

prominently displayed and of easy access, on the premises where the purchase is to be made in order to appraise the consumer:

(i) *Load-carrying capacity of the tire.* This information is essential to assure the purchaser that the tires he selects are capable of safely carrying the intended load. This information should consist of the maximum load-carrying capacity as related to various recommended air pressures and may include data which indicates the effect such varying pressures will have on the operation of the automobile. All such information shall be based on actual tests utilizing adequate and technically sound procedures. The test procedures and results shall be in writing and available for inspection.

(ii) *Generic name of cord material.* Different cord materials can have performance characteristics that will affect the consumer's selection of tires. These various characteristics are widely advertised, and the consumer is aware of the distinctions. Without a disclosure of the generic name of the cord material, the consumer is unable to consider this factor in his purchase.

(iii) *Actual number of plies.* Consumers have preference for industry products of a stated type of construction (e.g., 2 ply v. 4 ply). Without adequate disclosure the consumer is denied the basis for considering this factor in his selection.

NOTE: Where the tire is of radial construction the ply count disclosure will be satisfied by the statement "radial ply."

(2) *Disclosure on the tire.* The following information should be clearly disclosed in a permanent manner on the outside wall of the tire:

(i) *Size.* Size is extremely important not only to insure that the tire will fit the vehicle wheel, but because it also is a determining factor as to the load-carrying capacity of the vehicle.

(ii) *Whether tire is tubeless or tube type.*

(iii) *Actual number of plies.*

NOTE: Where the tire is of radial construction the ply count disclosure will be satisfied by the statement "radial ply."

(3) *Other disclosures—(i) Generic name of cord material used in ply.* A disclosure of the generic name of the cord material used in the ply of the tire should

be made on a label or tag prominently displayed on the tire itself, and affixed in such a fashion that it cannot be easily removed prior to sale.

(ii) *Load-carrying capacity and inflation pressure.* One of the most important factors in obtaining tire performance is proper care and use. Included in such care is inflating the tire to the required level as related to load-carrying capacity and use. To insure that such pressures are maintained by the user and the tire is not overloaded beyond its safe capacity, a table or chart should be provided for retention by the purchaser. This will apprise the purchaser of the load-carrying capacity of the tires as related to the range of recommended air pressures and use. It may also supply data which indicate the effect such varying pressures will have on the operation of the automobile.

NOTE: Automobile manufacturers who provide tires as original equipment with new automobiles should incorporate such information in the owner's manual given to new car purchasers.

[Guide 1]

[32 FR 15525, Nov. 8, 1967, as amended at 33 FR 982, Jan. 26, 1968]

§ 228.2 Designations of grade, line, level, or quality.

(a) There exists today no industry-wide, government or other accepted system of quality standards or grading of industry products. Within the industry, however, a variety of trade terminology has developed which, when used in conjunction with consumer transactions, has the tendency to suggest that a system of quality standards or grading does in fact exist. Typical of such terminology are the expressions "line," "level," and "premium." The exact meaning of such terminology may vary from one industry member to another. Therefore, the "1st line" or "100 level" or "premium" tire of one industry member may be grossly inferior to the "1st line" or "100 level" or "premium" tire of another member since in the absence of an accepted system of grading or quality standards, each member can determine what "line," "level," or "premium" classification to attach to a tire.

§ 228.3

(b) The consumer does not understand the significance of the absence of accepted grading or quality standards and is likely to assume that the expressions “line,” “level,” and “premium” connote valid criteria. Since the consumer is likely to misinterpret the meaning of such terminology, he may be deceived into purchasing an inferior product because it has been given such designation.

(c) In the absence of an accepted system of grading or quality standards for industry products, it is improper to represent, either through the use of such expressions as “line,” “level,” “premium” or in any other manner, that such a system exists, unless the representation is accompanied by a clear and conspicuous disclosure:

(1) That no industrywide or other accepted system of quality standards or grading of industry products currently exists, and

(2) That representations as to grade, line, level, or quality, relate only to the private standard of the marketer of the tire so described (e.g., “XYZ first line”).

(d) Additionally, products should not be described as being “first line” unless the products so described are the best products, exclusive of premium quality products embodying special features, of the manufacturer or brand name distributor applying such designation. [Guide 2]

§ 228.3 Deceptive designations.

In the advertising or labeling of products, industry members should not use designations for grades of products they offer to the public:

(a) Which have the capacity to deceive purchasers into believing that such products are equal or superior to a better grade or grades of their products when such conclusion would be contrary to fact (for example, if the “first line” tire of a manufacturer is designated as “Standard,” “High Standard,” or “Deluxe High Standard,” the tires of that manufacturer which are of lesser quality should not be designated or described as “Super Standard,” “Supreme High Standard,” “Super Deluxe High Standard,” or “Premium”), or

16 CFR Ch. I (1–1–02 Edition)

(b) Which are otherwise false or misleading.

NOTE: When a manufacturer applies a designation to a product which falsely represents or implies the product is equal or superior in quality to its better grade or grades of products, it is responsible for any resulting deception whether it is a direct result of the designation or a result of the placing in the hands of others a means and instrumentality for the creation by them of a false and deceptive impression with respect to the comparative quality of products made by that manufacturer.

[Guide 3]

§ 228.4 Original equipment.

Original equipment tires are understood to mean the same brand and quality tires used generally as original equipment on new current models of vehicles of domestic manufacture. A tire which was formerly but is not currently used as “Original Equipment,” should not be described as “Original Equipment” without clear and conspicuous disclosure in close conjunction with the term, of the latest actual year such tire was used as “Original Equipment.” [Guide 4]

§ 228.5 Comparative quality and performance claims.

Representations and claims made by industry members that their products are superior in quality or performance to other products should not be made unless:

(a) The representation or claim is based on an actual test utilizing adequate and technically sound procedures of the performance of the advertised product and of the product with which it is compared; the test procedure, results of which are in writing and available for inspection; and

(b) The basis of the comparison is clearly stated and the comparison is based on identical conditions of use. Dangling comparatives should not be used.

(c) Claims or representations that one tire is comparable or identical to another should not be used unless the advertiser is able to establish that such tires are comparable not only as respects the molds in which the tires are