the vehicles.



Good Condition



Poor Condition

## ■ Tire Problems and Major Causes

Any aberrations causing tire problems should be promptly repaired. The following is a list of tire problems and causes:

Tire Problems	Overload	High Speed Travel	Slippage	Over Inflation	Under Inflation	Excess Braking	Poor Road Condition	Poor Vehicle Maintenance	Poor Rim
1. Tread cuts and snags	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>						
2. Uneven, rapid tread wear	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>							
3. Cracked and broken tread	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4. Sidewall cuts and snags	<input type="radio"/>				<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>
5. Tread separation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>			<input type="radio"/>	
6. Ply separation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>			<input type="radio"/>	
7. Bead failure	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>					
8. Inner liner failure	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>				<input type="radio"/>
9. Impact breaks	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/>			<input type="radio"/>		



Tread Separation



Sidewall Cut



Heat Separation

## ■ Instructions for Operations

Even if tires and roads are properly maintained, tire life can be seriously shortened by improper use. The following are musts for maximum efficiency.

### General:

- ☒ Avoid abrupt starts and stops.
- ☒ Do not operate on road shoulders.
- ☒ Reduce speed on turns.
- ☒ Do not turn wheels while stationary.
- ☒ Do not spin tires.
- ☒ Maintain proper inflation pressure.
- ☒ Remove any objects, such as rocks which get stuck in the tread or between dual tires.
- ☒ Check tires, rims and valves regularly for any abnormalities.
- ☒ Repair any damaged tires immediately.
- ☒ Avoid rocks at loading and dumping areas.
- ☒ Avoid running over oil or grease spills.

### Loader Operating:

- ☒ Keep loading areas clear of rocks and other obstacles.
- ☒ Avoid spilling load around the tires.
- ☒ Avoid over-loading.
- ☒ Load to the center of the dump truck's decks.

### Motor Scraper Operating:

- ☒ Prevent tires from slipping when loading.
- ☒ Avoid cornering when the pusher is in operation.

### Operating under Ambient Temperatures below -40°C:

- ☒ Consult THE YOKOHAMA RUBBER CO., LTD.

## ■ Tire Appearance Check-up

In order to prevent tire troubles, it is helpful to make routine visual check-ups of the tire, rim, valve, inflation pressure, etc. Make inspections for the following and carry out any procedure recommended.

### Tire Tread:

- ☒ Remove foreign matter from the tread. Repair any damage reaching the carcass.
- ☒ If separation exists, remove tire and examine if repair is necessary.
- ☒ If damage reached carcass, remove tire and repair.
- ☒ If cuts or chips reach carcass, repair.
- ☒ Cracks in tread groove may be source of air leakage; check inflation pressure.
- ☒ Uneven wear may be caused by improper inflation pressure. Rotate tires if necessary.
- ☒ Damage from contact with vehicle should be avoided. Alter body parts if possible. Repair any tire damage if necessary.
- ☒ Oil or grease on tire should be washed off.

### Shoulder and Sidewall:

- ☒ Repair any cuts reaching the carcass.
- ☒ Identify cause of cracks e.g. from under-inflation, overloading, ozone or cut growth and repair if necessary.
- ☒ Wash off oil or grease spots.

### Valve:

- ☒ Replace valve or valve parts if leakage exists from valve core, deflection of stem or extension.
- ☒ Ensure valve cap is in position.

### Dual Tires:

- ☒ Remove any foreign object stuck between duals.
- ☒ Repair stone ejector if bent or out of position.

### Inflation Pressure:

- ☒ Adjust if not proper.
- ☒ Detect location and repair if leakage exists.

### Rim:

- ☒ Replace if deformation or cracks exist.

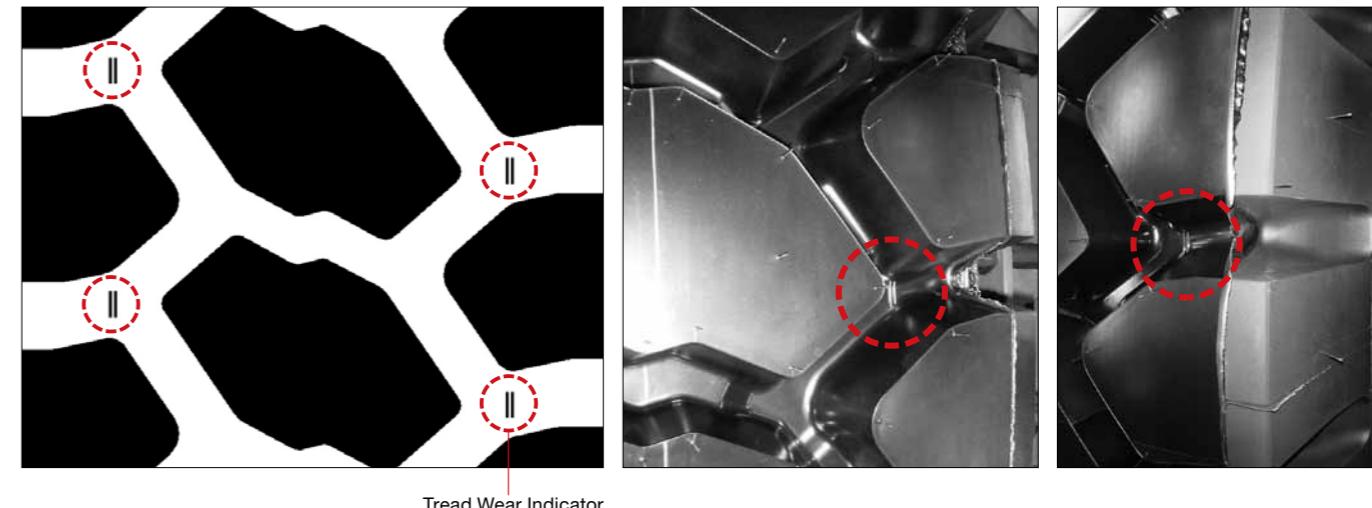
## ■ Measuring Tread Wear

Tread wear can be determined by comparing the remaining groove depth with that of a new tire. There are special marks indicating where the groove depth should be measured for most YOKOHAMA OFF-THE-ROAD TIRES. For rock or traction patterns, the indicators are located one-fourth of the tread width from the shoulders. Rib pattern tires don't have indicators. The tread depth of rib pattern tires should be measured at the locations specified below.

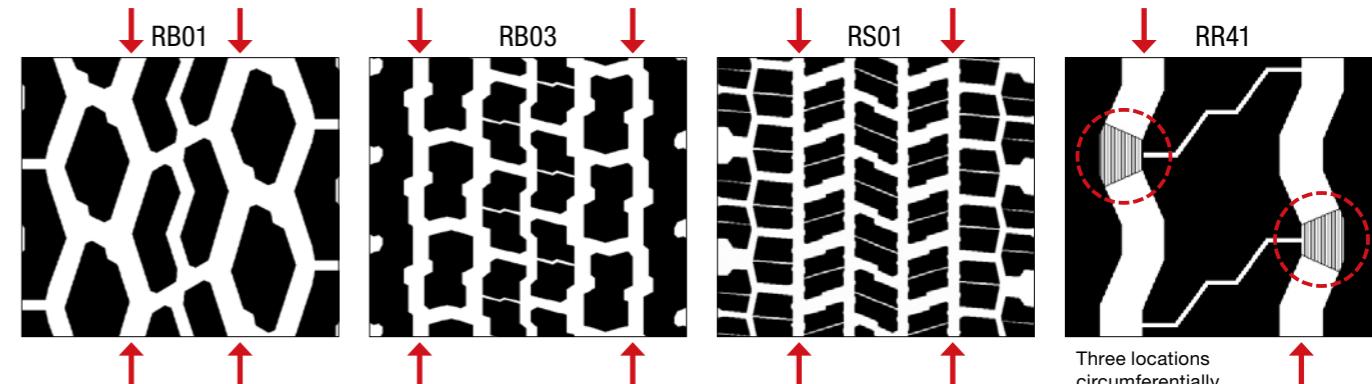
The average of the figures obtained by measuring the groove depths for both the inside and outside of the tire should be used. A depth gauge is used to measure the depth of the grooves as shown:

### ① Normal

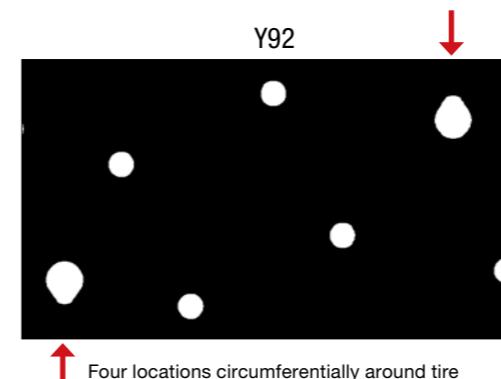
Example of tread wear indicators for typical OFF-THE-ROAD TIRES.



### ② Rib Pattern Tires



### ③ Tires with unique tread wear indicator locations



## Ton-Kilometer-Per-Hour (Ton-Mile-Per-Hour)

Rating materials and adhesives used in tires are especially vulnerable to damage from high temperatures which limit the amount and type of usage for tires. This is especially true for OFF-THE-ROAD TIRES for dump trucks and scrapers where high internal temperatures are not uncommon, because rapid dissipation of heat is hindered by the thick tire construction. Various conditions also influence the limits of use for OFF-THE-ROAD TIRES. TKPH is the measure of usage that normally indicates the limits of use under average working conditions.

### Operating TKPH

Operating TKPH is computed to compare actual use with the tire's TKPH rating. The operating TKPH is calculated in the following manner by observation and measurement of actual operation.

$$\text{Operating TKPH} = (\text{average tire load in metric tons}) \times (\text{average speed in kilometers per hour})$$

Where,

$$\text{Average tire load} = 1/2 [(\text{load on tire when vehicle is empty}) + (\text{load on tire when vehicle is laden})]$$

$$\text{Average speed} = (\text{round trip distance}) \times (\text{number of trips per shift}) \div (\text{total hours of operation per shift}^*)$$

\* Exclude for calculation between shifts

For actual computation and reference this data should be collected:

Vehicle empty:

$$\text{Load on front axle} \div \text{number of tires} = \text{tons/tire}$$

$$\text{Load on rear axle} \div \text{number of tires} = \text{tons/tire}$$

Vehicle loaded:

$$\text{Load on front axle} \div \text{number of tires} = \text{tons/tire}$$

$$\text{Load on rear axle} \div \text{number of tires} = \text{tons/tire}$$

Payload =    tons

Round trip distance =    kilometers

Number of trips per day =    times

Number of shifts per day hours of each shift

Number of shifts    times

Hours per shift    hours

(including inspection    hours, lunch    hours and rest    hours.)

Actual maximum speed in operation    kilometers/hour

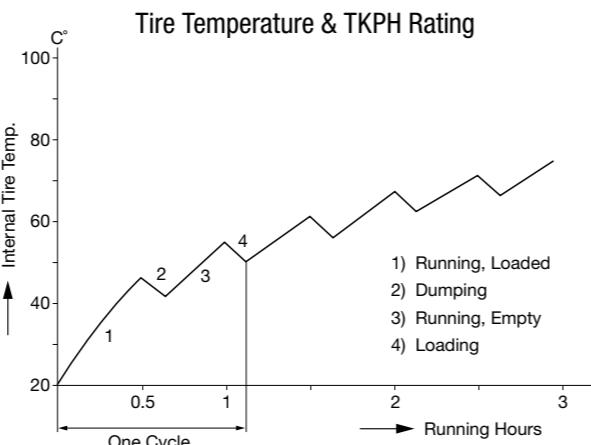
Ambient temperature High    °C/Average    °C

### Use of TKPH Rating

With the formula described above, the operating TKPH required for a particular job can be computed and OFF-THE-ROAD TIRES which satisfy the requirement can be selected. Operating TKPH should always be less than the tire's TKPH rating. The real factor limiting tire usage is heat. TKPH measurements and ratings are only tools used to construct guidelines so that tires do not overheat. As previously started, these guidelines are constructed assuming average operating conditions. Under some conditions it is possible for more heat to be generated than would normally be expected at a given operating TKPH level. This should be kept in mind when operating TKPH approaches the tire's TKPH rating to prevent heat damage.

### TMPH (Ton-Mile-Per-Hour)

Care should be taken when converting from TKPH, since TMPH uses the short ton (2,000 lbs) and mileage (1 km = 0.621 miles) and TKPH uses the metric ton (2,204.6 lbs or 1.1023 short tons). To convert TKPH to TMPH, divide TKPH by 1.459 (TMPH = TKPH ÷ 1.459).



### Adjusting TKPH for Ambient Temperature

Materials, reinforcements and adhesives used in tires are vulnerable to damage from high temperatures which limit the amount and type of usage for tire. This is especially true for OFF-THE-ROAD TIRES for dump trucks and scrapers where high internal temperatures are common, because heat dissipation is hindered by the thick tire constructions. Various conditions also influence the limits of use for OFF-THE-ROAD TIRES. The "Operating TKPH" is the measure of work required from an OFF-THE-ROAD TIRE under specific conditions. The Operating TKPH should not exceed the tire's rated TKPH.

Operating TKPH is adjusted in the following manner by observation and measurement of actual operation.

$$\text{Adjusted Operating TKPH} = Kt \times Kg \times \text{Operating TKPH}$$

Kt : adjustment coefficient for temperature

Kg : adjustment coefficient for grade

Kt : adjustment coefficient for temperature

The TKPH tire ratings are based on an ambient temperature of 38°C (100°F). The Operating TKPH must be adjusted to compensate for a reduced or increased rate of heat dissipation to the ambient air.

**For Bias Tires with maximum yearly temperature exceeding 38°C (100°F):**

$$Kt = \frac{77}{77 + (38 - Tc)}$$

Kt = adjustment coefficient for temperature

Tc = maximum yearly temperature in centigrade

$$Tc = (5 \div 9) \times (Tf - 32)$$

Tf = maximum yearly temperature in fahrenheit

**For Bias Tires with maximum yearly temperature less than 38°C (100°F):**

$$Kt = \frac{77}{77 + \frac{1}{2} \times (38 - Tc)}$$

**For Radial Tires with maximum yearly temperature exceeding 38°C (100°F):**

$$Kt = \frac{55}{55 + (38 - Tc)}$$

**For Radial Tires with maximum yearly temperature less than 38°C (100°F):**

$$Kt = \frac{55}{55 + \frac{1}{2} \times (38 - Tc)}$$

Kg : adjustment coefficient for grade

The grade of a haul road transfers load from one axel to the other of a typical haul truck. Use the chart on the following slide to determine Kg in the case of downhill loaded drive.

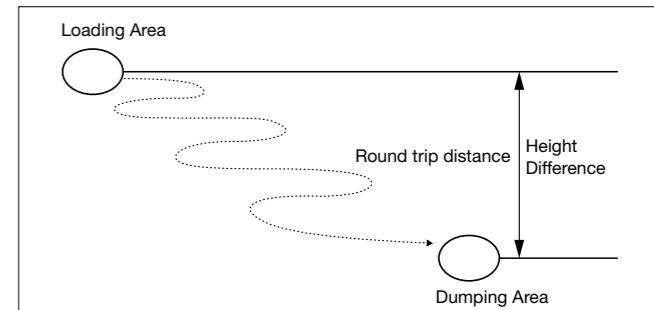
Mines should be designed so that the maximum grade does not exceed 10%.

### Adjustment Coefficient for Grade

Grade	Front Kg	Rear Kg
-1%	1.01	1.00
-2%	1.02	0.99
-3%	1.02	0.98
-4%	1.03	0.98
-5%	1.04	0.97
-6%	1.05	0.97
-7%	1.06	0.96
-8%	1.06	0.96
-9%	1.07	0.95
-10%	1.08	0.95

-1%: Downhill 1%

### How to get grade ?



Grade = Height Difference\* ÷ Round trip distance

\* Dumping Area Altitude - Loading Area Altitude

### How to get the Height difference?

1. Hearing from customer

2. V-Box study

☞ Consult THE YOKOHAMA RUBBER CO.,LTD.

### TKPH of Steel Breaker Tires

A TKPH rating is not given for steel breaker tires. However, the TKPH capability can be estimated by multiplying the TKPH rating of a comparable tire of standard construction by 0.7.

## Ton-Kilometer-Per-Hour (Ton-Mile-Per-Hour)

YOKOHAMA OFF-THE-ROAD TIRES Ton-Mile-Per-Hour and Ton-Kilometer-Per-Hour Rating Chart

Specifications			Cut Protected		Regular		Heat Resistant	
Tire Size	Code	Pattern	TMPH	TKPH	TMPH	TKPH	TMPH	TKPH
14.00-24,25	E-3	Y67	65	95	75	109	-	-
16.00-24,25	E-3 E-4	Y67 Y523	85 70	124 102	95	139	-	-
18.00-25	E-3 E-4	Y67 Y523	110 95	160 139	-	-	-	-
21.00-25	E-3	Y67	-	-	145	212	-	-
20.5-25	E-3	Y67	-	-	-	-	75	109
23.5-25	E-3	Y67	-	-	-	-	100	146
26.5-25	E-3	Y67	-	-	105	153	-	-
29.5-25	E-3	Y67	-	-	110	160	120	175
26.5-29	E-3	Y67	-	-	125	182	-	-
29.5-29	E-3	Y67	115	168	135	197	-	-
33.25-29	E-3	Y67	145	212	-	-	-	-
29.5-35	E-3	Y67	-	-	170	248	-	-
33.25-35	E-3	Y67	155	226	180	263	-	-
37.25-35	E-3	Y67	190	277	225	328	-	-
37.5-39	E-3	Y67	220	321	264	385	-	-

YOKOHAMA OFF-THE-ROAD TIRES Ton-Mile-Per-Hour and Ton-Kilometer-Per-Hour Rating Chart

Specifications			Cut Protected-S		Cut Protected-C		Regular-R		Regular-T		Heat Resistant-H		Heat Resistant-V	
Tire Size	Code	Pattern	TMPH	TKPH	TMPH	TKPH	TMPH	TKPH	TMPH	TKPH	TMPH	TKPH	TMPH	TKPH
18.00-33	E-3	Y67			130	190								
	E-4	Y523			105	153								
	E-4	Y523U			100	146								
21.00-35	E-4	Y523			130	190	150	219						
24.00-35	E-4	Y523	120	175	155	226	180	263			220	321		
24.00-49	E-4	Y523			190	277							290	423
27.00-49	E-3	Y67											440	642
	E-4	Y523	180	263	230	336	265	387			310	452	340	496
30.00-51	E-4	Y523	210	306	265	387			340	496			405	591
33.00-51	E-4	Y523	240	350	295	430	350	511					440	642
	E-4	Y567	288	420	354	516	420	613	456	664			528	770
36.00-51	E-3	Y565							500	730			600	875
	E-4	Y523			330	481			430	627				
40.00-57	E-4	Y567			420	613	492	717					540	788
	E-4	Y567											648	945

NOTES: Heat Resistant-V spec can be offered to meet certain operating conditions. Consult your YOKOHAMA technical representative.

Figures are subjected to change without prior notice.

YOKOHAMA OFF-THE-ROAD TIRES Ton-Mile-Per-Hour and Ton-Kilometer-Per-Hour Rating Chart

Specifications			*1 Cut Protected UG		Cut Protected		Regular	
Tire Size	Code	Pattern	TMPH	TKPH	TMPH	TKPH	TMPH	TKPH
14.00R25	E-4	RB41	-	-	-	-	82	119
16.00R25	E-4	RB41	-	-	85	124	110	160
18.00R33	E-4	RB42	-	-	115	168	-	-
	E-4	RL42	-	-	115	168	-	-
24.00R35	E-4	RB42	-	-	190	277	208	304
	E-4	RL42	-	-	190	277	-	-
27.00R49	E-4	RB42	-	-	295	430	367	535
17.5R25	E-3	RB31	-	-	90	131	-	-
	E-3	RL31	-	-	85	124	-	-
20.5R25	E-3	RT31	-	-	95	139	-	-
	E-3	RB31	-	-	105	153	-	-
	E-3	RL31	-	-	93	135	-	-
23.5R25	E-3	RT31	-	-	120	175	-	-
	E-3	RB31	-	-	115	168	-	-
	*2 E-3+	RL31	-	-	100	146	-	-
750/65R25	E-3	RT41	85	123	95	139	-	-
26.5R25	*2 E-3+	RT31	-	-	125	182	-	-
	E-3	RB31	-	-	125	182	-	-
	E-4	RT41	98	143	110	160	-	-
	E-4	RL45	-	-	110	160	-	-
29.5R25	E-3	RB31	-	-	185	270	-	-
	E-4	RT41	125	182	140	204	-	-

\*1 For underground use

\*2 E-3+, Tread Depth 125% level

## ■ Load-and-Carry Operation of Front-End Loaders

In loading and grading with loaders and dozers tire heat does not pose a large problem because the average operating speed is very low compared with dump trucks and scrapers. However, for load-and-carry operations the average operating speed is higher and tire temperature may become an important factor. This is especially important for the L-5 tire which has a very thick tread. In this case, operation must be limited by the TKPH rating. If the use of L-5 tires is too limiting, L-4 tires are an alternative.

### Maximum Haul Length, Speed, and Load Table

Maximum Haul Length	Maximum Speed	Maximum Load
L-3 610 m (2000 ft.)	25 kph (15 mph)	Std. Load × 0.8
L-4 244 m ( 800 ft.)	25 kph (15 mph)	Std. Load × 0.8
*L-5 76 m ( 250 ft.)	10 kph ( 5 mph)	Std. Load × 1.0

\*When tires designed for dig and load vehicles are used in load-and-carry operations, the haul distance must be limited to 76 meters and maximum speed to 10 kph (5 mph).

## ■ Protecting Tires on Vehicle in Highway Drive-Away

Because of the special extra-heavy construction of OFF-THE-ROAD TIRES, special precautions must be observed to protect these expensive tires when the vehicle is driven on the highway for delivery, or moved by an operator to a new job site. If the precautions are not observed, excessive tire heat may develop and the tire may fail prematurely. Always consult the vehicle or tire manufacturer for specific information before starting out on a trip. Vehicles in transit should be accompanied by responsible personnel in a pilot car to enforce the following precautions and maintain a check on equipment. This is good insurance for a large investment. The following precautions apply to tires on all vehicles in transit, driven or towed. Check the following guidelines and consult YOKOHAMA.

### Load and Pressure

- ☞ Empty vehicles before starting.
- ☞ Instructions for use of drive-away tables:
  - 1) Determine the load each tire will carry.
  - 2) Using the table, select the inflation pressure shown for the load determined. This is the pressure required for drive-away service.
  - 3) Ignore tire ply rating when determining drive-away load and pressure conditions.
- ☞ Check inflation pressure before starting out each day and adjust to pressure recommended for highway drive-away by vehicle manufacturer.
- ☞ Do not drive or tow vehicles using tires with 'dry ballast' in highway drive-away.
- ☞ Do not reduce inflation pressure by bleeding tires during highway drive-away. During highway drive-away pressure build-up in tires is normal.

### Maximum Highway Speed

#### ☞ Regular Tread Tires (E-3)

Narrow Base 50 kph (30 mph)  
Wide Base 30 kph (20 mph)

- ☞ Average operating speed (Running Distance ÷ (Running Hours + Stop Hours)) should be under the speed obtained by the following equation:

$$\text{Speed} = \frac{\text{Tire TKPH}}{\text{Tire Load (M-Ton)}} \times 0.8$$

0.8 is a safety coefficient.

- ☞ Where narrow base and wide base tires are mixed on a vehicle, use the guidelines specified for wide base tires.

#### ☞ Deep Tread (E-4) & Special Compound Tires

- ☞ Do not drive vehicles equipped with deep tread (E-4) and special compound tires over the highway unless the proposed trip is reviewed and approved by qualified YOKOHAMA personnel.

#### ☞ Extra Deep Tread Tires

- ☞ Do not under any circumstances move extra deep tread tires over the highway.

### Operation Mode

YOKOHAMA recommends the following mode of operation:

- ☞ Stop for a 30-minute cooling period after each 2 hours of sustained operation.
- ☞ A one-hour minimum stop period should be observed after every four hours of operation.

Driving	Stop	Driving	Stop	Driving	Stop	...
2H	0.5H	2H	1.0H	2H	0.5H	...

The following is an example for driving a vehicle on the highway for delivery:

- 1) Vehicle model: YOKO 155 (155 m-ton)
- 2) Tire size: 36.00-51 66PR E-3
- 3) Temperature: 10°C~38°C (50°F~100°F)
- 4) Tire load: Empty before starting, load on front tire 29.5 m-ton (32.5 s-ton)
- 5) Inflation pressure: 515 kPa (75 psi)
- 6) Maximum speed: 50 kph (30 mph)
- 7) Average speed:

YOKOHAMA Pattern Code	TRA Code	Tire Spec	Ton-Mileage		Average Speed	
			TPMPH	TKPH	MPH	KPH
Y565	E-3	RE-T HR-V	500 600	730 875	12.31 14.77	19.80 23.73

#### 8) Recommended Operation Mode:

2H Driving	0.5H Stop	2H Driving	1H Stop	2H Driving	0.5H Stop	2H Driving	1H Stop	...
Speed (V)		Speed (V)		Speed (V)		Speed (V)		...

YOKOHAMA Pattern Code	TRA Code	Tire Spec	*Speed (V)	
			MPH	KPH
Y565	E-3	RE-T HR-V	16.92 20.31	27.22 32.63

$$\text{*Speed} = \text{Average Speed} \times \frac{\text{Driving Hours} + \text{Stop Hours}}{\text{Driving Hours}}$$

= Average Speed × (5.5 ÷ 4)

## ■ Protecting Tires on Vehicle in Highway Drive-Away

### Load and Inflation Pressure Table for Transit (as recommended by the TRA)

Narrow Base Earthmover Tires in Drive-Away Service Only

50 KPH (30 MPH) Maximum speed

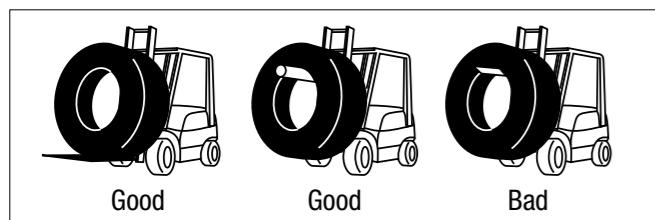
Tire Size Designation	Tire Load Limits at Various Cold Inflation Pressures																	
	Radial Ply																	
	kPa psi	240 35	275 40	310 45	345 50	380 55	415 60	450 65	485 70	515 75	550 80	585 85	620 90	655 95	690 100	725 105	760 110	
Diagonal Ply																		
kg	170	205	240	275	310	345	380	415	450	485	515	550	585	620	655	690		
psi	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	100		
16.00*25	kg	2440	2710	2970	3220	3450	3650	3880	4080	4260	4470	4630	4810	4990	5170	5350	5490	
	lbs	5380	5980	6550	7100	7600	8050	8550	9000	9400	9850	10200	10600	11000	11400	11800	12100	
18.00*25	kg	3150	3520	3860	4150	4450	4720	4990	5260	5530	5760	5990	6210	6440	6670	6890	7120	
	lbs	6950	7750	8500	9150	9800	10400	11000	11600	12200	12700	13200	13700	14200	14700	15200	15700	
21.00*25	kg	4060	4330	4940	5350	5720	6080	6440	6760	7120	7440	7710	8030	8300	8570	8890	9160	
	lbs	8950	9550	10900	11800	12600	13400	14200	14900	15700	16400	17000	17700	18300	18900	19600	20200	
24.00*25	kg	5260	5850	6400	6890	7390	7890	8350	8750	9160	9570	9980	10390	10750	11110	11480	11790	
	lbs	11600	12900	14100	15200	16300	17400	18400	19300	20200	21100	22000	22900	23700	24500	25300	26000	
24.00*29	kg	5620	6260	6850	7390	7940	8440	8940	9390	9840	10250	10700	11110	11520	11880	12290	12660	
	lbs	12400	13800	15100	16300	17500	18600	19700	20700	21700	22600	23600	24500	26200	27100	27900		
18.00*33	kg	3650	4080	4470	4810	5170	5490	5810	6120	6400	6670	6990	7210	7480	7760	7980	8260	
	lbs	8050	9000	9850	10600	11400	12100	12800	13500	14100	14700	15400	15900	16500	17100	17600	18200	
27.00*33	kg	7350	8210	8980	9710	10390	11070	11700	12290	12880	13470	14020	14560	15060	15600	16100	16600	
	lbs	16200	18100	19800	21400	22900	24400	25800	27100	28400	29700	30900	32100	33200	34400	35500	36600	
30.00*33(**)	kg	9070	10070	11020	11930	12790	13610	14380	15100	15830	16560	17240	17870	18550	19140	19780	20370	
	lbs	20000	22200	24300	26300	28200	30000	31700	33300	34900	36500	38000	39400	40900	42200	43600	44900	
21.00*35	kg	4810	5350	5850	6350	6800	7210	7670	8030	8440	8800	9160	9530	9840	10210	10520	10840	
	lbs	10600	11800	12900	14000	15000	15900	16900	17700	18600	19400	20200	21000	21700	22500	23200	23900	
24.00*35	kg	6170	6850	7530	8120	8710	9250	9800	10300	10800	11250	11700	12160	12610	13060	13470	13880	
	lbs	13600	15100	16600	17900	19200	20400	21600	22700	23800	24800	25800	26800	27800	28800	29700	30600	
24.00*43(**)	kg	6890	7670	8390	9070	9710	10300	10890	11480	12020	12560	13060	13560	14060	14560	15010	15470	
	lbs	15200	16900	18500	20000	21400	22700	24000	25300	26500	27700	28800	29900	31000	32100	33100	34100	
18.00*49(**)	kg	4630	5170	5620	6080	6530	6940	7350	7710	8070	8440	8800	9160	9480	9800	10120	10430	
	lbs	10200	11400	12400	13400	14400	15300	16200	17000	17800	18600	19400	20200	21000	22300	23000		
21.00*49(**)	kg	5850	6490	7120	7710	8260	8750	9250	9750	10210	10660	11110	11520	11930	12340	12750	13150	
	lbs	12900	14300	15700	17000	18200	19300	20400	21500	22500	23500	24500	25400	26300	27200	28100	29000	
24.00*49	kg	7390	8210	9030	9750	10430	11110	11750	12340	12930	13520	14060	14610	15150	15650	16150	16650	
	lbs	16300	18100	19900	21500	23000	24500	25900	27200	28500	29800	31000	32200	33400	34500	35600	36700	
27.00*49	kg	9070	10070	11020	11930	12790	13610	14380	15100	15830	16560	17240	17870	18550	19190	19780	20370	
	lbs	20000	22200	24300	26300	28200	30000	31700	33300	34900	36500	38000	39400	40900	42300	43600	44900	
30.00*51	kg	11200	12470	13650	14740	15830	16830	17780	18730	19600	20500	21320	22140	22950	23720	24490	25220	
	lbs	24700	27500	30100	32500	34900	37100	39200	41300	43200	45200	47000	48800	50600	52300	54000	55600	
33.00*51	kg	12970	14470	15830	17100	18330	19500	20590	21680	22730	23720	24720	25630	26580	27440	28350	29260	
	lbs	28600	31900	34900	37700	40400	43000	45400	47800	50100	52300	54500	56500	58600	60500	62500	64500	
36.00*51	kg	15830	17600	19280	20820	22320	23720	25080	26400	27670	28800	3						

## ■ Handling of Tires

Improper handling of tires can lead to damage, especially to the beads. Therefore, it is necessary to prevent excess pressure from being exerted on the beads.

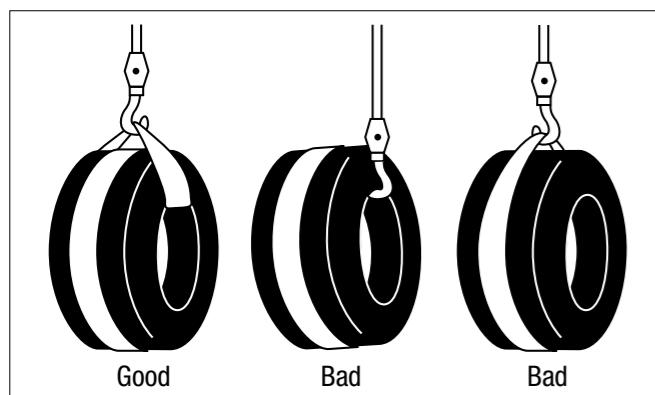
### When using a forklift to lift a tire:

- ☞ Lay the tire vertically across the fork, or
- ☞ Use a round fork at least six-inches in diameter.
- ☞ Do not insert a flat type fork within the tire.



### When lifting tires by crane:

- ☞ Use a wide nylon or rubber sling.
- ☞ Do not hook the tire beads.
- ☞ Do not use a rope sling.



## ■ Safety Precautions for Demounting

### Safety Precautions

#### WARNING

Tire and rim servicing can be dangerous, and should be performed only by trained personnel using proper tools and procedures. Failure to comply with these procedures may result in faulty positioning of the tire and/or rim, and cause the assembly to burst with explosive force, sufficient to cause serious physical injury or death.

### Demounting

#### 1. Before Demounting

- ☞ Always exhaust all air from a single tire and from both tires of a dual assembly prior to removing any wheel components such as nuts and rim clamps.
- ☞ A broken rim part under pressure can blow apart and cause serious injury or death.
- ☞ Make sure to remove valve core to exhaust all air from the tire. Remove both cores from a dual assembly. (When you remove the wheel lugs, if the tire is still under pressure, the assembly may fly apart.)
- ☞ Check the valve stem by running a piece of wire through the stem to make sure it is not plugged. (Foreign material may clog the valve stem during deflation or ice may form as the air leaves the tire, clogging the valve stem.)

#### 2. During Demounting

- ☞ Demounting tools apply pressure to rim flanges to unseat tire beads, and keep your fingers clear. Always stand to one side and hold the tool with one hand when you apply hydraulic pressure. (If the tool slips off, it can fly with enough force to cause serious injury or death.)
- ☞ Do not use tools in the vicinity of the flange butt weld.

#### 3. After Demounting

- ☞ Clean rims and repaint to stop detrimental effects of corrosion and facilitate checking and tire mounting. Be very careful to clean all dirt and rust from the lock ring and gutter. This is important to secure the lock ring in its proper position. A filter on the air inflation equipment to remove the moisture from the air line helps prevent corrosion. The filter should be checked periodically to see that it is working properly. (Parts must be clean for a proper fit - particularly the gutter section which holds the lock ring in its proper position.)

## ■ Safety Precautions for Mounting

### Mounting

#### 1. Before Mounting

- ☞ Check rim components for cracks. Replace all cracked, badly worn, damaged and severely rusted components with new parts of the same size and type. When a component is in doubt, replace it. (Parts that are cracked, damaged or excessively corroded are weakened. Bent or repaired parts may not engage properly.)

- ☞ Do not, under any circumstance, attempt to rework, weld, heat or braze any rim component that is cracked, broken or damaged. Replace with a new part that is not cracked, broken or damaged and which is of the same size and type. (Heating may weaken a part to extent that it is unable to withstand forces of inflation or operation.)

- ☞ Check type of rim and make sure all parts of such rim are being assembled properly. Follow instruction manual of rim or ask your distributor if you have any doubts. (Mismatched parts may appear to fit, but when the tire is inflated they may fly apart with explosive force.)

- ☞ Mixing parts of one type rim with those of another is potentially dangerous. Always check rim with manufacturer for approval.

- ☞ Remove rust, dirt and other foreign matter from the rim surface, particularly on the bead seats and O-ring slot.

- ☞ Clean the inside of the tire.

- ☞ Make sure tube and flap are correct and not damaged for tube type tires.

- ☞ Always prepare a new O-ring for tubeless tires.

- ☞ Do not reinflate a tire that has been run flat or has been run at 80% or less of its recommended operating pressure, or when there is obvious or suspected damage to the tire or wheel components. (Components may have been damaged or dislocated during the time the tire was run flat or seriously under-inflated.)

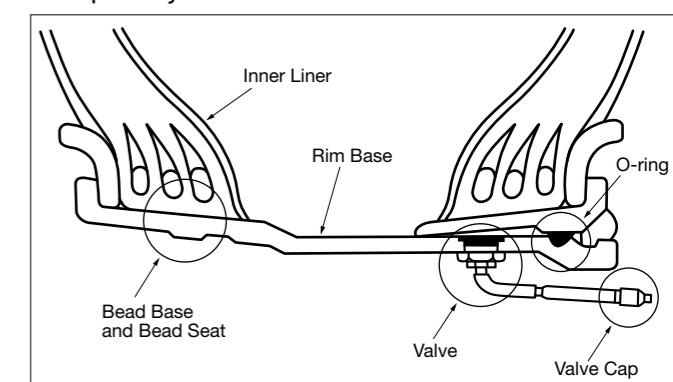
#### 2. During Mounting and Inflation

- ☞ Do not try to seat rings or other components by hammering while tire is inflated or partially inflated.
- ☞ Double check to make sure all components are properly seated prior to inflation.
- ☞ Do not inflate tire before all components are properly in place. Place in safety cage or use a restraining device and inflate to approximately 0.35 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> (5 psi), recheck components for proper assembly. Observe that O-ring does not roll out of its groove. If assembly is not performed properly, deflate and correct. Never hammer on an inflated or partially inflated tire/rim assembly. If assembly is correct at approximately 0.35 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> (5 psi), continue to inflate fully to seat the tire beads.
- ☞ Never sit or stand in front of a tire and rim assembly that is being inflated. Always use a clip-on chuck with a sufficient length of hose to permit the person inflating the tire to stand clear of the potential trajectory of the wheel components, and use an in-line valve with gauge or a pressure regulator preset to a desired value when inflating a tire. When a tire is in a restraining device, do not lean any part of your body or equipment on or against the restraining device. (If parts are improperly installed they may fly apart with explosive force.)

- ☞ Never attempt to weld on an inflated tire/rim assembly or on a rim assembly with a deflated tire. (Heat from welding will cause a sudden, drastic increase in pressure, resulting in an explosion with the force of a bomb. Deflated tires can catch fire inside the air chamber.)

#### 3. After Inflation

- ☞ Make sure no air leakage can be suspected, especially in tubeless tires.



## Safety Precautions for Operation

### Operation

- ☛ Do not use under-inflated tires.
- ☛ Do not bleed or reduce air pressure to compensate for the increase in pressure resulting from operation.
- ☛ Do not use under-size rims. Use recommended rim for the tire.
- ☛ Do not overload or over-inflate tire/rim assemblies. Check for adequate rim strength if special operating conditions are required. (Excessive overload can cause damage to the tire and rim assembly.)
- ☛ Never run a vehicle on one tire of a dual assembly. (The carrying capacity of the single tire and rim is dangerously exceeded, and operating a vehicle in this manner can result in damage to the rim and tire or cause a tire fire.)
- ☛ Never use a tube in a tubeless tire/rim assembly where the rim is suspected of air leakage. (Loss of air pressure through fatigue cracks or other fractures in a tubeless rim warns you of a potential rim failure. This safety feature is lost when tubes are used with leaking rims. Continued use may cause the rim to burst with explosive force.)
- ☛ Always inspect rims and wheels for damage during tire checks. (Early detection of potential rim failure may prevent serious injury.)
- ☛ Never add or remove an attachment or otherwise modify a rim (Especially by heating, welding or brazing) unless the tire has been removed and approval has been received from the rim manufacturer. (Modification or heating of a rim or one of its parts may weaken it so that it cannot withstand forces created by inflation or operation.)
- ☛ Never mount bias tire and radial tire on the same axle. Follow vehicle manufacturer's recommendation.
- ☛ Never use tire under unintended service conditions for the tire. Please consult YOKOHAMA if vehicle operation requires specialized tire fitment.

### Tools for Mounting and Demounting Tires

The following are all portable tools, and can be used both horizontally and vertically.



Hydraulic tire remover (tire push type) and bead wedges. Commonly used for 25 inch rims.



Hydraulic tire remover (tire push type) in operation



Hydraulic tire remover (rim flange push type). Commonly used for 33 inch or larger rims.



Hydraulic tire remover (rim flange push type) in operation



Tire handler

## ■ Ballasted Tires

A liquid or dry ballast is injected into the tires to add weight to graders, tire dozers, or loaders to increase traction and stability, hence the name ballasted tire. The advantage of this is that the ballast does not add any weight to the load on the axles.

Generally, a solution of calcium chloride and water is considered best ballast. This solution has a low freezing temperature and will result in increased weight. It does, however, tend to corrode rims.

Amounts and strength's of solutions used for different tire sizes, and resulting weight increases are shown in the table below. The generally recommended amount of ballast is 75% of the tire's inner volume. The amount is limited to this to preserve the tire's cushioning properties. Rotate the tire so that the valve is at its highest point and fill until the solution overflows; this is approximately the 75% point. Then, inflate to the recommended air pressure.

### Liquid Inflation Chart

Narrow Base...75% Full or Valve Level

Tire Size	Gallons of Water	3 1/2 Lbs of Calcium Chloride Per Gallon Specific Gravity 1.2 Frozen Temp -26°C			5 Lbs Calcium Chloride Per Gallon Specific Gravity 1.3 Frozen Temp -47°C		
		Gallons of Water	Lbs of CaCl <sub>2</sub>	Total Weight (lbs)	Gallons of Water	Lbs of CaCl <sub>2</sub>	Total Weight (lbs)
8.25-20	14.5	12.5	44	148	12	59	157
9.00-20	18	15.5	54	182	14.5	73	194
10.00-20	21	18	63	213	17	85	227
11.00-20	23.8	20	71	241	19	96	257
12.00-24	28	24	84	284	22.5	113	301
12.00-24	31	26	92	311	25	124	331
13.00-24	38	33	115	390	31	155	414
14.00-20	43	36	128	432	34	172	459
14.00*24, 25	48	41	143	485	39	193	516
16.00-24, 25	67	58	203	686	55	273	729
18.00-25	96	82	287	971	77	387	1032

\*: "R" (Radial Ply) or "-" (Diagonal or Bias Ply)

### Liquid Inflation Chart

Wide Base...75% Full or Valve Level

Tire Size	Gallons of Water	3 1/2 Lbs Of Calcium Chloride Per Gallon Specific Gravity 1.2 Frozen Temp -26°C			5 Lbs Calcium Chloride Per Gallon Specific Gravity 1.3 Frozen Temp -47°C		
		Gallons of Water	Lbs of CaCl <sub>2</sub>	Total Weight (lbs)	Gallons of Water	Lbs of CaCl <sub>2</sub>	Total Weight (lbs)
15.5-25	46	40	139	470	37	187	500
17.5*25	60	51	180	609	48	243	647
20.5*25	90	77	269	910	72	362	967
23.5*25	118	101	354	1198	95	478	1274
750/65R25	149	128	446	1510	120	601	1603
26.5*25	159	136	477	1614	129	643	1716
29.5*25	207	177	618	2090	167	833	2223
26.5-29	174	149	521	1764	141	703	1875
29.5-29	224	192	673	2275	181	907	2419
33.25-29	279	239	837	2832	225	1126	3007
29.5-35	251	215	753	2547	203	1015	2708
33.25-35	319	274	958	3242	258	1292	3447
37.25-35	373	320	1115	3770	302	1510	4030
37.5-39	466	399	1397	4729	377	1885	5028
35/65-33	291	250	880	2970	235	1175	3140
40/65-39	416	357	1250	4230	336	1680	4485
45/65-45	586	502	1757	5920	474	2369	6304

\*: "R" (Radial Ply) or "-" (Diagonal or Bias Ply)

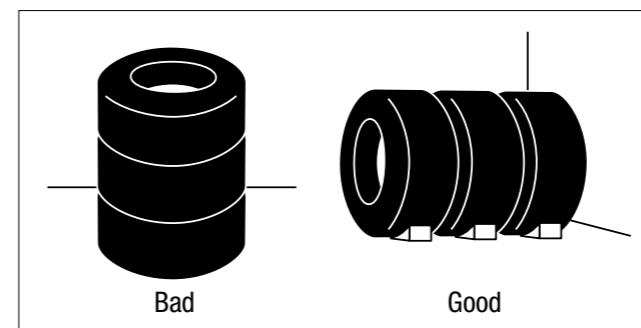
## ■ Tire Storage

In general, tires should be removed from the rim, cleaned, and stored in a cool, dry room. They should be stored in an upright position, not horizontally, so that the proper space between the beads will be maintained. Make sure that the tire is not deformed by any external pressure exerted on it.

Avoid the following when storing tires:

- ☒ Direct sunlight.
- ☒ Ozone.
- ☒ Oil and grease.
- ☒ High temperatures and humidity.

If tires must be stored outside, cover them with a tarpaulin for protection. If a vehicle is stored with tires mounted, rest the vehicle on blocks to relieve the load on the tires. Deflate the tires and cover them. Rotate the tires once a month to prevent permanent deformation, if the vehicle cannot be rested on blocks.



## ■ How to Reduce Tire Costs

- ☒ Select the proper tire for the job:
  - ☒ Tire size.
  - ☒ Ply rating.
  - ☒ Tire specification.
- ☒ Maintain a tire record:
  - ☒ Keep a tire card for each tire.
  - ☒ Analyze scrap tires.
- ☒ Carry out good tire maintenance:
  - ☒ Perform regular inflation pressure checks.
  - ☒ Regularly inspect tire appearance.
  - ☒ Ensure proper matching of dual tires.
  - ☒ Prevent oil saturation.
  - ☒ Prevent high temperature and humidity.
  - ☒ Prevent wavy condition.
  - ☒ Keep haul road, loading and dumping area clean.
  - ☒ Provide good drainage.
- ☒ Maintain good job conditions:
  - ☒ Do not overload.
  - ☒ Avoid excessive speed.
  - ☒ Train operator.

## Tubes and Flaps

Tube type tires employ tubes to retain air under pressure within the carcass. The flap is a liner which is placed between the rim and tube to protect the tube from damage by the rim and beads. The size of the tube and flap are usually indicated by the size of tire for which they can be used, without regard for the ply rating. For example, a 23.5-25 size tube or flap can be used with a tire of 23.5 inch width and a diameter of 25 inches. Some tubes and flaps can be used for more than one size of tire. For example, a size 13.00-24 and 13.00-25.

### Storage of Tubes and Flaps

Tubes and flaps should be cleaned and all of the air expelled before storage. They should always be stored in a dry, cool place. The tubes should be packed lightly when storing to prevent the metal valve stems from causing damage.

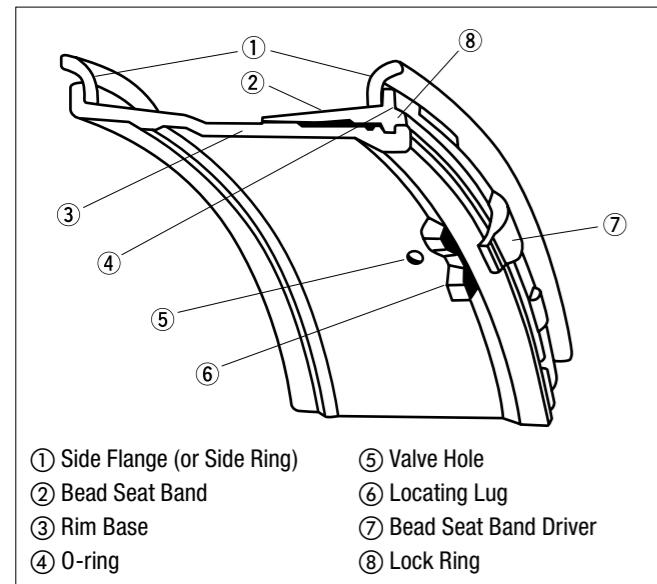
### Valves for Tube Type Tires

The type of valve used for a tube type tire depends on the type of rim it is mounted to. Therefore, when purchasing tubes, proper attention should be given to the valve type.

## Rims

Normally, a rim is composed of a rim base, two side flanges (or side rings), bead seat band and lock ring. On some smaller size rims, parts may be joined. For tubeless tires, an O-ring is also used.

Rim Construction Diagram



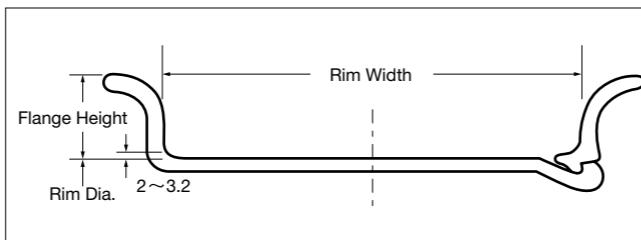
### Type of Rims

Tires can function properly only when they are mounted on the right rim. There are four basic types of rims for OFF-THE-ROAD TIRES: flat base, full tapered bead seat, semi-drop center and drop center.

### Flat Base Type Rims

There are two sub-classifications of interchangeable flat base type rims as shown below. A tire which fits on one kind of flat base rim will fit on all flat base rims of the same width and diameter. These rims are used for relatively small tube type OFF-THE-ROAD TIRES.

Flat Base Rim/5° Flat Base Rim



### Rim Identification

Rims are normally identified by a three-part code consisting of rim width (inches), flange shape (alphabetical) and rim diameter (inches). A flat base rim example would be: 9.00 V x 24. This follows the nomenclature of tire size with the addition of the flange identification, in this case.

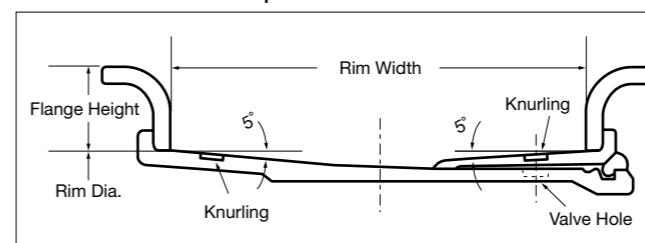
The code for full tapered bead seat rims does not indicate the flange shape, but some indicate flange height in inches. An example would be 17.00 x 25 - 2.0, where 2.0 is the flange height in inches.

Rim Size	Tire Size	Standard	Alternative
Flat Base Rim	5° Flat Base Rim		
6.50T	6.5	8.25-20	9.00-20
7.00T	7.0	9.00-20	10.00-20
7.50V(VM)	7.5	10.00-20	11.00-20
8.00V	8.0	11.00-20	12.00-20.24
8.50V(VM)	8.5	12.00-20.24	13.00-24
9.00V	9.0	13.00-24	12.00-20.24, 14.00-20.24
10.00WI(W)	—	14.00-20.24, R24	13.00-24

### Full Tapered Bead Seat Rims

Most large-wheeled construction machinery employ full tapered bead seat rims. These rims have a 5° taper in the bead seat which strengthens the rim/bead binding. Additionally, a fine groove called "knurling" lines the bead surface to prevent further slippage. Flat base rims have a looser fit and some slippage may occur under quick acceleration if used on the same large-wheeled vehicle. Almost all rims with diameters over 25" are full tapered bead seat types. Wide base variations are also available.

Full Tapered Bead Seat Rim

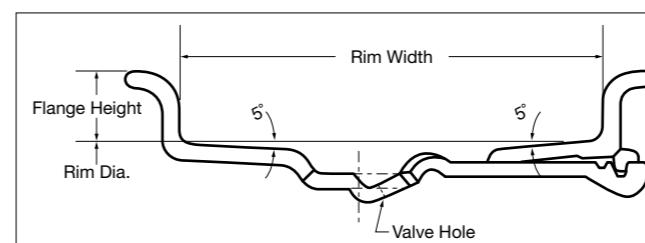


Narrow Base		Wide Base	
Rim Size	Tire Size	Rim Size	Tire Size
8.50	12.00-25, 13.00-25	12.00	15.5-25
10.00	14.00-25	14.00	17.5-25, 17.5R25
11.25	16.00-25, 16.00R25	17.00	20.5-25, 20.5R25
13.00	18.00-25, 33, 18.00R33	19.50	23.5-25, 23.5R25
15.00	21.00-25, 35	22.00	26.5-25, 26.5R25
17.00	24.00-25, 29, 35, 49	25.00	29.5-25, 29, 35, 29.5R25
19.50	27.00-49	27.00	33.25-35
22.00	27.00-33, 30.00-51	28.00	33.5-33, 39, 35/65-33
24.00	33.00-51	31.00	37.25-35
26.00	36.00-51	32.00	37.5-33, 39, 51, 40/65-39
29.00	40.00-57	36.00	45/65-45

### Semi-Drop Center Rims (SDC)

This rim has a 5°-inclined bead seat and a depressed center. It is abbreviated as the "SDC" rim. Most SDC rims for OFF-THE-ROAD TIRES have diameters of 20" or 24". They are used on graders and loaders, and are identified by the marking on the tire sidewall: "For SDC RIM" or "For SDC RIMS".

Semi-Drop Center Rim

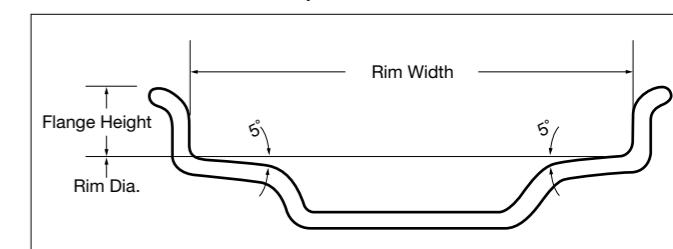


Rim Size	Tire Size	Rim Size	Tire Size
8.00TG	12.00-20, 24	11.00TG	14/70-20
	13.00-24	14.00TG	42×17-20
	14.00-24, 14.00R24	12.00SDC	15.5-25
10.00VA	13.00-24	13.00-24	17.5-25, 17.5R25
	14.00-24, 14.00R24	14.00SDC	17.5-25, 17.5R25
	16.00-24	16.00-24	

### Drop Center Rims (DC)

The drop center rim also has a 5°-inclined bead seat, but with a deeply depressed center (dropped rim center) section for easier tire mounting. Most DC rims are used on small loaders.

Drop Center Rim



Rim Size	Tire Size	Rim Size	Tire Size
11LB	14.0/65-15	W13	15.5/60-18
7JA	23×8.50-12	W14L	15.5/70-18.20
	27×8.50-15	W15L	16.9-24, 28, 30
8-1/2JA	10.0/70-12	W16L	18.4-24
	W10L	12.00DC*	15.5-25
10LB	12.5/70-16	13.00DC*	15.5-25, 17.5-25, R25
		14.00DC*	17.5-25, R25

\* Bias-12PR max. Radial-one star max

### Caution with Wheel Use

Wheel defects such as cracks or corrosion can lead to air leakage, causing among other dangers, deteriorated traction and braking performance. Service life of the tire will degrade, also. More importantly, safe operation of the vehicle will be jeopardized.

- ☞ Do not use wheels with defects such as corrosion or cracks.
- ☞ Do not use rims for tubeless application that have been welded, have rust or have air leakage.
- ☞ Do not use wheels with cracks, breakage or rust erosion on the nut seat of the wheel.
- ☞ Do not use wheels if packing gutters are deformed by rust.
- ☞ Do not re-use O-rings.

## Valves

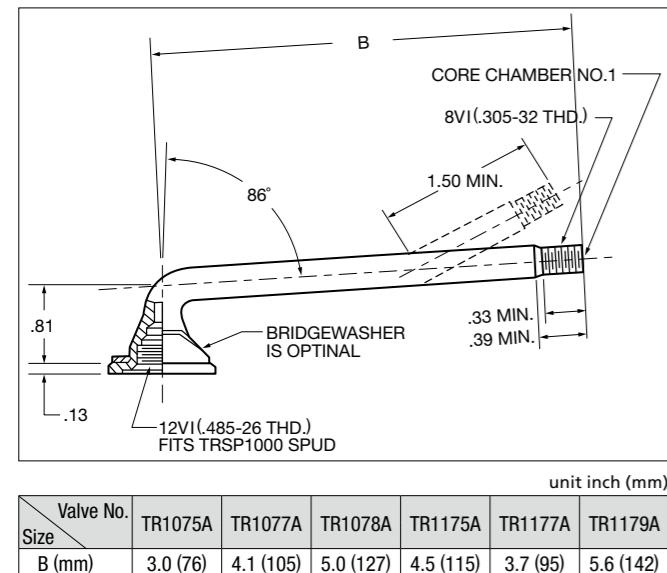
Valves for OFF-THE-ROAD TIRES are of two types, tube or rim valves and are available in three makes: standard bore, large bore and air/water. Tube valves are for tube type tires and rim valves are for tubeless type tires.

### Tube Valves

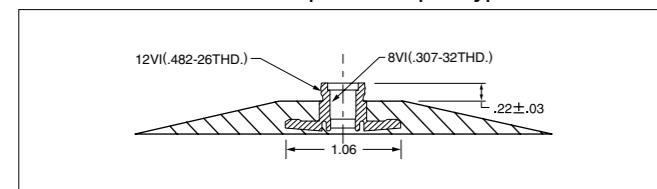
#### Standard Bore Tube Valves

This valve has an opening to accommodate a standard valve core. This type of valve is mainly used for tires smaller than 14.00-24.

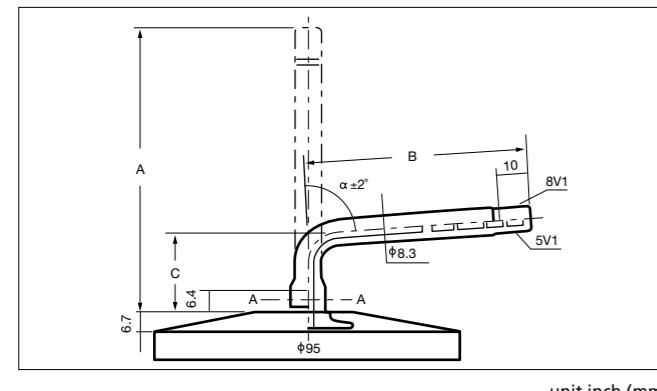
Screw-on Standard Bore Tube Valve



TRSP1000 Spud Air-Liquid Type



Rubber Base Valve

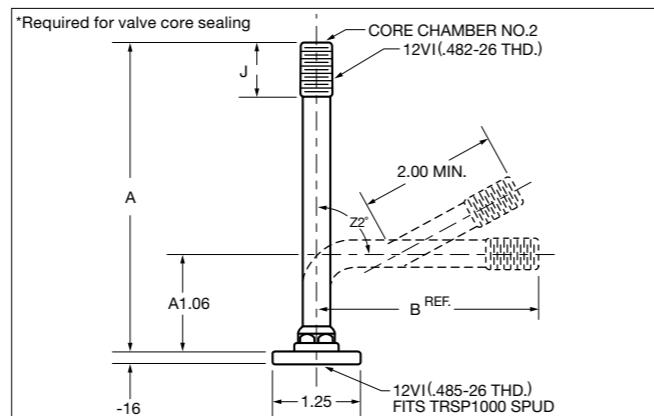


Valve No.	TR76A	TR77A	TR78A	TR175A	TR177A	TR179A	JS1	JS179	JS75	JS179A
Size	4.1 (105)	4.9 (146)	5.7 (134)	5.2 (114)	4.5 (114)	6.3 (160)	3.1 (79.5)	6.5 (164)	3.5 (89.5)	6.3 (161)
A (mm)	4.1 (105)	4.9 (146)	5.7 (134)	5.2 (114)	4.5 (114)	6.3 (160)	3.1 (79.5)	6.5 (164)	3.5 (89.5)	6.3 (161)
B (mm)	3.4 (86)	4.1 (105)	5.1 (127)	4.5 (115)	3.7 (95)	5.4 (141)	2.4 (60)	5.2 (133)	2.8 (70)	5.4 (137)
C (mm)	0.9 (24)	0.9 (24)	0.9 (24)	0.9 (24)	0.9 (24)	0.9 (24)	1.4 (36)	0.9 (24)	1.1 (29)	
$\alpha^{\circ}$	86	86	86	86	86	86	82	86	82	86

#### Large Bore Tube Valves

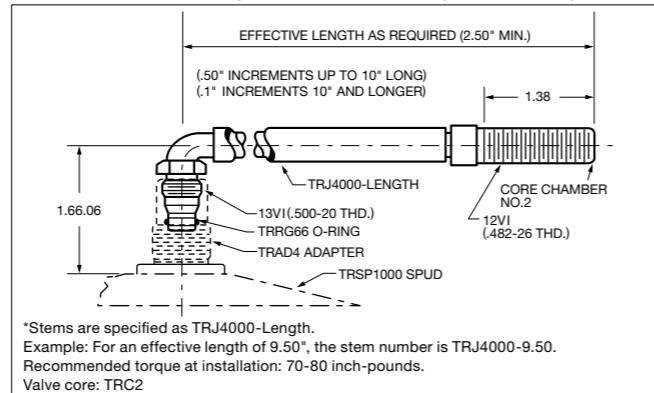
More air is required to fill larger tires. To decrease the filling time, a large bore valve can be utilized due to its increased internal diameter. This type of valve is used for wide base and narrow base tires with tread widths larger than 15.5 and 16.00, respectively. The large bore valve is also called a "jumbo valve", for which the third letter of its part number stands for.

Screw-On Large Bore Convertible Tube Valve



Valve No.	A	A1	B (Ref.)	J	Z
TRJ1014A	1.91 ( 41)	—	—	1.44 (37)	—
TRJ1076A	4.16 (105)	—	—	0.75 (19)	—
TRJ1076D	—	2.06 ( 52)	2.31 ( 59)	0.75 (19)	90
TRJ1076E	—	1.38 ( 35)	3.00 ( 76)	0.75 (19)	88
TRJ1175A	5.28 (134)	—	—	0.75 (19)	—
TRJ1175C	—	1.38 ( 35)	4.13 (105)	0.75 (19)	88
TRJ1178A	5.78 (147)	—	—	0.75 (19)	—
TRJ1178B	—	1.38 ( 35)	4.62 (117)	0.75 (19)	82
TRJ1179A	6.41 (163)	—	—	0.75 (19)	—
TRJ1179B	—	1.38 ( 35)	5.25 (134)	0.75 (19)	88
JSJ1175	—	1.22 ( 31)	4.13 (105)	0.63 (16)	88
JSJ1175B	—	1.22 ( 31)	4.13 (105)	0.63 (16)	80
JSJ1078S	—	4.70 (121)	1.18 ( 30)	0.75 (19)	84

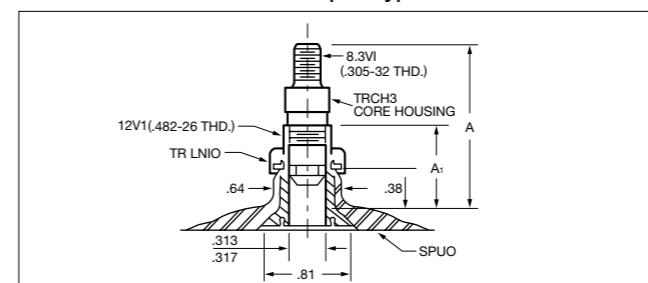
TRJ4000 Large Bore Tube Valve (Swivel Type)



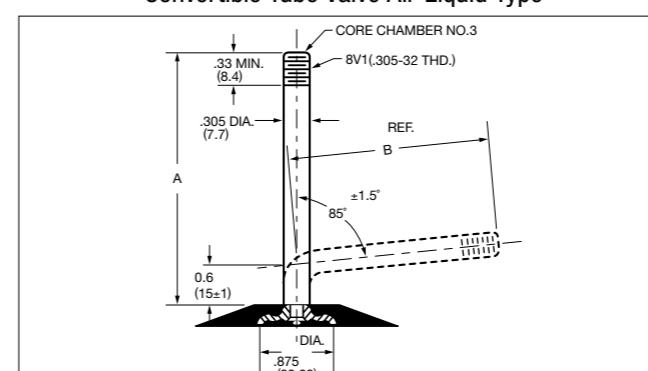
#### Air/Water Tube Valves

A liquid compound (normally a calcium chloride solution) can be injected into a tube with this valve. Two types are available, the TR218A and TR220A.

#### Air-Liquid Type



#### Convertible Tube Valve Air-Liquid Type



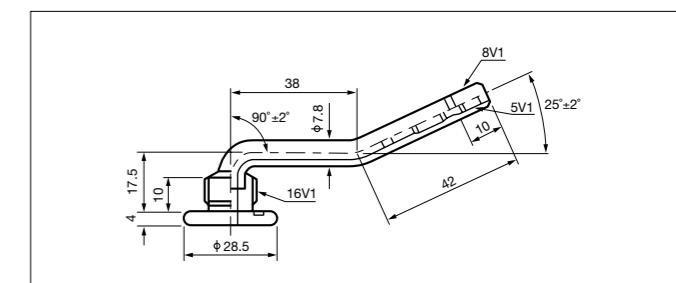
Valve Core: TRCa (short core only)

#### Rim Valves

##### Standard Bore Rim Valves

This is the rim valve counterpart to the standard bore tube valve explained on the opposite page.

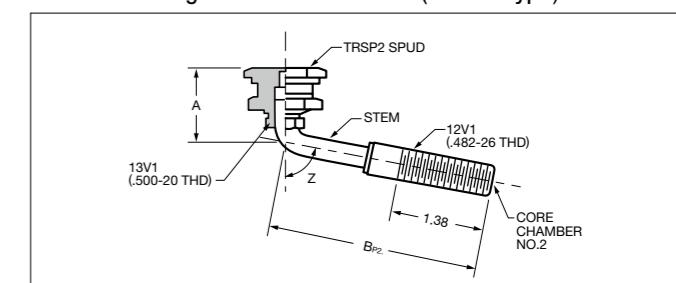
#### TR503A Dimension



#### Large Bore Rim Valves

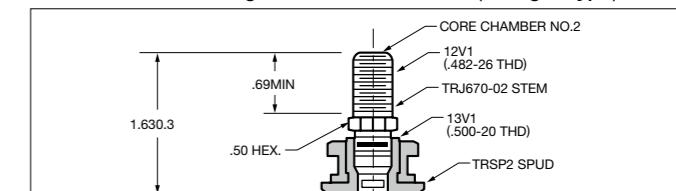
This is a rim valve with a large valve core, corresponding to the large bore tube valve. There are three types available.

#### Large Bore Tubless Valve (Swivel Type)

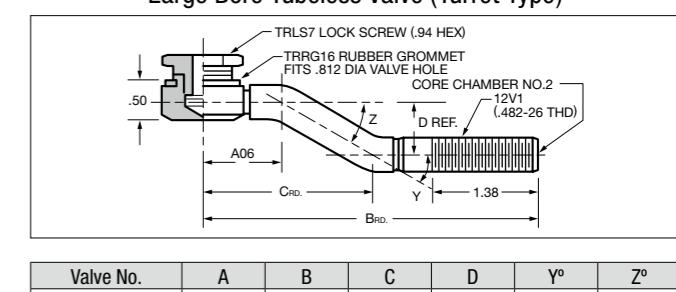


\* Recommended torque at installation: 70-80 inch-pound

#### TRJ670-03 Large Bore Tubeless Valve (Straight Type)



#### Large Bore Tubeless Valve (Turret Type)

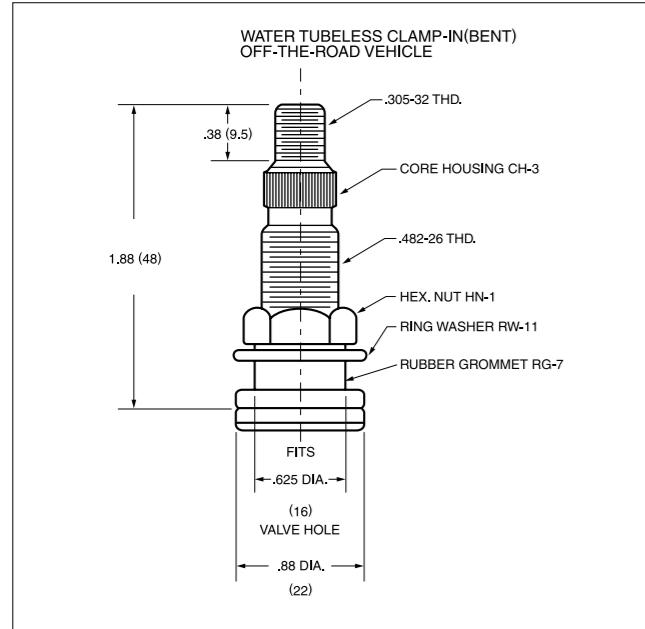


## ■ Valves

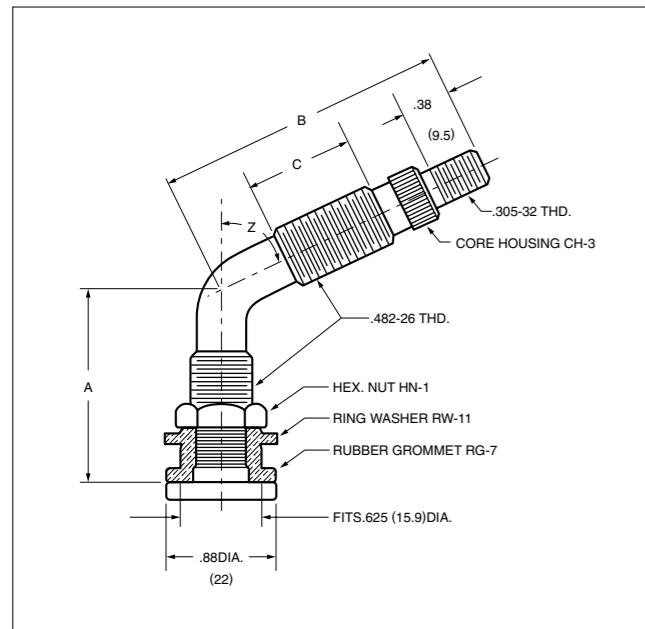
### Air/Water Rim Valves

This is a rim valve with a core housing, corresponding to its tube valve type explained previously. There are four types of these valves available: TR618A, TR621A, TR622A and TR623A.

TR618A Dimensions



TR621A, TR622A and TR623A Dimensions

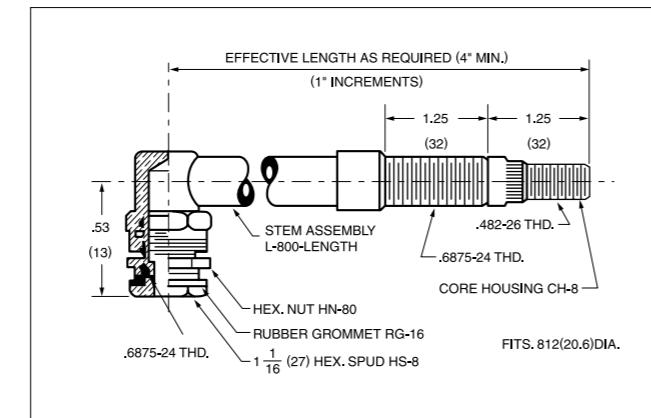


Valve No.	A	B	C	Z
TR621A	1.53 (39)	2.97 (75)	1.59 (40)	65°
TR622A	1.75 (44)	4.53 (115)	1.84 (47)	65°
TR623A	1.53 (39)	2.25 (57)	0.88 (22)	65°

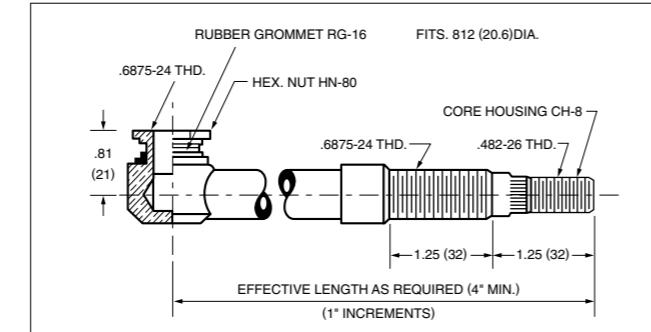
### Super Large Bore Rim Valves

Super large bore rim valves have an internal diameter 50% larger than large bore valves which makes air inflation easier and faster.

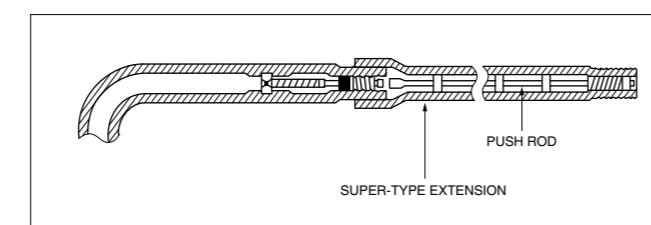
TRL850 Length (Swivel Type) Dimensions



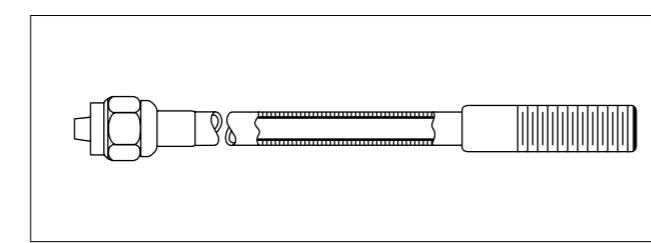
TRL890 Length (Turret Type) Dimensions



### Extension



### Semi-flexible Extension



### Caution with Tubeless Air Valves

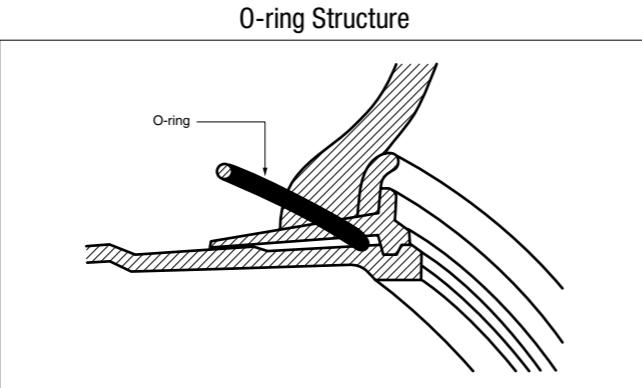
Whenever the tubeless tire is demounted and changed, the tubeless air valve (rim valve) must be replaced with a new one, regardless of appearance.

Valve Classification by Rim Type			
Type of Rim	Tire Width	Tube Type	Tubeless
FLAT BASE TYPE	14.00 and Under 16.00 and Over	Standard Bore Tube Valve Large Bore Tube Valve	Standard Bore Rim Valve Large Bore Rim Valve
FULL TAPERED	14.00 and Under 16.00 and Over 15.5 and Over	Standard Bore Tube Valve Large Bore Tube Valve Large Bore Tube Valve	Standard Bore Rim Valve Large Bore Rim Valve Large/Super Large Bore Rim Valve
SEMI-DROP CENTER	All Sizes	Standard Bore Tube Valve Air/Water Tube Valve	Air/Water Rim Valve
DROP CENTER	All Sizes	Air/Water Tube Valve	Air/Water Rim Valve

NOTES: Valves for inside dual-pair tire are equipped with a supplemental valve extension to facilitate air inflation. The extension is made of brass which is apt to nicks, scratches and dents. Care is required when (de)mounting, and storage should be in a clean, moisture free area.

## O-rings

Rims for tubeless OFF-THE-ROAD TIRES require the use of an O-ring. Also referred to as a "seal ring" or "gasket", the O-ring forms an air-tight seal between separate parts of the rim. It must be used properly. It is very important to note that even if rim diameters are the same, different size O-rings may be necessary depending on the type of rim used.



O-ring No.	Rim	Tire	Section Diameter		Inside Circumference	
			mm	inch	mm	inch
OR224TG	24" SDC	24" rim diameter	6.7	0.26	1768	69.61
	25" SDC	14.00-25 and under	6.7	0.26	1802	70.94
	25" TB	17.5-25 and under 20.5-25 (use 17.00x25-1.7 rim)				
OR325T	25" TB	16.00-25 and over 20.5-25 (use 17.00x25-2.0 rim) and over	9.8	0.39	1800	71.06
OR329T	29" TB	29" rim diameter	9.8	0.39	2127	83.74
OR333T	33" TB	33" rim diameter	9.8	0.39	2447	96.34
OR335T	35" TB	35" rim diameter	9.8	0.39	2560	100.79
OR339T	39" TB	39" rim diameter	9.8	0.39	2868	112.91
OR345T	45" TB	45" rim diameter	9.8	0.39	3311	130.35
OR349T	49" TB	49" rim diameter	9.8	0.39	3572	140.63
OR451T	51" TB	51" rim diameter	12.7	0.50	3666	144.33
OR457T	57" TB	57" rim diameter	12.7	0.50	4103	161.54

SDC: semi-drop center rim TB: tapered bead seat rim

### O-ring identification

OR 3 25 T

- Type of rim (Full tapered bead seat rim)
- Rim diameter (Bead diameter in inches)
- Cross section diameter O-ring (in eights of an inch)
- Indicates that the ring is for OFF-THE-ROAD TIRES

### Caution with O-rings

- ☞ Do not use used or damaged O-rings.
- ☞ Clean rim and then lubricate with vegetable oil before mounting the O-ring.
- ☞ Take caution not to damage O-ring with tire lever. Avoid twisting.
- ☞ Keep spare O-rings on hand for emergencies. A 20% backup rate is recommended.

## Combination Tables

OFF-THE-ROAD TIRES, Tube, Flap and O-ring Combination Table

Tire Size	Tube Size	Valve Size		Flap Size	O-ring Size
		Tube Valve	Rim Valve		
12.5/70-16	—	—	TR575,TR415	—	—
10-16.5	10-16.5	TR15	TR575	—	—
17.5/65-20	17.5/65-20	TR218A	TR618A	—	—
14/70-20	14/70-20	TR179A	—	14/70-20	—
13.5-20	13.5-20	TR78A	—	13.5-20	—
15.0-20	15.0-20	TJ179W	—	15.0-20	—
42×17-20	42×17-20	TR179A	—	42×17-20	—
16.9-24	16.9-24	TR218A	TR618A	—	—
18.4-24	18.4-24	TR218A	TR618A	—	—
750/65R25	—	—	TRJ650,TRJ670,TRJ690	—	OR325T
15.5-25	15.5-25	JSJ1175B,JSJ1175	TRJ650,TRJ670,TRJ690	15.5/17.5-25	OR225T
17.5R25	—	—	TRJ650,TRJ670,TRJ690	—	OR225T
17.5-25	17.5-25	JSJ1175B,JSJ1175	TRJ650,TRJ670,TRJ690	15.5/17.5-25	OR225T
20.5R25	—	—	TRJ650,TRJ670,TRJ690	—	OR325T/OR225T
20.5-25	20.5-25	JSJ1175B,JSJ1175	TRJ650,TRJ670,TRJ690	20.5-25	OR325T/OR225T
23.5R25	—	—	TRJ650,TRJ670,TRJ690	—	OR325T
23.5-25	23.5-25	JSJ1175B,JSJ1175	TRJ650,TRJ670,TRJ690	23.5-25	OR325T
26.5-25	26.5-25	JSJ1175	TRJ650,TRJ670,TRJ690	26.5-25	OR325T
29.5-25	—	—	TRJ650,TRJ670,TRJ690	—	OR325T
26.5-29	—	—	TRJ650,TRJ670,TRJ690	—	OR329T
29.5-29	—	—	TRJ650,TRJ670,TRJ690	—	OR329T
33.25-29	—	—	TRJ650,TRJ670,TRJ690	—	OR329T
35/65-33	—	—	TRJ650,TRJ670,TRJ690	—	OR333T
29.5-35	—	—	TRJ650,TRJ670,TRJ690	—	OR335T
33.25-35	—	—	TRJ650,TRJ670,TRJ690	—	OR335T
37.25-35	—	—	TRJ650,TRJ670,TRJ690	—	OR335T
37.5-39	—	—	TRJ650,TRJ670,TRJ690	—	OR339T
40/65-39	—	—	TRJ650,TRJ670,TRJ690	—	OR339T
45/65-45	—	—	TRJ650,TRJ670,TRJ690	—	OR345T
385/95R25	—	—	TRJ650	—	OR225T
445/95R25	—	—	TRJ650,TRJ670,TRJ690	—	OR325T
505/95R25	—	—	TRJ650,TRJ670,TRJ690	—	OR325T

OFF-THE-ROAD TIRES, Tube, Flap and O-ring Combination Table

Tire Size	Tube Size	Valve Size		Flap Size	O-ring Size
		Tube Valve	Rim Valve		
9.00-20	9.00-20	TR175A,TR76A	—	8.25/9.00(R)20	—
10.00-20	11.1/10.00(R)20	TR78A,TR76A	—	10.00/11.1(R)20	—
11.00-20	11.00-20	TR78A,TR76A	—	11.00/12.00(R)20	—
12.00-20	12.00-20	TR78A,TR76A	—	11.00/12.00(R)20	—
14.00-20	14.00-20	TR179A,JS179	—	13/80,13.00/14.00/15.0(R)20	—
12.00-24	11.00/12.00(R)24	TR78A,TR77A	TR618A,TR503A	10.00/11.00/12.00-24	—
13.00-24	13.00-24/25	TR77A,JS179A	TR618A,TR503A	13.00/14.00-24/25	OR224TG
14.00R24	14.00(R)24/25	JS179	TR618A	13.00/14.00-24/25	OR224TG
14.00-24	14.00-24/25	TR77A,TR175A,TR179A	TR618A,TR503A	13.00/14.00-24/25	OR224TG
16.00-24	16.00-24/25	JSJ1175B,JSJ1175	TR618A,TR503A	16.00/18.00-24/25	OR224TG
14.00-25	14.00-24/25	TR77A,TR175A,TR179A	TR508,TR650	13.00/14.00-24/25	OR225T
16.00R25	—	—	TRJ650,TRJ670,TRJ690	—	OR325T
16.00-25	16.00-24/25	JSJ1175B,JSJ1175	TRJ650,TRJ670,TRJ690	16.00/18.00-24/25	OR325T
18.00-25	18.00-24/25	JSJ1175B,JSJ1175C	TRJ650,TRJ670,TRJ690	16.00/18.00-24/25	OR325T
21.00-25	21.00-24/25	JSJ1175	TRJ650,TRJ670,TRJ690	21.00-24/25*15.5/17.5-25	OR325T
24.00-25	24.00-25	JSJ1175	TRJ650,TRJ670,TRJ690	20.5/24.00-25	OR325T
24.00-29	—	—	TRJ650,TRJ670,TRJ690	—	OR329T
18.00R33	—	—	TRJ650,TRJ670,TRJ690	—	OR333T
18.00-33	—	—	TRJ650,TRJ670,TRJ690	—	OR333T
21.00-35	—	—	TRJ650,TRJ670,TRJ690	—	OR335T
24.00R35	—	—	TRJ650,TRJ670,TRJ690	—	OR335T
24.00-35	—	—	TRJ650,TRJ670,TRJ690	—	OR335T
24.00-49	—	—	TRJ650,TRJ670,TRJ690	—	OR349T
27.00R49	—	—	TRJ650,TRJ670,TRJ690	—	OR349T
27.00-49	—	—	TRJ650,TRJ670,TRJ690	—	OR349T
30.00-51	—	—	TRJ650,TRJ670,TRJ690	—	OR451T
33.00-51	—	—	TRJ650,TRJ670,TRJ690	—	OR451T
36.00-51	—	—	TRJ650,TRJ670,TRJ690	—	OR451T
40.00-57	—	—	TRL870,TRL850	—	OR457T

The valve sizes for tubes and rims shown in tables(p.84-85)correspond with the conventional standards of TRA,JATMA, etc.

## ■Earthmover Data

### Formulas and Rules

The following are useful formulas and rules of thumb:

$$\text{Production, hourly} = \frac{\text{Load (BCY)}}{\text{Cycles} \times \text{Cycles/hr}} = \frac{\text{Load (BM}^3\text{)}}{\text{Cycles} \times \text{Cycles/hr}}$$

$$\text{Load factor (L.F.)} = \frac{\text{Bank cubic yards (BCY)}}{\text{Loose cubic yards (LCY)}}$$

$$\text{Load factor (L.F.)} = \frac{\text{Bank cubic meters (BM}^3\text{)}}{\text{Loose cubic meters (LM}^3\text{)}}$$

$$\text{Load factor (L.F.)} = \frac{100\%}{100\% + \% \text{ of swell}}$$

$$\text{Load (bank measure)} = \text{Loose cubic yards (LCY)} \times \text{L.F.} = \text{Loose cubic meters (LM}^3\text{)} \times \text{L.F.}$$

$$\text{Shrinkage factor (S.F.)} = \frac{\text{Compacted cubic yards (CCY)}}{\text{Bank cubic yards (BCY)}}$$

$$\text{Shrinkage factor (S.F.)} = \frac{\text{Compacted cubic meters (CM}^3\text{)}}{\text{Bank cubic meters (BM}^3\text{)}}$$

$$\text{Density} = \text{Weight}/\text{Unit volume}$$

$$\text{Load (bank measure)} = \frac{\text{Weight of Load}}{\text{Bank density}}$$

$$\text{Rolling resistance factor} = 40 \text{ lbs/ton} + (30 \text{ lbs/ton/inch} \times \text{inches}) = 20 \text{ kg/ton} + (15 \text{ kg/ton}/2.5 \text{ cm} \times \text{cm})$$

$$\text{Rolling resistance} = 2\% \text{ of GVW*} + 1.5\% \text{ of GVW} \times \text{inch of tire penetration} = 2\% \text{ of GVW} + 0.6\% \text{ of GVW} \times \text{cm of tire penetration}$$

\*GVW = Gross Vehicle Weight

$$\text{Grade resistance factor (GR factor)} = 20 \text{ lbs/ton} \times \% \text{ of grade} = 10 \text{ kg/ton} \times \% \text{ of grade}$$

$$\text{Grade resistance} = \text{GR factor (lbs/ton)} \times \text{GVW (tons)} = \text{GR factor (kg/ton)} \times \text{GVW (tons)}$$

$$\text{Grade resistance} = 1\% \text{ of GVW} \times \% \text{ of grade}$$

$$\text{Total resistance} = \text{Rolling resistance (lbs or kg)} + \text{Grade resistance (lbs or kg)}$$

$$\text{Rolling Resistance (\%)} = 2\% + 1.5\% \text{ per inch of tire penetration} = 2\% + 0.6\% \text{ per cm of tire penetration}$$

$$\text{Grade (\%)} = \% \text{ of grade}$$

$$\text{Effective grade (\%)} = \text{PR (\%)} + \text{GR (\%)}$$

$$\text{Usable pull (traction limitation)} = \text{Coefficient of traction} \times \text{Weight on drivers} = \text{Coefficient of traction} \times (\text{Total weight} \times \% \text{ on drivers})$$

$$\text{Pull required} = \text{Rolling resistance} + \text{Grade resistance} = \text{Total resistance}$$

$$\text{Total cycle time} = \text{Fixed time} + \text{Variable time}$$

Fixed time: Refer to respective machine production section.

$$\text{Variable time} = \text{Total haul time} + \text{Total return time}$$

$$\text{Travel time} = \frac{\text{Distance (ft)}}{\text{Speed (ft/min)}}$$

$$\text{Travel time} = \frac{\text{Distance (m)}}{\text{Speed (m/min)}}$$

$$\text{Cycles per hour} = \frac{60 \text{ minutes}}{\text{Total cycle time (minutes)}}$$

$$\text{Adjusted productivity} = \text{Hourly productivity} \times \text{Efficiency factor}$$

$$\text{No. of units requires} = \frac{\text{Hourly production required}}{\text{Unit hourly production}}$$

$$\text{No. of scrapers a pusher will load} = \frac{\text{Scraper cycle time}}{\text{Unit hourly production}}$$

## ■Earthmover Data

### Typical Rolling Resistance Factors

Road Surface	lbs/ton	(kg/ton)
A roadway of hard, smooth, stabilized surface without penetration under load, watered, maintained:	40	(20)
A firm, smooth rolling roadway with dirt or light surface flexing slightly under or undulating, maintained fairly regularly, watered:	65	(35)
Snow packed:	50	(25)
Snow loose:	90	(45)
A dirt roadway, rutted, flexing under load, little if any maintenance, no water, 1" (25 mm) or more tire penetration:	100	(50)
Rutted dirt roadway, soft under travel, no maintenance, no stabilization, 4" (100 mm) to 6" (150 mm) tire penetration:	150	(75)
Loose sand or gravel:	200	(100)
Soft, muddy, rutted roadway, no maintenance:	200 to 400	(100 to 200)

Various tire sizes and inflation pressures will greatly reduce or increase the above figures. The quantities given are sufficiently accurate for estimating purposes when specific information on performance of particular equipment on given soil conditions is not available. See other Earthmoving Data Section tables for additional information.

### Approximate Coefficient of Traction Factors

Road Surface	Traction Factors	
	Rubber Tires	Tracks
Concrete	.90	.45
Dry clay loam	.55	.90
Wet clay loam	.45	.70
Rutted clay loam	.40	.70
Dry sand	.20	.30
Wet sand	.40	.50
Quarry pit	.65	.55
Loose gravel road	.36	.50
Packed snow	.20	.25
Ice	.12	.12*
Firm earth	.55	.90
Loose earth	.45	.60
Stockpiled coal	.45	.60

\*Semi-skeleton shoes = .27

### Material\* Swell Percentage & Load Factors

Materials	Swell %	Load Factor (%)
Cinders	45	69
Clay, dry or wet	40	72
Clay and gravel dry or wet	40	72
Coal, anthracite or bituminous	35	74
Earth, loam and dry or wet	25	80
Gravel, dry wet	12 11	89 89
Gypsum	74	57
Hardpan	50	67
Limestone	67	60
Rock, well blasted	65	60
Sand, dry or wet	12	89
Sandstone	54	65
Shale and soft rock	65	60
Slag, bank	23	81
Slate	65	60
Trap rock	65	61

\*Varies with moisture content, grain, size, degree of compactness, etc. Tests must be made to determine exact material characteristic.

### Swell-Voids-Load Factor Table

Swell (%)	Voids (%)	Load Factor
5	4.8	.952
10	9.1	.909
15	13.0	.870
20	16.7	.833
25	20.0	.800
30	23.1	.769
35	25.9	.741
40	28.6	.714
45	31.0	.690
50	33.3	.667
55	35.5	.645
60	37.5	.625
65	39.4	.606
70	41.2	.588
75	42.9	.571
80	44.4	.556
85	45.9	.541
90	47.4	.526
95	48.7	.513
100	50.0	.500

### Swell-Voids-Load Factor Table

Load Factor (%)	Voids (%)	Swell (%)
95	5	5.3
90	10	11.1
85	15	17.6
80	20	25.0
75	25	33.3
70	30	42.9
65	35	53.8
60	40	66.7
55	45	81.8
50	50	100.0

## ■Conversion Tables

### Metric to Standard (UK, US, etc.)

Multiply Metric Unit	by	to Obtain English Unit
Kilometer (km)	0.6214	Mile
Meter (m)	1.0936	Yard
Centimeter (cm)	0.0328	Foot
Millimeter (mm)	0.03937	Inch
Square Kilometer (km <sup>2</sup> )	0.3861	Square Mile
Hectare (Ha)	2.471	Acre
Square meter (m <sup>2</sup> )	10.76	Square foot
Cubic meter (m <sup>3</sup> )	0.1550	Cubic yard
kilograms/cubic meter (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1.686	Pounds/cubic yard
Liter (l or ltr.)	0.2642	Gallon (US)
Liter (l or ltr.)	61.02	Cubic inch
Imperial gallon	1.20	US gallon
Kilometer per hour (kph)	0.621	MPH
Cubic centimeter (cm <sup>3</sup> )	0.0338	Fluid ounce
Metric tonne (t)	0.984	Long ton
Metric tonne (t)	1.102	Short ton
Kilogram (kg)	2.205	Pound, avdp.
Gram (g or gr.)	0.0353	Ounce, avdp.
Calorie, Kilo (C or Cal.)	3.968	BTU
Kilogram-meter (kgm)	7.233	Foot-pound
Meter-kilogram (m-kg)	7.233	Pound-foot
Metric horsepower (CV)	0.9863	HP
kg/square centimeter (kgs/cm <sup>2</sup> )	14.225	Pounds/square inch
kilopascal (kPa)	0.14503	Pounds/square inch

1 km = 1,000 m 1m = 100 cm 1 cm = 10 mm 1 km<sup>2</sup> = 100 Ha  
 1 Ha = 10,000 m<sup>2</sup> 1 m<sup>2</sup> = 10,000 cm<sup>2</sup> 1 cm<sup>2</sup> = 100 mm<sup>2</sup>  
 1 m<sup>3</sup> = 1,000 liters 1 liters = 1,000 cm<sup>3</sup>  
 1 metric ton = 1,000 kg 1 quintal = 100 kg 1 kg = 1,000 g  
 1 Cal = 427 kgm = 0.0016 CVH = 0.00116 KWH  
 1 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> = 98.066 kPa Torque unit: 1 CV = 75 kgm/sec  
 1 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> = 0.97 atmosph 1 bar = 100 kPa

### Standard (UK, US, etc.) to Metric

Multiply English Unit	by	to Obtain Metric Unit
Mile, statute (M)	1.609	Kilometer
Foot (ft)	0.3048	Meter
Inch (in., ")	0.025	Meter
Square mile (mile <sup>2</sup> )	2.590	Square kilometer
Acre	0.4047	Hectare
Square foot (ft <sup>2</sup> )	0.0929	Square meter
Square inch (in <sup>2</sup> )	6.452	Square centimeter
Cubic yard (yd <sup>3</sup> )	0.765	Cubic meter
Cubic foot (ft <sup>3</sup> )	0.0283	Cubic meter
Pound/cubic yard (lbs/yd <sup>3</sup> )	0.5933	Kilogram/cubic meter
US gallon (US gal)	3.785	Liter
US gallon	0.833	Imperial gallon
MPH	1.61	Kilometer per hour
TMPH	1.459	TKPH
Cubic inch (in <sup>3</sup> )	0.016	Liter
Fluid ounce (fl oz)	29.57	Cubic centimeter
Long ton (lg ton)	1.016	Metric tonne
Short ton (sh ton)	0.907	Metric tonne
Pound (lb)	0.4536	Kilogram
Ounce (oz)	28.35	Gram
BTU	0.2520	Kilogram-calorie
Foot-pound (ft-lb)	0.1383	Kilogram-meter
Horse power (HP)	1.014	Metric horsepower
Pound/square inch (PSI)	0.0703	Kg/square centimeter
Pound/square inch (PSI)	6.895	Kilopascal

1 mile = 1,760 yds 1yd = 3 ft 1 ft = 12 in 1 sq mile = 640 acres  
 1 acre = 43,560 sq ft 1 sq ft = 144 sq in 1 cu ft = 7.48 gal  
 1 gal = 231 cu in = 4 quarts liq 1 quart = 32 fl oz 1 fl oz = 1.80 cu in  
 1 sh ton = 2,000 lbs 1 lg ton = 2,240 lbs 1 lb = 16 oz, avdp.  
 1 BTU = 778 ft lb = 0.000393 HPH = 0.000293 KWH  
 1 HP = 550 ft lb/sec 1 atmosph = 14.7 psi

### Inches to Millimeters

in/32	mm	in/32	mm	in/32	mm
1	0.8	21	16.7	41	32.5
2	1.6	22	17.5	42	33.3
3	2.4	23	18.3	43	34.1
4	3.2	24	19.1	44	34.9
5	4.0	25	19.8	45	35.7
6	4.8	26	20.6	46	36.5
7	5.6	27	21.4	47	37.3
8	6.4	28	22.2	48	38.1
9	7.1	29	23.0	49	38.9
10	8.0	30	23.8	50	39.7
11	8.7	31	24.6	55	4

## Conversion Tables

### Pounds to Kilograms

lbs	kg
1	0.5
10	4.5
20	9.1
30	13.6
40	18.1
50	22.7
60	27.2
70	31.8
80	36.3
90	40.8
100	45.4
110	49.9
120	54.4
130	59.0
140	63.5
150	68.0
160	72.6
170	77.1
180	81.6
190	86.2
200	90.7
220	99.8
240	108.9
260	117.9
280	127.0
300	136.1
320	145.2
340	154.2
360	163.3
380	172.4
400	181.4
420	190.5
440	199.6
460	208.7
480	217.7
500	226.8
520	235.9
540	244.9
560	254.0
580	263.1
600	272.2
700	317.5
800	362.9
900	408.2
1000	453.6
1100	499.0
1300	589.7
1400	635.0
1500	680.4
1600	725.8
1700	771.1
1800	816.5
1900	861.8
2000	907.2
2200	997.9
2400	1088.6
2600	1179.4
2800	1270.1
3000	1360.8
3200	1451.5
3400	1542.2
3600	1633.0
3800	1723.7
4000	1814.4
4200	1905.1
4400	1995.8
4600	2086.6
4800	2177.3
5000	2268.0
5200	2358.7
5400	2449.4
5600	2540.2
5800	2630.9
6000	2721.6
7000	3175.2
10000	4536.0
11000	4989.6
12000	5443.2
13000	5896.8
14000	6350.4
15000	6804.0
16000	7257.6
17000	7711.2
18000	8164.8
19000	8618.4
20000	9072.0

### Kilograms to Pounds

kg	lbs
1	2
5	11
10	22
15	33
20	44
25	55
30	66
35	77
40	88
45	99
50	110
55	121
60	132
65	143
70	154
75	165
80	176
85	187
90	198
95	209
100	221
110	243
120	265
130	287
140	309
150	331
160	353
170	375
180	397
190	419
200	441
210	463
220	485
230	507
240	529
250	551
260	573
270	595
280	617
290	639
300	661
350	772
400	882
450	992
500	1102
550	1213
600	1323
650	1433
700	1543
750	1654
800	1764
850	1874
900	1984
950	2094
1000	2205
1100	2425
1200	2646
1300	2866
1400	3086
1500	3307
1600	3527
1700	3748
1800	3968
1900	4189
2000	4409
2500	5512
3000	6614
3500	7716
4000	8818
4500	9921
5000	11023
5500	12125
6000	13228
6500	14330
7000	15432
7500	16535
8000	17637
8500	18739
9000	19841
9500	20944
10000	22046

### Miles Per Hour to Kilometers Per Hour

mph	kph
1	1.61
2	3.22
3	4.83
4	6.44
5	8.05
6	9.65
7	11.26
8	12.87
9	14.48
10	16.09
11	17.70
12	19.31
13	20.92
14	22.53
15	24.14
16	25.74
17	27.35
18	28.96
19	30.57
20	32.18
21	33.79
22	35.40
23	37.01
24	38.62
25	40.23
26	41.83
27	43.44
28	45.05
29	46.66
30	48.27
31	49.88
32	51.49
33	53.10
34	54.71
35	56.32
36	57.92
37	59.53
38	61.14
39	62.75
40	64.36
41	65.97
42	67.58
43	69.19
44	70.80
45	72.41
46	74.01
47	75.62
48	77.23
49	78.84
50	80.45

### Inflation Pressure (kg/cm<sup>2</sup> to lbs/in<sup>2</sup>)

kg/cm <sup>2</sup>	lbs/in <sup>2</sup>
0.1	1
0.2	3
0.3	4
0.4	6
0.5	7
0.6	9
0.7	10
0.8	11
0.9	13
1.0	14
1.1	16
1.2	17
1.3	18
1.4	20
1.5	21
1.6	23
1.7	24
1.8	26
1.9	27
2.0	28
2.1	30
2.2	31
2.3	33
2.4	34
2.5	36
26	37
27	38
28	40
29	41
30	43
31	44
32	45
33	47
34	48
35	50
36	51
37	53
38	54
39	55
40	57
41	58
42	60
43	61
44	62
45	63
46	65
47	67
48	68
49	70
50	71
51	72
52	73
53	75
54	77
55	79
56	81
57	82
58	84
59	86
60	88
61	90
62	92
63	94
64	96
65	98
66	100
67	102
68	104
69	106
70	108
71	110
72	112
73	114
74	116
75	118
76	120
77	122
78	124
79	126
80	128
81	130
82	132
83	134
84	136
85	138
86	140
87	142
88	144
89	146
90	148
91	150
92	152
93	154
94	156
95	

## ■ Approximate Weight of Materials\*

Materials	Lbs per Loose Yd <sup>3</sup>	Kg per Loose M <sup>3</sup>	Lbs per Bank Yd <sup>3</sup>	Kg per Bank M <sup>3</sup>
Bauxite	2400	1425	3200	1900
Caliche	2500	1485	3700	2200
Cinders	1100	650	—	—
Dry Excavated Clay	2500	1485	3100	1840
Wet Excavated Clay	2900	1725	4500	2675
Natural Bed Clay	2800	1650	3400	2015
Dry Clay & Gravel	2000	1185	2800	1650
Wet Clay & Gravel	2800	1650	3100	1840

Materials	Lbs per Loose Yd <sup>3</sup>	Kg per Loose M <sup>3</sup>	Lbs per Bank Yd <sup>3</sup>	Kg per Bank M <sup>3</sup>
Anthracite Raw Coal	2000	1190	—	—
Bituminous Raw Coal	1600	950	—	—
Decomposed Rock				
75% R 25% E	3300	1955	4720	2800
50% R 50% E	2900	1725	3860	2290
25% R 75% E	2650	1580	3320	1970
Dry Earth	2600	1550	3000	1780
Wet Earth	2900	1725	3500	2075
Loam Earth	2100	1250	2700	1600
Granite	2800	1650	4600	2725

R: Rock, E: Earth

Materials	Lbs per Loose Yd <sup>3</sup>	Kg per Loose M <sup>3</sup>	Lbs per Bank Yd <sup>3</sup>	Kg per Bank M <sup>3</sup>
Pit Run Gravel	3200	1900	3700	2200
Dry Gravel	2500	1485	2800	1650
Dry 1/4" - 2" Gravel	2800	1650	3200	1900
Wet 1/4" - 2" Gravel	3400	2015	3800	2250
Sand & Gravel	2700	1600	3400	2015
Gypsum	2700	1600	3400	2015
Limestone	2600	1550	4400	2600
Dry Peat	700	415	1150	675
Moist Peat	1350	800	2250	1340
Wet Peat	1900	1125	3200	1900
Sandstone	2660	1550	4300	2550
Dry Sand	2400	1425	2700	1600
Damp Sand	2850	1680	3200	1900
Wet Sand	3100	1840	3500	2075

Materials	Lbs per Loose Yd <sup>3</sup>	Kg per Loose M <sup>3</sup>	Lbs per Bank Yd <sup>3</sup>	Kg per Bank M <sup>3</sup>
Dry Sand & Gravel	2900	1725	3400	2015
Wet Sand & Gravel	3400	2015	3800	2250
Slag	3000	1780	5000	2965
Dry Snow	220	130	—	—
Wet Snow	860	515	—	—
Crushed Stone	2700	1600	—	—
Top Soil	1600	960	2300	1365
Trap Rock	2900	1725	4400	2600

\*Varies with moisture content, grain, degree of compactness, etc. Tests must be made to determine exact material characteristics.