



## FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

### TYRE AGE

Passenger car tyres contain various rubber components. Every rubber component is subject to a certain amount of ageing. The ageing rate of a tyre strongly depends on a number of factors. Those include the number of miles per year and the use frequency and duration (daily or a number of times a year), the driving speed and the regular checking of the correct tyre pressure. Other factors that influence this ageing process are the weather conditions, the tyre load (regular load or maximum load) and the storage of the tyre when not in use.

Because of all the different elements it's impossible to indicate exactly how many years or how many miles a car tyre can be used. You do have to take into account that the older the tyre, the higher the chance the tyre has to be replaced.

For the longest possible tyre service life we recommend to have it inspected by a tyre specialist, in addition to the monthly tyre pressure check. If the minimum tread depth has not yet been reached after five years, we recommend to have the tyre inspected by a tyre specialist at least once a year.

Tyres older than 10 years must in all cases be replaced, even if they still look good from the outside.

Note: pay additional attention to tyres fitted on for instance trailers, caravans, campers, boat trailers and horse trailers. These tyres may age more quickly due to irregular use and continuous maximum load during use. Consequently, we recommend to replace these tyres after eight years.

The sidewall of the tyre carries a code from which the production date can be derived.

Since 01-01-2000 the production date is made up of 4 numerals,

for instance DOT 9D YE 2406

2406= Production date → 24= 24th week 06= 2006 (year)

From 01-01-1990 to 31-12-1999 these were 3 numerals with a triangle, for instance 458◄ = 45th week of 1998. If there is no triangle behind the three numerals, the tyres have been produced for the year 1990.

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