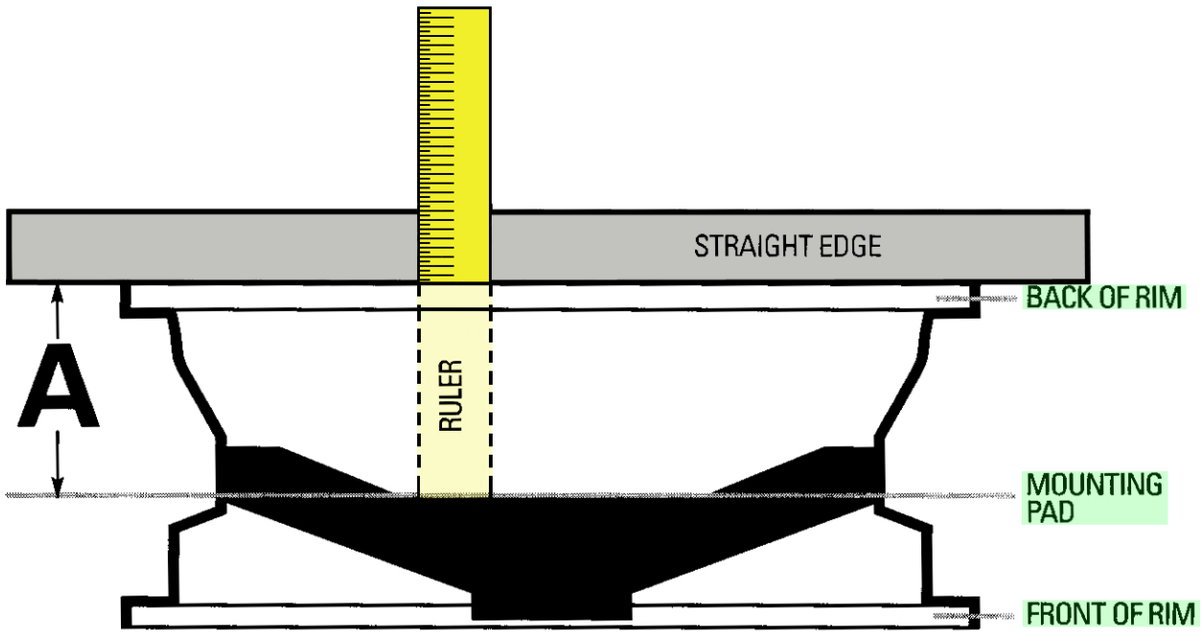
HOW TO MEASURE BACKSPACING



A = BACK SPACING MEASUREMENT

Step #1:
Remove a wheel from your car and lay it on a flat surface with the backside (the side that faces the brakes) facing up.

Step #2:
Lay a straight edge across the wheel. With a ruler or measuring tape, measure the distance from the lower edge of the straight edge mounting pad. To avoid interference, you may need to deflate or remove the tire from the wheel to complete this measurement.

The measurement ("A" in the diagram) is the amount of backspacing of the wheel.

USEFUL TERMS:

Rim Width:
Width measurement from bead seat to bead seat, not across the flanges of the rim.

Rim Diameter:
Height measurement from bead seat to bead seat, not across the flanges of the rim.

Rim Flange:
Outermost edge of rim to which clip-on wheel weight are fastened.

Bead Seat:
Area where tire bead rests and seals on the inside of the rim.

Safety Bead:
Raised areas circling the rim slightly inward from the bead seat. Required by D.O.T. on all wheels for street driven vehicles. It keeps the tire from slipping off the rim bell when deflated or under-inflated.

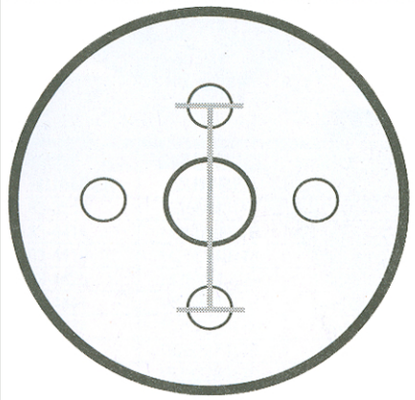
Rim Bell:
Area between edge of rim and rim drop area.

Rim Drop:
Area of rim having the smallest diameter.

Mounting Pad:
Flat surface at rear of hub that mounts against hub of vehicle.

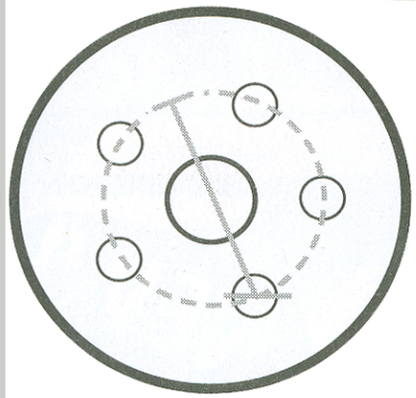
HOW TO MEASURE BOLT CIRCLES

4 LUG



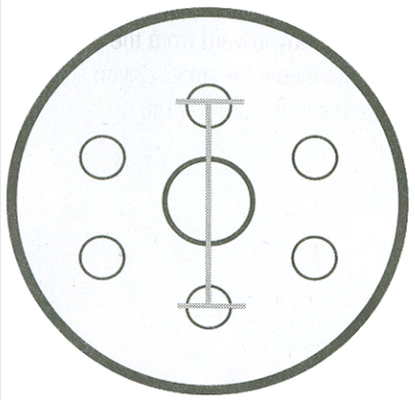
Middle of 2 holes directly across from one another.

5 LUG



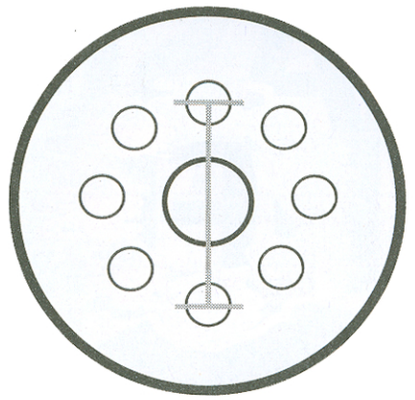
It is necessary to use a "Bolt Pattern Gauge"to obtain an accurate measurement.

6 LUG



Middle of 2 holes directly across from on another.

8 LUG



Middle of 2 holes directly across from one another.

Step #1:
Pick drawing that represents your wheel.

Step #2:
Measure as shown. Measurement equals bolt circle size.

USEFUL TERMS:

Bolt Circle (Pattern):
The diameter of an imaginary circle drawn thru the center of each lug hole or stud.

Centerline:
The exact center of width measurement of rim.

Positive Offset:
Indicates that the mounting pad is in front of, or on the street side of, the centerline of the rim. Most often found on wheels for front wheel drive vehicles. Sometimes, this is also referred to as "inset".

Negative Offset:
Indicates that the mounting pad is behind or on the drum side of the wheel. Found on most standard rear wheel drive vehicles and on many reversed wheels. Sometimes, this is also referred to as "outset".