## Declaration: All the information below is from Internet! And just for learning use. The ISO (E.T.R.T.O.) System:

ISO, the International Organization for Standardization has developed a universal tire sizing system that eliminates this confusion. (This system was formerly known as the "E.T.R.T.O." system, developed by the European Tyre and Rim Technical Organisation.)

The ISO system uses two numbers; the first is the width of the tire or rim in millimeters (The actual tire width will vary a bit depending on the width of the rim. The rim width is the inner width measured between the flanges as shown in the diagram.)

The second ISO number is the critical one, it is the diameter of the bead seat of the rim, in mm ("B.S.D."). Generally, if this number matches, the tire involved will fit onto the rim; if it doesn't match, the tire won't fit.

For example, a $700 \times 20$ C road tire would be a $20-622$; a $700 \times 38$ hybrid tire would be a $38-622$. The width difference between these sizes would make them less-than ideal replacements for one another, but any rim that could fit one of them would work after a fashion with the other.

A general guideline is that the tire width should be between I.45/2.0 x the inner rim width.

If you flatten out a tire and measure the total width from bead to bead, it should be approximately 2.5 x the ISO width.

If your tire is too narrow for the rim there's an increased risk of tire/rim damage from road hazards.

If its too wide for the rim, there's an increase risk of sidewall wear, and a greater risk of loss of control in the event of a sudden flat.

The following is a partial listing of traditional tire sizes that are sometimes seen in the U.S., with their ISO bead seat equivalents.

Fractional sizes:

| Fractional | ISO | Applications |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 29 inch | 622 mm | This is a marketing term for wide 622 mm ("700c") tires. |
| $28 \times 1 \mathrm{I} / 2$ | 635 mm | English, Dutch, Chinese, Indian Rod-brake roadsters (Also marked F10, F25, 700 B) |
|  | 622 mm | (F.I3)Rare Canadian designation for the (F.I3) |
| $28 \times 15 / 8 \times 1 \mathrm{I} / 4$ |  | Northern European designation for the 622 mm (700 C) size |
| 27 x anything | 630 mm | Older road bikes |
| $26 \times \mathrm{I}$ ( 650 C ) | 571 mm | Triathlon, time trial, small road bikes |


| $26 \times 1$ I/4 | 597 mm | Older British sport \& club bikes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $26 \times$ I 3/8 (S-6) | 597 mm | Schwinn "lightweights" |
| $26 \times 13 / 8$ (E.A.3) | 590 mm | Most 3-speeds, department-store or juvenile 10 speeds |
| $26 \times$ I I/2 (650B) | 584 mm | French utility, tandem and loaded-touring bikes, a very few Raleigh (U.S.) \& Schwinn mountain bikes. |
| $26 \times 13 / 4$ (S-7) | 571 mm | Schwinn cruisers |
| $24 \times \mathrm{I}$ | 520 mm | High performance wheels for smaller riders; Terry front |
| $24 \times 1 \mathrm{I} / 8$ | $\begin{aligned} & 520 \mathrm{~mm} \text { or } \\ & 540 \mathrm{~mm}! \end{aligned}$ | Caveat emptor! |
| $24 \times 1 \mathrm{I} / 4$ | 547 mm | British or Schwinn Juvenile |
| $24 \times 13 / 8$ (S-5) | 547 mm | Schwinn Juvenile lightweights |
| $24 \times 13 / 8$ (E-5) | 540 mm | British Juvenile, most wheelchairs |
| $\begin{aligned} & 20 \times \mathrm{I} \text { I } / 8 \\ & 20 \times \mathrm{I} / 4 \\ & 20 \times \mathrm{I} 3 / 8 \end{aligned}$ | 451 mm | Juvenile lightweights, $\underline{\text { BMX }}$ for light riders, some recumbents |
| $20 \times 13 / 4$ | 419 mm | Schwinn juvenile |
| $17 \times 1 \mathrm{l} / 4$ | 369 mm | Alex Moulton |
| $16 \times 13 / 8$ | 349 mm | Older Moulton, Brompton \& other folders, Recumbent front, juvenile |
| $16 \times 13 / 8$ | 337 mm | Mystery tire |
| $16 \times 13 / 8$ | 335 mm | Polish juvenile |
| $16 \times 13 / 4$ | 317 mm | Schwinn Juvenile |
| I2 I/2 x anything | 203 mm | Juvenile, scooters |
| IO $\times 2$ | 152 mm | Wheelchair |
| $8 \times$ I I/4 | 137 mm | Wheelchair |

Traditionally, fractional sizes are made for straight-sided rims.
High-performance sizes ( $57 \mathrm{I} \mathrm{mm} / 26 \times \mathrm{I} \& 630 \mathrm{~mm} / 27^{\prime \prime}$ ) have evolved toward hook-edged rims.

## Decimal sizes:

| Decimal | ISO | Applications |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 29 inch | $\begin{aligned} & 622 \\ & \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | This is a marketing term for wide 622 mm ("700c") tires. |
| 28 x decimal | $\begin{aligned} & 622 \\ & \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | Some German tire companies use this non-standard designation for 622 mm ("700c") tires. |
| $26 \times 1.00$ through <br> 2.3 | $\begin{aligned} & 559 \\ & \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | Most Mountain bikes, cruisers, etc. except: |
| $26 \times 1.25$ (rare) | $\begin{aligned} & 599 \\ & \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | Very old U.S. lightweights |
| $26 \times 1.375$ | $\begin{aligned} & 599 \\ & \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | Very old U.S. lightweights |
| $\begin{aligned} & 24 \times 1.5-24 x \\ & 2.125 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} 507 \\ \mathrm{~mm} \end{array}$ | Juvenile mountain bikes, cruisers |
| $\begin{aligned} & 22 \times I .75,22 \times \\ & 2.125 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 457 \\ & \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | Juvenile |
| $\begin{aligned} & 20 \times 1.5-20 \times \\ & 2.125 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 406 \\ & \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | Most BMX, juvenile, folders, trailers, some recumbents |
| $18 \times 1.5$ | $\begin{aligned} & 355 \\ & \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | Birdy folding bikes |
| $\begin{aligned} & 18 \times 1.75-18 \times \\ & 2.125 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 355 \\ & \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | Juvenile |
| $\begin{aligned} & 16 \times 1.75-16 \times \\ & 2.125 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 305 \\ & \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | Juvenile, folders, trailers, some recumbents |

French sizes:

In the French system, the first number is the nominal diameter in mm, followed by a letter code for the width: "A" is narrow, " D " is wide. The letter codes no longer correspond to the tire width, since narrow tires are often made for rim sizes that originally took wide tires; for example, 700 C was originally a wide size, but now is available in very narrow widths, with actual diameters as small as 660 mm .

| French <br> Size | ISO | Applications |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |


| 700 A | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} 642 \\ \mathrm{~mm} \end{array}$ | Obsolete |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 700 B | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} 635 \\ \mathrm{~mm} \end{array}$ | Rod-brake roadsters. |
| 700 C | $\begin{aligned} & 622 \\ & \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | Road bikes, hybrids, " 29 inch" MTBs. ( $28 \times$ I I/2 F.I3 Canada) |
| 700 D | $\begin{aligned} & 587 \\ & \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | Oddball size formerly used on some GT models. |
| 650 A | $\begin{aligned} & 590 \\ & \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | French version of $26 \times$ I 3/8; Italian high-performance bikes for smaller riders |
| 650 B | $\begin{aligned} & 584 \\ & \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | French utility bikes, tandems, and loaded-touring bikes; some older Raleigh and Schwinn mountain bikes |
| 650 C | $\begin{aligned} & 57 \mathrm{I} \\ & \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | Triathlon, time trial, high performance road bikes for smaller riders |
| 600 A | $\begin{aligned} & 540 \\ & \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | European Juvenile road bikes, most wheelchairs |
| 550 A | $\begin{aligned} & 490 \\ & \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | European Juvenile road bikes |
| 500 A | $\begin{aligned} & 440 \\ & \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | European Juvenile, folding |
| 450 A | $\begin{array}{l\|l} 390 \\ \mathrm{~mm} \end{array}$ | European Juvenile |
| 400 A | $\begin{aligned} & 340 \\ & \mathrm{~mm} \end{aligned}$ | European Juvenile |

## ISO Cross Reference:

| ISO Bead Seat Diameter | Traditional Designations |
| :--- | :--- |
| 635 mm | $28 \times$ I I $/ 2,700$ B |
| 630 mm | $27 \times$ anything |
| 622 mm | 700 C, $28 \times$ (two fractions), 29 inch <br> $(28 \times$ I I $/ 2$ F.I3 Canada) |


| 599 mm | $26 \times 1.25, \times \mathrm{I} .375$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 597 mm | $26 \times 1$ I/4, $26 \times 13 / 8$ (S-6) |
| 590 mm | $26 \times 13 / 8$ (E.A.3), 650 A |
| 587 mm | 700 D |
| 584 mm | 650B, $26 \times$ I I/2 |
| 571 mm | $26 \times$ I, $26 \times$ I 3/4, 650 C |
| 559 mm | $26 \times 1.00-\mathrm{x} 2.125$ |
| 547 mm | $24 \times \mathrm{I}$ / $/ 4,24 \times \mathrm{I} 3 / 8$ (S-5) |
| 540 mm | $24 \times \mathrm{I}$ I/8, $24 \times \mathrm{I} 3 / 8$ (E.5), 600 A |
| 520 mm | $24 \times \mathrm{I}, 24 \times \mathrm{I} / \mathrm{/}$ |
| 507 mm | $24 \times 1.5-\times 2.125$ |
| 490 mm | 550 A |
| 457 mm | $22 \times 1.75 ; \times 2.125$ |
| 451 mm | $20 \times \mathrm{I}$ / 8 ; x I I/4; x I 3/8 |
| 440 mm | 500 A |
| 419 mm | $20 \times 13 / 4$ |
| 406 mm | $20 \times 1.5-\times 2.125$ |
| 390 mm | 450 A |
| 369 mm | I7 x I I/4 |
| 355 mm | $18 \times 1.5-\times 2.125$ |
| 349 mm | $16 \times 13 / 8$ |
| 340 mm | 400 A |
| 337 mm | $16 \times 13 / 8$ |
| 317 mm | $16 \times 13 / 4$ |
| 305 mm | $16 \times 1.75-2.125$ |
| 203 mm | I2 I/2 X anything. |
| 152 mm | $10 \times 2$ |
| 137 mm | $8 \times 1 \mathrm{I} / 4$ |

Most of this information was compiled by John Allen for Sutherland's Handbook For Bicycle Mechanics, the bible of bicycle technology. Sutherland's has a more detailed, more thorough version of this chart.

