

Tire safety tips for summer driving

In the hustle and bustle of planning a summer trip or a recreational vehicle trailer or family car, don't forget to check your tires. A small tear or hole could result in a costly accident or delay which may be avoided.

Excessive road heat is a tire's greatest enemy. This is particularly true for small diameter trailer tires which normally rotate up to 10 percent faster than road tires.

You don't need to be a tire expert to know what your tires are in. First look for potential problems such as fabric cracks, uneven or excessive wear. Remove nail-stems or glass embedded in the tread. Have these spots repaired if they are deeper than the tread.

Tread worn below 1/16 inch or to the side wall of the tire should be replaced. Wear depth can be measured with a penny—if the top of Lincoln's head shows when the penny is inserted in the tread, the tire needs replacing.

Anomalous Tread Wear
When tires wear rapidly or abnormally, the problem is often faulty or worn shock absorbers, worn rear wheel bearing, wheel alignment, faulty or grabbing brakes or incorrect tire inflation. The most common cause is underinflation.

Underinflation—when most tire contact is on the outer treads, causing the edges to wear faster than the middle.

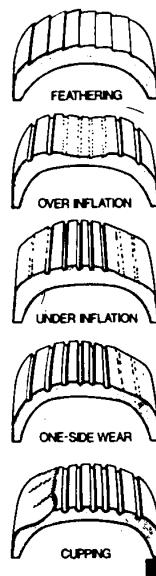
Feathering—when the tread ribs act like scissoring on the road, coming when the tire needs toe-in or toe-out alignment.

Cupping—when wheels are out of balance or the shock absorbers and ball joints are worn causing dips or ruts to appear in the tread.

One-sided wear when either one of the front shoulders of the tire wears faster than the rest. This is commonly caused by improper wheel alignment and can be aggravated by underinflation.

If the tire hasn't worn out completely, chances are that proper mechanical adjustments will stop abnormal wear. But if the tire has been severely damaged, it should be replaced.

Consider a Retread
When replacing a tire, con-



manufacturers for the building of new radial tires. A booklet titled "What you don't know about retreads" is available free from AMP Tire Equipment Division, 3715 Sunflower Avenue, Santa Ana, Calif. 92704.

Few people realize that any tire—new or retread—needs a breaking period to adjust to the road. At first, it will hold your speed to less than 45 mph for the first 100 miles or so, until the tire's elements adjust and work as an integral unit.

The Ups and Downs of Proper Inflation

Correct inflation is the most important rule for tire safety and life. Proper inflation should be checked before a long trip and periodically along the way. But be sure the tire's cold. If the temperature rises, the pressure will normally increase six pounds or more if the tires are hot from driving. Don't beat hot tires to bring their pressure down to a normal level.

Inflate tires only to limits recommended in the auto manual. Never inflate beyond these limits, even if you have to compensate for heavy loads, and never underestimate a tire. Underinflation causes excess heat, which can lead to tread wear, and if you're towing a trailer, severe trailer sway, handling and loss of control.

Also important are such factors as load weight and distribution. When packing for a trip, don't exceed the vehicle's maximum load rating. Otherwise, risks premature tire failure through excessive heat buildup.

Equality is critical of load distribution. For maximum efficiency and stability, equalize loads side-to-side, fore-to-aft, following the manufacturer's recommendations. Loads that might shift during transit should be secured.

While surveys show that less than one percent of highway accidents are directly attributable to tire failure, in more than half these cases the tire was held and worn to the limit of its useful life. Safety Council cautions that bald tires are 50 times more likely to suffer disassembly or blowout. At the same time, a warning prospective vacationers should take to heart:

674 Mercury

675 Plymouth

676 Pontiac

677 Thunderbird

684 Volkswagen

Stock Reduction Sale

74 VW Beetle 1974 \$3,330.00

75 Hatch 2 door anti-vibration

75 Hatch 2 door 4 cyl. 110

75 Hatch 2 door 4 cyl. 110