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**Passenger car, truck, bus and motorcycle  
tyres — Methods of measuring rolling  
resistance**

*Pneumatiques pour voitures particulières, camions, autobus et  
motocycles — Méthodes de mesure de la résistance au roulement*

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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 18164 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 31, *Tyres, rims and valves*.

This first edition represents a compilation of three individual standards (ISO 8767:1992, ISO 9948:1992 and ISO 13327:1998) into a consolidated, technically revised single document.

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# Passenger car, truck, bus and motorcycle tyres — Methods of measuring rolling resistance

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies methods for measuring rolling resistance, under controlled laboratory conditions, for new pneumatic tyres designed primarily for use on passenger cars, trucks, buses and motorcycles. The relationship between values obtained and the fuel economy of the vehicle is undetermined, and such values are not intended to be used to indicate levels of performance or quality.

This International Standard applies to all passenger car, truck, bus and motorcycle tyres.

Measurement of tyres using this method enables comparisons to be made between the rolling resistance of new tyres when they are free-rolling straight ahead, in a position perpendicular to the drum outer surface, and in steady-state conditions.

In measuring tyre rolling resistance, it is necessary to measure small forces in the presence of much larger forces. It is, therefore, essential that equipment and instrumentation of appropriate accuracy be used.

## 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 4223-1:2002, *Definition of some terms used in the tyre industry — Part 1: Pneumatic tyres*

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 4223-1 and the following apply.

### 3.1 rolling resistance

$F_r$

loss of energy (or energy consumed) per unit of distance travelled

NOTE The SI unit conventionally used for the rolling resistance is the newton metre per metre (N·m/m). This is equivalent to a drag force in newtons (N).

### 3.2 rolling resistance coefficient

$C_r$

ratio of the rolling resistance, in newtons, to the load on the tyre, in newtons

**3.3 capped inflation**  
process of inflating the tyre and allowing the inflation pressure to build up, as the tyre is warmed up while running

**3.4 regulated inflation**  
process of inflating the tyre to the required pressure independent of its temperature, and maintaining this inflation pressure while the tyre runs under load

NOTE This is most commonly done by using a regulated pressure source attached to the tyre through a rotating union.

**3.5 parasitic loss**  
loss of energy (or energy consumed) per unit distance excluding internal tyre losses, and attributable to aerodynamic loss of the different rotating elements of the test equipment, bearing friction and other sources of systematic loss which may be inherent in the measurement

NOTE Depending on the method used, the aerodynamic loss of the tyre may or may not be included in the parasitic loss.

**3.6 skim test reading**  
type of parasitic loss measurement, in which the tyre is kept rolling, without slippage, while reducing the tyre load to a level at which energy loss within the tyre itself is virtually zero

**3.7 machine reading**  
type of parasitic loss measurement, involving losses of the test machine, exclusive of losses in the rotating spindle bearing, which carries the tyre and rim, and aerodynamic losses

**3.8 moment of inertia**  
ratio of the torque applied to the tyre to the angular acceleration on the tyre

See Annex A.

## 4 Test methods

The following are alternative measurement methods. The choice of an individual method is left to the tester. For each method, the test measurements shall be converted to a force acting at the tyre/drum interface. The measured parameters are given below.

- a) Force method: the reaction force measured at the tyre spindle. This measured value also includes the bearing losses of the tyre spindle and the aerodynamic losses of the tyre and the wheel.
- b) Torque method: the torque input measured at the test drum (see NOTE).
- c) Power method: the measurement of the power input to the test drum (see NOTE).
- d) Deceleration method: the measurement of deceleration of the test drum and tyre assembly (see NOTE).

NOTE This measured value also includes the bearing and aerodynamic losses of the wheel, the tyre and the drum, losses that are also to be considered.

## 5 Test equipment

### 5.1 Drum specifications

#### 5.1.1 Diameter

The test dynamometer shall have a cylindrical flywheel (drum)

- with a diameter of at least 1,5 m (reference drum diameter: 1,7 m) for passenger car and motorcycle tyres;
- with a diameter of at least 1,7 m for truck/bus tyres.

It should be noted that the results are different for different diameters; see 9.3 for drum diameter correction for comparisons, if necessary.

NOTE Historically, the measurement of the fore and aft (longitudinal) force on a flat surface machine has been shown to be quite difficult since this force is very small relative to other forces being measured. If a flat surface machine is used, care should be taken to correlate the data with the reference drum diameter in order to assure accurate results.

#### 5.1.2 Surface

The surface of the drum shall be smooth steel or textured and shall be kept clean. For the textured drum surface, see B.4.

#### 5.1.3 Width

The width of the drum test surface shall exceed the width of the test tyre tread.

### 5.2 Test rim

The tyre shall be mounted on a test rim, as specified in Annex C.

### 5.3 Load, alignment, control and instrumentation accuracies

Measurement of these parameters shall be sufficiently accurate and precise to provide the required test data. The specific and respective values are shown in Annex C.

### 5.4 Thermal environment

#### 5.4.1 Reference conditions

The reference ambient temperature, as measured on the rotational axis of the tyre, 1 m away from the plane touching the nearest tyre sidewall, shall be 25 °C.

#### 5.4.2 Alternative conditions

If the reference temperature cannot be obtained, the rolling resistance measurement shall be corrected to standard temperature conditions in accordance with 9.2.

#### 5.4.3 Drum surface temperature

Care should be taken to ensure that the temperature of the test drum surface is approximately the same as the ambient temperature at the beginning of the test.

## 6 Test conditions

### 6.1 General

The test consists of a measurement of rolling resistance in which the tyre is inflated and the inflation pressure is allowed to build up (i.e. “capped air”).

### 6.2 Test speeds

#### 6.2.1 Single test speed

The value shall be obtained at a drum speed as shown in Table 1.

**Table 1 — Test speeds**

Speed in kilometres per hour

Tyre type	Passenger car	Truck and bus			Motorcycle	
		LI 121 and below	LI 122 and above		All	All
Load index	All	LI 121 and below	LI 122 and above		All	All
Speed symbol	All	All	F to J	K to M	L and below	Above L
Speed	80	80	60	80	50	80

#### 6.2.2 Multiple test speed

Passenger car tyres: the values shall be obtained at drum speeds of 50 km/h, 90 km/h and 120 km/h.

Truck/bus tyres: for LI of 121 and below, the values shall be obtained at drum speeds of 80 km/h and, if required, 120 km/h.

### 6.3 Test load

The standard test load shall be computed from the values shown in Table 2 and shall be kept within the tolerances specified in Annex C.

**Table 2 — Test loads and inflation pressures**

Tyre type	Passenger car <sup>a</sup>		Truck and bus	Motorcycle	
	Light and standard load	Reinforced or extra load		Standard load	Reinforced or extra load
Load % of maximum load capacity	80	80	85 (% of single load)	65	80
Inflation pressure kPa	210	250	Corresponding to maximum load capacity for single application	200	250

NOTE The inflation pressure shall be capped with the accuracy specified in C.4.1.

<sup>a</sup> For those passenger car tyres belonging to categories which are not shown in Annex B of ISO 4000-1:2001, the inflation pressure shall be the inflation pressure recommended by the tyre manufacturer, corresponding to the maximum tyre load capacity, reduced by 30 kPa.

## 6.4 Test inflation pressure

The inflation pressure shall be in accordance with those shown in Table 2 and shall be capped with the accuracy specified in C.4.1.

## 6.5 Duration and speed

When the deceleration method is selected, the following requirements apply:

- a) for duration,  $\Delta t$ , the time increments shall not exceed 0,5 s;
- b) any variation of the test drum speed shall not exceed 1 km/h.

## 6.6 Optional conditions

If the sensitivities of load, inflation or speed are desired, the additional information given in Annex B should be consulted.

## 7 Test procedure

### 7.1 General

The test procedure steps described below shall be followed in the sequence given.

### 7.2 Break-in

To ensure repeatability of measurements, an initial break-in and cooling period is required prior to the start of the test. Such a break-in shall be carried out on a test drum of at least 1,5 m diameter (1,7 m for truck and bus tyres) for a period of at least 1 h, at a minimum speed as given in 6.2, per type of tyre, with the load and inflation pressure given in 6.3 and 6.4 respectively.

### 7.3 Thermal conditioning

Place the inflated tyre in the thermal environment of the test location for the time necessary to achieve thermal equilibrium, which is generally reached after 3 h for passenger car and motorcycle tyres and 6 h for truck and bus tyres.

### 7.4 Pressure adjustment

After thermal conditioning, the inflation pressure shall be adjusted to the test pressure, and verified 10 min after the adjustment is made.

### 7.5 Warm-up

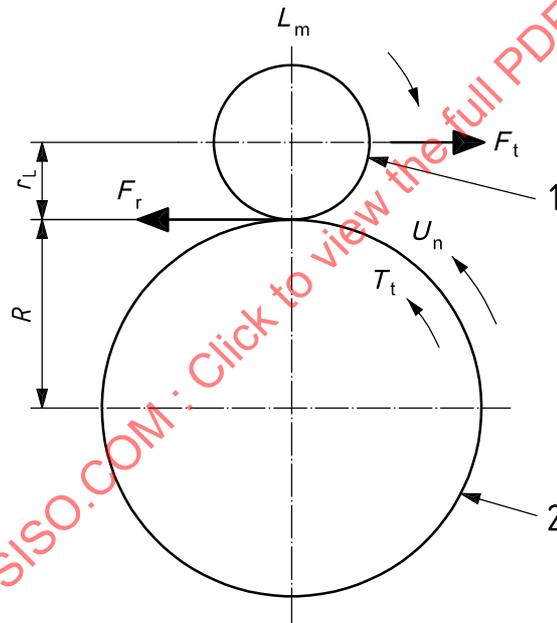
The tyre shall be run at constant test speed until reaching a stabilized steady-state value of rolling resistance. Recommendations for warm-up periods are given in Annex B.

### 7.6 Measurement and recording

The following shall be measured and recorded (see Figure 1):

- a) test speed,  $U_n$ ;
- b) load on the tyre normal to the drum surface,  $L_m$ ;

- c) test inflation pressure:
  - 1) initial, as defined in 7.4
  - 2) final, for capped inflation;
- d) the driving torque on the drive shaft,  $T_t$ , the tyre spindle force,  $F_t$ , the input power,  $V \times A$ , or the deceleration of the test drum/tyre/wheel assembly,  $\Delta\omega/\Delta t$ , depending on the method;
- e) distance from the tyre axle to the drum outer surface under steady-state conditions,  $r_L$  (see 8.2.1);
- f) ambient temperature,  $t_{amb}$ ;
- g) test drum radius,  $R$ ;
- h) rolling resistance force,  $F_r$ ;
- i) test method chosen;
- j) test rim (designation and material).



**Key**

- 1 tyre
- 2 drum

**Figure 1 — Free-body diagram of tyre/drum system, assuming no bearing and aerodynamic losses**

**7.7 Measurement of parasitic losses**

**7.7.1 General**

Determine parasitic losses by one of the procedures given in 7.7.2 to 7.7.4.

### 7.7.2 Skim test reading

- Reduce the load to maintain the tyre at the test speed without slippage.
- Record the spindle force,  $F_t$ , input torque,  $T_t$ , or the power, whichever applies.
- Record the load on the tyre normal to the drum surface,  $L_m$ .

NOTE The measured value includes the bearing and aerodynamic losses of the wheel, the tyre and the drum, losses that are also to be considered.

### 7.7.3 Machine reading

- Remove the tyre from the drum surface.
- At the test speed,  $U_n$ , record the input torque,  $T_t$ , the power, or the test drum deceleration, whichever applies.

NOTE The measured value includes the drum losses to be considered.

### 7.7.4 Deceleration method

- Remove the tyre from the test surface.
- Record the deceleration of the test drum,  $\Delta\omega_o/\Delta t$ , and that of the unloaded tyre,  $\Delta\omega_{po}/\Delta t$ .

NOTE The measured value includes the bearing and aerodynamic losses of the wheel, the tyre and the drum, losses that are also to be considered.

## 8 Data interpretation

### 8.1 Calculation of parasitic losses

#### 8.1.1 General

The parasitic losses,  $F_{pl}$ , related to the tyre/drum interface expressed in newtons, shall be calculated from the force  $F_t$ , torque, power or the deceleration, as shown below.

#### 8.1.2 Force method at tyre spindle

Calculate:  $F_{pl} = F_t(1 + r_L/R)$

where

$F_t$  is the tyre spindle force in newtons (see 7.7.2);

$r_L$  is the distance from the tyre axis to the drum outer surface under steady state conditions, in metres;

$R$  is the test drum radius, in metres.

#### 8.1.3 Torque method at drum axis

Calculate:  $F_{pl} = T_t/R$

where

$T_t$  is the input torque in newton metres as determined in 7.7.2 or 7.7.3;

$R$  is the test drum radius, in metres.

### 8.1.4 Power method at drum axis

Calculate: 
$$F_{pl} = \frac{3,6V \times A}{U_n}$$

where

$V$  is the electrical potential applied to the machine drive, in volts;

$A$  is the electric current drawn by the machine drive, in amperes;

$U_n$  is the test drum speed, in kilometres per hour.

### 8.1.5 Deceleration method

Calculate the parasitic losses,  $F_{pl}$ , in newtons.

$$F_{pl} = \frac{I_D}{R} \left( \frac{\Delta\omega_{vo}}{\Delta t_o} \right) + \frac{I_T}{R_r} \left( \frac{\Delta\omega_{po}}{\Delta t_o} \right)$$

where

$I_D$  is the test drum inertia in rotation, in kilogram metres squared;

$R$  is the test drum surface radius, in metres;

$\omega_{vo}$  is the test drum angular speed, without tyre, in radians per second;

$\Delta t_o$  is the time increment chosen for the measurement of the parasitic losses without tyre, in seconds;

$I_T$  is the tyre and wheel inertia in rotation, in kilogram metres squared;

$R_r$  is the tyre rolling radius, in metres;

$\omega_{po}$  is the tyre angular speed, unloaded tyre, in radians per second.

## 8.2 Rolling resistance calculation

### 8.2.1 General

Calculate the rolling resistance using the values obtained by testing the tyre to the conditions specified in this International Standard and by subtracting the appropriate parasitic losses,  $F_{pl}$ , obtained according to 8.1.

NOTE When the machine reading method is used to determine parasitic losses for the torque or power, the resulting rolling resistance includes aerodynamic losses of the tyre and wheel as well as the tyre-spindle friction.

### 8.2.2 Force method at tyre spindle

The rolling resistance,  $F_r$ , in newtons, is calculated using the equation

$$F_r = F_t[1 + (r_L/R)] - F_{pl}$$

where

$F_t$  is the tyre spindle force in newtons;

$F_{pl}$  represents the parasitic losses as calculated in 8.1.2;

$r_L$  is the distance from the tyre axis to the drum outer surface under steady-state conditions, in metres;

$R$  is the test drum radius, in metres.

### 8.2.3 Torque method at drum axis

The rolling resistance,  $F_r$ , in newtons, is calculated with the equation

$$F_r = \frac{T_t}{R} - F_{pl}$$

where

$T_t$  is the input torque, in newton metres;

$F_{pl}$  represents the parasitic losses as calculated in 8.1.3;

$R$  is the test drum radius, in metres.

### 8.2.4 Power method at drum axis

The rolling resistance,  $F_r$ , in newtons, is calculated with the equation:

$$F_r = \frac{3,6V \times A}{U_n} - F_{pl}$$

where

$V$  is the electrical potential applied to the machine drive, in volts;

$A$  is the electric current drawn by the machine drive, in amperes;

$U_n$  is the test drum speed, in kilometres per hour;

$F_{pl}$  represents the parasitic losses as calculated in 8.1.4.

### 8.2.5 Deceleration method

The rolling resistance,  $F_r$ , in newtons, is calculated using the equation:

$$F_r = \frac{I_D}{R} \left( \frac{\Delta\omega_v}{\Delta t_v} \right) + \frac{RI_T}{R_r^2} \left( \frac{\Delta\omega_v}{\Delta t_v} \right) - F_{pl}$$

where

$I_D$  is the test drum inertia in rotation, in kilogram metres squared;

$R$  is the test drum surface radius, in metres;

$F_{pl}$  represents the parasitic losses as calculated in 8.1.5;

$\Delta t_v$  is the time increment chosen for measurement, in seconds;

$\omega_v$  is the test drum angular velocity, loaded tyre, in radians per second;

$I_T$  is the tyre and wheel inertia in rotation, in kilogram metres squared;

$R_r$  is the tyre rolling radius, in metres.

NOTE Annex A gives guidelines and practical examples to measure the moments of inertia for the deceleration method.

## 9 Data analysis

### 9.1 Rolling resistance coefficient

The rolling resistance coefficient,  $C_r$ , is calculated by dividing the rolling resistance by the load on the tyre:

$$C_r = \frac{F_r}{L_m}$$

where

$F_r$  is the rolling resistance, in newtons;

$L_m$  is the test load, in newtons.

### 9.2 Temperature correction

If measurements at temperatures other than 25 °C are unavoidable (only temperatures not less than 20 °C nor more than 30 °C are acceptable), then a correction for temperature shall be made using the following equation, where  $F_{r25}$  is the rolling resistance at 25 °C, in newtons:

$$F_{r25} = F_r [1 + K(t_{amb} - 25)]$$

where

$F_r$  is the rolling resistance, in newtons;

$t_{amb}$  is the ambient temperature, in degrees Celsius;

$K$  is equal to

0,008 for passenger and motorcycle tyres;

0,01 for truck and bus tyres with load index 121 and lower;

0,006 for truck and bus tyres with load index 122 and above.

### 9.3 Drum diameter correction

Test results obtained from different drum diameters may be compared by using the following theoretical formula:

$$F_{r02} \approx K F_{r01}$$

with

$$K = \sqrt{\frac{(R_1/R_2)(R_2 + r_T)}{(R_1 + r_T)}}$$

where

$R_1$  is the radius of drum 1, in meters;

$R_2$  is the radius of drum 2, in meters;

$r_T$  is the nominal tyre radius, in meters;

$F_{r02}$  is the rolling resistance value measured on drum 1, in newtons;

$F_{r01}$  is the rolling resistance value measured on drum 2, in newtons.

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**Annex A**  
(informative)

**Measurement methods of moment of inertia for drum and tyre assembly — Deceleration method**

**A.1 Limitation**

The methods presented here should be considered only as guidelines or practical examples of methods used to measure moments of inertia by the deceleration method in order to achieve reliable test results.

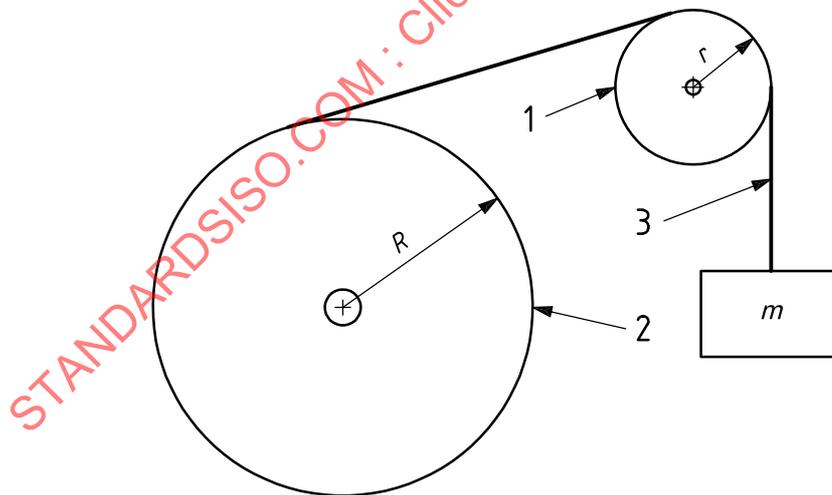
**A.2 Test drum inertia**

**A.2.1 Measurement method**

**A.2.1.1 Equipment needed**

The arrangement shown in Figure A.1 requires, in addition to the drum and its angular encoder:

- a lightweight pulley mounted on low-friction bearings;
- a weight of known mass,  $m$ , in the range 50 kg to 100 kg;
- suitable wire rope and attachments.



**Key**

- 1 tyre
- 2 drum
- 3 wire rope
- $m$  mass
- $r$  pulley radius
- $R$  drum radius

**Figure A.1 — Test arrangement**

**A.2.1.2 Test arrangement****A.2.1.3 Theory**

Application of laws of mechanics to the system shown in Figure A.1 leads to the following equation:

$$I_D = \frac{mgR - C}{(\Delta\omega_D / \Delta t)} - mR^2 - I_p \frac{R^2}{r^2}$$

where

$m$  is the mass, in kilograms;

$I_p$  is the pulley inertia, in kilogram metres squared;

$r$  is the pulley radius, in metres;

$R$  is the drum radius, in metres;

$I_D$  is the drum inertia, in kilogram metres squared;

$C$  is the friction torque of drum bearings, in newton metres;

$g$  is acceleration due to gravity, equal to 9,81  $m/s^2$ ;

$\Delta\omega_D/\Delta t$  is the angular acceleration or deceleration.

NOTE The friction torque of pulley bearings,  $C$ , may be neglected.

**A.2.1.4 Method**

When the mass,  $m$ , is released, the angular acceleration is measured through the angular encoder fitted to the drum axle (and otherwise used to measure drum decelerations). The friction torque,  $C$ , of drum bearings can also be measured provided that the rope can be separated from the drum once mass,  $m$ , has given sufficient momentum to the drum, for the subsequent drum deceleration is directly related to  $C$  by:

$$C = I_D \left( \frac{\Delta\omega_D}{\Delta t} \right)$$

where the values are as defined under A.2.1.3.

**A.2.2 Determination method**

The drum inertia is estimated by calculation.

The drum inertia,  $I_D$ , is determined by the summation of the inertia of each drum part (flange, disc, reinforced rib):

$$I_D = I_f + I_d + I_r$$

where

$I_f$  is the drum flange inertia;

$I_d$  is the drum disc inertia;

$I_r$  is the reinforced rib inertia;

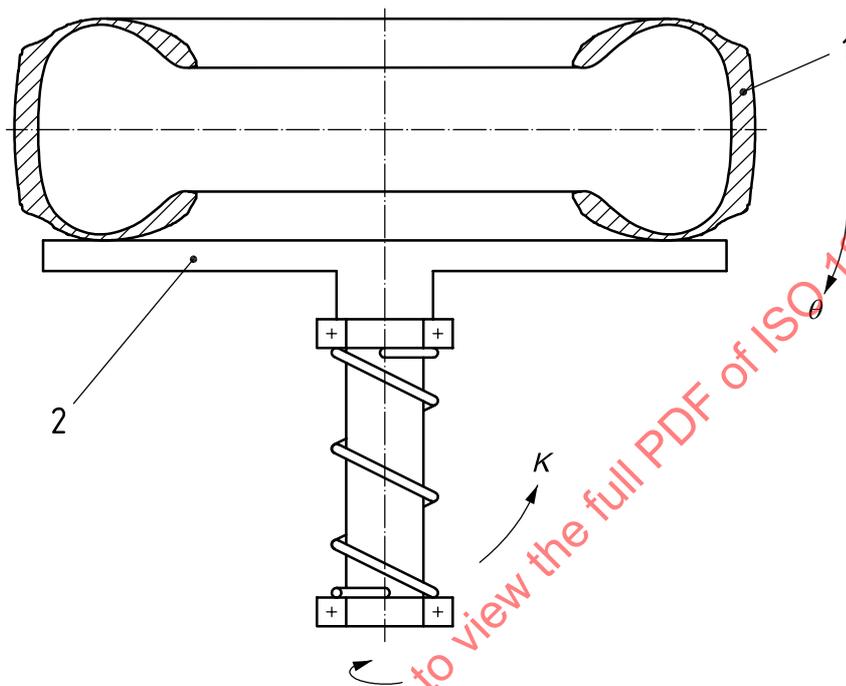
all values being expressed in kilogram metres squared.

### A.3 Tyre assembly inertia

#### A.3.1 Spring method

##### A.3.1.1 Equipment needed

Torsion pendulum of inertia,  $I_o$ , and spring constant,  $K$  (see Figure A.2).



#### Key

- 1 tyre
- 2 torsion pendulum
- $\theta$  angle of oscillation, in radians
- $K$  spring constant

Figure A.2 — Spring method

##### A.3.1.2 Theory

The equation of free movement of pendulum, if  $\theta$  is the angle from equilibrium, is:

$$I_o \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} + K\theta = 0$$

Natural oscillation period,  $T_0$ ;

$$T_0 = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{I_0}{K}}$$

where

$\theta$  is the angle of oscillation, in radians;

$t$  is the period of time, in seconds;

$I_0$  is the torsion pendulum inertia, in kilogram metres squared;

$K$  is the spring constant.

### A.3.1.3 Method

Measurement of oscillation periods, with the tyre assembly,  $T_1$ , and without  $T_0$  can be used to give the tyre assembly inertia,  $I_t$ .

$$I_t = \frac{K}{4\pi^2}(T_1^2 - T_0^2)$$

### A.3.2 Bifilar pendulum (rope) method

Tyre inertia can be obtained by the period time of twisted oscillation of a tyre hanging from two steel ropes of exactly the same length (See Figure A.3)

#### A.3.2.1 Theory

The tyre inertia,  $I_t$ , is determined by

$$I_t = \tau^2 \times \frac{Wab}{4\pi^2h}$$

where

$\tau$  is the oscillation period, in seconds;

$W$  is the tyre and wheel weight, in newtons;

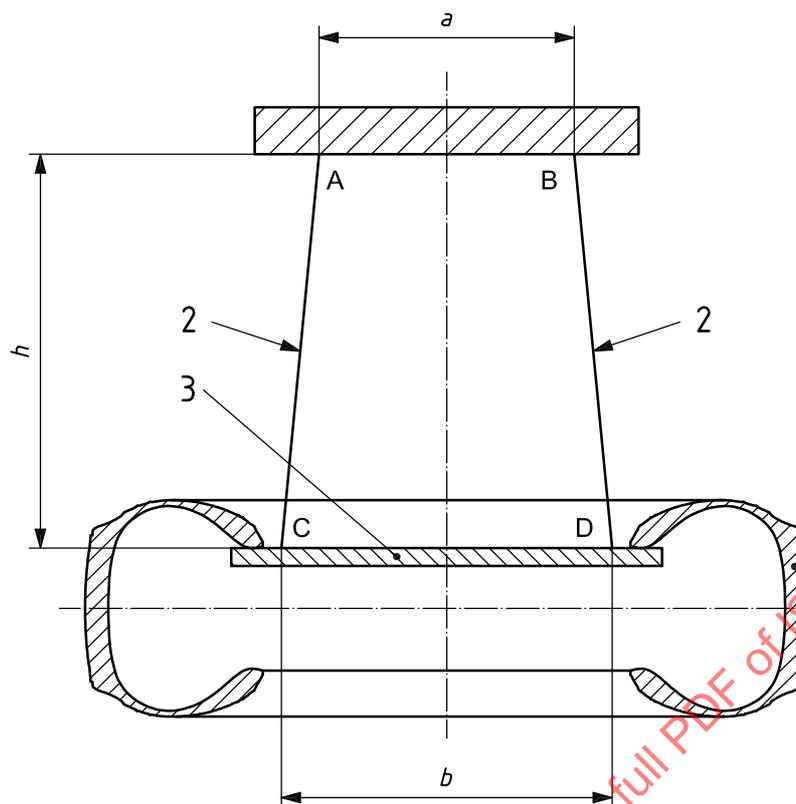
$a$  is the distance between points A and B, in metres;

$b$  is the distance between points C and D, in metres;

$h$  is the vertical distance between lines AB and CD, in metres.

#### A.3.2.2 Method

The time period,  $\tau$ , of the twisted oscillation of a tyre is measured, and tyre inertia can be calculated from the equation given in A.3.2.1.



**Key**

- 1 tyre
- 2 steel rope
- 3 tyre support platform
- $a$  distance between points A and B
- $b$  distance between points C and D
- $h$  vertical distance between lines AB and CD

**Figure A.3 — Bifilar pendulum (rope) method**

## Annex B (informative)

### Optional test conditions

#### B.1 Purpose

The rolling resistance of a tyre will vary with speed, load and inflation pressure, as well as other factors. Depending upon the circumstances of particular tyre applications, it can be useful to determine the effect of these tyre-related parameters for the individual tyre to be tested. If such information is desired, the options indicated in B.2 and B.3 are recommended. Unless otherwise noted, all aspects of the standard test conditions apply.

#### B.2 Speed sensitivity

##### B.2.1 Passenger car tyres

Tests are carried out at 50 km/h, 90 km/h and 120 km/h in sequence (see 6.2.2). A warm-up period of at least 30 min for the first speed and at least 20 min for each successive speed is required.

##### B.2.2 Truck and bus tyres

Tests are carried out in accordance with speeds specified in 6.2. A warm-up period of at least 90 min for capped pressure conditions and at least 30 min for regulated pressure conditions is required.

#### B.3 Load and inflation sensitivity

##### B.3.1 General

If load and inflation sensitivity is required, test in accordance with Table B.1.

##### B.3.2 Passenger car tyres

A warm-up period of at least 30 min for the first data point and at least 10 min for each successive data point is required.

##### B.3.3 Truck and bus tyres

Test in a sequence that results in steadily decreasing values of rolling resistance. For most tyres, the sequence shown accomplishes this objective.

A warm-up period of at least 90 min for the first data point and at least 30 min for each successive data point is required.

##### B.3.4 Motorcycle tyres

The tyre shall be run at constant test speed until reaching a stabilized steady-state value of rolling resistance. A warm-up period of at least 30 min at the test speed is required.

## B.4 Textured surface

In cases where a textured drum surface is used instead of a smooth steel surface, this fact shall be noted in the test report. The surface texture shall then be 180 µm deep (80 grit).

**Table B.1 — Load and Inflation at optional test**

Passenger car		Truck and bus	
Tyre load as a percentage of maximum load	Test inflation pressure: standardized pressure, modified	Tyre load as a percentage of maximum load	Test inflation pressure as a percentage of rated pressure
50	+ 70 kPa, regulated	100	100 capped
50	– 30 kPa, regulated	100	95 regulated
90	+ 70 kPa, regulated	75	70 regulated
90	– 30 kPa, regulated	50	120 regulated
—	—	25	70 regulated

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