

Transcript
CAA AARS Everything You Need To Know About Tire Pressure

[Music plays throughout]

00:00:00 - 00:00:08

Ju >> Hello, my name is Ju Chen, I'm from Cochrane Automotive, and today we will show you how to check and correctly refill your tire.

[Described video: Just stands in the auto shop]

[Text on screen: *Ju Chen; Service Manager at Cochrane Auto; CAA Approved Auto Repair Services Facility*]

00:00:08 - 00:00:16

[Music]

[Transition: Blue bars swipe across the screen]

[Described video: Split screen - The Winter Wise logo and text appear over a white and blue background; the CAA Approved Auto Repair logo appears over a blue background]

[Text on screen: *Everything You Need To Know About Tire Pressure*]

[Transition: Blue bars swipe across the screen]

00:00:16 - 00:00:29

Ju >> So, the most common cause for low tire pressure is due to a leaking tire, whether it's from a puncture or a cut. Other reasons can be a damaged rim from hitting a pothole, or corrosion or rust build up on the rim.

[Described video: A list appears over a blue and white background next to a video box where Ju speaks; different pictures appear in the box, including a tire with a nail in it, a damaged rim]

[Text on screen: *Most common causes of low tire pressure: leaking tire, damaged rim, corrosion or rust*]

00:00:29

Ju >> A common misconception that people have when inflating their tire is inflating it to the tire pressure written on the side of the sidewall.

[Described video: A list appears over a blue and white background next to a video box where Ju speaks; a shot of a tire appears in the video box]

[Text on screen: *The correct tire pressure for your vehicle is not located on your tire side wall, but is actually found on the doorjam (sp.) of your driver-side door.*]

[Transition: Blue bars swipe across the screen]

00:00:37 - 00:00:43

Ju >> The correct tire pressure can be found on a sticker inside your driver side door jamb.

[Described video: A shot of the sticker on the door jamb that details the tire pressure]

00:00:43 - 00:01:00

Ju >> To check your tire pressure, first locate the valve on your rim. You would remove the cap and insert the gauge. Now, the key thing here is to make sure there's no hissing noises coming from the gauge, as that will change the pressure reading.

[Described video: A hand removes the cover from the valve on a tire and places a gauge over the nozzle]

[Transition: Blue bars swipe across the screen]

00:01:00 - 00:01:08

Ju >> To fill your tire, you would use whatever tools that you have, whether it's a portable pump or a gauge at the gas station.

[Described video: Ju speaks while standing in the auto shop]

[Transition: Blue bars swipe across the screen]

[Described video: A portable tire pump sits in the trunk of a car; a hand reaches in and takes it out]

00:01:08 - 00:01:23

Ju >> You would insert the gauge or the pump into the tire valve. Again, make sure that it's got a tight seal, and you don't hear any hissing noises. Then you would either pull the trigger or turn the pump on until the proper pressure has been achieved.

[Described video: Hands place the pump nozzle over the valve in the tire]

[Described video: The hands turn the pump on as it sits connected to the tire]

[Transition: Blue bars swipe across the screen]

00:01:23 - 00:01:31

Ju >> And once you're done filling, if whatever you're using doesn't measure the pressure, please re-check the pressure before you close the cap.

[Described video: The hand rechecks the pressure with the gauge]

[Transition: Blue bars swipe across the screen]

00:01:31 - 00:01:36

Ju >> So, here we have a vehicle where the front tire and the back tire are both low on pressure.

[Described video: The tire pressure monitor of a car is visible on the dash]

00:01:36 - 00:01:42

Ju >> As you can see, the front is visibly low but the back looks to be normal.

[Described video: Shots of deflated tires on a car]

[Transition: Blue bars swipe across the screen]

00:01:42 - 00:01:59

Ju >> Most of the weight of your vehicle is in the front due to the placement of the engine and the transmission, so unless your vehicle is fully loaded, the back of the vehicle is always going to be lighter. Therefore, with a lack of weight in the back of the vehicle, you may not be able to see when the pressure is lower.

[Described video: Ju speaks while standing in the auto shop]

00:01:59 - 00:02:18

Ju >> With the temperature dropping, so can your tire pressure. If your tire light comes on and you're checking the pressure, it's best to do it with the tire cold - so before you drive, or let it sit for a bit for it to cool down. Otherwise once the tire cools down, the pressure can drop again, and the tire light may come back on.

[Described video: Ju continues to speak from the auto shop]

00:02:18 - 00:02:23

Ju >> Before winter, have all your fluids checked, including coolant, by your service professional.

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[Described video: Ju uses a flashlight to look under the hood of a car]

[Described video: A full fluid tank inside the car is shown]

[Described video: Ju leans into the engine area]

[Transition: Blue bars swipe across the screen]

00:02:23 - 00:02:41

Ju >> Cochrane Automotive is part of the CAA Approved Auto Repair Service Program, which ensures quality service at fair prices.

[Described video: Exterior shot of Cochrane Automotive, with the CAA Approved Auto Repair Sign]

[Described video: Ju looks at the underside of a car with a flashlight]

[Transition: Blue bars swipe across the screen]

[Described video: Ju speaks into the camera]

[Transition: Blue bars swipe across the screen]

[Described video: Text appears over a white and blue background; the Winter Wise logo is displayed upper left]

[Text on screen: *Explore caaneighbours.ca for more auto safety tips*]

[Transition: Blue bars swipe across the screen]

END OF TRANSCRIPT