

	<b>Tire Inspection ABC's</b>	Date:
	<b>TOOLBOX / TAILGATE TALK</b>	Presenter:

**Periodic Technical Inspection plays a crucial role in ensuring road safety, reducing emissions, promoting compliance with regulations, preventing breakdowns, and maintaining the overall health and reliability of vehicles.**

While conducting your PTI, do a quick check on each tire as you proceed around the vehicle. This is particularly important to avoid any blow outs or flats. Make a thorough inspection of the sidewalls and tread on the tire to be inspected.

**The ABC's of Tire Inspection are Abrasions, Bulges and Cuts.**

An **Abrasion** can be seen if the tire has been rubbed against a curb or fixed object and leaves a wear mark on the sidewall of the tire. This weakens the tire and begins the process of detrimental wear. The eventual outcome for an abrasion can be a future blowout.

Next up is a **Bulge**. When the rubber develops a noticeable bulge, there is interior damage to the tire. This bulge is an indicator of weakness in the tire structure.

Then there are **Cuts**. If you notice a cut on the sidewall or tread, this represents direct damage to the tire from a sharp object. Cuts can be narrow, superficial, or deep. A deep cut is serious no matter where it is located on the tire. Any discovery of damage to the tire(s) should be noted on your inspection so the proper care and replacement of the tire can be made. Then your shop will know to take an in-depth inspection and assess the integrity of the tire.

While checking your tires, also check for proper tread depth. This is an important aspect of maintaining control of your vehicle during inclement weather. Tread depth on your steering tires must be at least 3.0 mm and half of that for your drives and trailer.



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