1. Buying Tyres

Let's talk in-depth about how you choose the right size and type of tyre for your two-wheeler.

Choosing the right size:

- Always consult an MRF service engineer to be on the safer side.
- The aspect ratio of a tyre is inversely proportional to the wheel diameter, which means a wider size means a safer ride.
- Upgrading to a larger diameter can cause problems, so go for 1 to 2 larger diameters.
- The best practice is always to go with the larger size, but not too big or too small.
- R 17 indicates that the tyre is of a radial construction and has a 17 inch diameter.
- 70 is the aspect ratio, which is the ratio of the sidewall height to the width (70%).
- 140 is the section width (140 mm).
- The size of the section width is important, as it is the measurement of the rubber from the rim to the bead of the tyre.
- Inflating tyres correctly is the key.

Pressure:

- Tyres must have a minimum of 2 mm tread depth left to be effective.
- Incorrectly inflated or deflated tyres can result in a hard, bouncy ride, which can lead to a lot of problems.

2. Maintaining Tyres

Checking tyres for wear:

- The tread pattern of a tyre is an important factor in determining how well the tyre will perform, as it provides grip and stability.
- The tread pattern should not be too deep, as it can cause drying and cracking.
- Tyre wear is also affected by the size of the section width, as the wider the section width, the more tread area, which can lead to faster wear.
- Tyre wear can also be affected by the size of the section width, as the wider the section width, the more tread area, which can lead to faster wear.

Understanding the right tread patterns:

- The tread design of a tyre plays an important role in handling and ride comfort.
- V-tread tyres offer the best grip in most everyday situations, while straight-cut tyres are best suited for heavy load and ordinary use.

3. Tyre Construction

Where the rubber and steel are in contact, the carcass is sandwiched between the beads of the inner liner.

In a tubed design, the rubber is glued onto a steel tape, which is the inner liner.

In a tubeless design, the rubber is glued onto a steel belt, which is the inner liner.

4. Tyre Tread

The outer layer of a tyre, consists of a steel tread with a rubber tread band.

- Tubeless valve is the valve stem that allows air into the inner tube.

5. Tyre Inflation

Inflating correctly is the key.

- Always check the pressure before inflating, as overinflation or underinflation can affect handling and steering quality.
- Always keep in mind the proper inflation pressure for your tyre.

6. Tyre Size

Every time you buy a new tyre, you must ensure that the size is correct, as incorrect sizing can affect handling and steering quality.

- Tubeless valve is the valve stem that allows air into the inner tube.

7. Tyre Care

- Tubeless valve is the valve stem that allows air into the inner tube.

8. Tyre Maintenance

- Tubeless valve is the valve stem that allows air into the inner tube.

9. Tyre Troubleshooting

- Tubeless valve is the valve stem that allows air into the inner tube.

10. Tyre Replacement

- Tubeless valve is the valve stem that allows air into the inner tube.

11. Tyre Storage

- Tubeless valve is the valve stem that allows air into the inner tube.

12. Tyre Recycling

- Tubeless valve is the valve stem that allows air into the inner tube.

13. Tyre Warranty

- Tubeless valve is the valve stem that allows air into the inner tube.