

This guide will show you how to swap wheels and tires, rotate the tires, or do anything that involves resetting the TPMS sensors. Contrary to popular belief, it is not necessary to bring your car to a dealer to have the TPMS system reset. The tire pressure reset tool shown below can be used when performing a wheel swap, rotating the tires, or to clear a TPMS warning light.

*ATEQ Tire Pressure Reset Tool:*



Whenever the location of the wheels change, the TPMS system needs to be reset so the car can track the relative position of each wheel. This is how the OnStar report knows which tire has low air pressure or which tire is flat. Also, if the tire pressure sensors are removed or replaced, such as when changing wheels, the TPMS system needs to be reset.

Before you begin, make sure you are parked on a clear, flat surface and that the parking brake is set. Place the car in 1<sup>st</sup> gear (Manual) or Park (Automatic) so that the vehicle will not roll.

*Tools You May Need:*



1. Floor Jack
2. Jack Stands
3. Pair of Pliers
4. Air Compressor
5. TPMS Reset Tool
6. Tire Iron – 19mm

You may also consider purchasing a set of wheel locks (around \$30) if you are concerned about wheel theft. Be sure to carry your wheel lock key at all times in case you get a blowout or a flat.



Find a flat, level surface (driveway or parking lot is preferred) and place your floor jack under the side where you will be lifting the car. Make sure you are lifting the car from the designated jacking points otherwise underbody damage may result.

*Start Lifting the Car:*



1. Place your jack under the indentation which indicates the proper jacking point.
2. Raise the car using the jack until the wheel is several inches off the ground.
3. Support the vehicle with two jack stands as the vehicle is lifted off the ground.
4. Lower the vehicle onto the jack stands so it is not resting on the jack alone.
5. Never get under a vehicle that is supported by a jack only. The jack may fail.
6. Remember that the parking brake only locks the rear wheels, and not the fronts.

Once the car is off the ground, loosen the lug nuts several turns so they can be rotated by hand. If this is difficult to do, lower the car onto the ground to loosen the lugs, then lift the car again.

At this point you can remove the lug nuts completely while holding the bottom of the wheel so that it does not fall off the studs. Then lift the wheel off the studs and remove the wheel completely. This is a good time to check the brake parts and suspension components for wear.

*Wheel Removed:*



Once the wheel is removed, you can start installing the new wheel by letting it hang on the wheel studs and then gently tightening the lugs in a cross pattern.

- Be sure to tighten the lugs in a cross pattern to distribute the load.
- Do not over-tighten the lugs as damage to the rotor may result.
- Once the car is lowered on the ground, tighten the lugs again.

Never use an impact wrench to tighten the lugs. Instead, use a torque wrench to tighten the lugs as per the owner's manual. The wheel lug torque specification for our cars is 92 lb-ft.



### *New Wheel Installed:*



At this point you should have your new wheel installed. Lower the car onto the ground and tighten the lugs one more time to make sure they are snug. Repeat the process for the other wheels that you will be installing. Now it's time to pair the tire pressure sensors.

### **Pairing the Tire Pressure Sensors to the Vehicle**

Each tire pressure sensor has a unique identification code that allows it to be read by the car's computer. When the tires are rotated or the wheels are changed, the computer does not know that the sensor has been replaced or has changed its position. As a result, the TPMS pairing process should be performed every time a wheel is removed and placed at a different location.

**If a TPMS malfunction light appears on the dash after pairing, the pairing process may not have been completed properly. Repeat the pairing process until the TPMS light goes away.**

- The order of the pairing process is the following: Start with the driver's side front tire, then the passenger's side front tire, then the passenger's side rear tire, and finally the driver's side rear tire.
- The car allows for two minutes to find the first TPMS sensor and then five minutes to find the rest of the sensors. If the procedure is not completed within five minutes, the pairing process must be restarted.

*Pairing a Tire Pressure Sensor:*



1. Set the parking brake and place the car into Park (Automatic) or Neutral (Manual).
2. Turn the ignition to ON/RUN without starting the engine. You should hear a chime.
3. Press the MENU button on the Driver Information Center until the odometer blinks.
4. Continue to press the Up or Down arrow until "tire LEARN" appears on the display.

At this point, hold down the SET/CLR button until the horn honks twice. This means that the car is in learning mode and is ready to detect your new tire pressure sensors.

1. Go to the driver's side front tire and place the TPMS relearn tool against the tire right next to where the valve stem is located.
2. Press the button on the TPMS relearn tool and hold it down until the horn honks once. This means that the first sensor has been paired.
3. Go to the passenger's side front tire and repeat Step 2 until the horn honks. This means the second sensor has been successfully paired.
4. Go to the passenger's side rear tire and repeat Step 2 until the horn honks again. This means the third sensor has been successfully paired.
5. Go to the driver's side rear tire and repeat Step 2 until the horn honks twice. This means that the last sensor has been successfully paired.
6. Now that the tire pressure sensor pairing process is complete, turn the ignition to LOCK/OFF. You should hear the chime stop ringing.
7. Use your air compressor or pump to set all four tires to 40 PSI, which is the recommended tire pressure as per the loading guide.

