

# Pulling Tire Diagnosis

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The following steps must be used to isolate a pulling tire.

## Step 1

### Action to be Taken

Rotate the two *front* tires from side-to-side. *Directional tires can be moved from side-to-side for testing purposes. The short time that they are on the vehicle backwards will not harm the tire.*

### Results

1. If the vehicle pulls in the opposite direction, the defective tire is 1 of the *front* tires. **(GO TO STEP 2)**
2. If the vehicle pulls in the same direction the problem is either with one of the *rear* tires or is *not* a tire-related problem. **(GO TO STEP 3)**

## Step 2

### Action to be Taken

Rotate the *front* tire on the side of the car that is in the direction of the pull, to the *rear* of the car.

### Results

1. If the pull no longer exists or diminishes greatly, the tire that was moved to the *rear* of the car is the defective tire.
2. If the pulling does not change, the defective tire is isolated to the *front* tire that was *not* moved in step 2.

## Step 3

### Action to be Taken

Rotate the two *rear* tires from side to side.

### Results

1. If the vehicle pulls in the opposite direction, the defective tire is 1 of the rear tires. **(GO TO STEP 4)**
2. If the pulling tire does not change, the problem is *not* tire related. The car should be checked for possible misalignment or suspension wear.

## Step 4

### Action to be Taken

Rotate the *rear* tire on the side of the car that is in the direction of the pull to the *front* of the car.

### Results

1. If the vehicle pull becomes more severe, the defective tire is isolated to the tire that was rotated to the *front* of the car.
2. If the pulling does not change, the defective tire is isolated to the *rear* tire that was not rotated.

A tire diagnosed as a pulling tire is a manufacturer's defect. The tire is covered under warranty only during the first 25% of tread wear. The defect is caused by the belts being incorrectly aligned during manufacture.