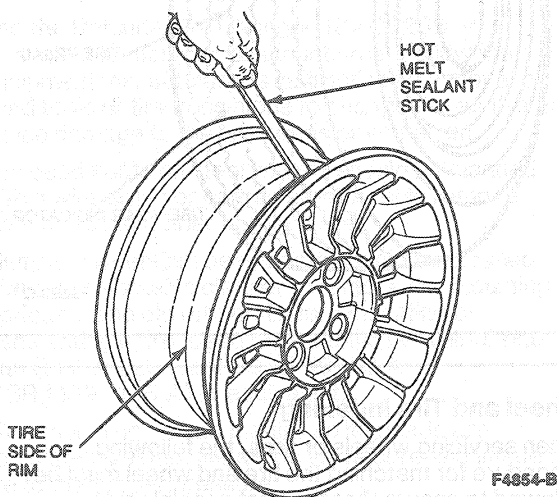


ADJUSTMENTS (Continued)

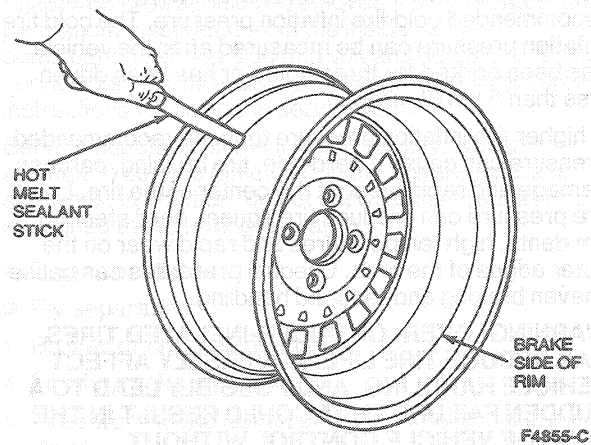
2. With tire mounted on wheel, locate air leak using a water bath or equivalent method, and mark location. Check complete wheel for possible additional leaks. When leaks are marked, dismount tire. Mark the valve location on the tire for proper indexing.
3. On the tire side of the wheel, thoroughly clean the leaking area with Professional Choke and Linkage Cleaner E8AZ-19A501-AA (ESR-M14P10-A) or equivalent, or use sandpaper of approximately 80-grit to remove all contamination. Using the sandpaper, score the surface of the wheel to improve adhesion of the sealer. Adequate area around the leak should be prepared to ensure covering the leak. If the valve stem is close to the area, remove it.
4. Use a clean cloth to remove all cleaner or sanding dust.

NOTE: Do not use a torch containing oxyacetylene.
5. Heat the prepared area with Rotunda Electric Heat Gun 107-00300 or equivalent or propane torch until Hot Melt Sealant Stick E7AZ-19554-A (ESA-M4G280-A) flows. Apply the hot melt material over the prepared area using a liberal flow and wiping action to ensure coverage of the leaking area. The service is most effective when heat is applied to the brake side of the wheel and sealer is melted by heat in the metal rim.
6. Apply only enough heat to melt the sealer, then remove heat source. After servicing the leak, allow the wheel to cool until it can be handled safely.

Tire Side of Wheel



Brake Side of Wheel



7. Assemble tire and wheel. Inflate tire to the recommended pressure as indicated on the tire pressure decal.
8. Repeat Step 2 to verify service.
9. When the service is complete, inflate properly, balance the assembly and install on vehicle.

NOTE: Use caution when mounting the tire so as not to damage the sealer.

Tire Maintenance

To maximize tire performance, inspect tires for signs of improper inflation and uneven wear, which may indicate a need for balancing, rotation or front suspension alignment.

Tires should also be checked frequently for cuts, stone bruises, abrasions, blisters and for objects that may have become imbedded in the tread. More frequent inspections are recommended when rapid or extreme temperature changes occur, or where road surfaces are rough or occasionally littered with debris.

As a further visible check of tire condition, tread wear indicators are moulded into the bottom of the tread grooves. The tire should be replaced when these indicator bands become visible.

To clean tires, use a mild soap and water solution only, and rinse thoroughly with clear water. Do not use any caustic solutions or abrasive materials. Do not use steel wool, wire brushes, gasoline, paint thinner or similar materials having a mineral oil base. These materials are harmful to tires and will eventually discolor the whitewalls and raised letters.

Tire Inflation

Tire inflation pressure is carefully calculated to give the vehicle satisfactory ride and steering characteristics without compromising long tire tread life.