

Tire Type & Vehicle Drive	Rotation Pattern	Description
<b>Uniform Size, Non-Directional Tires</b>	Rearward Cross	Rear tires move to the front on the same side; front tires move to the rear on the opposite side. Ideal for rear-wheel and 4-wheel drive vehicles.
	X-Pattern	All tires move diagonally: front left to rear right, front right to rear left. Suitable for front-wheel drive vehicles.
	Forward Cross	Front tires move straight to the back on the same side; rear tires move to the front on the opposite side. Common for front-wheel drive vehicles.
<b>Uniform Size, Non-Directional Tires with Spare</b>	Rearward Cross	Includes the full-size spare tire, which replaces one of the rear tires. Used for rear-wheel and 4-wheel drive vehicles.
	Forward Cross	Includes the full-size spare tire, replacing one of the rear tires. Commonly used for front-wheel drive vehicles.
<b>High-Performance Tires (Directional or Staggered)</b>	Side-to-Side	Tires on each axle switch sides (left to right, right to left) if tire sizes differ between the front and rear axles. Ideal for staggered high-performance tires.
	Front-to-Back	Front tires swap with rear tires on the same side. Best for directional tires that must maintain a specific rolling direction.