Help your customers continue driving, even with a damaged tire.

- Your customers can continue driving for 80 km and up to 80 km/h after getting a puncture
- A reinforced sidewall prevents tire breakdown
- No need for roadside assistance or a tire change
- Makes spare tires unnecessary and expands trunk volume by 80 liters
You can’t drive with a damaged tire. Unless you can.

Safety you can count on
Just like any excellent piece of car safety technology, your customers won’t even notice it’s there until they need it. Self-supporting runflat tires have no impact on the driving experience or the handling of a car under normal circumstances – only when they are needed.

No spares necessary!
Because they can keep driving for 80 km after a tire is damaged, your customers no longer need a spare tire. Getting rid of that fifth wheel frees up 80 liters of space in the trunk and the reduced weight even makes their car that little bit more fuel-efficient. This also means that new cars equipped with self-supporting runflat OE tires may not offer any space for a spare wheel. In that case, it is advisable to replace the original equipment with self-supporting runflat tires. If not, your customers will need a mobility kit like the ContiMobilityKit.

Easily compatible
We developed the self-supporting runflat technology especially for low section tires, which are compatible with all standard rims. They are mounted, changed and used like any standard equipment tires. Under no circumstances should they be combined with standard tires. A tire pressure monitoring system is essential.

Tires are all the same. Unless they aren’t.

A self-supporting reinforced sidewall offers additional fortification, preventing the sidewall from being crushed between the rim and the road in the case of tire damage.

When a puncture occurs with a standard tire, the sidewall can become crushed between the rim and the road causing a potentially dangerous situation. The reinforced sidewall in the self-supporting runflat tire prevents this from happening.

Tire dimensions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Tire width in mm</th>
<th>Tire cross section</th>
<th>Rim size in inches</th>
<th>Load index</th>
<th>Speed symbol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>195–315</td>
<td>30–60</td>
<td>15–22</td>
<td>84–113</td>
<td>T–(Y)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All-Season</td>
<td>225–255</td>
<td>50–60</td>
<td>17–19</td>
<td>94–107</td>
<td>H–V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>