

International Standard



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Passenger car tyres and rims — Part 1 : Tyres (metric series)

Pneumatiques et jantes pour voitures particulières — Partie 1 : Pneumatiques (séries millimétriques)

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Foreword

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Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 4000/1 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 31, *Tyres, rims and valves*, and was circulated to the member bodies in August 1981.

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries :

Australia	Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Poland
Austria	Israel	Romania
Belgium	Japan	South Africa, Rep. of
Brazil	Korea, Dem. P. Rep. of	Sweden
China	Korea, Rep. of	United Kingdom
Czechoslovakia	Netherlands	USA

The member bodies of the following countries expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds :

Germany, F.R.
Italy

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (i.e. ISO 4000/1-1977).

Passenger car tyres and rims — Part 1 : Tyres (metric series)

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard establishes the designation, dimensions and load ratings of metric series of tyres primarily intended for passenger cars.

ISO 4000/2 will deal with requirements for rims.

2 Reference

ISO 4223/1, *Definitions of some terms used in the tyre industry — Part 1 : Tyres.*

3 Definitions

For definitions of terms relating to tyres, see ISO 4223/1.

Section one : Tyre designation and dimensions

4 Tyre designation

4.1 Dimensional and constructional characteristics

The characteristics shall be indicated as follows :

Nominal section width	Nominal aspect ratio	Tyre construction code	Nominal rim diameter code
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4.1.1 Nominal section width

The nominal tyre section width shall be indicated in millimetres, ending either in "0" or "5", so that in any one series of tyres with the same aspect ratio, the values shall all end with "0" or all end with "5".

4.1.2 Nominal aspect ratio

The nominal aspect ratio shall be expressed as a percentage and shall be a multiple of 5.

4.1.3 Tyre construction code

The tyre construction code shall be as follows :

B for bias belted construction

D for diagonal construction

R for radial ply construction.

NOTE — The use of another code letter (for example, in the case of a new construction type) should first be remitted to ISO for acceptance and inclusion in this list.

4.1.4 Nominal rim diameter code

4.1.4.1 For tyres mounted on these existing rims, the code shall be as follows :

Code	Nominal rim diameter (D_r) mm
10	254
12	305
13	330
14	356
15	381
16	406

4.1.4.2 For tyres requiring new concept rims, for safety reasons especially concerning mounting, the code number shall be equal to the nominal rim diameter expressed in a whole number of millimetres.

4.2 Service condition characteristics

The characteristics shall be indicated as follows :

Load index

Speed symbol

4.2.1 Load index

The load index is a numerical code associated with the maximum load a tyre can carry in the single application at the speed indicated by its speed symbol under the specified service conditions. See table 3.

4.2.2 Speed symbol

The speed symbol indicates the speed category at which the tyre can carry the load corresponding to its load index under the specified service conditions. See table 4.

4.3 Other service characteristics

4.3.1 The word "TUBELESS" shall be used to characterize tyres that can be used without a tube.

4.3.2 Specific indications, if required, may be added to indicate

- the type of vehicle for which the tyre is primarily designed, by using a symbol "P"¹⁾;
- the temporary use of certain spare tyres using indications such as "temporary use" and/or symbol "T"¹⁾;
- the direction of mounting;
- the direction of rotation;
- the type of tread pattern;
- other characteristics.

¹⁾ This symbol may be used where there may be ambiguity regarding the tyre type. Where this optional marking is used, it should be so positioned that confusion cannot result from its proximity to any other service conditioning marking.

5 Marking

The marking shall consist of

- the designation of the dimensional and constructional characteristics;
- the designation of the load and speed characteristics;
- the designation of other service characteristics.

The location of the marking of the load and speed characteristics shall be distinct but in the vicinity of the marking of the dimensional and constructional characteristics.

No location is specified for the markings related to other service characteristics (4.3.1 and 4.3.2).

Example :

165/80 R 15	{ marking of dimensional and constructional characteristics
76 U	{ marking of load index and speed symbol (distinct location but in the vicinity of the preceding marking)
TUBELESS (other)	{ location left to the discretion of the tyre manufacturer.

The characteristics of a tyre with the above markings would be as follows :

- 165 : nominal section width equal to 165 mm;
 80 : nominal aspect ratio equal to 80;
 R : radial construction;
 15 : nominal rim diameter code, corresponding to 381 mm;
 76 : Load Index, corresponding to a tyre load of 400 kg;
 U : speed symbol corresponding to a speed category of 200 km/h;
 TUBELESS : tyre that can be used without a tube.

6 Tyre dimensions

6.1 Calculation of "design new tyre" dimensions

Values to be rounded to the nearest millimetre.

6.1.1 Theoretical rim width (R_{Th})

The theoretical rim width (R_{Th}) is equal to the product of the nominal section width (S_N) and the rim/section ratio (K_1) :

$$R_{Th} = K_1 S_N$$

where $K_1 = 0,7$ for tyres having nominal aspect ratio (H/S) from 50 to 95 inclusive mounted on 5° rims (code designated)

with nominal rim diameter expressed by a two figures code. Other K_1 values will be defined later for other tyres and rim types.

6.1.2 Design new tyre section width (S)

The design new tyre section width is the nominal section width (S_N) transferred from the theoretical rim (R_{Th}) to the measuring rim (R_M) :

$$S = S_N + 0,4 (R_M - R_{Th})$$

where

R_M and R_{Th} are expressed in millimetres.

6.1.3 Design new tyre section height (H)

The design new tyre section height is equal to the product of the nominal section width (S_N) and the nominal aspect ratio, divided by 100.

$$H = S_N \frac{H}{S} / 100$$

6.1.4 Design new tyre overall diameter, D_o

The design new tyre overall diameter is the sum of the nominal rim diameter (D_r) plus twice the design new tyre section height (H) :

$$D_o = D_r + 2 H$$

For those tyres using a nominal rim diameter code, see 4.1.4.1 for the corresponding value of D_r in millimetres to be used.

6.1.5 Values

A guideline for the "new tyre design dimensions" for metric series of passenger car tyres mounted on 5° rims (code-designated) is given in the annex.

6.2 Calculation of "maximum overall (grown) tyre dimensions in service"

(for use by vehicle manufacturers in designing for tyre clearances).

These dimensions are to be calculated with the appropriate coefficients (see table 1) to the design new tyre section width and design new tyre section height.

6.2.1 Maximum overall width in service, W_{max}

The maximum overall (grown) width in service is equal to the product of the design new tyre section width (S), and the appropriate coefficient, a , (see table 1)

$$W_{max} = Sa$$

6.2.2 Maximum overall (grown) diameter in service ($D_{o \max}$)

The maximum overall diameter in service is equal to the nominal rim diameter (D_r) plus twice the product of the design new tyre section height (H) and the appropriate coefficient, b , (see table 1).

$$D_{o \max} = D_r + 2 H b$$

7 Tyre dimension tables

The format of tyre dimension tables is shown in table 2 for tyres mounted on 5° rims (code-designated) and nominal rim diameter expressed by a two figures code (see 4.1.4).

8 Method of measurement of tyre dimensions

Before measuring, the tyre shall be mounted on its measuring rim, inflated to the recommended pressure, and allowed to stand for a minimum of 24 h at normal room temperature, after which the inflation pressure shall be readjusted to the original value.

Table 1 — Coefficients for the calculation of the maximum overall (grown) tyre dimensions in service

Tyre construction	Type construction	Nominal aspect ratio (H/S)	Coefficients	
			a	b
Diagonal	D	All	1,10	1,08
Bias belted	B			
Radial	R	50 to 80 inclusive	1,08*	1,07
		85 to 95 inclusive	1,07*	1,05

* The maximum overall section width may be exceeded by the thickness of a special protective rib on one sidewall only.

Table 2 — Tyre dimension tables

Tyre size designation ¹⁾	Measuring rim width ²⁾ R_M code	Design new tyre ³⁾		In service (grown)	
		Section width S	Overall diameter D_o	Maximum overall width $W_{\max}$	Maximum overall diameter ⁴⁾ $D_{o \max}$
		mm	mm	mm	mm

NOTES

- 1) See 4.1.
- 2) The measuring rim width (R_M) is expressed by a code. It should equal the standardized rim width code closest to the theoretical rim width (R_{Th}) which is 70 % of the nominal tyre section width for nominal aspect ratios from 50 to 95 inclusive. For nominal aspect ratios below 50 other percentages for R_{Th} to be defined.
- 3) Values to be rounded to the nearest millimetre.
- 4) For special tyres (for example, mud and snow etc.) the given values may be exceeded.