Tire wear characteristics are often quite different on FWD cars. Studies show that the front tires of a FWD car may wear twice as fast, or more, than the rear tires.

**REASONS:**

1. Weight distribution may be 52-57% over the front wheels vs. 43-48% over the rear wheels. The tires bearing the highest load will wear faster.

2. During steering and cornering, front tires "scrub" more than the rear tires, causing accelerated tire wear.

3. The front tires of a FWD car absorb all of the torque from the drive shaft during acceleration, causing faster tire wear.

4. The front tires of a FWD car absorb a high percentage of the car's weight during braking, thus causing faster wear than the rear tires.

In addition, the REAR tires on a FWD car may experience erratic, uneven wear due to the lack of drive line torque and braking forces which tend to help tires wear smoothly.

**IT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO MAINTAIN A REGULAR TIRE ROTATION SCHEDULE TO MAXIMIZE TIRE WEAR ON FRONT WHEEL DRIVE CARS. THIS ALSO ALLOWS FOR OPPORTUNITIES TO INSPECT TIRES FOR DAMAGE FROM NAILS, CUTS, OR BRUISES.**

**PLEASE NOTE:**

LIMITED MILEAGE WARRANTIES specifically require periodic tire rotations in order for the mileage warranty to remain in effect.

**TIRE ROTATION PATTERNS**

The purpose for rotating tires is to achieve uniform wear for all tires on a vehicle. Before rotating tires, determine cause of any unusual wear and correct any misalignment, imbalance, or other mechanical problems.

**IMPORTANT:**

- These recommendations do not take into account different tire types mixed on the vehicle.
- **DO NOT MIX RADIALS AND BIAS PLY TIRES** on the same vehicle.
- Some cars are designed with different tire sizes on the front and rear axles. Prior to rotating, consult the vehicle owner's manual.
- Do **NOT** include special temporary spare tires in the rotation pattern.

After rotation, adjust individual tire air pressure to car or tire manufacturer's recommendation according to the tire's new location on the car.