Tire Inspection and Replacement Guide

Forklifts, wheel loaders and other heavy equipment

November 2026



AI-generated image for illustration.

1 Identify the tire and wheel

Confirm the equipment model, axle position, tire size and construction. Use the equipment and tire manufacturers' limits for the fitted combination.

2 Inspect and record the condition

Check the tread, shoulders, sidewalls and wheel. Measure tread or the distance to the wear indicator where applicable. Record damage and take photographs.

3 Take unsafe equipment out of service

If you suspect structural damage or unsafe operation, stop using the equipment and have qualified personnel assess the tire and wheel assembly.

Pneumatic forklift tires

Use these examples to recognize damage. Assess the actual tire and follow its manufacturer's limits.



Worn or uneven tread

Measure the tread at several points. Replace at the applicable wear limit. Investigate the cause of severe uneven wear.



Sidewall cut with exposed cords

Take the forklift out of service if you see exposed cords or suspect a crack reaches the casing. Refer it for qualified assessment.



Deep shoulder cut

A deep or wide shoulder cut can damage the casing. Hold the forklift out of service pending a qualified assessment.



Missing rubber in the tread

Have a technician assess deep cuts, missing rubber or severe flat spots. Replace if the tire's structure or safe operation is compromised.



Sidewall bulge

A bulge can indicate internal damage. Remove the forklift from service immediately and arrange qualified replacement.



Superficial scuff

Have the mark assessed to confirm it is surface-only and within the manufacturer's limits. Record it and monitor for changes.

AI-generated close-ups for training. Assess damage depth and repairability on the actual tire.

Solid forklift tires

Identify the solid tire construction before applying a wear limit. Check the fitted tire's markings and the manufacturer's instructions.

Resilient solid tires

Inspect the sidewall for the manufacturer's wear indicator. Some resilient tires, including specified Solideal models, use a 60J line. Follow the limit for the fitted tire and replace when that limit is reached. The original groove pattern may disappear before the marked limit on some designs.

Press-on bands

Use the manufacturer's rubber-height or remaining-rubber criterion for the fitted band. Check the band and wheel for movement, damage or loss of bond. A resilient tire's 60J criterion does not apply to a press-on band.

Cuts, chunking and separation

Look for deep cuts, missing rubber, exposed reinforcement, separation between layers or movement on the wheel. Remove the forklift from service if damage affects the tire structure, fit or safe operation, and have a qualified technician assess it.

Choosing a replacement construction

Solid tires avoid pressure loss from punctures and suit low-speed work in warehouses and on firm paved yards. Pneumatic tires provide more cushioning on rough ground. Review speed, duty cycle, travel distance, axle load and rim compatibility before changing construction.

Sidewall schematic



Illustration shows a reference marking. Its position and format vary by tire manufacturer and model.

Technical references: Toyota Material Handling Europe tyre replacement guide and Camso material handling tire catalog.

Wheel loader and OTR tires

Use the manuals for the machine and fitted tire to confirm inspection intervals, operating limits and service procedures.

Confirm the fitment and duty

Record the installed tire size, construction and axle position. Verify rim compatibility, the approved load and speed, travel distance and operating conditions before specifying a replacement.

Check cold inflation pressure

Compare the measured cold pressure with the equipment or tire manufacturer’s specification for the actual load and duty. Record the reading by wheel position. Refer repeated pressure loss for inspection.

Inspect the tread, sidewalls, bead and wheel

Check for severe or irregular wear, deep cuts, exposed cords, bulges, layer separation and deformation. Inspect visible rim and wheel components for damage and refer suspected bead damage to a qualified tire technician.

Remove unsafe assemblies from service

Keep equipment out of service if you suspect structural tire damage, a damaged rim or significant underinflation. Have qualified personnel assess the assembly. If a tire is suspected of overheating, keep clear and follow the site emergency procedure.

Follow the machine manufacturer’s wheel service instructions

Use trained and properly equipped personnel for mounting and removal. After refitting a wheel, use the manufacturer’s torque specification, tightening procedure and recheck interval.

Technical reference: Michelin Earthmover Tyre Inspection and Tyre Pressure for Earthmover Vehicles.

Inspection record and warranty

Record the condition of each suspect tire and submit the information to the maintenance team or to Alyazidi for assessment.

Site and asset number	**Date and inspector**
Make, model and serial number	**Axle and position**
Tire brand, model, size and ID	**Construction and rim size**
Measured tread or wear indicator	**Cold pressure if applicable**
Location and extent of damage	**Photographs or reference numbers**
Action taken and service status	**Inspection or replacement follow-up**

Warranty coverage

Alyazidi’s published policy provides one year from the purchase date on the invoice for industrial and heavy equipment tires. It covers qualifying manufacturing defects that take a tire out of service, subject to the terms of the policy.

Service inspection and claims

Keep the original invoice and the affected tire. Common exclusions include impact or cut damage, overloading, operation outside the tire’s ratings, improper inflation where applicable and improper repairs. A decision to replace a tire for safety does not determine warranty eligibility.

Warranty contact

warranty@alyazidi.com | alyazidi.com/en/warranty/

Policy source: Alyazidi Trading Co., Tire Warranty Policy.