

Tire Information

Tire Size Designation

A tire's sidewall is marked with a tire size designation. You will need this information when selecting replacement tires for your car. The following explains what the letters and numbers in the tire size designation mean.

(Example tire size designation)
P185/60R14 82H

P — Applicable vehicle type (tires marked with the prefix "P" are intended for use on passenger cars; however, not all tires have this marking).

185 — Tire width in millimeters.

60 — Aspect ratio. The tire's section height as a percentage of its width.

R — Tire construction code (Radial).

14 — Rim diameter in inches.

82 — Load Index, a numerical code associated with the maximum load the tire can carry.

H — Speed Rating Symbol. See the speed rating chart in this section for additional information.

Wheel Size Designation

Wheels are also marked with important information that you need if you ever have to replace one. The following explains what the letters and numbers in the wheel size designation mean.

(Example wheel size designation)
14 x 5-1/2 JJ

14 — Rim diameter in inches.

5-1/2 — Rim width in inches.

JJ — Rim contour designation.

Tire Speed Ratings

The chart below shows many of the different speed ratings currently being used for passenger car tires. The speed rating symbol is part of the tire size designation on the sidewall of the tire. This symbol corresponds to that tire's designed maximum safe operating speed.

| Speed Rating Symbol | Maximum Speed |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| S | 112 mph (180 km/h) |
| T | 118 mph (190 km/h) |
| H | 130 mph (210 km/h) |
| V | 149 mph (240 km/h) |
| Z | Above 149 mph (240 km/h) |

Tire Pressure Adjustment For High Speed Driving

Honda strongly recommends that you not drive faster than posted speed limits and conditions allow. If you decide it is safe to drive at high speeds, be sure to adjust the cold tire pressures as shown below. If you do not adjust the tire pressure, excessive heat can build up and cause sudden tire failure.

(S)

| Tire Size | Cold Tire Pressure for Speeds over 160 km/h (100 mph) |
|----------------|---|
| P175/70R13 82S | 35 psi (240 kPa, 2.4 kgf/cm ²) |

(Si)

| Tire Size | Cold Tire Pressure for Speeds over 160 km/h (100 mph) |
|----------------|---|
| P185/60R14 82H | 35 psi (240 kPa, 2.4 kgf/cm ²) |

(VTEC)

| Tire Size | Cold Tire Pressure for Speeds over 160 km/h (100 mph) |
|----------------|---|
| P195/60R14 85V | 35 psi (240 kPa, 2.4 kgf/cm ²) |

Be sure to readjust the pressure for normal driving speeds. You should wait until the tires are cold before adjusting the tire pressure (see page [156](#)).

DOT Tire Quality Grading (U.S. Cars)

The tires on your car meet all U.S. Federal Safety Requirements. All tires are also graded for treadwear, traction, and temperature performance according to Department of Transportation (DOT) standards. The following explains these gradings.

CONTINUED

Tire Information

Treadwear

The treadwear grade is a comparative rating based on the wear rate of the tire when tested under controlled conditions on a specified government test course. For example, a tire graded 150 would wear one and one half (1-1/2) times as well on the government course as a tire graded 100. The relative performance of tires depends upon the actual conditions of their use, however, and may depart significantly from the norm due to variations in driving habits, service practices and differences in road characteristics and climate.

Traction

The traction grades, from highest to lowest, are A, B, and C, and they represent the tire's ability to stop on wet pavement as measured under controlled conditions on specified government test surfaces of asphalt and concrete. A tire marked C may have poor traction performance.

Warning: The traction grade assigned to this tire is based on braking (straight ahead) traction tests and does not include cornering (turning) traction.

Temperature

The temperature grades are A (the highest), B, and C, representing the tire's resistance to the generation of heat and its ability to dissipate heat when tested under controlled conditions on a specified indoor laboratory test wheel. Sustained high temperature can cause the material of the tire to degenerate and reduce tire life, and excessive temperature can lead to sudden tire failure. The grade C corresponds to a level of performance which all passenger car tires must meet under the Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 109. Grades B and A represent higher levels of performance on the laboratory test wheel than the minimum required by law.

Warning: The temperature grade for this tire is established for a tire that is properly inflated and not over-inflated. Excessive speed, underinflation, or excessive loading either separately or in combination, can cause heat build-up and possible tire failure.