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**Aircraft tyres and rims —**  
**Part 1:**  
**Specifications**

*Pneumatiques et jantes pour aéronefs —*  
*Partie 1: Spécifications*



Reference number  
ISO 3324-1:2013(E)

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2. [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)

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Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 31, *Tyres, rims and valves*, Subcommittee SC 8, *Aircraft tyres and rims*.

This fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition (ISO 3324-1:1997), which has been technically revised.

ISO 3324 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Aircraft tyres and rims*:

- *Part 1: Specifications*
- *Part 2: Test methods for tyres*

# Aircraft tyres and rims —

## Part 1: Specifications

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 3324 gives specifications for new and retread aircraft tyres and rims.

These specifications are for new designs. Refer to regional standards for prior designs.

### 2 Normative references

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

Not applicable to this part of ISO 3324.

### 3 Terms and definitions

#### 3.1

##### **aspect ratio**

##### **AR**

ratio of section height to section width

#### 3.2

##### **balance mark**

identifying red dot, located on the sidewall at the light spot of the tyre

#### 3.3

##### **chine**

annular protuberance located around the shoulder area of the tyre, designed to deflect water

#### 3.4

##### **ply rating**

##### **PR**

index of relative tyre strength, used to identify a given tyre with its maximum load when used in a specific type of service

#### 3.5

##### **skid depth (mould)**

depth of the deepest tread grooves in the mould

#### 3.6

##### **venting mark**

identification dot, other than red, located at the vents of tyres

#### 3.7

##### **retread tyre**

tyre which has been subjected to a retreading operation

## 4 New tyres

### 4.1 Tyre size designation

The tyre size designation for new design tyres in accordance with this part of ISO 3324 shall include a three-part size marking as follows:

Overall diameter × Overall section width – Nominal rim diameter

- tyre overall diameter and overall section width, both expressed in millimetres (mm) or both expressed in inches (in);
- nominal rim diameter, expressed as a code (see [Table 1](#)).

For radial-ply tyres, the letter “R” shall be inserted between the overall section width and nominal rim diameter in the tyre size designation replacing the hyphen (“-”).

The size designation may also include one of the following letter prefixes:

- “B” indicates tyres for 15° taper bead seat rims with 60 % to 70 % rim width to tyre section width ratio;
- “H” indicates tyres for 5° taper bead seat rims with 60 % to 70 % rim width to tyre section width ratio.

See ETRTO Aircraft Data Book and TRA Aircraft Year Book for sizing conventions.

### 4.2 Tyre markings

The marking of new tyres shall include the following:

- a) tyre size designation;
- b) ply rating (optional);
- c) maximum speed rating, expressed in miles per hour (mile/h, also sometimes written mph) (civil only);
- d) skid depth (mould), expressed in millimetres (mm) or inches(in) (civil only);
- e) unique serial number and date of manufacture;-
- f) the words “TUBELESS” or “TUBE TYPE” if applicable;
- g) manufacturer’s (or brand) name, and country of manufacture;
- h) balance mark;
- i) venting mark, if applicable;
- j) rated load (kg or lb);
- k) manufacturer’s part number;
- l) manufacturer’s designated casing code (if applicable);
- m) manufacturer’s designated tread code (if applicable).

### 4.3 Dimensions and symbols

The following dimensions and symbols are used [also see [Figures 2a](#)] and 2b]):

	Inflated new tyre	Inflated growth tyre
Maximum section width <sup>1)</sup>	$W$	$W_G$
Maximum shoulder width <sup>2)</sup>	$W_S$	$W_{SG}$
Maximum overall diameter	$D_O$	$D_G$
Maximum shoulder diameter	$D_S$	$D_{SG}$
Maximum section height	$H$	—
Maximum shoulder height	$H_S$	—
Aspect ratio		$AR$
Ply rating		$PR$
Specified rim diameter		$D$
Nominal rim diameter code		$D_r$
Section height growth factor		$G_H$
Section width growth factor		$G_W$
Minimum lateral distance required from wheel centreline to adjacent structure		$W_X$
Minimum radial distance required from axle centreline to adjacent structure		$R_X$
Minimum lateral clearance <sup>3)</sup>		$C_W$
Minimum radial clearance <sup>3)</sup>		$C_R$
Minimum shoulder clearance <sup>3)</sup>		$S_X$
Width between flanges		$A$

1) Maximum section width includes protective side ribs, lettering bars and decorations but does not include chines (water deflectors) present on certain types of nose wheel (or auxiliary gear) tyres.

2) Maximum shoulder width does not include chines (water deflectors) present on certain types of nose wheel (or auxiliary gear) tyres.

3) These are minimum clearance allowances between the maximum grown tyre and the adjacent structure.

### 4.4 Bias tyre dimensions and growth allowances

#### 4.4.1 Tyre dimensions

New inflated tyre dimensional tolerances shall be calculated using the factors shown in [Figures 3](#) or [4](#). When used, the size designation as defined in [4.1](#) determines the maximum overall diameter and

maximum section width of the new inflated tyre. Therefore, tolerances shall be specified as a minus from the permitted maximum dimensions.

Tyre dimensions shall be measured after the new tyre has been mounted on the specified rim, inflated to its rated inflation pressure, and allowed to stand for a minimum of 12 h at normal room temperature and the inflation pressure readjusted to the original value. The maximum section width includes elevations due to labelling (marking, decorations, and all protective bands or ribs except chines).

#### 4.4.2 Determination of growth allowances

##### 4.4.2.1 General

Growth allowances provide for the increase in tyre dimensions over the maximum new inflated tyre dimensions to allow for growth or stretch of the tyre during service.

##### 4.4.2.2 Calculations

4.4.2.2.1 Determine grown dimensions as follows, using the appropriate growth factor given in [4.4.2.2.2](#):

$$W_G = G_W \times W$$

$$W_{SG} = G_W \times W_S$$

$$D_G = D + 2 \times G_H \times H$$

$$D_{SG} = D + 2 \times G_H \times H_S$$

$$H = \frac{D_o - D}{2}$$

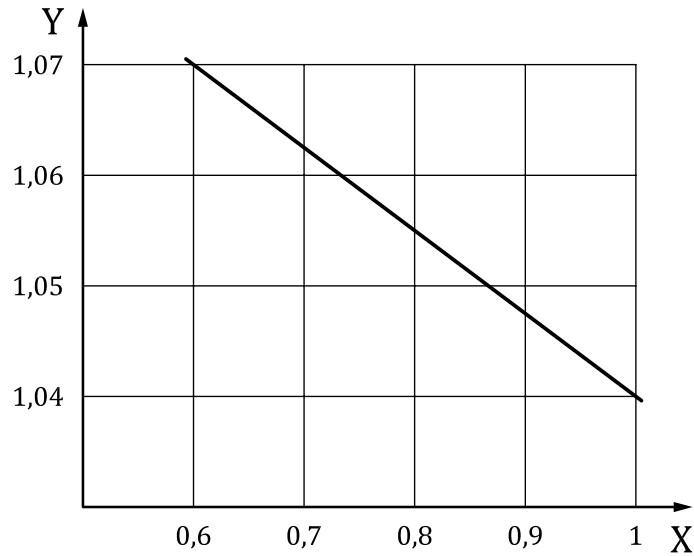
$$H_s = \frac{D_s - D}{2}$$

4.4.2.2.2 Growth factors are expressed in [Figure 1](#).

Section width growth factor,  $G_W = 1,04$

Section height growth factor,  $G_H = 1,115 - (0,075 \times AR)$



**Key**

X aspect ratio (AR)

Y section height growth factor,  $G_H$ **Figure 1 — Growth factors**

**4.4.2.2.3** Obtain the new tyre dimensions  $D_0$ ,  $D_S$ ,  $W$  and  $W_S$ , as shown in the tyre tables (see [Annex A](#)); such dimensions should be considered maximum.

**4.4.2.2.4** The maximum shoulder width,  $W_S$ , and the maximum shoulder height,  $H_S$ , are determined by the formulae:

$$W_S = 0,9 W$$

$$H_S = 0,9 H$$

**4.4.2.2.5** Nominal rim diameters are shown in [Table 1](#).

Table 1 — Nominal rim diameter code

Code, $D_r$	Nominal rim diameter	
	in	mm
4	4	102
5	5	127
6	6	152
7	7	178
8	8	203
9	9	229
10	10	254
11	11	279
12	12	305
13	13	330
14	14	356
15	15	381
16	16	406
17	17	432
18	18	457
19	19	483
20	20	508
21	21	533
22	22	559
23	23	584
24	24	610

## 4.5 Radial tyre dimensions and dimensional tolerances

### 4.5.1 Tyre dimensions

The dimensions to be specified for radial tyres are the grown tyre dimensions. They include:

- the maximum overall diameter,  $D_G$ ;
- the maximum section width,  $W_G$ ;
- the maximum shoulder diameter,  $D_{SG}$ ;
- the maximum shoulder width,  $W_{SG}^{1)}$ ;
- the minimum static loaded radius,  $SLR_{G,min}$ ;
- the maximum static loaded radius,  $SLR_{G,max}$ .

$D_G$ ,  $W_G$ ,  $D_{SG}$ ,  $W_{SG}$  are the maximum permitted grown inflated tyre dimensions.  $SLR_G$  is the loaded radius when the grown tyre is inflated to its rated inflation pressure, and loaded to its rated load against a flat surface.

1) For tyre size designations expressed in millimetres, the maximum shoulder width should be calculated using the formula:  $W_{SG} = 0,88 W_G$  Consult the tyre manufacturer for application recommendation.

Grown dimensions shall be measured on tyres that have completed 50 take-off cycles. Tyres shall be allowed to cool to room temperature and shall be measured at the rated inflation pressure.

The size designation defined in 4.1 determines the maximum dimensions of an equivalent new inflated bias tyre that would have the same grown dimensions as calculated in 4.4.2.

**4.5.2 Calculations**

Dimensions “ $W_G$ ” includes all protective side ribs, lettering, bars and decorations, except chines. Determine radial tyre “maximum grown tyre envelope” dimension as follows based on Inch code or Metric designation:

Dimension		Formula	
Inch code tyres	Metric tyres	Inch code tyres	Metric tyres
$W_G$	$W'_G$	$1,04 \times W_T$	$1,04 \times W_T$
$W_{SG}$	$W'_{SG}$	$0,90 \times W_G$	$0,88 \times W_G$
$D_G$	$D'_G$	$(D_T - D) \times G_H + D$	$(D'_T - D) \times G'_H + D$
$D_{SG}$	$D'_{SG}$	$0,90 \times (D_G - D) + D$	$0,90 (D'_G - D) + D$
$G_H$	$G'_H$	$1,115 - (0,075 \times AR)$	$1,115 - (0,075 \times AR')$
AR	AR'	$(D_T - D)/(2 \times W_T)$	$[D'_T - (25,4 \times D)]/(2 \times W'_T)$

$D_T$  = Theoretical maximum new tyre outside diameter of Inch code radial tyre (maximum new tyre diameter of bias equivalent).

$D'_T$  = Theoretical maximum new tyre outside diameter of metric radial tyre used in calculation of maximum grown overall diameter.

$W_T$  = Theoretical maximum new tyre width (maximum new tyre width of bias equivalent).

$W'_T$  = Theoretical maximum new tyre width (metric radial tyre) (maximum new tyre width of bias equivalent).

**4.6 Determination of clearance allowances**

**4.6.1 Clearances around individual tyres — Bias (diagonal) ply tyres**

Clearance allowances between the tyre and the adjacent parts of the aircraft shall be provided by the aircraft manufacturer. These allowances are to be based on the maximum overall tyre dimensions plus growth allowances due to service, plus the increase in diameter due to centrifugal force. Minimum distances to adjacent parts of the aircraft are determined as specified in 4.6.1.1 to 4.6.1.3.

**4.6.1.1** Determine the maximum grown tyre envelope as specified in 4.4.2 for bias tyres. This is the dotted line labelled “grown (used) inflated tyre” in Figure 2a).

**4.6.1.2** Obtain the radial ( $C_R$ ) and lateral ( $C_W$ ) clearances from the formulae in a) or b) below as appropriate.

a) For dimensions in millimetres and speed in km/hour:

$$C_R = \left[ \frac{17,02 + 0,5306 \times (\text{Speed} / 100)^{3,348}}{1000} \right] \times W_G + 10$$

$$C_W = 0,019 W_G + 6$$

b) For dimensions in inches and speed in miles/hour:

$$C_R = \left[ \frac{17,02 + 2,61 * (\text{Speed} / 100)^{3,348}}{1000} \right] * W_G + 0,4$$

$$C_W = 0,019 W_G + 0,23$$

4.6.1.3 Determine the distance to adjacent parts as follows:

a) The radial distance from the axle centreline to the adjacent part,  $R_{X,min}$ , is given by:

$$R_{X,min} = \frac{D_G}{2} + C_R$$

b) The lateral distance from the wheel centreline to the adjacent part,  $W_{X,min}$ , is given by:

$$W_{X,min} = \frac{W_G}{2} + C_W$$

c) The radius or clearance allowed between tyre shoulder area and adjacent part,  $S_{X,min}$ , is given by:

$$S_{X,min} = \frac{C_W + C_R}{2}$$

NOTE The radial clearance,  $S_{X,min}$ , includes allowances for increase in tyre diameter due to centrifugal force.

#### 4.6.2 Clearance around individual tyres-radial ply tyres

Clearance allowances between the tyre and the adjacent parts of the aircraft must be made by the aircraft manufacturer. These allowances are to be based on the maximum overall tyre dimensions shown in the tables, plus growth allowances due to service, plus the increase in diameter due to centrifugal force, and tyre deformation above the horizontal centreline due to load. Minimum distances to adjacent parts of the aircraft are determined as follows:

4.6.2.1 Determine maximum grown tyre envelope as instructed in 4.4.2. This is the dotted line labelled “maximum grown tire envelope” in Figure 2b).

4.6.2.2 Obtain radial clearance  $C_R$  and lateral clearance  $C_W$  from the following formulae:

NOTE Radial tyres require less clearance between the grown tyre (“maximum grown tire envelope”) dimension and the surrounding aircraft structure than bias tyres. Aircraft designed for RADIAL TYRE USE ONLY can apply the clearance values below.

Radial Tyre Only Envelope

(millimetres)

$$C_R = [0,11528 \times (D_G - D) \cdot ^{.5} \times (W_G - A) \cdot ^{.5} \times (\text{SPEED} / D_G) \cdot ^{.5}] + 3,8$$

$$\text{SPEED} = \text{km/hour}$$

$$C_W = 0,01 \times W_G \quad (2,54 \text{ min.})$$

(inches)

$$C_R = [0,029 \times (D_G - D) \cdot ^{.5} \times (W_G - A) \cdot ^{.5} \times (\text{SPEED} / D_G) \cdot ^{.5}] + 0,15$$

$$\text{SPEED} = \text{miles/hour}$$

$$C_W = 0,01 \times W_G \quad (0,10 \text{ min.})$$

Determine distance to adjacent parts as follows:

$R_X(\text{min})$  = Radial distance from axle centreline to adjacent part =  $(D_G/2) + C_R$

$W_X(\text{min})$  = Lateral distance from the centreline to adjacent part =  $(W_G/2) + C_W$

$S_X$  Radius (min.) = Clearance allowed between tyre shoulder area and adjacent part  
 =  $(C_W + C_R) / 2$

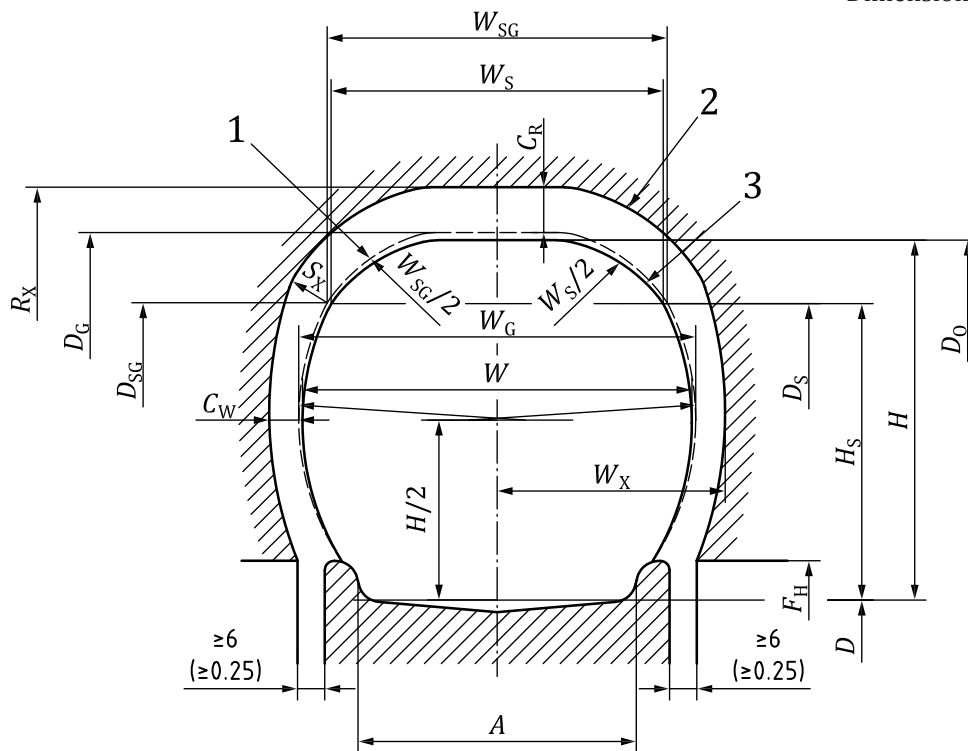
**4.6.3 Spacing between twin tyres**

The minimum distance between the tyre tread centrelines shall be  $1,18 \times W_G$ , where  $W_G$  is the maximum grown width of the tyre.

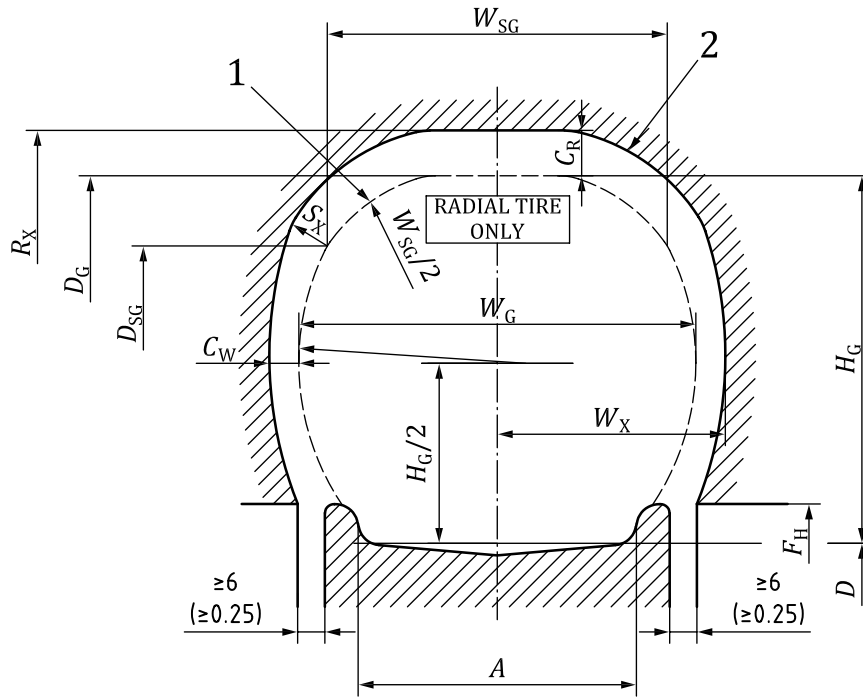
**4.6.4 Spacing between tyres in tandem**

The minimum distance between axle centres shall be  $D_G + 2C_R$ , where  $D_G$  is the maximum grown tyre diameter and  $C_R$  is the tyre radial clearance allowance for the maximum aircraft ground speed.

Dimensions in millimetres



**a) Grown and clearance allowances for bias (diagonal) ply tyres**



**b) Grown and clearance allowances for radial ply tyres**

**Key**

- 1 maximum grown tyre envelope
- 2 airframe clearance envelope
- 3 new inflated tyre

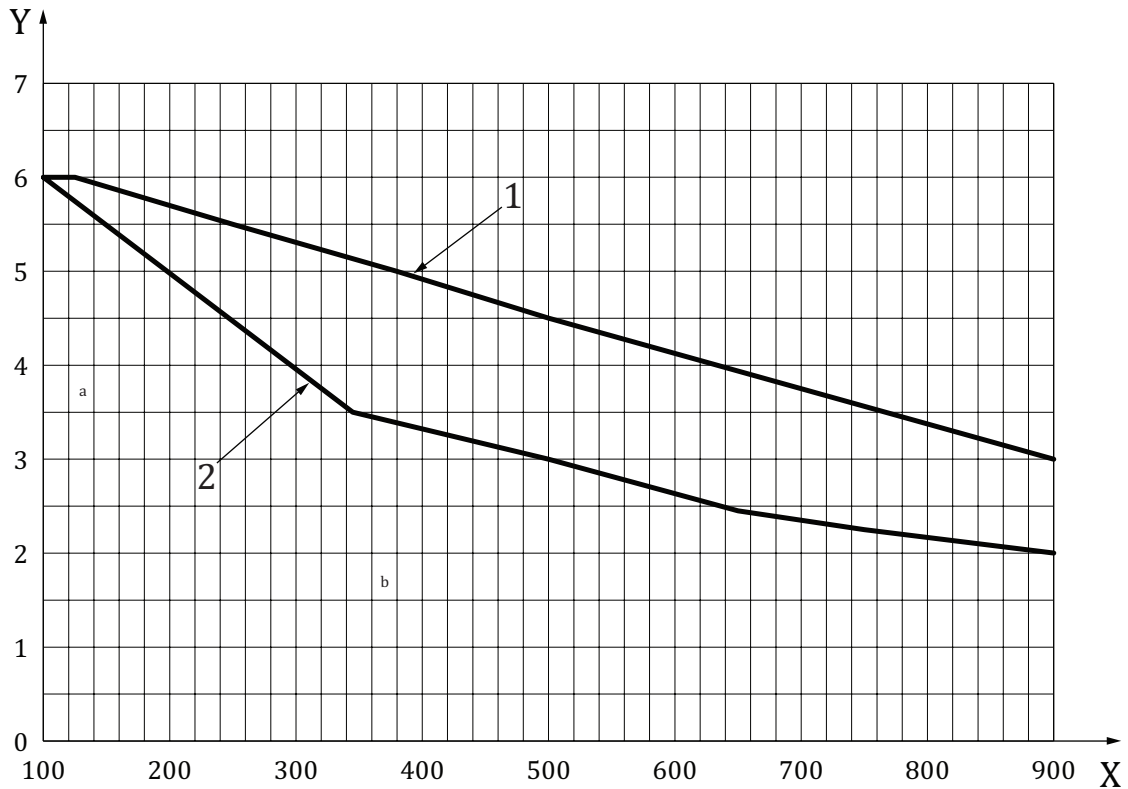
**Figure 2 — Grown and clearance allowances**

NOTE 1 Radii  $W_S/2$  and  $W_{SG}/2$  are drawn through their respective shoulder points tangent to  $D_0$  and  $D_G$  respectively. Radii below the shoulder points pass through the shoulder points and are tangent to  $W$  and  $W_G$  respectively. Dimensions  $W$  and  $W_G$  include all protective side ribs, lettering, bars, and decorations, but do not include chines.

NOTE 2 The above drawing represents clearance required for an unloaded free-spinning tyre or a loaded tyre above the axle centreline.

NOTE 3 Radii  $W_{SG}/2$  is drawn through its respective shoulder point tangent to  $D_G$ . Radii below the shoulder points pass through the shoulder points and are tangent to  $W_G$ .

NOTE 4 Allow increasing clearance from  $C_W$  to  $C_R$ .



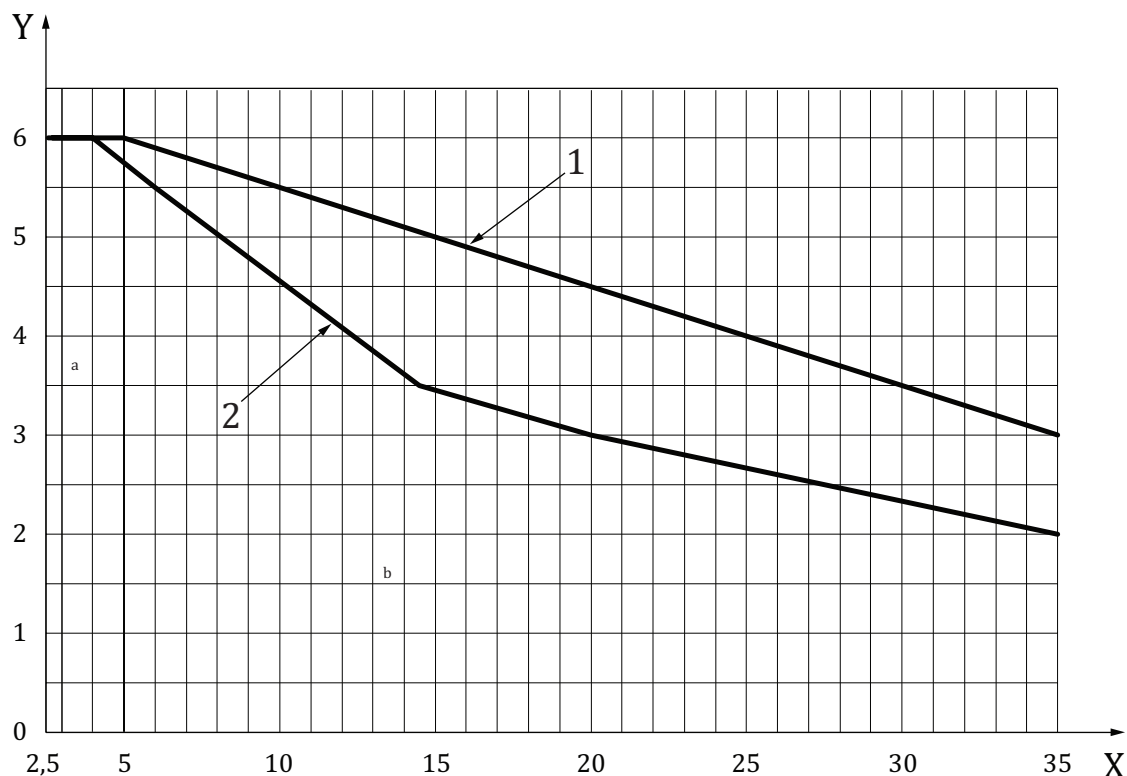
**Key**

- X maximum section height or width, in millimetres (mm)
- Y percentage tolerance maximum to minimum - section height or width
- 1 New tyre design tolerance - section width.
- 2 New tyre design tolerance - section height.
- a Below 100 mm. section height and width tolerance is constant at 6%.
- b Round all minimum type diameters and section widths to nearest millimetre.

**Figure 3 — Dimensional tolerances for new aircraft tyre section height and width: millimetres**

**Percentage tolerance**

Maximum section width, <i>W</i> mm	Formula %
$0 < W \leq 127$	6
$127 < W \leq 890$	$6,5 - 0,004W$
Maximum section height, <i>H</i> mm	
$0 < H \leq 100$	6
$100 < H \leq 355$	$7 - 0,01H$
$355 < H \leq 635$	$(1\ 335 - H)/280$
$635 < H \leq 890$	$3,75 - 0,002H$



**Key**

- X maximum section height or width, in inches (in)
- Y percentage tolerance maximum to minimum - section height or width
- 1 New tyre design tolerance - section width.
- 2 New tyre design tolerance - section height.
- a Below 4 in section height and width tolerance is constant at 6%.
- b Round all minimum type diameters and section widths to nearest 0,05 in.

**Figure 4 — Dimensional tolerances for new aircraft tyre section height and width: inches**

**Percentage tolerance**

Maximum section width, <i>W</i> in	Formula %
$0 < W \leq 5$	6
$5 < W \leq 35$	$6,5 - 0,1 W$
Maximum section height, <i>H</i> in	
$0 < H \leq 4$	6
$4 < H \leq 14$	$7 - 0,25H$
$14 < H \leq 25$	$(52,5 - H)/11$
$25 < H \leq 35$	$3,75 - 0,05H$



## 5 Retread tyres

### 5.1 Tyre size designation

Designation is the same as the new tyre size designation, as detailed in [4.1](#).

### 5.2 Tyre markings

The tyre markings may be original carcass markings and/or retread markings.

The marking of retread tyres shall include the following:

- a) original tyre size designation;
- b) ply rating, if marked on original tyre;
- c) maximum speed rating, expressed in miles per hour (mile/h is also sometimes written mph) (civil only);
- d) original serial number;
- e) original casing date of manufacture unless part of original serial number;
- f) the words "TUBELESS" or "TUBE TYPE" if applicable;
- g) original manufacturer's (or brand) name, and country of manufacture;
- h) retreader's name;
- i) retreader's factory location;
- j) date of retread: specify month and year of retreading;
- k) retread level: letter R located separately from the tyre size designation followed by the total number of times the tyre has been retreaded (for example, R-3);
- l) balance mark – applicable to retread tyres;
- m) skid depth (retread mould), expressed in millimetres or inches;
- n) venting marks, if applicable;
- o) rated load (kg) or (lb);
- p) retreader's designated tread code (if applicable).

### 5.3 Retread tyre dimensions

Retread tyre dimensional tolerances shall be in accordance with the new tyre grown dimensional tolerances as detailed in [4.4](#).

## 6 Rims

### 6.1 Fundamental rim standards

#### 6.1.1 Symbols

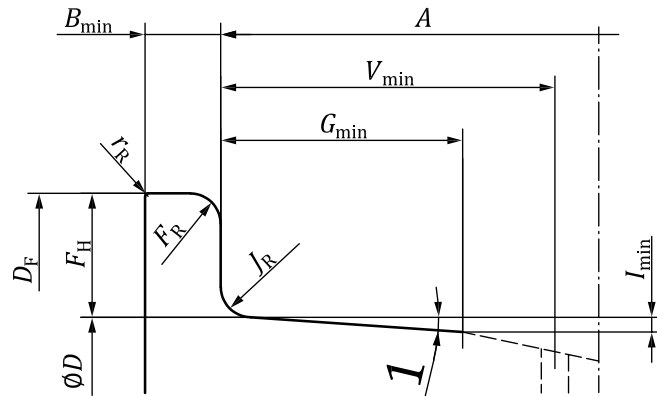
The following symbols for dimensions are used:

$A$	width between flanges
$B_{\min}$	minimum flange width
$G_{\min}$	minimum ledge width
$F_H$	Flange height
$D_F$	flange diameter
$I_{\min}$	minimum well depth
$F_R$	flange radius
$J_R$	heel radius (redesigned or recently designed rims may follow rim heel compound radius clearance envelope in <a href="#">Figure 6</a> )
$r_R$	flange edge radius
$D$	specified rim diameter
$D_i$	sharp diameter (diameter at intersection of flange vertical and bead seat taper) common to both conventional and compound bead seats
$D_P$	diameter locator for $P_R$
$D_W$	well diameter
$Y_R$	primary (blend) radius of compound heel contour (see <a href="#">Figure 6</a> ) tangent to bead taper at distance $T$ from vertical flange
$P_R$	secondary radius of compound heel contour (see <a href="#">Figure 6</a> ) tangent to both flange vertical and $Y_R$
$T$	horizontal distance from flange vertical to tangent of bead seat taper and $Y_R$
$V_{\min}$	valve hole location for tube-type tyre (see <a href="#">Figure 9</a> )

#### 6.1.2 Rim dimensions

[Figure 5](#) shows the contour of the bead seat area.

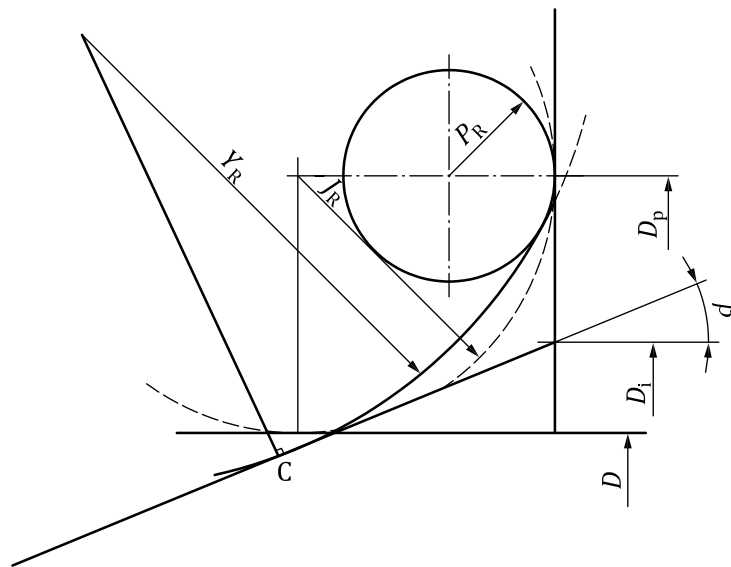
[Figure 6](#) shows the design envelope for compound heel radii of the existing series.



**Key**

- 1 bead seat taper

**Figure 5 — Contour of bead seat area**



**Key**

- C tangent of  $Y_R$  to bead seat

NOTE  $Y_R$ ,  $P_R$ ,  $D_p$  and  $D_i$  are design dimensions. For maximum values use maximum  $J_R$  and  $D$  dimensions.

**Figure 6 — Design envelope for compound heel radii**

**6.1.2.1 Rim dimensions in millimetres**

For rim dimensions in millimetres, multiply the final values determined from [Table 4](#) by 25,4 and round to one less decimal place than the original rounded inch values.

**6.1.2.2 Rim dimensions in inches**

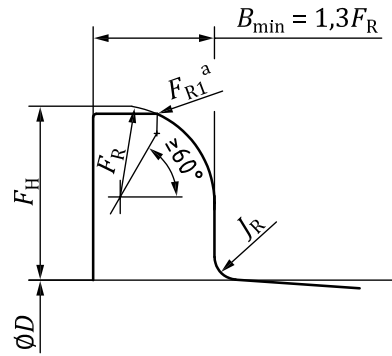
Rim dimensions of the inch series shall be as given in [Table 2](#).

Table 2 — Rim dimensions in inches

Wheel details	Ratio of rim width to maximum tyre — Section width <sup>1)</sup>	
	60 % to 70 %	70 % and over
<b>Size designation prefix</b>	“H” prefix	No prefix
<b>Bead seat taper</b>	5°	5°
<b>Specified rim diameter, <i>D</i></b>	For 1 inch increments of the code, diameter to end in whole number (examples: 20, 21).	For 1 inch increments of the code, diameter to end in whole number (examples: 15, 16).
<b>Flange height, <i>F<sub>H</sub></i></b>	For PR/D > 1,4, 0,85 selected <i>F<sub>H</sub></i> rounded to nearest 0,025 inch, for PR/D ≤ 1,4, 0,875 selected <i>F<sub>H</sub></i> rounded to nearest, 025 inch.	See <a href="#">6.1.4</a>
<b>Flange radius, <i>F<sub>R</sub></i></b>	For PR/D > 1,4, 0,60 <i>F<sub>H</sub></i> rounded down to nearest 0,05 inch, for PR/D ≤ 1,4, 0,55 <i>F<sub>H</sub></i> rounded down to nearest 0,05 inch	0,5 × flange height. Round down to nearest 0,05 inch
<b>Heel radius <i>J<sub>R</sub></i></b>	<b>For FH ≤ 1,25</b> 0,30 * flange height round up to nearest 0,001 inch. <b>For FH &gt; 1,25</b> 0,025D+ 0,100 rounded to nearest 0,001 inch.	<b>For FH ≤ 1,25</b> 0,25 * flange height round up to nearest 0,001 inch. <b>For FH &gt; 1,25</b> 0,025D+ 0,100 rounded to nearest 0,001 inch.
<b>Minimum flange width, <i>B<sub>min</sub></i></b>	1,3 × flange radius rounded to the nearest 0,001 inch.	1,3 × flange radius rounded to the nearest 0,001 inch.
<b>Width between flanges – increments, <i>A</i></b>	max. tyre width × 0,65 Round to nearest 0,25 inch	Maximum tyre width × 0,775. Round to nearest 0,25 inch.
<b>Flange edge radius, <i>r<sub>R</sub></i></b>	0,062 inch min.	
<b>Minimum well depth, <i>I<sub>min</sub></i></b>	0,0875 × G min+0,0025D – ((Di-D)/2), round to closest 0,001 inch.	
<b>Sharp Diameter, <i>D<sub>i</sub></i></b>	1,0047 × D + 0,0104	
<b>Primary Compound heel blend radius, <i>Y<sub>R</sub></i></b>	2 × <i>J<sub>R</sub></i>	
<b>Secondary Compound heel blend radius, <i>P<sub>R</sub></i></b>	<i>J<sub>R</sub></i> /3 (0,062 min.)	
<b>P<sub>R</sub> Diameter locator, <i>D<sub>P</sub></i></b>	D + 2 × <i>J<sub>R</sub></i>	
<p>1)For new designs the preferred ratio of rim width to maximum tyre section width for “H” type tyres is 65 % (adjusted to the nearest appropriate rim increment as shown above).</p> <p>2)See <a href="#">Tables 5</a> and <a href="#">6</a> for specified rim diameters and tolerances.</p> <p>3)New tires for use on an existing rim interface should use the existing rim dimensions per the regional standard.</p>		

6.1.3 Alternate asymmetric rim flange contours

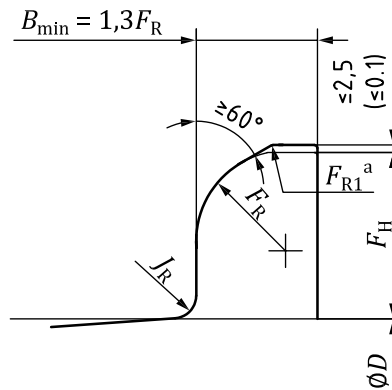
Aircraft applications may require the use of alternate rim flange contours as shown in [Figures 7](#) and [8](#).



**Key**

<sup>a</sup>  $F_{R1} = 0,2 F_H$  or 5 mm (0,2 in) min., whichever is greater.

**Figure 7 — Flange height decrease from specified dimension**



**Key**

<sup>a</sup>  $F_{R1} = 0,2 F_H$  or 5 mm (0,2 in) min., whichever is greater.

**Figure 8 — Flange height increase from specified dimension**

**6.1.4 Rim flange height — Inches**

The rim flange height is calculated using the following formula, in inches:

$$FH = \frac{a + b \times (PR + 4) + c \times (PR + 4)^2 + d \times (PR + 4)^3 + e \times (H / L_R) + f \times (H / L_R)^2}{1 + g \times (PR + 4) + h \times (PR + 4)^2 + i \times (H / L_R) + j \times (H / L_R)^2 + k \times (H / L_R)^3}$$

where

*a* is 0,54959;

*b* is 0,0053275;

*c* is 0,00034202;

*d* is 0,0000034138;

*e* is -0,05286;

*f* is 0,0024187;

*g* is -0,0041179;

*h* is 0,00023336;

*i* is -0,14303;

*j* is 0,0079038;

*k* is -0,00017005;

$L_R$  is  $(D_0 + D_{\min})/2D$ ;

$D_{\min}$  is obtained from [Figures 3](#) and [4](#).

NOTE Round up to nearest 0,125 inch increment.

## 6.2 Inspection tolerances of rims

Inspection tolerances for the rims given in [6.1.2.1](#) and [6.1.2.2](#) shall be as given in [6.2.1](#) and [6.2.2](#) respectively.

### 6.2.1 Inspection tolerances for dimensions in millimetres

Inspection tolerances for rim dimensions of the millimetre series shall be as given in [Table 3](#).

**Table 3 — Rim inspection tolerances in millimetres**

Dimensions in millimetres

Dimension (see 6.1.1)	Tolerance	
	plus	minus
<i>A</i>	1,6	1,6
<i>B</i> <sub>min</sub>	(Minimum dimension)	
<i>D</i> <sup>1)</sup>	See <a href="#">Table 5</a>	
<i>D</i> <sub>i</sub>	0,052)	0,052)
<i>G</i> <sub>min</sub>	(Minimum dimension)	
<i>J</i> <sub>R</sub>	0,25	— <sup>3)</sup>
<i>F</i> <sub>R</sub>	0,4	0,4
<i>D</i> <sub>F</sub>	1,02	Zero
Bead seat taper	30'	30'
Compound heel radii	4)	4)

1) *D* is used as a minimum value for calculations unless otherwise stated.  
2) Add to the rim diameter tolerances given in [Table 5](#).  
3) *J*<sub>R</sub> can vary between *J*<sub>R</sub> max and zero.  
4) *Y*<sub>R</sub>, *P*<sub>R</sub> and *D*<sub>i</sub> are design dimensions. For maximum values use *J*<sub>R</sub> and *D* dimensions. Compound heel dimensions can vary between maximum and zero.

### 6.2.2 Inspection tolerances for dimensions in inch

Inspection tolerances for rim dimensions of the inch series shall be as given in [Table 4](#).

**Table 4 — Rim inspection tolerances in inches**

Dimensions in inches

Dimension (see 6.1.1)	Tolerance	
	plus	minus
<i>A</i>	0,063	0,063
<i>B</i> <sub>min</sub>	(Minimum dimension)	
<i>D</i> <sup>1)</sup>	See <a href="#">Table 6</a>	
<i>D</i> <sub>i</sub>	0,002 <sup>2)</sup>	0,002 <sup>2)</sup>
<i>G</i> <sub>min</sub>	(Minimum dimension)	
<i>J</i> <sub>R</sub>	0,01	3)
<i>F</i> <sub>R</sub>	0,016	0,016
<i>D</i> <sub>F</sub>	0,040	zero
Bead seat taper	30'	30'
Compound heel radii	4)	4)

1) *D* is used as a minimum value for calculations unless otherwise stated.  
2) Add to the rim diameter tolerances given in [Table 6](#).  
3) *J*<sub>R</sub> can vary between *J*<sub>R</sub> max and zero.  
4) *Y*<sub>R</sub>, *P*<sub>R</sub> and *D*<sub>i</sub> are design dimensions. For maximum values use *J*<sub>R</sub> and *D* dimensions. Compound heel dimensions can vary between maximum and zero.

Table 5 — Specified rim diameters in millimetres

Dimensions in millimetres

Nominal rim diameter( $D_r$ ) code	Specified rim diameter		
	$D$	Tolerances on $D$	
		Plus	Minus
3	76,20	0,25	zero
4	101,60	0,33	
5	127,00	0,41	
6	152,40	0,51	
7	177,80	0,51	
8	203,20	0,51	
9	228,60	0,51	
10	254,00	0,53	
11	279,40	0,53	
12	304,80	0,53	
13	330,20	0,53	
14	355,60	0,53	
15	381,00	0,56	
16	406,40	0,56	
17	431,80	0,56	
18	457,20	0,56	
19	482,60	0,56	
20	508,00	0,61	
21	533,40	0,64	
22	558,80	0,66	
23	584,20	0,69	
24	609,60	0,69	
25	635,00	0,71	
26	660,40	0,71	
27	685,80	0,71	
28	711,20	0,71	
29	736,60	0,71	
30	762,00	0,71	
31	787,40	0,71	
32	812,80	0,71	



Table 6 — Specified rim diameters in inches

Dimensions in inches

Nominal rim diameter ( $D_r$ ) code	Specified rim diameter		
	$D$	Tolerances on $D$	
		Plus	Minus
3	3,000	0,010	zero
4	4,000	0,013	
5	5,000	0,016	
6	6,000	0,020	
7	7,000	0,020	
8	8,000	0,020	
9	9,000	0,020	
10	10,000	0,021	
11	11,000	0,021	
12	12,000	0,021	
13	13,000	0,021	
14	14,000	0,021	
15	15,000	0,022	
16	16,000	0,022	
17	17,000	0,022	
18	18,000	0,022	
19	19,000	0,022	
20	20,000	0,024	
21	21,000	0,025	
22	22,000	0,026	
23	23,000	0,027	
24	24,000	0,027	
25	25,000	0,028	
26	26,000	0,028	
27	27,000	0,028	
28	28,000	0,028	
29	29,000	0,028	
30	30,000	0,028	
31	31,000	0,028	
32	32,000	0,028	

### 6.3 Valve, fuse plug and over pressure hole locations, $V_{\min}$

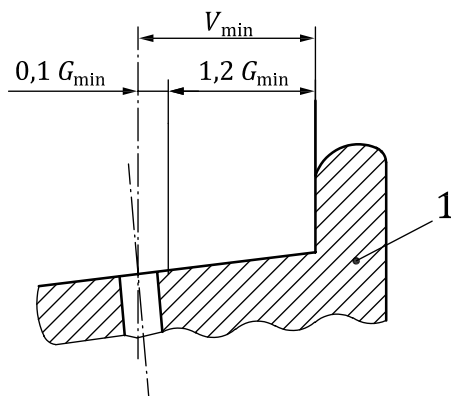
#### 6.3.1 For tubeless tyres

- If valve, fuse plug, or over pressure plug hole infringes into the minimum ledge width,  $G_{\min}$ , the hole shall be recessed.
- Recessed area shall be 7,6 mm (0,3 in) minimum width by 2,5 mm (0,1 in) minimum depth at  $G_{\min}$ .

- c) Recessed area shall extend 12,7 mm (0,5 in) minimum past  $G_{\min}$  or exit into well area.
- d) Recessed area may only extend into  $G_{\min}$  dimension, 15 % of  $G_{\min}$  or 12,7 mm (0,5 in) whichever is less.

**6.3.2 For tube-type tyres**

$V_{\min} = 1,2 \times G_{\min}$  where  $0,1 \times G_{\min}$  shall not be less than 5,1 mm (0,20 in) (see [Figure 9](#)).



**Key**

1 rim

**Figure 9 — Valve hole location for tube-type tyre**

## Annex A (informative)

### Aircraft tyre size designations

A list of tyre size designations are given for information in [Tables A.1](#) to [A.4](#). These are standardized by the following national standards bodies:

- The Tire and Rim Association, Inc (TRA);
- The European Tyre and Rim Technical Organization (ETRTO).

NOTE 1 If the size is listed under more than one standard, there may be minor variations in the data.

NOTE 2 This list is not restrictive. New sizes will be added as they are standardized.

NOTE 3 Numbers in parentheses identify rim diameters per the convention of ETRTO.

**Table A.1**

Tyre size	TRA	ETRTO	Possible further standards bodies
5.00-4	X		
5.00-4.5	X		
5.00-5	X	X	
6.00-6	X	X	
6.50-8	X	X	
6.50-10	X	X	
7.00-6	X	X	
7.00-8	X		
7.25-6		X	
7.50-10	X	X	
7.50-14	X	X	
8.00-4	X		
8.00-6	X		
8.00-7		X	
8.50-6	X	X	
8.50-10	X	X	
8.90-12.50	X		
9.00-6	X	X	
9.00-10		X	
9.25-12		X	
9.50-16	X	X	
10.50-16		X	
11.00-12	X	X	
12.50-16	X	X	

Table A.1

Tyre size	TRA	ETRTO	Possible further standards bodies
15.00-12	X		
15.00-16		X	
15.50-20	X	X	
17.00-16	X		
17.00-20	X		
20.00-20	X	X	
16 × 4.4 (-8)	X	X	
18 × 4.4 (-10)	X	X	
20 × 4.4 (-12)	X	X	
20 × 5.5	X		

Table A.2

Tyre size	TRA	ETRTO	Possible further standards bodies
18 × 5.5 (-8)	X	X	
22 × 5.5 (-12)	X	X	
24 × 5.5 (-14)	X	X	
18 × 5.7 (-8)		X	
24 × 6.6 (-12)	X	X	
26 × 6.6 (-14)	X	X	
25 × 6.75 (-14)	X	X	
24 × 7.7 (-10)	X	X	
28 × 7.7	X		
29 × 7.7 (-15)	X	X	
30 × 7.7 (-16)	X	X	
24.5 × 8.5 (-10)	X	X	
30 × 8.8 (-15)	X	X	
32 × 8.8 (-16)	X	X	
34 × 11 (-14)	X	X	
36 × 11 (-16)	X	X	
38 × 11 (-18)	X	X	
40 × 12 (-18)	X	X	
39 × 13 (-16)	X	X	
40 × 14 (-16)	X	X	
42 × 15 (-16)	X	X	
44 × 16 (-18)	X	X	
46 × 16 (-20)	X	X	
49 × 17 (-20)	X	X	
56 × 16	X		

Table A.2

Tyre size	TRA	ETRTO	Possible further standards bodies
18 × 4.25 – 10	X	X	
19 × 4.5 – 11.5	X		
13 × 5.0 – 4	X		
20 × 5.25 – 11		X	
14.5 × 5.5 – 6	X	X	
18 × 5.7 – 8	X	X	
17.5 × 5.75 – 8	X	X	
18 × 5.75 – 8	X		
22 × 5.75 – 12	X	X	
13.5 × 6.0 – 4	X		
15 × 6.0 – 6	X	X	
17.5 × 6.25 – 6	X	X	
17.5 × 6.25 – 11	X		
29 × 6.25 – 16	X		
21 × 6.5 – 10	X		
22 × 6.5 – 10	X	X	
18 × 6.5 – 8	X	X	
24 × 6.5 – 14	X		
27 × 6.5 – 15	X		
22 × 6.6 – 10	X		
19.5 × 6.75 – 8	X	X	
H19.5 × 6.75 – 10	X		
20.5 × 6.75 – 10	X	X	
22 × 6.75 – 10	X	X	
25 × 6.75 – 14	X		
25.75 × 6.75 – 14	X	X	
26 × 6.75 – 14	X		
21.5 × 7.0 – 10	X		
23 × 7.0 – 12	X	X	
21 × 7.25 – 10	X	X	
24 × 7.25 – 10		X	
24 × 7.25 – 12	X	X	
25 × 7.5 – 16	X		
27.5 × 7.5 – 16	X		
22 × 7.75 – 9	X		
22 × 7.75 – 10	X		
H22 × 7.75 – 10	X		
25 × 7.75 – 10	X		
H22 × 7.75 – 10	X		

Table A.2

Tyre size	TRA	ETRTO	Possible further standards bodies
26 × 7.75 – 13	X	X	
27 × 7.75 – 15	X	X	
22 × 8.0 – 8	X		
22 × 8.0 – 10	X		

Table A.3

Tyre size	TRA	ETRTO	Possible further standards bodies
24 × 8.0 – 13	X	X	
25.5 × 8.0–14	X	X	
26 × 8.0–14	X	X	
H26.5 × 8.0 – 14	X		
29 × 8.00 – 15		X	
H22 × 8.25 - 10	X	X	
22 × 8.5 – 11	X	X	
H29 × 9.0 - 15	X	X	
30 × 9.0 - 15		X	
35 × 9.00 – 17		X	
34 × 9.25 – 16	X		
H34 × 9.25 –18	X		
B24 × 9.5 – 10.5	X		
30 × 9.5 - 14	X	X	
H30 × 9.5 - 16	X	X	
31 × 9.75 – 14		X	
H31 × 9.75 – 13	X	X	
32 × 9.75 – 18	X		
34.5 × 9.75 – 18	X		
26 × 10.0 – 11	X		
35 × 10 – 17	X	X	
36 × 10 – 18		X	
31 × 10.75 – 14		X	
32 × 10.75 – 14		X	
33.5 × 10.75- 15		X	
34 × 10.75- 16	X	X	
29 × 11.0 – 10	X		
H35 × 11.0 - 18	X	X	
36 × 11.0 – 18	X		
30 × 11.5 – 14.5	X	X	
31 × 11.50 – 16		X	
32 × 11.5 – 15	X	X	

Table A.3

Tyre size	TRA	ETRTO	Possible further standards bodies
35 × 11.5 -16	X		
34 × 11.75 -14		X	
37 × 11.75-16	X	X	
H34.5 x12 -14		X	
H36 × 12.0 - 18	X	X	
H38 × 12.0 - 19	X	X	
H31 × 13.0 - 12	X	X	
36 × 13.00 - 12		X	
37 × 13.0 - 16	X	X	
H38 × 13.0-18	X	X	
37 × 14.0 -14	X	X	
H37 × 14.0 - 15	X	X	
H40 × 14.0 -19	X	X	
H40 × 14.5 - 19	X	X	
41 × 15.0 - 18	X	X	
H41 × 15.0-19	X		
40 × 15.5 -16	X	X	
40.5 × 15.5 - 16	X	X	
40 × 16.0 - 14	X		
H41 × 16.0-20	X		
H42 × 16.0 - 19	X	X	
43 × 16.0 - 20	X		
H43.5 × 16.0 - 21	X	X	
44.5 × 16.0 - 21	X		
B46 × 16.0 - 23.5	X		
44.5 × 16.5 - 18	X	X	
H44.5 × 16.5 - 20	X	X	
H44.5 × 16.5 - 21	X	X	
H46.25x16.8-21.5	X		
H45 × 17.0 -20	X	X	

Table A.4

Tyre size	TRA	ETRTO	Possible further standards bodies
H46 × 18.0 - 20	X	X	
47 × 18.0 - 18	X		
49 × 18.0 - 22	X		
50 × 18 (-20)		X	
49 × 19.0 - 20	X	X	

Table A.4

Tyre size	TRA	ETRTO	Possible further standards bodies
H49 × 19.0 - 22	X	X	
50 × 20.0 - 20	X	X	
56 × 20.0 - 20	X	X	
52 × 20.5 - 20	X	X	
52 × 20.5 - 23	X	X	
50 × 21.0 - 20	X	X	
54 × 21.0 - 23	X		
H54 × 21.0 - 24	X	X	
175 × 254 × 545		X	
355 × 120 - 5		X	
360 × 135 - 6		X	
380 × 150 - 4	X	X	
380 × 150 - 5		X	
420 × 150 (-6 1/2)		X	
450 × 190-5	X	X	
550 × 250 - 6		X	
605 × 155 - 13		X	
615 × 225 - 10		X	
640 × 170 - 14		X	
670 × 210 - 12		X	
750 × 230 - 15		X	
960 × 354 - 18		X	
16 × 4.4R8	X	X	
20 × 4.4R12	X	X	
18 × 5.5R8	X	X	
16 × 6.0R6	X		
26 × 6.6R14	X	X	
17.9 × 6.7R8	X		
25.75 × 6.75R14	X		
24 × 7.7R10	X	X	
29 × 7.7R15	X		
22 × 7.75R9	X		
26 × 7.75R13	X	X	
27 × 7.75R15	X	X	
23.5 × 8.0R12	X	X	
25.5 × 8.0R14	X		
27.75 × 8.75R14.5	X		
30 × 8.8R15	X	X	



Table A.4

Tyre size	TRA	ETRTO	Possible further standards bodies
32 × 8.8R16	X	X	
H34 × 10.0R16	X	X	
H32 × 10.5R16.5	X		
36 × 11.0R18	X		
30 × 11.5R14.5	X		
40 × 14.0R16	X	X	
40 × 16.0R16	X		
H41 × 16.0R20	X	X	
45 × 16.0R20	X		
42 × 17.0R18	X	X	
46 × 17.0R20	X	X	
49 × 17.0R20	X		
43 × 17.5R17	X		
45 × 18.0R17	X		
50 × 20.0R22	X	X	
52 × 21.0R22	X	X	
1050 × 395R16	X	X	
1270 × 455R22	X	X	
1400 × 530R23	X	X	

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