



Tech

GROOVING A TIRE

Grooving is the process of removing rubber strips to create more edges that will increase traction or grip.

Grooving a tire is helpful if the track is very wet and heavy or if the surface is hard with a significant amount of loose dirt across it.

Grooving will help channel the dirt out of the tire to help maintain a good contact patch between the tire and the track surface.

Horizontal grooves (cut across the face of the tire) will help forward bite.

Grooves cut around the circumference of the tire should improve side bite.

If you are trying to improve side bite as well as forward bite, angled grooves should be the answer.

To use the tire groover, the proper blade must be selected and installed. You'll want to set the blade height with the help of a Tread Depth Gauge.

Don't forget to select the power heat level.

A word of caution: Grooves that are cut too wide may cause the tread block to peel or rip away from the tire.



Tech

SIPING A TIRE

Siping uses thin, razor like blades to make cuts, or slices in the tread without removing rubber.

The thin cuts can be made side-to-side, across the face of the tire or around the circumference of the tire.

Because a tire constantly flexes when under load, siping will help the tire build heat quicker and get it to the optimum operating temperature sooner.

Additionally, when the tire is warm, siping will also allow it to dissipate heat when the cuts open up.

Removing heat may make it more difficult on re-starts but it will reduce the chances that a tire will blister.

You'll want to use a heated siping tool as they allow the blades to cut smoother and more accurately.

It's a good idea to use your Tread Depth Gauge to make certain that you never sipe a tire more than half the depth of the tread block. If you cut the tires too deep, the sipes may cause the tire to rip or chunk.