



User Manual

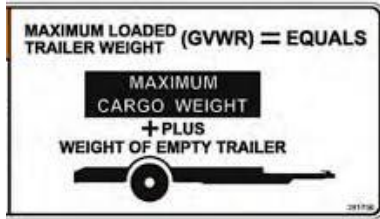
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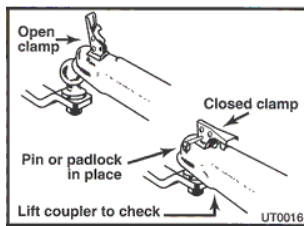


CONNECTING YOUR TRAILER TO YOUR VEHICLE

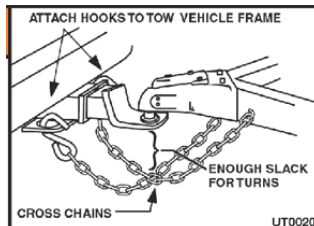
Do not exceed the gross axle weight rating (GAWR), and consider checking loading and weight distribution.



Tow vehicles must be compatible with hitching, braking, and wiring systems to ensure safety.



Safety chains should be crossed and attached to the tow vehicle frame or hitch. Do not connect to the ball mount or ball. When connected, safety chains should have some slack to permit sharp turns.



TIRE SAFETY

All your trailer tires should be the same type, size, and construction—do not mix bias-belted and radial tires.

Keep in mind that tires have a load rating that indicates the amount of weight they can carry safely. As with your tow vehicle, always maintain proper tire pressure and replace worn tires.

Remember—your tow vehicle tires may require a higher tire pressure for towing, especially heavy loads.

PROPER WHEEL MOUNTING PROCEDURE

Improper wheel fastening can result in the wheel separating from the vehicle causing serious injury and / or death.

1. FIT

- Wheel should fit flat against the hub.
- All surfaces should be clean and free of contamination or foreign material.
- There should be no fit interference at the hub face or hub diameter.

2. FASTEN

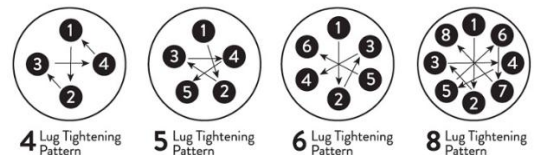
- Avoid cross-threading by starting each lug nut by hand.

3. TIGHTEN

- Apply torque to the lug nuts in a star pattern as shown below.
- Gradually increase torque on the lug nuts until each lug nut has achieved the specified torque.

4. CONFIRM

- A second check verifying the torque should be performed using a dial or digital torque gauge.



LOADING AND WEIGHT DISTRIBUTION

Your ability to handle and control your tow vehicle and trailer is greatly improved when the cargo is properly loaded and distributed.

- Balance weight from side to side.
- Distribute cargo weight evenly along the length of the trailer.
- Secure and brace all items to prevent them from moving during travel.
- Adjust the height of the tow vehicle/trailer interface.
- Apply load leveling (weight distributing hitch bars).

STATE AND LOCAL REQUIREMENTS FOR TOWING

Some states require additional equipment for the tow vehicle, such as side- and rear-view mirrors. Inquire at your local motor vehicle administration to find out what requirements affect you and your towing plans. If you plan to travel in another state, don't forget to check its requirements also.

PRE-DEPARTURE SAFETY CHECKLIST

Before driving, make sure your vehicle and trailer maintenance is current:

- ☐ Check and correct tire pressure on the tow vehicle and trailer.
- ☐ Make sure the wheel lug nuts/bolts on the tow vehicle and trailer are tightened to the correct torque.
- ☐ Be sure the hitch, coupler, draw bar, and other equipment that connect the trailer and the tow vehicle are properly secured and adjusted.
- ☐ Check that the wiring is properly connected—not touching the road, but loose enough to make turns without disconnecting or damaging the wires.
- ☐ Make sure all running lights, brake lights, turn signals, and hazard lights are working.
- ☐ Verify that the brakes on the tow vehicle and trailer are operating correctly.
- ☐ Check that all items are securely fastened on and in the trailer.
- ☐ Be sure the trailer jack, tongue support, and any attached stabilizers are raised and locked in place.
- ☐ Check load distribution to make sure the tow vehicle and trailer are properly balanced front to back and side to side.
- ☐ Check side- and rear-view mirrors to make sure you have good visibility.
- ☐ Check routes and restrictions on bridges and tunnels.

- ☐ Make sure you have wheel chocks and jack stands.

MAINTENANCE

Hitch

Check the nuts, bolts, and other fasteners to ensure that the hitch remains secured to the tow vehicle and the coupler remains secured to the trailer. The connection point may require periodic lubrication to permit free movement of the coupler to the hitch ball.

Wiring

Make sure connector-plug prongs and receptacles, light bulb sockets, wire splices, and ground connections are clean and shielded from moisture. Lightly coat all electrical terminal connections with nonconducting (dielectric), light waterproof grease.

Clean the prongs with very fine sandpaper, being careful not to damage the contact area.

Clean the surface deposits in the connector holes. (Make sure the lights are off to prevent blowing a fuse.) Try to clean off only the deposits and lubricate lightly with dielectric, light waterproof grease.

Brakes

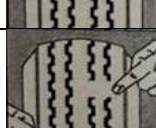
On a regular basis, have the brakes on both vehicles inspected. Be sure that necessary adjustments are made and any damaged or worn parts are replaced.

Tires

Periodic inspection and maintenance of tow vehicle and trailer tires and wheels are essential to towing safety, including spare tires. Proper tire pressure affects vehicle handling and the safety of your tires. You can find the correct tire pressure for your tow vehicle in the owner's manual or on the tire information placard.

- Underinflation reduces the load-carrying capacity of your tow vehicle or trailer, may cause sway and control problems, and may result in overheating, causing blowouts or another tire failure.
- Overinflation causes premature tire wear and affects the handling characteristics of the tow vehicle or trailer.

Use the chart below to determine if your trailer is towing improperly

	Condition	Possible cause	Remedy
	Even center wear	Over inflation	Check & adjust pressure when cold
	Inside & outside wear	Under inflation	Check & adjust pressure when cold
	Smooth, side wear – one side	Loss of camber or overloading	Check & unload as necessary Have alignment checked
	“Feathering” across the face	Axle not square to frame or incorrect toe in	Square axles Have alignment checked
	Cupping	Loose bearings or wheel balance	Check bearing adjustment and wheel & tire balance
	Flat spots	Wheel lockup	Adjust brakes

Preventing rust / corrosion

Regular maintenance and cleaning of your trailer can go a long way in preventing rust from occurring and worsening:

- Conduct regular inspections and check for damage.
- Wash and wax trailers regularly to prevent damage and to expose any existing damage.
- Wash trailers thoroughly after contact with corrosive materials.
- Store in clean, dry environment protected from the elements.

WARRANTY & REGISTRATION

You can find all of our warranty information [here](#).

Corrosion / Rust

Trailers rust and corrode due to damage to protective coatings, the presence of corrosive materials, and the contact between dissimilar metals. Road debris, sand, gravel and dings from usage can leave chips in the trailer's protective coating and expose the underlying metal to the elements, allowing it to rust. Rock salt and other deicing materials, saltwater and livestock urine are highly corrosive materials that will result in rusting the metal.

Areas prone to rust.

Frequently inspect your entire trailer, with particular attention on: front aprons, front understructure, cross members, suspension and axle assembly components, rear of the frame, rear underride guards, and any kind of ledges underneath a trailer that allow debris to enter.

INSPECTION, SERVICE & MAINTENANCE SUMMARY CHART

Item	Required service	Each use or weekly	3 months or 3,000 miles	6 months or 6,000 miles	12 months or 12,000 miles
Brakes adjustment	Adjust to proper operating clearance		X		
Brake controller	Check for correct amperage & modulation			X	
Brake cylinders	Check for leaks and sticking				X
Brake lines	Inspect for crack, leaks or kinks				X
Brake lining	Inspect for wear or contaminate				X
Brake magnets	Inspect for wear and current draw			X	
Brakes	Test they are operational	X			
Breakaway battery	Check battery charge and switch operation	X			
Couplers	Inspect for cracks, pits, and flats. Check locking device	X			
Hangers	Inspect wear and welds				X
Hinges, gates & ramps	Inspect and repair/replace if damaged, worn or broken			X	
Hub/drums	Check for abnormal wear or scoring				X
Safety chains & hooks	Inspect for damage or wear	X			
Seals	Inspect for leakage. Replace if removed				X
Springs	Inspect for wear, cracks or loss of arch				X
Structure	Check floor for rot & frame for cracked or broken welds			X	
Suspension parts	Inspect for bending, loose fasteners, wear			X	
Tire condition	Inspect for cuts, wear, bulging, etc.		X		
Tire inflation pressure	Inflate to manufacture specification	X			