



## **OWNERS MANUAL & WARRANTY**

**ENCLOSED AND OPEN CARGO**

### **WARNING**

This User's Manual contains safety information and instructions for your trailer. You must read this manual before loading or towing your trailer. You must follow all safety precautions and instructions.

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## ENCLOSED CARGO

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# **1. SAFETY INFORMATION**

## **1.1. SAFETY ALERT SYMBOLS AND SIGNAL WORDS**

Loss of control of the trailer or trailer/tow vehicle combination can result in death or serious injury. The most common causes for loss of control of the trailer are:

- Driving too fast for the conditions (maximum speed when towing a trailer is 60 m.p.h.);
- Overloading the trailer or loading the trailer unevenly;
- Trailer improperly coupled to the hitch;
- Inadequate tow vehicle or towing hitch;
- No braking on trailer;
- Not maintaining proper tire pressure;
- Not keeping lug nuts tight; and
- Not properly maintaining the trailer structure.

An owner's manual that provides general trailer information cannot cover all of the specific details necessary for the proper combination of every trailer, tow vehicle and hitch. Therefore, you must read, understand and follow the instructions given by the tow vehicle and trailer hitch manufacturers, as well as the instructions in this manual.

### **Trailer Components**

Our trailers are built with components produced by various manufacturers. Some of these items have separate instruction manuals. Where this manual indicates that you should read another manual, and you do not have that manual, call Express Trailers at 727.572.4265 for a free copy.

The safety information in this manual is denoted by the safety alert symbol:



The level of risk is indicated by the following signal words.

### **DANGER**

DANGER – Immediate hazards which WILL result in severe personal injury or death if the warning is ignored.

## WARNING

WARNING – Hazards or unsafe practices, which COULD result in severe personal injury or death if the warning is ignored.

## CAUTION

CAUTION – Hazards or unsafe practices, which could result in minor or moderate injury if the warning is ignored.

NOTICE – Practices that could result in damage to the trailer or other property.

### 1.2. MAJOR HAZARDS

#### 1.2.1. DRIVING TOO FAST

With ideal road conditions, the maximum speed when safely towing a trailer is 60 m.p.h. If you drive too fast, the trailer tires will overheat and possibly blowout. As your speed increases, you are more likely to suddenly lose control. Never exceed 60 M.P.H. while towing the trailer.

## Warning

Driving too fast for conditions can result in loss of control and cause death or serious injury.  
Decrease your speed as road, weather and lighting conditions deteriorate.

#### 1.2.2. FAILURE TO ADJUST HANDLING WHILE TOWING A TRAILER

When towing a trailer, you will have decreased acceleration, increased stopping distance, and

increased turning radius (which means you must make wider turns to keep from hitting curbs, vehicles, and anything else that is on the inside corner). In addition, you will need a longer distance to pass, due to slower acceleration and increased length.

- Be alert for slippery conditions. You are more likely to be affected by slippery road surfaces when driving a tow vehicle with a trailer, than driving a tow vehicle without a trailer.
- Anticipate the trailer “swaying.” Swaying is the trailer reaction to the air pressure wave caused by passing trucks and busses. Continued pulling of the trailer provides a stabilizing force to correct swaying. Do not apply the brakes to correct trailer swaying.
- Check rearview mirrors frequently to observe the trailer and traffic.
- Use lower gear when driving down steep or long grades. Use the engine and transmission as a brake. Do not ride the brakes, as they can overheat and become ineffective.
- Be aware of your trailer height, especially when approaching roofed areas and when around trees

### **1.2.3. TRAILER NOT PROPERLY COUPLED TO THE HITCH**

It is critical that the trailer be securely coupled to the hitch, and that the safety chains are correctly attached. Uncoupling may result in death or serious injury.

#### **Warning**

Proper selection and condition of the coupler and hitch are essential to safely towing your trailer. A loss of coupling may result in death or serious injury.

- Be sure the hitch load rating is equal to or greater than the load rating of the coupler.
- Be sure the hitch size matches the coupler size
- Observe the hitch for wear, corrosion and cracks before coupling. Replace worn, corroded or cracked hitch components before coupling the trailer to the tow vehicle.
- Be sure the hitch components are tight before coupling the trailer to the tow vehicle.

#### **Warning**

An improperly coupled trailer can result in death or serious injury. Do not move the trailer until:

- The coupler is secured and locked to hitch;
- The safety chains are secured to the tow vehicle; and
- The trailer jack(s) are fully retracted.

Do not tow the trailer on the road until:

- Tires and wheels are checked;
- The trailer brakes are checked;
- The breakaway switch is connected to the tow vehicle;
- The load is secured to the trailer; and the trailer lights are connected and checked.

#### **1.2.4. INCORRECT USE OF SAFETY CHAINS**

If your trailer comes loose from the hitch for any reason, we have provided safety chains so that control of the trailer can still be maintained

### **Warning**

Improper rigging of the safety chains can result in loss of control of the trailer and tow vehicle, leading to death or serious injury, if the trailer uncouples from the tow vehicle.

- Fasten chains to frame of tow vehicle. Do not fasten chains to any part of the hitch unless the hitch has holes or loops specifically for that purpose.
- Cross chains underneath hitch and coupler with enough slack to permit turning and to hold tongue up, if the trailer comes loose.

#### **1.2.5. INCORRECT USE OF BREAKAWAY BRAKE**

Your trailer may also be equipped with a breakaway brake system that can apply the brakes on your trailer, if your trailer comes loose from the hitch for any reason. You will have a separate set of instructions for the breakaway brake if your trailer is so equipped. The safety chains and breakaway brake system must be in good condition and properly rigged to be effective.

### **Warning**

An ineffective or inoperative breakaway brake system can result in a runaway trailer, leading to death or serious injury if the coupler or hitch fails

The breakaway cable must be connected to the tow vehicle, and NOT to any part of the hitch.

Before towing the trailer, test the function of the breakaway brake system. If the breakaway brake system is not working, do not tow the trailer. Have it serviced or repaired.

### 1.2.6. MISMATCH OF TRAILER AND HITCH

#### Danger

Use of a hitch with a load rating less than the load rating of the trailer can result in loss of control and may lead to death or serious injury.

Use of a tow vehicle with a towing capacity less than the load rating of the trailer can result in loss of control, and may lead to death or serious injury.

Be sure your hitch and tow vehicle are rated for the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) of your trailer.

### 1.2.7 UNSAFE TIRES, LUG NUTS OR WHEELS

Trailer tires and wheels are more likely to fail than car tires and wheels because they carry a heavier load. Therefore, it is essential to inspect the trailer tires before each tow.

If a tire has a bald spot, bulge, cuts, is showing any cords, or is cracked, replace the tire before towing. If a tire has uneven tread wear, take the trailer to a dealer service center for diagnosis. Uneven tread wear can be caused by tire imbalance, axle misalignment or incorrect inflation. (*See page 49 of Dexter Axle Operating Manual for more detail*). Tires with too little tread will not provide adequate tracking on wet roadways and can result in loss of control, leading to death or serious injury.

Improper tire pressure causes an unstable trailer and can result in a tire blowout and loss of control. Therefore, before each tow you must also check the tire pressure. Tire pressure must be checked when tires are cold. Allow 3 hours cool-down after driving as much as 1 mile at 40 M.P.H. before checking tire pressure. NOTE: Trailer tires will be inflated to higher pressures than passenger vehicle tires

#### Warning

Improper tire pressure can result in a blowout and loss of control, which can lead to death or serious injury.

Be sure tires are inflated to pressure indicated on sidewall before towing trailer.

Since trailer wheels and lug nuts (or bolts) are subjected to greater side loads than automobile wheels, they are more prone to loosen. Before each tow, check to make sure they are tight.

#### Warning

Metal creep between the wheel rim and lug nuts will cause rim to loosen and could result in a wheel coming off, leading to death or serious injury.

Tighten lug nuts before each tow.

The proper tightness (torque) for lug nuts is listed at page 55 in the “Inspection and Service Instructions” chapter of this manual. Use a torque wrench to tighten the lug nuts. If you do not have a torque wrench, use a lug wrench (from your tow vehicle) and tighten the nuts as much as you can. Then have a service garage or trailer dealer tighten the lug nuts to the proper torque.

Lug nuts are also prone to loosen after first being assembled. When driving a new trailer (or after wheels have been remounted), check to make sure they are tight after the **first** 10, 25 and 50 miles of driving and before each tow thereafter.

Failure to perform this check can result in a wheel parting from the trailer and a crash, leading to death or serious injury.

### **Warning**

Lug nuts are prone to loosen after initial installation, which can lead to death or serious injury.

Check lug nuts for tightness on a new trailer or when wheel(s) have been remounted after the first 10, 25 and 50 miles of driving.

### **Warning**

Improper lug nut torque can cause a wheel parting from the trailer, leading to death or serious injury. Be sure lug nuts are tight before each tow.

### **1.2.8 OVERLOAD**

The total weight of the load you put in or on the trailer, plus the empty weight of the trailer itself, must not exceed the trailer's Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR). If you do not know the empty weight of the trailer, you must measure it at a commercial scale. In addition, you must distribute the load in the trailer such that the load on any tire or axle does not exceed the tire load rating or the Gross Axle Weight Rating (GAWR).

#### **Warning**

An overloaded trailer can result in loss of control of the trailer, leading to death or serious injury.

Do not exceed the trailer Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) or an axle Gross Axle Weight Rating (GAWR).

Do not load a trailer so that the weight on any tire exceeds its rating.

### **1.2.9 UNSAFE LOAD DISTRIBUTION**

Uneven load distribution can cause tire, wheel, axle or structural failure. Be sure your trailer is properly loaded.

A proper weight distribution is equal, right to left; and creates a tongue weight that is in the proper range for stable trailer handling.

In the table below, the second column notes the rule of thumb percentage of total weight of the trailer plus its cargo (Gross Vehicle Weight, or "GVW") that should appear on the tongue of the trailer. For example, a trailer with a gooseneck hitch, with a loaded weight of 12,000 pounds, should have 20-25% of 12,000 pounds on the tongue. That is, the example trailer would have 2,400 to 3,000 pounds on its tongue. For a tag a load (Bumper Hitch) trailer, with a loaded weight of 6,000 pounds should have 10% of the 6,000 pounds on the tongue. That is, the example trailer would have 600 pounds on its tongue.

Tongue Weight as a Percentage of Loaded Trailer Weight	
Type of Hitch	Percentage
Ball Hitch (or Bumper Hitch)	10–15%
Gooseneck Hitch	20–25%
Fifth Wheel Hitch	

## Warning

Improper tongue weight (load distribution) can result in loss of control of the trailer, leading to death or serious injury.

Make certain that tongue weight is within the allowable range.

Be sure to:

- Distribute the load front-to-rear to provide proper tongue weight (see chart);
- Distribute the load evenly, right and left, to avoid tire overload; and
- Keep the center of gravity low.

Towing stability also depends on keeping the center of gravity as low as possible. Load heavy items on the floor and over the axles, but do not exceed the axle load rating (GAWR). When loading additional items be sure to maintain even side-to-side weight distribution and proper tongue weight.

### **1.2.10 SHIFTING CARGO**

Since the trailer “ride” can be bumpy and rough, you must secure your cargo so that it does not shift while the trailer is being towed.

## Warning

Shifting cargo can result in loss of control of the trailer, and can lead to death or serious injury.

Tie down all loads with proper sized fasteners, ropes, straps, etc.

If the door latch is equipped with a catch that has a hole for a linchpin, use a linchpin to prevent the door latch from opening.

## Warning

If the door opens, your cargo may be ejected onto the road, resulting in death or serious injury to other drivers.

Always secure the door latch after closing. Place a linchpin in the catch.

### **1.2.11 INAPPROPRIATE CARGO**

Your trailer may be designed for specific cargo, for example, only for horses. If your trailer is designed for specific cargo, only carry that cargo in the trailer. A utility trailer must not be used to carry certain items, such as people, containers of hazardous substances or containers of flammable substances.

#### **Warning**

Do not transport people inside the trailer, even if it has living quarters. The transport of people puts their lives at risk and may be illegal.

#### **Warning**

Do not transport flammable, explosive, poisonous or other dangerous materials in your trailer.

Exceptions:

- Fuel in the tanks of vehicles that are being towed
- Fuel stored in proper containers used in trailer living quarters for cooking
- Fuel stored in the tank of an on-board generator

### **1.2.12 INOPERABLE BRAKES, LIGHTS OR MIRRORS**

Be sure that the electric brakes and all of the lights on your trailer are functioning properly before towing your trailer. Electric brakes and lights on a trailer are controlled via a connection to the tow vehicle, generally a multi-pin electrical connector. Check the trailer tail lights by turning on your tow vehicle headlights. Check the trailer brake lights by having someone step on the tow vehicle brake pedal while you look at trailer lights. Do the same thing to check the turn signal lights.

If your trailer has electric brakes, your tow vehicle will have an electric brake controller that sends power to the trailer brakes. Before towing the trailer on the road, you must operate the brake controller while trying to pull the trailer in order to confirm that the electric brakes operate. While towing the trailer at less than 5 M.P.H., manually operate the electric brake controller in the tow vehicle cab. You should feel the operation of the trailer brakes.

## Warning

Improper electrical connection between the tow vehicle and the trailer will result in inoperable lights and electric brakes, and can lead to collision.

Before each tow:

- Check that the taillights, brake lights and turn signals work
- Check that the electric brakes work by operating the brake controller inside the tow vehicle

Standard mirrors usually do not provide adequate visibility for viewing traffic to the sides and rear a towed trailer. You must provide mirrors that allow you to safely observe approaching traffic.

### **1.2.13. HAZARDS FROM MODIFYING YOUR TRAILER**

Essential safety items can be damaged by altering your trailer. Even simply driving a nail or screw to hang something can damage an electrical circuit, LP gas line or other feature of the trailer.

Before making any alteration to your trailer, contact your dealer or Express Trailers at 727.572.4265, and describe the alteration you are contemplating. Alteration of the trailer structure or modification of mechanical, electrical, plumbing, heating or other systems on your trailer must be performed only by qualified technicians who are familiar with the system as installed on your trailer.

### **1.2.14. HAZARDS FROM ACCESSORIES**

The “Accessories” chapter of this manual contains some information about certain optional accessories that may be on your trailer. Read and follow all of these instructions before operating the accessories. The major hazards from some of these accessories are:

### **1.2.15. GENERATOR**

If your trailer is equipped with a gasoline or diesel generator, you must have and follow the generator manufacturer’s instructions. You must also have one or more carbon monoxide detectors in the trailer’s accommodation spaces.

Carbon Monoxide is an odorless gas that can cause death. Be certain exhaust from a running generator does not accumulate in or around your trailer, by situations such as:

- Being drawn in by fans or ventilators operated in a trailer;
- Prevailing wind;
- Being trapped between your trailer and other trailers, vehicles or buildings; or
- Being trapped between your trailer and, or in a snow bank, or other nearby objects

## Warning

Operating gasoline and diesel generators can lead to death or serious injury by:

- Carbon Monoxide
- Fire and Explosion
- Electrocution

Have a working carbon monoxide detector in the accommodation spaces before operating a generator.

Do not refuel a running generator or refuel near ignition sources.

### **1.2.16. REPORTING SAFETY DEFECTS**

If you believe that your vehicle has a defect that could cause a crash or could cause injury or death, you should immediately inform the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) in addition to notifying us.

If NHTSA receives similar complaints, it may open an investigation, and if it finds that a safety defect exists in a group of vehicles, it may order a recall and remedy campaign. However, NHTSA cannot become involved in individual problems between you, your dealer, or us.

To contact NHTSA, you may either call the Vehicle Safety Hotline toll-free at 1-888-327-4236 also 202-366-4000 or 202-366-1836 (TTY: 1-800-424-9153), go to <http://www.nhtsa.gov>; or write to: Administrator, NHTSA Headquarters, 1200 New Jersey Ave SE. West Building, Washington, DC 20590. You can also obtain other information about motor vehicle safety from <http://www.safercar.gov>. Call 727.572.4265 to reach Express Trailers.

### **1.2.17. TRAILER TOWING GUIDE**

Driving a vehicle with a trailer in tow is vastly different from driving the same vehicle without a trailer in tow. Acceleration, maneuverability and braking are all diminished with a trailer in tow. It takes longer to get up to speed; you need more room to turn and pass, and more distance to stop when towing a trailer. You will need to spend time adjusting to the different feel and maneuverability of the tow vehicle with a loaded trailer. Because of the significant differences in all aspects of maneuverability when towing a trailer, the hazards and risks of injury are also much greater than when driving without a trailer. You are responsible for keeping your vehicle and trailer in control, and for all the damage that is caused if you lose control of your vehicle and trailer.

As you did when learning to drive an automobile, find an open area with little or no traffic for your first practice tailoring. Of course, before you start towing the trailer, you must follow all of the instructions for inspection, testing, loading and coupling. Also, before you start towing, adjust the mirrors so you can see the trailer as well as the area to the rear of it.

Drive slowly at first, 5 M.P.H. or so, and turn the wheel to get the feel of how the tow vehicle and trailer combination responds. Next, make some right and left hand turns. Watch in your side mirrors to see how the trailer follows the tow vehicle. Turning with a trailer attached requires more room.

Stop the rig a few times from speeds no greater than 10 m.p.h. If your trailer is equipped with brakes, try using different combinations of trailer/electric brake and tow vehicle brake. Note the effect that the trailer brakes have when they are the only brakes used. When properly adjusted, the trailer brakes will come on just before the tow vehicle brakes.

It will take practice to learn how to back up a tow vehicle with a trailer attached. Take it slow. Before backing up, get out of the tow vehicle and look behind the trailer to make sure that there are no obstacles. Some drivers place their hands at the bottom of the steering wheel, and while the tow vehicle is in reverse, “think” of the hands as being on the top of the wheel. When the hands move to the right (counter-clockwise, as you would do to turn the tow vehicle to the left when moving forward), the rear of the trailer moves to the right. Conversely, rotating the steering wheel clockwise with your hands at the bottom of the wheel will move the rear of the trailer to the left, while backing up. If you are towing a bumper hitch rig, be careful not to allow the trailer to turn too much, because it will hit the rear of the tow vehicle. To straighten the rig, either pull forward, or turn the steering wheel in the opposite direction.

### **1.2.18. SAFE TRAILER TOWING GUIDELINES**

- Recheck the load tie downs to make sure the load will not shift during towing.
- Before towing, check coupling, safety chain, safety brake, tires, wheels and lights.
- Check the lug nuts or bolts for tightness.
- Check coupler tightness after towing 50 miles.
- Adjust the brake controller to engage the trailer brakes before the tow vehicle brakes. Your dealer can assist you by making this adjustment.
- Use your mirrors to verify that you have room to change lanes or pull into traffic.
- Use your turn signals well in advance.
- Allow plenty of stopping space for your trailer and tow vehicle.
- Do not drive so fast that the trailer begins to sway due to speed. Never drive faster than 60 m.p.h.
- Allow plenty of room for passing. A rule of thumb is that the passing distance with a trailer is 4 times the passing distance without a trailer.
- Shift your automatic transmission into a lower gear for city driving.
- Use lower gears for climbing and descending grades.
- Do not ride the brakes while descending grades; they may get so hot that they stop working. Then you will potentially have a runaway tow vehicle and trailer.
- To conserve fuel, don’t use full throttle to climb a hill. Instead, build speed on the approach.
- Slow down for bumps in the road. Take your foot off the brake when crossing the bump.
- Do not brake while in a curve unless absolutely necessary. Instead, slow down before you enter the curve and power through the curve. This way, the towing vehicle remains “in charge.”
- Do not apply the brakes to correct extreme trailer swaying. Continued pulling of the trailer, and even slight acceleration, will provide a stabilizing force.
- Make regular stops, about once each hour. Confirm that
  - the coupler is secure to the hitch and is locked,
  - electrical connectors are made,
  - there is appropriate slack in the safety chains,
  - there is appropriate slack in the breakaway switch pull pin cable,
  - the tires are not visibly low on pressure, and
  - your cargo is secure and in good condition.

## **2. TIRE SAFETY INFORMATION**

This portion of the User's Manual contains tire safety information as required by 49 CFR 575.6.

Section 2.1 contains "Steps for Determining Correct Load Limit -Trailer".

Section 2.2 contains "Steps for Determining Correct Load Limit – Tow Vehicle".

Section 2.3 contains a Glossary of Tire Terminology, including "cold inflation pressure", "maximum inflation pressure", "recommended inflation pressure", and other non-technical terms.

Section 2.4 contains information from the NHTSA brochure entitled "Tire Safety – Everything Rides On It". This brochure, as well as the preceding subsections, describes the following items;

- Tire labeling, including a description and explanation of each marking on the tires, and information about the DOT Tire Identification Number (TIN).
- Recommended tire inflation pressure, including a description and explanation of:
  - 1. Cold inflation
  - 2. Vehicle Placard and location on the vehicle
  - 3. Adverse safety consequences of under inflation (including tire failure)
  - 4. Measuring and adjusting air pressure for proper inflation
- Tire Care, including maintenance and safety practices.
- Vehicle load limits, including a description and explanation of the following:
  - 1. Locating and understanding the load limit information, total load capacity, and cargo capacity.
  - 2. Calculating total and cargo capacities with varying seating configurations including quantitative examples showing/illustrating how the vehicles cargo and luggage capacity decreases as combined number and size of occupants' increases. This item is also discussed in Section 3.
  - 3. Determining compatibility of tire and vehicle load capabilities.
  - 4. Adverse safety consequences of overloading handling and stopping on tires.

### **2.1. STEPS FOR DETERMINING CORRECT LOAD LIMIT – TRAILER**

Determining the load limits of a trailer includes more than understanding the load limits of the tires alone. On all trailers there is a Federal certification/VIN label that is located on the forward half of the left (road) side of the unit. This certification/VIN label will indicate the trailer's Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR). This is the most weight the fully loaded trailer can weigh. It will also provide the Gross Axle Weight Rating (GAWR). This is the most a particular axle can weigh. If there are multiple axles, the GAWR of each axle will be provided.

If your trailer has a GVWR of 10,000 pounds or less, there is a vehicle placard located in the same location as the certification label described above. This placard provides tire and loading information. In addition, this placard will show a statement regarding maximum cargo capacity. Cargo can be added to the trailer, up to the maximum weight specified on the placard. The combined weight of the cargo is provided as a single number. In any case, remember: the total weight of a fully loaded trailer cannot exceed the stated GVWR.

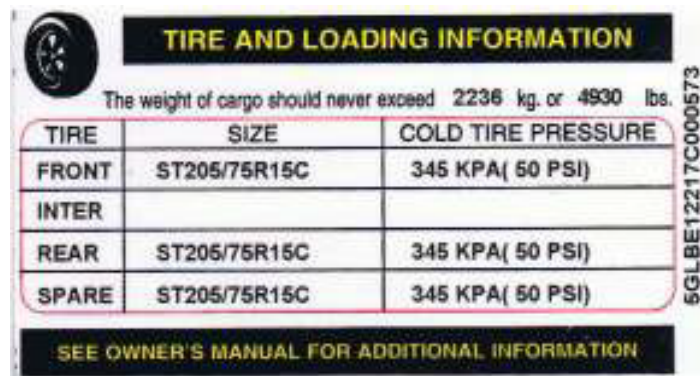
For trailers with living quarters installed, the weight of water and propane also need to be considered. The weight of fully filled propane containers is considered part of the weight of the trailer before it is loaded with cargo, and is not considered part of the disposable cargo load.

Water however, is a disposable cargo weight and is treated as such. If there is a fresh water storage tank of 100 gallons, this tank when filled would weigh about 800 pounds. If more cargo is being transported, water can be off-loaded to keep the total amount of cargo added to the vehicle within the limits of the GVWR so as not to overload the vehicle. Understanding this flexibility will allow you, the owner, to make choices that fit your travel needs.

When loading your cargo, be sure it is distributed evenly to prevent overloading front to back and side to side. Heavy items should be placed low and as close to the axle positions as reasonable. Too many items on one side may overload a tire. The best way to know the actual weight of the vehicle is to weigh it at a public scale. Talk to your dealer to discuss the weighing methods needed to capture the various weights related to the trailer. This would include the weight empty or unloaded, weights per axle, wheel, hitch or king-pin, and total weight.

Excessive loads and/or under inflation cause tire overloading and, as a result, abnormal tire flexing occurs. This situation can generate an excessive amount of heat within the tire. Excessive heat may lead to tire failure. It is the air pressure that enables a tire to support the load, so proper inflation is critical. The proper air pressure may be found on the certification/VIN label and/or on the Tire Placard. This value should never exceed the maximum cold inflation pressure stamped on the tire.

### **2.1.1 TRAILERS 10,000 POUNDS GVWR OR LESS**



The image shows a 'TIRE AND LOADING INFORMATION' placard. At the top left is a tire icon. To the right of the icon, the text reads 'The weight of cargo should never exceed 2236 kg. or 4930 lbs.'. Below this is a table with three columns: 'TIRE', 'SIZE', and 'COLD TIRE PRESSURE'. The table has four rows: 'FRONT', 'INTER', 'REAR', and 'SPARE'. The 'FRONT' row shows 'ST205/75R15C' and '345 KPA( 50 PSI)'. The 'INTER' row is empty. The 'REAR' row shows 'ST205/75R15C' and '345 KPA( 50 PSI)'. The 'SPARE' row shows 'ST205/75R15C' and '345 KPA( 50 PSI)'. To the right of the table, vertically, is the text '5GLBE12217C000573'. At the bottom of the placard, it says 'SEE OWNER'S MANUAL FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION'.

TIRE	SIZE	COLD TIRE PRESSURE
FRONT	ST205/75R15C	345 KPA( 50 PSI)
INTER		
REAR	ST205/75R15C	345 KPA( 50 PSI)
SPARE	ST205/75R15C	345 KPA( 50 PSI)

Tire and Loading Information Placard – Figure 1-1

1. Locate the statement, “The weight of cargo should never exceed XXX kg or XXX lbs.,” on your vehicles placard. See figure 1-1.
2. This figure equals the available amount of cargo and luggage load capacity.
3. Determine the combined weight of luggage and cargo being loaded on the vehicle. That weight may not safely exceed the available cargo and luggage load capacity.

The trailer’s placard refers to the Tire Information Placard attached adjacent to or near the trailer’s VIN (Certification) label at the left front of the trailer.

### **3. TRAILERS OVER 10,000 POUNDS GVWR (NOTE: THESE TRAILERS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO HAVE A TIRE INFORMATION PLACARD ON THE VEHICLE)**

- 1 Determine the empty weight of your trailer by weighing the trailer using a public scale or other means. This step does not have to be repeated.
- 2 Locate the GVWR (Gross Vehicle Weight Rating) of the trailer on your trailer's VIN (Certification) label.
- 3 Subtract the empty weight of your trailer from the GVWR stated on the VIN label. That weight is the maximum available cargo capacity of the trailer and may not be safely exceeded.

#### **3.1. STEPS FOR DETERMINING CORRECT LOAD LIMIT – TOW VEHICLE**

- 1 Locate the statement, "The combined weight of occupants and cargo should never exceed XXX lbs.," on your vehicle's placard.
- 2 Determine the combined weight of the driver and passengers who will be riding in your vehicle.
- 3 Subtract the combined weight of the driver and passengers from XXX kilograms or XXX pounds.
- 4 The resulting figure equals the available amount of cargo and luggage capacity. For example, if the "XXX" amount equals 1400 lbs. and there will be five 150 lb. passengers in your vehicle, the amount of available cargo and luggage capacity is 650 lbs.  $(1400 - 750 (5 \times 150) = 650 \text{ lbs.})$ .
- 5 Determine the combined weight of luggage and cargo being loaded on the vehicle. That weight may not safely exceed the available cargo and luggage capacity calculated in Step # 4.
- 6 If your vehicle will be towing a trailer, load from your trailer will be transferred to your vehicle. Consult the tow vehicle's manual to determine how this weight transfer reduces the available cargo and luggage capacity of your vehicle.

#### **3.2. GLOSSARY OF TIRE TERMINOLOGY**

##### **Accessory weight**

The combined weight (in excess of those standard items which may be replaced) of automatic transmission, power steering, power brakes, power windows, power seats, radio and heater, to the extent that these items are available as factory-installed equipment (whether installed or not).

##### **Bead**

The part of the tire that is made of steel wires, wrapped or reinforced by ply cords and that is shaped to fit the rim.

##### **Bead separation**

This is the breakdown of the bond between components in the bead.

##### **Bias ply tire**

A pneumatic tire in which the ply cords that extend to the beads are laid at alternate angles substantially less than 90 degrees to the centerline of the tread.

##### **Carcass**

The tire structure, except tread and sidewall rubber which, when inflated, bears the load.

##### **Chunking**

The breaking away of pieces of the tread or sidewall.

##### **Cold inflation pressure**

The pressure in the tire before you drive.

##### **Cord**

The strands forming the plies in the tire.

##### **Cord separation**

The parting of cords from adjacent rubber compounds.

##### **Cracking**

Any parting within the tread, sidewall, or inner liner of the tire extending to cord material.

##### **CT**

A pneumatic tire with an inverted flange tire and rim system in which the rim is designed with rim flanges pointed radically inward and the tire is designed to fit on the underside of the rim in a manner that encloses the rim flanges inside the air cavity of the tire.

##### **Curb weight**

The weight of a motor vehicle with standard equipment including the maximum capacity of fuel, oil, and coolant, and, if so equipped, air conditioning and additional weight optional engine.

##### **Extra load tire**

A tire designed to operate at higher loads and at higher inflation pressures than the corresponding standard tire.

**Groove**

The space between two adjacent tread ribs.

**Gross Axle Weight Rating**

The maximum weight that any axle can support, as published on the Certification / VIN label on the front left side of the trailer. Actual weight determined by weighing each axle on a public scale, with the trailer attached to the towing vehicle.

**Gross Vehicle Weight Rating**

The maximum weight of the fully loaded trailer, as published on the Certification / VIN label. Actual weight determined by weighing trailer on a public scale, without being attached to the towing vehicle.

**Hitch Weight**

The downward force exerted on the hitch ball by the trailer coupler.

**Inner liner**

The layer(s) forming the inside surface of a tubeless tire that contains the inflating medium within the tire.

**Inner liner separation**

The parting of the inner liner from cord material in the carcass.

**Intended outboard sidewall**

The sidewall that contains a white-wall, bears white lettering or bears manufacturer, brand, and/or model name molding that are higher or deeper than the same molding on the other sidewall of the tire or the outward facing sidewall of an asymmetrical tire that has a particular side that must always face outward when mounted on a vehicle.

**Light truck (LT) tire**

A tire designated by its manufacturer as primarily intended for use on lightweight trucks or multipurpose passenger vehicles.

**Load rating**

The maximum load that a tire is rated to carry for a given inflation pressure.

**Maximum load rating**

The load rating for a tire at the maximum permissible inflation pressure for that tire.

**Maximum permissible inflation pressure**

The maximum cold inflation pressure to which a tire may be inflated.

**Maximum loaded vehicle weight**

The sum of curb weight, accessory weight, vehicle capacity weight, and production options weight.

**Measuring rim**

The rim on which a tire is fitted for physical dimension requirements.

**Pin Weight**

The downward force applied to the 5<sup>th</sup> wheel or gooseneck ball, by the trailer kingpin or gooseneck coupler.

**Non-pneumatic rim**

A mechanical device which, when a non-pneumatic tire assembly incorporates a wheel, supports the tire, and attaches, either integrally or separable, to the wheel center member and upon which the tire is attached.

**Non-pneumatic spare tire assembly**

A non-pneumatic tire assembly intended for temporary use in place of one of the pneumatic tires and rims that are fitted to a passenger car in compliance with the requirements of this standard.

**Non-pneumatic tire**

A mechanical device which transmits, either directly or through a wheel, or wheel center member, the vertical load and tractive forces from the roadway to the vehicle, generates the tractive forces that provide the directional control of the vehicle and does not rely on the containment of any gas or fluid for providing those functions.

**Non-pneumatic tire assembly**

A non-pneumatic tire, alone or in combination with a wheel or wheel center member, which can be mounted on a vehicle.

**Normal occupant weight**

This means 68 kilograms (150 lbs.) times the number of occupants specified in the second column of Table I of 49 CFR 571.110.

**Occupant distribution**

The distribution of occupants in a vehicle as specified in the third column of Table I of 49 CFR 571.110.

**Open splice**

Any parting at any junction of tread, sidewall, or inner liner that extends to cord material.

**Outer diameter**

The overall diameter of an inflated new tire.

**Overall width**

The linear distance between the exteriors of the sidewalls of an inflated tire, including elevations due to labeling, decorations, or protective bands or ribs.

**Ply**

A layer of rubber-coated parallel cords.

**Ply separation**

A parting of rubber compound between adjacent plies.

**Pneumatic tire**

A mechanical device made of rubber, chemicals, fabric and steel or other materials, that, when mounted on an automotive wheel provides the traction and contains the gas or fluid that sustains the load.

**Production options weight**

The combined weight of those installed regular production options weighing over 2.3 kilograms (5 lbs.) in excess of those standard items which they replace, not previously considered in curb weight or accessory weight, including heavy duty brakes, ride levelers, roof rack, heavy duty battery, and special trim.

**Radial ply tire**

A pneumatic tire in which the ply cords that extend to the beads are laid at substantially 90 degrees to the centerline of the tread.

**Recommended inflation pressure**

This is the inflation pressure provided by the vehicle manufacturer on the Tire Information label and on the Certification / VIN tag.

**Reinforced tire**

A tire designed to operate at higher loads and at higher inflation pressures than the corresponding standard tire.

**Rim**

A metal support for a tire or a tire and tube assembly upon which the tire beads are seated.

**Rim diameter**

This means the nominal diameter of the bead seat.

**Rim size designation**

This means the rim diameter and width.

**Rim type designation**

This means the industry of manufacturer's designation for a rim by style or code.

**Rim width**

This means the nominal distance between rim flanges.

**Section width**

The linear distance between the exteriors of the sidewalls of an inflated tire, excluding elevations due to labeling, decoration, or protective bands.

**Sidewall**

That portion of a tire between the tread and bead.

**Sidewall separation**

The parting of the rubber compound from the cord material in the sidewall.

**Special Trailer (ST) tire**

The "ST" is an indication the tire is for trailer use only.

**Test rim**

The rim on which a tire is fitted for testing, and may be any rim listed as appropriate for use with that tire.

**Tread**

That portion of a tire that comes into contact with the road.

**Tread rib**

A tread section running circumferentially around a tire.

**Tread separation**

Pulling away of the tread from the tire carcass.

**Tread wear indicators (TWI)**

The projections within the principal grooves designed to give a visual indication of the degrees of wear of the tread.

**Vehicle capacity weight**

The rated cargo and luggage load plus 68 kilograms (150 lbs.) times the vehicle's designated seating capacity.

**Vehicle maximum load on the tire**

The load on an individual tire that is determined by distributing to each axle its share of the maximum loaded vehicle weight and dividing by two.

**Vehicle normal load on the tire**

The load on an individual tire that is determined by distributing to each axle its share of the curb weight, accessory weight, and normal occupant weight (distributed in accordance with Table I of CRF 49 571.110) and dividing by 2.

**Weather side**

The surface area of the rim not covered by the inflated tire.

**Wheel center member**

In the case of a non-pneumatic tire assembly incorporating a wheel, a mechanical device which attaches, either integrally or separably, to the non-pneumatic rim and provides the connection between the non-pneumatic rim and the vehicle; or, in the case of a non-pneumatic tire assembly not incorporating a wheel, a mechanical device which attaches, either integrally or separably, to the non-pneumatic tire and provides the connection between tire and the vehicle.

**Wheel-holding fixture**

The fixture used to hold the wheel and tire assembly securely during testing.

### **3.3. TIRE SAFETY - EVERYTHING RIDES ON IT**

The National Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) has published a brochure (DOT HS 809 361) that discusses all aspects of Tire Safety, as required by CFR 575.6. This brochure is reproduced in part below. It can be obtained and downloaded from NHTSA, free of charge, from the following web site:

[http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/cars/rules/TireSafety/ridesonit/tires\\_index.html](http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/cars/rules/TireSafety/ridesonit/tires_index.html)

Studies of tire safety show that maintaining proper tire pressure, observing tire and vehicle load limits (not carrying more weight in your vehicle than your tires or vehicle can safely handle), avoiding road hazards, and inspecting tires for cuts, slashes, and other irregularities are the most important things you can do to avoid tire failure, such as tread separation or blowout and flat tires. These actions, along with other care and maintenance activities, can also:

- Improve vehicle handling
- Help protect you and others from avoidable breakdowns and accidents
- Improve fuel economy
- Increase the life of your tires.

This booklet presents a comprehensive overview of tire safety, including information on the following topics:

- Basic tire maintenance
- Uniform Tire Quality Grading System
- Fundamental characteristics of tires
- Tire safety tips.

Use this information to make tire safety a regular part of your vehicle maintenance routine. Recognize that the time you spend is minimal compared with the inconvenience and safety consequences of a flat tire or other tire failure.

## **4. SAFETY FIRST—BASIC TIRE MAINTENANCE**

Properly maintained tires improve the steering, stopping, traction, and load-carrying capability of your vehicle. Under inflated tires and overloaded vehicles is a major cause of tire failure. Therefore, as mentioned above, to avoid flat tires and other types of tire failure, you should maintain proper tire pressure, observe tire and vehicle load limits, avoid road hazards, and regularly inspect your tires.

## **5. FINDING YOUR VEHICLE'S RECOMMENDED TIRE PRESSURE AND LOAD LIMITS**

Tire information placards and vehicle certification labels contain information on tires and load limits. These labels indicate the vehicle manufacturer's information including:

- Recommended tire size
- Recommended tire inflation pressure
- Vehicle capacity weight (VCW—the maximum occupant and cargo weight a vehicle is designed to carry)
- Front and rear gross axle weight ratings (GAWR—the maximum weight the axle systems are designed to carry).

Both placards and certification labels are permanently attached to the trailer near the left front.

## **6. UNDERSTANDING TIRE PRESSURE AND LOAD LIMITS**

Tire inflation pressure is the level of air in the tire that provides it with load-carrying capacity and affects the overall performance of the vehicle. The tire inflation pressure is a number that indicates the amount of air pressure—measured in pounds per square inch (psi)—a tire requires to be properly inflated. (You will also find this number on the vehicle information placard expressed in kilopascals (kPa), which is the metric measure used internationally.)

Manufacturers of passenger vehicles and light trucks determine this number based on the vehicle's design load limit, that is, the greatest amount of weight a vehicle can safely carry and the vehicle's tire size. The proper tire pressure for your vehicle is referred to as the "recommended cold inflation pressure." (As you will read below, it is difficult to obtain the recommended tire pressure if your tires are not cold.)

Because tires are designed to be used on more than one type of vehicle, tire manufacturers list the "maximum permissible inflation pressure" on the tire sidewall. This number is the greatest amount of air pressure that should ever be put in the tire under normal driving conditions.

## **7. CHECKING TIRE PRESSURE**

It is important to check your vehicle's tire pressure at least once a month for the following reasons:

- Most tires may naturally lose air over time.
- Tires can lose air suddenly if you drive over a pothole or other object or if you strike the curb when parking.
- With radial tires, it is usually not possible to determine under inflation by visual inspection.

For convenience, purchase a tire pressure gauge to keep in your vehicle. Gauges can be purchased at tire dealerships, auto supply stores, and other retail outlets.

The recommended tire inflation pressure that vehicle manufacturers provide reflects the proper psi when a tire is cold. The term cold does not relate to the outside temperature. Rather, a cold tire is one that has not been driven on for at least three hours. When you drive, your tires get warmer, causing the air pressure within them to increase. Therefore, to get an accurate tire pressure reading, you must measure tire pressure when the tires are cold or compensate for the extra pressure in warm tires.

## **8. STEPS FOR MAINTAINING PROPER TIRE PRESSURE**

- Step 1: Locate the recommended tire pressure on the vehicle's tire information placard, certification label, or in the owner's manual.
- Step 2: Record the tire pressure of all tires.
- Step 3: If the tire pressure is too high in any of the tires, slowly release air by gently pressing on the tire valve stem with the edge of your tire gauge until you get to the correct pressure.
- Step 4: If the tire pressure is too low, note the difference between the measured tire pressure and the correct tire pressure. These "missing" pounds of pressure are what you will need to add.
- Step 5: At a service station, add the missing pounds of air pressure to each tire that is underinflated.
- Step 6: Check all the tires to make sure they have the same air pressure (except in cases in which the front and rear tires are supposed to have different amounts of pressure).

If you have been driving your vehicle and think that a tire is under inflated, fill it to the recommended cold inflation pressure indicated on your vehicle's tire information placard or certification label. While your tire may still be slightly under inflated due to the extra pounds of pressure in the warm tire, it is safer to drive with air pressure that is slightly lower than the vehicle manufacturer's recommended cold inflation pressure than to drive with a significantly under inflated tire. Since this is a temporary fix, don't forget to recheck and adjust the tire's pressure when you can obtain a cold reading.

## **9. TIRE SIZE**

To maintain tire safety, purchase new tires that are the same size as the vehicle's original tires or another size recommended by the manufacturer. Look at the tire information placard, the owner's manual, or the sidewall of the tire you are replacing to find this information. If you have any doubt about the correct size to choose, consult with the tire dealer.

## **10. TIRE TREAD**

The tire tread provides the gripping action and traction that prevent your vehicle from slipping or sliding, especially when the road is wet or icy. In general, tires are not safe and should be replaced when the tread is worn down to 1/16 of an inch. Tires have built-in tread wear indicators that let you know when it is time to replace your tires. These indicators are raised sections spaced intermittently in the bottom of the tread grooves. When they appear “even” with the outside of the tread, it is time to replace your tires. Another method for checking tread depth is to place a penny in the tread with Lincoln’s head upside down and facing you. If you can see the top of Lincoln’s head, you are ready for new tires.

## **11. TIRE BALANCE AND WHEEL ALIGNMENT**

To avoid vibration or shaking of the vehicle when a tire rotates, the tire must be properly balanced. This balance is achieved by positioning weights on the wheel to counterbalance heavy spots on the wheel-and-tire assembly. A wheel alignment adjusts the angles of the wheels so that they are positioned correctly relative to the vehicle’s frame. This adjustment maximizes the life of your tires. These adjustments require special equipment and should be performed by a qualified technician.

## **12. TIRE REPAIR**

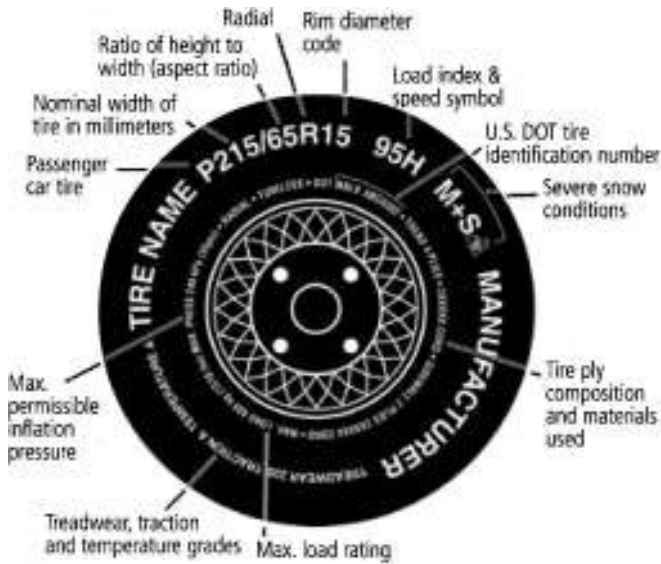
The proper repair of a punctured tire requires a plug for the hole and a patch for the area inside the tire that surrounds the puncture hole. Punctures through the tread can be repaired if they are not too large, but punctures to the sidewall should not be repaired. Tires must be removed from the rim to be properly inspected before being plugged and patched.

## 13. TIRE FUNDAMENTALS

Federal law requires tire manufacturers to place standardized information on the sidewall of all tires. This information identifies and describes the fundamental characteristics of the tire and also provides a tire identification number for safety standard certification and in case of a recall.

### 13.1.1.1. INFORMATION ON PASSENGER VEHICLE TIRES

Please refer to the diagram below.



#### **P**

The "P" indicates the tire is for passenger vehicles.

#### **Next number**

This three-digit number gives the width in millimeters of the tire from sidewall edge to sidewall edge. In general, the larger the number, the wider the tire.

#### **Next number**

This two-digit number, known as the aspect ratio, gives the tire's ratio of height to width. Numbers of 70 or lower indicate a short sidewall for improved steering response and better overall handling on dry pavement.

#### **R**

The "R" stands for radial. Radial ply construction of tires has been the industry standard for the past 20 years.

#### **Next number**

This two-digit number is the wheel or rim diameter in inches. If you change your wheel size, you will have to purchase new tires to match the new wheel diameter.

#### **Next number**

This two- or three-digit number is the tire's load index. It is a measurement of how much weight each tire can support. You may find this information in your owner's manual. If not, contact a local tire dealer. Note: You may not find this information on all tires because it is not required by law.

## **M+S**

The “M+S” or “M/S” indicates that the tire has some mud and snow capability. Most radial tires have these markings; hence, they have some mud and snow capability.

## **Speed Rating**

The speed rating denotes the speed at which a tire is designed to be driven for extended periods of time. The ratings range from 99 miles per hour (mph) to 186 mph. These ratings are listed below.

Note: You may not find this information on all tires because it is not required by law.

Letter Rating	Speed Rating
Q	99 mph
R	106 mph
S	112 mph
T	118 mph
U	124 mph
H	130 mph
V	149 mph
W	168* mph
Y	186* mph

\* For tires with a maximum speed capability over 149 mph, tire manufacturers sometimes use the letters ZR. For those with a maximum speed capability over 186 mph, tire manufacturers always use the letters ZR.

## **U.S. DOT Tire Identification Number**

This begins with the letters “DOT” and indicates that the tire meets all federal standards. The next two numbers or letters are the plant code where it was manufactured, and the last four numbers represent the week and year the tire was built. For example, the numbers 3197 means the 31st week of 1997. The other numbers are marketing codes used at the manufacturer’s discretion. This information is used to contact consumers if a tire defect requires a recall.

## **Tire Ply Composition and Materials Used**

The number of plies indicates the number of layers of rubber-coated fabric in the tire. In general, the greater the number of plies, the more weight a tire can support. Tire manufacturers also must indicate the materials in the tire, which include steel, nylon, polyester, and others.

## **Maximum Load Rating**

This number indicates the maximum load in kilograms and pounds that can be carried by the tire.

## **Maximum Permissible Inflation Pressure**

This number is the greatest amount of air pressure that should ever be put in the tire under normal driving conditions.

### **13.1.1.2. UTQGS INFORMATION**

#### **Treadwear Number**

This number indicates the tire's wear rate. The higher the treadwear number is, the longer it should take for the tread to wear down. For example, a tire graded 400 should last twice as long as a tire graded 200.

#### **Traction Letter**

This letter indicates a tire's ability to stop on wet pavement. A higher graded tire should allow you to stop your car on wet roads in a shorter distance than a tire with a lower grade. Traction is graded from highest to lowest as "AA", "A", "B", and "C".

#### **Temperature Letter**

This letter indicates a tire's resistance to heat. The temperature grade is for a tire that is inflated properly and not overloaded. Excessive speed, under inflation or excessive loading, either separately or in combination, can cause heat build-up and possible tire failure. From highest to lowest, a tire's resistance to heat is graded as "A", "B", or "C".

### **13.1.1.3. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON LIGHT TRUCK TIRES**

Please refer to the following diagram.



Tires for light trucks have other markings besides those found on the sidewalls of passenger tires.

#### **LT**

The "LT" indicates the tire is for light trucks or trailers.

#### **ST**

An "ST" is an indication the tire is for trailer use only.

#### **Max. Load Dual kg (lbs) at kPa (psi) Cold**

This information indicates the maximum load and tire pressure when the tire is used as a dual, that is, when four tires are put on each rear axle (a total of six or more tires on the vehicle).

#### **Max. Load Single kg (lbs) at kPa (psi) Cold**

This information indicates the maximum load and tire pressure when the tire is used as a single.

#### **Load Range**

This information identifies the tire's load-carrying capabilities and its inflation limits.

## **14. TIRE SAFETY TIPS**

### **Preventing Tire Damage**

- Slow down if you have to go over a pothole or other object in the road.
- Do not run over curbs or other foreign objects in the roadway, and try not to strike the curb when parking.

### **Tire Safety Checklist**

- Check tire pressure regularly (at least once a month), including the spare.
- Inspect tires for uneven wear patterns on the tread, cracks, foreign objects, or other signs of wear or trauma.
- Remove bits of glass and foreign objects wedged in the tread.
- Make sure your tire valves have valve caps.
- Check tire pressure before going on a long trip.
- Do not overload your vehicle. Check the Tire Information and Loading Placard or User's Manual for the maximum recommended load for the vehicle.

## 15. COUPLING TO THE TOW VEHICLE

Follow all of the safety precautions and instructions in this manual to ensure safety of persons, cargo, and satisfactory life of the trailer.

### 15.1. USE AN ADEQUATE TOW VEHICLE AND HITCH

If the vehicle or hitch is not properly selected and matched to the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) of your trailer, you can cause an accident that could lead to death or serious injury. If you already have a tow vehicle, know your vehicle tow rating and make certain your trailer rating is equal to or less than that of the trailer. If you already have (or plan to buy) a trailer, make certain that the tow rating of the tow vehicle is equal to or greater than that of the trailer.

#### **Danger**

Use of a hitch with a load rating less than the load rating of the trailer can result in loss of control and may lead to death or serious injury.

Use of a tow vehicle with a towing capacity less than the load rating of the trailer can result in loss of control, and may lead to death or serious injury. Be sure your hitch and tow vehicle are rated for the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) of your trailer.

#### 15.1.1. TRAILER INFORMATION

The “Trailer VIN Tag” is located on the left side (driver side), flat lower left corner or just right of corner radius.

**MFD BY: GT EXPRESS ENTERPRISES, INC.**

**DATE: 03/2007**

**GVWR: 3182 KG( 7000 LB)**

**COLD INFLATION PRESSURE**

	<b>GAWR</b>	<b>TIRE</b>	<b>RIM</b>	<b>KPA (PSI)</b>	<b>SGL/DUAL</b>
<b>FRONT</b>	<b>1591 KG( 3500 LB)</b>	<b>ST205/75R15C</b>	<b>15X5</b>	<b>345 KPA( 50 PSI)</b>	<b>SINGLE</b>
<b>REAR</b>	<b>1591 KG( 3500 LB)</b>	<b>ST205/75R15C</b>	<b>15X5</b>	<b>345 KPA( 50 PSI)</b>	<b>SINGLE</b>

**THIS VEHICLE CONFORMS TO ALL APPLICABLE U.S. FEDERAL MOTOR VEHICLE SAFETY STANDARDS (FMVSS) IN EFFECT ON THE DATE OF MANUFACTURE SHOWN ABOVE.**

**V.I.N. 5GLBE12247C000342**

**TYPE OF VEHICLE: TRAILER ENCLOSED BUMPER PULL T71258**

The trailer VIN tag contains the following critical safety information for the use of your trailer.

**GAWR:** The maximum gross weight that an axle can support. It is the lowest of axle, wheel, or tire rating. Usually, the tire or wheel rating is lower than the axle rating, and determines GAWR.

**GVWR:** The maximum allowable gross weight of the trailer and its contents. The gross weight of the trailer includes the weight of the trailer and all of the items within it (such as cargo, water, food and other supplies). GVWR is sometimes referred to as GTWR (Gross Trailer Weight Rating), or MGTW (Maximum Gross Trailer Weight). GVWR, GTWR and MGTW are all the same rating.

The sum total of the GAWR for all trailer axles may be less than the GVWR for the trailer, because some of the trailer load is to be carried by the tow vehicle, rather than by the trailer axle(s). The total weight of the cargo and trailer must not exceed the GVWR, and the load on an axle must not exceed its GAWR.

**PSIC:** The tire pressure (Pounds per Square Inch) measured when Cold.

**VIN:** The Vehicle Identification Number.

**EMPTY WEIGHT:** Some information that comes with the trailer (such as the Manufacturer's Statement of Origin) is not a reliable source for "empty" or "net" weight. The shipping documents list average or standard weights and your trailer may be equipped with options. To determine the "empty" or "net" weight of your trailer, weigh it on an axle scale. Because an axle scale weighs all axles, including the tow vehicle axles, and because some of the trailer weight will be transferred from the trailer to the tow vehicle axles, you must know the axle weights of your tow vehicle **without** the trailer coupled, to find the weight of the trailer using an axle scale.

### **15.1.2. TOW VEHICLE**

When equipping a new vehicle or an older vehicle to tow your trailer, ask the vehicle dealer for advice on how to outfit the towing vehicle. Discuss the following information and equipment with the vehicle dealer.

#### **Overall Carrying and Towing Capacity of Vehicle**

Vehicle manufacturers will provide you with the maximum capacities of their various models. No amount of reinforcement will give a 100 horsepower, 2,500 pound truck the towing capacity that a 300 horsepower, 5,000 pound truck has.

#### **Towing Hitch**

The towing hitch attached to your tow vehicle must have a capacity equal to or greater than the load rating of the trailer you intend to tow. The hitch capacity must also be matched to the tow vehicle capacity. Only your vehicle dealer can provide and install the proper hitch on your tow vehicle.

#### **Suspension System**

Sway bars, shock absorbers, heavy duty springs, heavy duty tires and other suspension components must be able to sufficiently serve the size and weight of the trailer that is going to be towed.

#### **Brake Controller**

The brake controller is part of the tow vehicle and is essential in the operation of the electric brakes on the trailer. Your manufacturer provides electric brakes on trailers with a GVWR of 3,000 pounds or more. The brake controller is not the same as the safety breakaway brake system that may be equipped on the trailer.

### **Side View Mirrors**

The size of the trailer that is being towed and your state law regulations determine the size of the mirrors. However, some states prohibit extended mirrors on a tow vehicle, except while a trailer is actually being towed. In this situation, detachable extended mirrors are necessary. Check with your dealer or the appropriate state agency for mirror requirements.

### **Heavy Duty Flasher**

A Heavy Duty Flasher is an electrical component that may be required when your trailer turn signal lights are attached to the tow vehicle flasher circuit. Electrical Connector

An Electrical Connector connects the light and brake systems on the trailer to the light and brake controls on the towing vehicle.

### **Heavy Duty Engine Oil Cooling System**

The tow vehicle engine works harder when a trailer is being towed. Depending on the size of the trailer, you may need to install a separate engine oil cooler. Inadequate cooling may result in sudden engine failure. Ask the tow vehicle dealer if it is necessary to install a heavy duty cooling system.

### **Automatic Transmission Oil Cooler**

The automatic transmission of a towing vehicle handles more power when a trailer is being towed. Inadequate cooling will shorten transmission life, and may result in sudden transmission failure. Ask the tow vehicle dealer if it is necessary to install a separate oil cooler for the automatic transmission.

### **Fire Extinguisher**

It is sensible to have a fire extinguisher in the tow vehicle.

### **Emergency Flares and Emergency Triangle Reflectors**

It is wise to carry these warning devices even if you are not towing a trailer. It is particularly important to have these when towing a trailer because the hazard flashers of your towing vehicle will not operate for as long a period of time when the battery is running both the trailer lights and tow vehicle lights.

## **15.2. COUPLING AND UNCOUPLING THE TRAILER**

A secure coupling (or fastening) of the trailer to the tow vehicle is essential. A loss of coupling may result in death or serious injury. Therefore, you must understand and follow all of the instructions for coupling.

The following parts are involved in making a secure coupling between the trailer and tow vehicle:

**Coupler:** A device on the tongue of the trailer that connects to the hitch on the tow vehicle.

**Hitch:** A device on the tow vehicle that supports the weight of the trailer tongue and pulls the trailer. The coupler attaches to the hitch.

**Safety chains:** If the coupler connection comes loose, the safety chains can keep the trailer attached to the tow vehicle. With properly rigged safety chains, it is possible to keep the tongue of the trailer from digging into the road pavement, even if the coupler-to-hitch connection comes apart.

**Trailer lighting (and braking) connector:** A device that connects electrical power from the tow vehicle to the trailer. Electricity is used to turn on brake lights, running lights, and turn signals as required. In addition, if you trailer has a separate braking system, the electrical connector will also supply power to the brakes from the tow vehicle.

**Breakaway switch:** If the coupler connection comes loose, the breakaway switch can actuate emergency electrical brakes on the trailer. The breakaway switch must be rigged to the tow vehicle with appropriate slack that will activate the switch if the coupler connection comes loose.

**Jack:** A device on the trailer that is used to raise and lower the coupler. The jack is sometimes called the “landing gear.”

## Warning

An improperly coupled trailer can result in death or serious injury

. Do not move the trailer until:

- The coupler is secured and locked to hitch;
- The safety chains are secured to the tow vehicle; and
- The trailer jack(s) are fully retracted.

Do not tow the trailer on the road until:

- Tires and wheels are checked;
- The trailer brakes are checked;
- The breakaway switch is connected to the tow vehicle;
- The load is secured to the trailer; and
- The trailer lights are connected and checked.

## VARIOUS COUPLER DESIGNS . . .

Trailers are produced with a variety of coupler devices. One of the sections below will pertain to your trailer.

- Ball Hitch Coupler
- Gooseneck Hitch Coupler
- Fifth Wheel Coupler

If the coupler on your trailer does not resemble one of the couplers shown in the figures, see the separate coupler instructions. If you do not have separate coupler instructions, call Express Trailers at 727.572.4265 for a free copy.

### 15.2.1. TRAILER WITH BALL-HITCH COUPLER

A ball hitch coupler connects to a ball that is located on or under the rear bumper of tow vehicle. This system of coupling a trailer to a tow vehicle is sometimes referred to as “bumper pull.”

A ball hitch trailer may be fitted with a tongue jack that can raise and lower the coupler. The tongue jack is mounted to the A-frame (front, or tongue) part of the trailer. By rotating the jack handle clockwise, the jack will extend and raise the tongue of the trailer.



We have utilized a Ball Hitch coupler that is suitable for the size and weight of the trailer. The load rating of the coupler and the necessary ball size are listed on the trailer tongue. You must provide a hitch and ball for your tow vehicle, where the load rating of the hitch and ball is equal to or greater than that of your trailer. Also, the ball size must be the same as the coupler size. If the hitch ball is too small, too large, is underrated, is loose or is worn, the trailer can come loose from the tow vehicle, and may cause death or serious injury.

THE TOW VEHICLE, HITCH AND BALL MUST HAVE A RATED TOWING CAPACITY EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN THE TRAILER GVWR (Gross Vehicle Weight Rating).

IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT THE HITCH BALL BE OF THE SAME SIZE AS THE COUPLER.

The ball size and load rating (capacity) are marked on the ball; hitch capacity is marked on the hitch.

#### 15.2.1.1. BEFORE COUPLING THE TRAILER TO THE TOW VEHICLE

Be sure the size and rating of hitch ball match the size and rating of the coupler. Hitch balls and couplers are marked with their size and rating.

#### Warning

A worn, cracked or corroded hitch ball can fail while towing, and may result in death or serious injury. Before coupling trailer, inspect the hitch ball for wear, corrosion and cracks. Replace worn or damaged hitch ball.

#### ^ WARNING

Coupler-to-hitch mismatch can result in uncoupling, leading to death or serious injury.

Be sure the LOAD RATING of the hitch ball is equal or greater than the load rating of the coupler.

Be sure the SIZE of the hitch ball matches the size of the coupler.

- ◆ Wipe the hitch ball clean and inspect it visually and by feel for flat spots, cracks and pits.

- ◆ Rock the ball to make sure it is tight to the hitch, and visually check that the hitch ball nut is solid against the lock washer and hitch frame.
- ◆ Wipe the inside and outside of the coupler clean and inspect it visually for cracks and deformations; feel the inside of the coupler for worn spots and pits.
- ◆ Be sure the coupler is tight to the tongue of the trailer. All coupler fasteners must be visibly solid against the trailer frame.

### Warning

A loose hitch ball nut can result in uncoupling, leading to death or serious injury. Be sure the hitch ball is tight to the hitch before coupling the trailer.

- ◆ Raise the bottom surface of the coupler to be above the top of the hitch ball. Use the jack if one is provided; otherwise, use wood or concrete blocks to support the trailer tongue.

#### **15.2.1.2. PREPARE THE COUPLER AND HITCH**

- Lubricate the hitch ball and the inside of the coupler with a thin layer of automotive bearing grease. If your trailer is equipped with a jack, raise the coupler above the ball height.
- Open the coupler locking mechanism. Ball couplers have a locking mechanism with an internal moving piece and an outside handle.
  1. In the open position, the coupler is able to drop fully onto the hitch ball.
  2. See the coupler instructions for details of placing the coupler in the “open” position.
- Slowly back up the tow vehicle so that the hitch ball is near or aligned under the coupler, if the trailer jack has raised the coupler

#### **15.2.1.3 COUPLE THE TRAILER TO THE TOW VEHICLE**

- If you have a jack, lower the trailer until the coupler fully engages the hitch ball. If the coupler does not line up with the hitch ball, adjust the position of the tow vehicle.
- Engage the coupler locking mechanism. In the engaged position, the locking mechanism securely holds the coupler to the hitch ball.
- Insert a pin or lock through the hole in the locking mechanism.

Be sure the coupler is all the way on the hitch ball and the locking mechanism is engaged. A properly engaged locking mechanism will allow the coupler to raise the rear of the tow vehicle. Using the trailer jack, test to see that you can raise the rear of the tow vehicle by 1 inch, after the coupler is locked to the hitch

### Notice

Overloading can damage the tongue jack. Do not use the tongue jack to raise the tow vehicle more than 1 inch.

If the coupler cannot be secured to the hitch ball, do not tow the trailer. Call Express Trailers at 727.572.4265 or your dealer for assistance.

◆ Lower the trailer so that its entire tongue weight is held by the hitch, and continue retracting the jack to its fully retracted position

#### **15.2.1.4 RIG THE SAFETY CHAINS**



- Visually inspect the safety chains and hooks for wear or damage. Replace worn or damaged safety chains and hooks before towing.
- Rig the safety chains so that they:
  1. Criss cross underneath the coupler; so if the trailer uncouples the safety chains can hold the tongue up above the road
  2. Loop around a frame member of the tow vehicle or to holes provided in the hitch system (but, do **not** attach them to an interchangeable part of the hitch assembly)
  3. Attach “S” hooks up from underneath the hole (do not just drop into hole): and
  4. Provide enough slack to permit tight turns, but not be close enough to the road surface to drag.

### **Warning**

Improper rigging of the safety chains can result in loss of control of the trailer and tow vehicle, leading to death or serious injury, if the trailer uncouples from the tow vehicle.

- Fasten chains to frame of tow vehicle. Do not fasten chains to any part of the hitch unless the hitch has holes or loops specifically for that purpose.
- Cross chains underneath hitch and coupler with enough slack to permit turning and to hold tongue up, if the trailer comes loose.

#### **15.2.1.5. ATTACH AND TEST ELECTRIC BREAKAWAY BRAKE SYSTEM**

If the coupler or hitch fails, a properly connected and working breakaway brake system will apply electric brakes on the trailer. The safety chains will keep the tow vehicle attached and as the brakes are applied at the trailer’s axles, the trailer/tow vehicle combination will come to a controlled stop.

The breakaway brake system includes a battery, a switch with a pull pin, and a breakaway brake controller. Read and follow the instructions here as well as the instructions that have been prepared by the breakaway brake controller manufacturer. If you do not have these instructions, call Express Trailers at 727.572.4265 for a free copy.

The breakaway brake system may be fitted with a charging facility that draws power from the tow vehicle. If the electrical system on your tow vehicle does not provide power to the breakaway brake battery, you must periodically charge the battery to keep the breakaway brake system in working order.



- Connect the pull pin cable to the tow vehicle so that the pull pin will be pulled out before all of the slack in the safety chains is taken up (see Breakaway Brake System figure). Do **not** connect the pull pin cable to a safety chain or to the hitch ball or hitch ball assembly. This would keep the breakaway brake system from operating when it is needed.
- Remove the pull pin from the switch and test tow the trailer, at less than 5 m.p.h. You should feel the trailer resisting being towed, but the wheels will not necessarily be locked. If the brakes do not function, do not tow the trailer until brakes are repaired.
- Immediately replace the pull pin. The breakaway brake system battery discharges rapidly when the pull pin is removed.

## Warning

An ineffective breakaway brake system can result in a runaway trailer, leading to death or serious injury if the coupler or ball hitch fails. Connect the breakaway cable to the tow vehicle; and NOT to the hitch, ball or support. Before towing the trailer, test the function of the breakaway brake system. If the breakaway brake system is not working, do not tow the trailer. Have it serviced or repaired.

Do **not** tow the trailer with the breakaway brake system ON because the brakes will overheat which can result in permanent brake failure.

## Warning

Failure to replace the pull pin will prevent brakes from working, leading to loss of control, serious injury or death.

If you do not use your trailer for three or more months, or during winter months:

- Store the battery indoors; and
- Charge the battery every three months.

Replace the breakaway brake battery according to the battery at intervals specified by manufacturer.

### **15.2.1.6 CONNECT THE ELECTRICAL CABLES**

Connect the trailer lights to the tow vehicle's electrical system using the electrical connectors.

- Check all lights for proper operation:
  1. Clearance and Running Lights (Turn on tow vehicle headlights).
  2. Brake Lights (Step on tow vehicle brake pedal).
  3. Turn Signals (Operate tow vehicle directional signal lever).
- Check electric brakes for proper operation

If your trailer has electric brakes, your tow vehicle will have an electric brake controller that sends power to the trailer brakes. Before towing the trailer on the road, you must operate the brake controller while trying to pull the trailer in order to confirm that the electric brakes operate. While towing the trailer at less than 5 M.P.H., manually operate the electric brake controller in the tow vehicle cab. You should feel the operation of the trailer brakes.

## Warning

Improper electrical connection between the tow vehicle and the trailer will result in inoperable lights and electric brakes, and can lead to collision

Before each tow:

- Check that the taillights, brake lights and turn signals work
- Check that the electric brakes work by operating the brake controller inside the tow vehicle

#### **15.2.1.7. UNCOUPLING THE BALL HITCH TRAILER WITH TONGUE JACK**

Follow these steps to uncouple your ball hitch trailer from the tow vehicle:

- Block trailer tires to prevent the trailer from rolling, before jacking the trailer up.
- Disconnect the electrical connector.
- Disconnect the breakaway brake switch cable from the vehicle.
- Disconnect the safety chains from the tow vehicle.
- Unlock the coupler and open it.
- Before extending jack, make certain the ground surface below the jack pad will support the tongue load.

Rotate the jack handle (or crank) clockwise. This will slowly extend the jack and transfer the weight of the trailer tongue to the jack.

### **Warning**

A worn, cracked or corroded gooseneck ball can fail while towing, and may result in death or serious injury.

Before coupling the trailer, inspect the gooseneck ball for wear, corrosion and cracks; and replace worn or damaged gooseneck ball.

### **Warning**

A loose gooseneck ball can result in uncoupling, leading to death or serious injury.

Be sure the gooseneck ball nut is tight before coupling the trailer.

### **Warning**

Improper rigging of the safety chains can result in loss of control of the trailer and tow vehicle, leading to death or serious injury, if the trailer uncouples from the tow vehicle.

- Fasten chains to safety chain receivers on the hitch, not to ball.
- Have sufficient slack to permit turning and to keep gooseneck on bed of trailer, if the trailer comes loose.

## 16. LOADING THE TRAILER

Improper trailer loading causes many accidents and deaths. To safely load a trailer, you must consider:

- Overall load weight;
- Load weight distribution;
- Proper tongue weight; and
- Securing the load properly.

To determine that you have loaded the trailer within its rating, you must consider the *distribution* of weight, as well as the total weight of the trailer and its contents. The trailer axles carry most of the total weight of the trailer and its contents (Gross Vehicle Weight, or “GVW”. The remainder of the total weight is carried by the tow vehicle hitch. It is essential for safe towing that the trailers tongue and tow vehicle hitch carry the proper amount of the loaded trailer weight, otherwise the trailer can suddenly sway wildly at towing speed. Read the “Tongue Weight” section below.

Towing stability also depends on keeping the center of gravity as low as possible. Load heavy items on the floor and over the axles. When loading additional items, be sure to maintain even side-to-side weight distribution and proper tongue weight. The total weight of the trailer and its contents must never exceed the total weight rating of the trailer (Gross Vehicle Weight Rating, or “GVWR”).

### **Warning!**

An overloaded trailer can result in loss of control of the trailer, leading to death or serious injury.

Do not exceed the trailer Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) or an axle Gross Axle Weight Rating (GAWR).

Do not load a trailer so that the weight on any tire exceeds its rating.

### **Tongue Weight**

It is critical to have a portion of the trailer load carried by the tow vehicle. That is, the trailer tongue must exert a downward force on the hitch. This is necessary for two reasons. First, the proper amount of tongue weight is necessary for the tow vehicle to be able to maintain control of the tow vehicle/trailer system. If, for example, the tongue exerts an upward pull on the hitch, instead of pushing down on it (because the trailer is overloaded behind its axle(s)), the rear wheel of the tow vehicle can lose traction or grip and cause loss of control. Also, even if there is some weight on the tongue, but not enough weight on the tongue, the trailer can suddenly become unstable at high speeds.

If, on the other hand, there is too much tongue weight, the front wheels of the tow vehicle can be too lightly loaded and cause loss of steering control and traction, as well, if the front wheels are driving.

In addition to tow vehicle control, tongue weight is necessary to insure that the trailer axle(s) do not exceed their Gross Axle Weight Rating (GAWR).

The table below has “rules of thumb” for proper tongue weight.

In the table below, the second column notes the rule of thumb percentage of total weight of the trailer plus its cargo (Gross Vehicle Weight, or “GVW”) that should appear on the tongue of the trailer. For example, a trailer with a gooseneck hitch, with a loaded weight of 12,000 pounds, should have 20-25% of 12,000 pounds on the tongue. That is, the example trailer would have 2,400 to 3,000 pounds on its tongue.

Tongue Weight as a Percentage of Loaded Trailer Weight	
Type of Hitch	Percentage
Ball Hitch (or Bumper Hitch)	10–15%
Gooseneck Hitch	20–25%
Fifth Wheel Hitch	

## Warning

Improper tongue weight (load distribution) can result in loss of control of the trailer, leading to death or serious injury. Make certain that tongue weight is within the allowable range.

Be sure to:

- Distribute the load front-to-rear to provide proper tongue weight (see chart);
- Distribute the load evenly, right and left, to avoid tire overload; and
- Keep the center of gravity low.

### 16.1. CHECKING TONGUE WEIGHT

To check the tongue weight, the tow vehicle and trailer must be on level ground, as they will be when the trailer is being towed.

If you know the weight on your tow vehicle axles when you are not towing a trailer, trailer tongue weight can be determined with the use of a truck axle scale.

The recommended method of checking tongue weight is to use an accessory called a “tongue weight scale.” If a tongue weight scale is not available from your dealer, call Express Trailers at 727.572.4265 for assistance.

An alternate method of checking tongue weight involves the use of a bathroom scale. The loaded trailer must be on a smooth and level surface, and you must block the trailer wheels, front and rear.

## Warning

An unrestrained trailer can fall off its support, resulting in serious injury or death.

Before checking tongue weight, block trailer wheels, front and rear.

- Raise the tongue of the trailer with the jack.
- Place a bathroom scale on the ground, directly below the coupler.
- Place a strong block support (such as a cement block) on the scale – note the scale reading for the weight of the block support.
- Lower the tongue until the coupler rests on the block support and the jack is \_ inch above the ground.
- The scale reading, minus the weight of the block support is the tongue weight.
- If the tongue weight exceeds the capacity of a bathroom scale, you can use “leverage” to divide the tongue weight between the bathroom scale and another support (see “Checking Tongue Weight” figure).
  1. Raise the tongue of the trailer with the jack.
  2. Arrange a brick, 2 x 4 (or 4 x 4) board, bathroom scale and pipes as shown in “Checking Tongue Weight” figure. The brick should be about the same thickness as the bathroom scale.
  3. Leave a 3 foot distance between the pipes, and place the coupler about 2 feet from the pipe on the bathroom scale.
  4. Place a strong block support (such as a cement block) on the board. Note the weight indicated on the scale.
  5. Lower the tongue until the coupler rests on the block support and the jack is \_ inch above the ground.
  6. Subtract the scale reading with the block and board alone from the scale reading with the trailer on the block. Multiply the result by 3 to get the actual tongue weight

Example:

Scale reading with block and board alone = 10 lbs.

Scale reading with trailer coupler resting on board = 50 lbs.

Actual tongue weight:  $(50-10) \times 3 = 120$  lbs.

- The tongue weight can also be checked at an axle weighing scale.

## 16.2. SECURING THE CARGO

Since the trailer “ride” can be bumpy and rough, you must secure your cargo so that it does not shift while the trailer is being towed.

## Warning

Shifting cargo can result in loss of control of the trailer, and can lead to death or serious injury.

Tie down all loads with proper sized fasteners, ropes, straps, etc.

### **16.2.1. LOADING CARGO (OPEN TRAILER)**

Couple the trailer to the tow vehicle before loading. This is essential for the bumper pull trailer because the tongue of a bumper pull trailer can rise during loading, before the cargo is properly distributed. To measure the tongue weight, you will have to uncouple the trailer after it is loaded.

Do not transport people, containers of hazardous substances, cans or containers of flammable substances, such as gasoline, kerosene, paint, etc. However, fuel in the tank of an off-road vehicle, or a car or motorcycle, etc. may be carried on your open trailer.

#### **Warning**

Do not transport flammable, explosive, poisonous or other dangerous materials in your trailer. Exceptions:

- Fuel in the tanks of vehicles that are being towed
- Fuel stored in proper containers used in trailer living quarters for cooking
- Fuel stored in the tank of an on-board generator

### **16.2.1.1. PREPARING THE TRAILER FOR LOADING**

Before loading cargo onto the trailer:

- inspect the deck of the trailer for corrosion or damage; and
- Inspect the hold down openings and/or “D”-rings. Hold down openings must be sturdy with no visible cracks or kinks. D-rings must be tight to the deck and must not be bent.

If the deck or any required hold-down is damaged, do not load the cargo. Bring the trailer to your dealer or a competent repair service before using it to carry cargo.

#### **Warning**

Damaged or loose “D”-rings can break, allowing cargo to become loose inside the trailer. Loose cargo can shift the center of gravity, and result in loss of control of the trailer.

Inspect “D”-rings, and test them for looseness before loading cargo.

Do not use a damaged or loose “D”-ring to secure cargo.

### **16.2.2. LOADING CARGO (ENCLOSED TRAILER)**

Couple the trailer to the tow vehicle before loading. The tongue of a bumper pull trailer can rise during loading, before the cargo is properly distributed. To measure the tongue weight, you will have to uncouple the trailer after it is loaded.

Do not transport people, containers of hazardous substances, cans or containers of flammable substances. However, fuel in the tank of an off-road vehicle, or a car or motorcycle, etc., may be carried inside of your enclosed cargo trailer.

#### **Warning**

Do not transport people inside the trailer, even if it has living quarters. The transport of people puts their lives at risk and may be illegal.

#### **Warning**

Do not transport flammable, explosive, poisonous or other dangerous materials in your trailer. Exceptions:

- Fuel in the tanks of vehicles that are being towed
- Fuel stored in proper containers used in trailer living quarters for cooking
- Fuel stored in the tank of an on-board generator

### **16.2.2.1. PREPARING THE TRAILER FOR LOADING**

Before loading cargo into your enclosed trailer, inspect the interior of the trailer. Enclosed trailers may be fitted with “D”-ring hold-downs, and/or a track system that can be used to secure the cargo. Inspect the “D”-rings and track system for looseness or signs of bending before loading the cargo onto the trailer.

#### **Warning**

Damaged or loose “D”-rings can break, allowing cargo to become loose inside the trailer. Loose cargo can shift the center of gravity, and result in loss of control of the trailer.

Inspect “D”-rings, and test them for looseness before loading cargo.

Do not use a damaged or loose “D”-ring to secure cargo.

#### **16.2.2.2. LOADING THE ENCLOSED TRAILER**

Enclosed trailers may be fitted with a drop ramp door. The weight of the drop ramp door is partially held by a spring and cable counterbalance assembly. If this assembly is out of adjustment or worn out, it will not provide the expected assistance for slow and careful lowering and raising of ramp.

### **Warning**

A spring and cable counterbalance can inflict serious injury if it breaks, or if incorrectly adjusted.  
Inspect the cable and cable ends each time the door is operated.  
Do not attempt to service the counterbalance. Take the trailer to your dealer for service.

Carefully lower the drop ramp to the ground. Load the cargo up the drop ramp and into the trailer. If the trailer has living quarters, the cargo area of your trailer will have ventilation openings near the floor. Do not block these ventilation openings. These openings are provided to exhaust potentially deadly fumes.

### **Warning**

Accumulation of hazardous fumes can cause death or serious injury. Do not block access to ventilation ports.

Secure the cargo to the trailer using appropriate straps, chains and tensioning devices. Close the drop ramp door and secure the trailer door catch using a linchpin or other locking device, so that the catch and door cannot open while the trailer is being towed.

### **Warning**

If the door opens, your cargo may be ejected onto the road, resulting in death or serious injury to other drivers.  
Always secure the door latch after closing.  
Place a linchpin in the catch.

## **17. CHECKING THE TRAILER BEFORE AND DURING EACH TOW**

### **17.1. PRE-TOW CHECKLIST**

Before towing, double-check all of these items:

- Tires, wheels and lug nuts (see the “Major Hazards” section starting on page 4 of this manual)
- Coupler secured and locked (see the “Coupling and Uncoupling the Trailer” section starting on page 39 of this manual)
- Safety chains properly rigged to tow vehicle, not to hitch or ball (see the “Coupling to the Tow Vehicle” chapter starting at Page 37 of this manual)
- Test of lights: Tail, Stop, and Turn
- Safety breakaway switch cable fastened to tow vehicle, not to safety chains (see the “Coupling to the Tow Vehicle” chapter starting at Page 37 of this manual)
- Cargo properly loaded, balanced and tied down (see the “Loading the Trailer” chapter starting at page 47 of this manual)
- Tongue weight
- Doors and gates latched and secured
- Fire extinguisher
- Flares and reflectors

### **17.2. MAKE REGULAR STOPS**

After each 50 miles, or one hour of towing, stop and check the following items:

- Coupler secured
- Safety chains are fastened and not dragging
- Cargo secured
- Cargo door latched and secured

## **18. BREAKING-IN A NEW TRAILER**

### **18.1. RETIGHTEN LUG NUTS AT FIRST 10, 25 & 50 MILES**

Wheel lugs can shift and settle quickly after being first assembled, and must be checked after the **first** 10, 25 and 50 miles of driving. Tire lugs must also be checked for tightness when tires are remounted due to flat tire. Failure to perform this check may result in a wheel coming loose from the trailer, causing a crash leading to death or serious injury.

#### **Warning!**

Lug nuts are prone to loosen after initial installation, which can lead to death or serious injury.

Check lug nuts for tightness on a new trailer or when wheel(s) have been remounted after the first 10, 25 and 50 miles of driving.

### **18.2. ADJUST BRAKE SHOES AT FIRST 200 MILES**

Brake shoes and drums experience a rapid initial wear. The brakes must be adjusted after the first 200 miles of use, and each 3,000 miles thereafter. Some axles are fitted with a mechanism that will automatically adjust the brake shoes when the trailer is “hard braked” from a forward direction. Read your axle and brake manual to see if your brakes adjust automatically. If you do not have the axle and brake manual, call Express Trailers at 727.572.4265 for a free copy.

A hard stop is used to:

- confirm that the brakes work;
- confirm that the trailer brakes are properly synchronized with the tow vehicle brakes; and for many braking systems,
- Automatically adjust the brake shoes.

If your trailer is not fitted with automatically adjusting brakes, the brakes will need to be manually adjusted. See section 7.2.4.2., “Manually Adjusting Brake Shoes,” for instructions.

### **18.3. SYNCHRONIZING THE BRAKE SYSTEMS**

Trailer brakes are designed to work in synchronization with the brakes on the tow vehicle. Do not use either brake system alone to stop the combined tow vehicle and trailer.

When the tow vehicle and trailer braking systems are synchronized, both braking systems contribute to slowing, and the tongue of the trailer will neither dive nor rise sharply.

## Warning

If trailer and tow vehicle brakes do not work properly together, death or serious injury can occur.

Road test the brakes in a safe area at no more than 30 M.P.H. before each tow

To insure safe brake performance and synchronization, read and follow the axle/brake and the brake controller manufacturers' instructions. If you do not have these instructions, call Express Trailers at 727.572.4265 for a free copy.

## 19. ACCESSORIES

This chapter provides some basic information for the safe operation of several accessories. For many accessories, such as generators and LP appliances, the manufacturer of the accessory has also provided instructions. You must read and follow these instructions before using the accessory. If you are uncertain whether you have all of the instructions, call Express Trailers at 727.572.4265 before operating the accessory. The following accessories are described in this section:

- Gasoline (or LP) and Diesel Generators
- Accessory Battery
- "Shore Power" connections which provide power by "plugging the trailer in" to an external source of electrical power
- LP Gas Fuel System
- Vending or Accessory Doors
- Electric-powered Landing Gear

Many accessories introduce the risk of fire. If you have an accessory on your trailer, make sure you have a fire extinguisher charged and ready before operating the accessory. Check the fire extinguisher at least once a month. If the fire extinguisher is discharged even partially, it must be recharged. Follow the fire extinguisher manufacturer's instructions for recharging the extinguisher after use.

### 19.1. GASOLINE-POWERED ELECTRIC GENERATORS

If your trailer is equipped with a generator, you must have and follow the generator manufacturer's instructions. Carbon monoxide gas is present in the exhaust of all gasoline and diesel engines, as well as from other burning fuels such as LP gas and charcoal.

Carbon Monoxide is an odorless gas that can cause death. Be certain exhaust from any running engine or burning fuels cannot accumulate in areas where people or animals are likely to be present. Conditions that can redirect exhaust fumes are, for example:

- Being drawn in by fans or ventilators operated in a trailer;
- Prevailing wind;
- Being trapped between adjacent trailers, vehicles or buildings; or
- Being trapped between or in a snow bank or other materials that can redirect fumes.
- You must have an operating carbon monoxide detector inside the accommodation spaces of your trailer.

## Warning

Operating gasoline and diesel generators can lead to death or serious injury by:

- Carbon Monoxide
- Fire and Explosion
- Electrocution

Have a working carbon monoxide detector in the accommodation spaces before operating a generator.

Do not refuel a running generator or refuel near ignition sources.

Before starting the generator, check fuels and oil levels. The generator may have to run for two or three minutes before it allows drawing electricity from it. Read the generator instruction manual. If you do not have the generator instruction manual, call Express Trailers at 727.572.4265 for a free copy.

Never exceed the capacity of the generator.

Before turning off the generator, remove the electrical load and let the engine to run for two or three minutes to cool the generator.

### **19.2. ACCESSORY BATTERY**

Your trailer may be outfitted with an accessory battery that operates lighting, electric landing gear, slide-outs or other accessories. An accessory battery may be kept charged either by the tow vehicle or by the generator or shore power.

A disconnect switch may be provided to disconnect the accessory battery when you do not plan to be using the trailer for an extended period, such as seasonal storage. If there is no disconnect switch, then remove the cables from the battery terminals.

The accessory battery must be kept in a charged condition during storage. The battery could freeze and break if it becomes discharged.

## Warning

Shore power poses a risk of death due to electrocution or fire

- Always use an electrical cord specifically designed for shore power connection. Never use an ordinary extension cord.
- Always connect the electrical cord to a grounded source of shore power.
- Do not remove the “third prong” from the shore power plug.
- Connect only to source of proper voltage.
- Make certain polarity is correct.
- Do not overload electrical circuits.
- Always replace fuses or circuit breakers with correct rating.

### 19.3. VENDING & ACCESSORY DOORS

A vending or accessory door opens vertically and has a hinge along its top edge. These heavy doors are equipped with spring-assisted lifting, usually with a device known as a “gas spring.” The gas spring lifting device is not designed to hold a vending door up. You must use the provided solid “prop rods” to hold a vending door in the open position.

## Warning

Gas springs lose their lifting capability with age and cold weather; and can cause the door to fall, resulting in injury.

Always hold the door open until the prop rods are in place.

Always use prop rods to hold vending or accessory doors open.

Be prepared to hold the weight of the door when removing the prop rod.

### 19.4. ELECTRIC-POWERED LANDING GEAR

The landing gear (also known as the jack) on your trailer may be powered with an electric motor. The landing gear is operated up or down using controls located near the landing gear.

If the motor does not operate, such as when the battery is fully discharged, the landing gear can be operated manually with a socket wrench

## 20. INSPECTION SERVICE & MAINTENANCE

### 20.1. INSPECTION, SERVICE & MAINTENANCE SUMMARY CHARTS

You must inspect, maintain and service your trailer regularly to insure safe and reliable operation. If you cannot or are unsure how to perform the items listed here, have your dealer do them. Note: In addition to this manual, also check the relevant component manufacturer's manual.

Inspection and Service before Each Use		
Item	Inspection / Service	Manual Section Reference
<b>Breakaway Brakes</b> > Electric > Hydraulic	Check operation Check fluid level	Section 2.2.1.5 Section 7.2.4.4
Breakaway Battery	Fully charged, connections clean	Section 2.2.1.5 Section 7.2.4.3.A (i)
Brakes, all types	Check operation	Section 5.3
Shoes and Drums	Adjust	Section 5.2.7.2.4.2
Brakes, Hydraulic-Vacuum Actuated	Check gauge for proper vacuum of 18 In. Hg. (inches of mercury)	Section 7.2.4.4.A
Coupler and Hitch Ball	Check for cracks, pits, and flats. Replace w/ball & coupler having trailer GVW Rating. Grease. Check locking device & replace.	Section 7.2.5.1
Safety Chain(s) & Hooks	Check for wear and damage	Section 2.2.1.4
Tires	Check tire pressure when cold. Inflate as needed.	Section 4.1 & 7.2.9
Wheels - Lug Nuts (Bolts) & Hub	Check for tightness Tighten. For new and remounted wheels, check torque after first 10, 25 & 50 miles of driving and after any impact	Section 4.1 Sections 5.1 & 7.2.1.2
Inspection and Service each 3 Months or 3,000 Miles		
Item	Inspection / Service	Manual Section Reference
<b>Structure</b> > Rubber mats and floor > Hinges, Doors and dividers	Remove mats. Wash both sides. Wash floor Inspect. Repair or replace damaged, worn or broken parts	Section 7.2.2 Sections 7.2.2

Item	Inspection / Service	Manual Section Reference
Tires	Rotate @ 5,000 miles	Section 7.2.9
Brakes, electric > Magnets > Controller (in tow vehicle)	Check wear and current draw Check power output (amperage) and modulation	Section 7.2.4..C Section 7.2.4.3.B See Controller Mfr's Manual
Structure > Roof Vents > Windows	Clean dirt buildup, lubricate hinges and slides	Section 7.2.2
Tires	Inspect tread and sidewalls thoroughly. Replace tire when treads are worn, when sidewall has a bulge, or sidewall is worn	Section 7.2.9 Section 7.2.9

Inspection and Service Each Year or 12,000 Miles		
Item	Inspection / Service	Manual Section Reference
Tires	Rotate @ 5,000 miles	7.2.9
Brakes, all types > Shoes and drums	Check for scoring and wear. Replace per manufacturer's specifications	Section 7.2.4.1 See Brake Mfr's Manual
Jack, Drop-leg	Grease gears at top	See Jack Mfr's Manual
Structure > Frame members > Welds	Inspect all frame members, bolts & rivets. Repair or replace damaged, worn or broken parts. Inspect all welds. Repair as needed	Section 7.2.1 Section 7.2.2.2
Wheels > Sealed Bearings (Hubs) > UNSEALED Bearings (Hubs)  > Rims	Check and confirm free running. Replace if not (sealed bearings are not serviceable) Disassemble / inspect / assemble and repack. Replace promptly if immersed in water Inspect for cracks & dents. Replace as needed.	Section 7.2.11 Section 7.2.11.1 See Axle Mfr's Manual Section 7.2.10
Structure > Axle Attachment Bolts	Check BY DEALER	Section 7.2.1

## **20.2. SERVICE INSTRUCTIONS**

### **20.2.1. AXLE BOLTS, FRAME, SUSPENSION, & STRUCTURE**

#### **Warning**

Worn or broken suspension parts can cause loss of control and injury may result. Have trailer professionally inspected annually and after any impact.

To perform many of the inspection and maintenance activities, you must jack up the trailer.

When jacking and using jack stands, place them so as to clear wiring, brake lines, and suspension parts (springs, torsion bars, etc.). Place jacks and jack stands inside of the perimeter strip on the supporting structure to which the axles are attached.

#### **Warning**

Never crawl under your trailer unless it is on firm and level ground and resting on properly placed and secured jack stands.

### **20.2.2. TRAILER STRUCTURE**

Because the trailer floor receives the most abuse, it will most likely corrode before any other part of the structure.

#### **20.2.2.1. FASTENERS AND FRAME MEMBERS**

Inspect all of the fasteners and structural frame members for bending and other damage, cracks, or failure. Repair or replace any damaged fastener and repair the frame member. If you have any questions about the condition or method of repair of fasteners or frame members, get the recommendation of, or have the repair done by, your dealer.

The various fastener types used on your trailer are:

- Bolts, which are used mainly for attaching door and gate hinges to the trailer body;
- Screws, which are used to attach the sides and roof panels of the body to each other, and to the frame of the trailer.

#### **Warning**

Broken or damaged fasteners or welds can cause injury or damage to trailer and contents. Inspect for, and repair all damaged parts at least once a year.

#### **20.2.2.2. WELDS**

All welds can crack or fail when subjected to heavy loads or movement of cargo that was not properly tied to prevent movement. Any time that you know or suspect that the trailer has been subjected to heavy loads or movement of cargo, immediately inspect the welds and fasteners for damage. To prevent severe damage to your trailer, inspect all of the welds for cracks or failure at least once a year.

### **Warning**

Improper weld repair will lead to early failure of the trailer structure and can cause serious injury or death.

Do not repair cracked or broken welds unless you have the skills and equipment to make a proper repair. If not, have the welds repaired by your dealer.

#### **20.2.3. DROP RAMP TORSION SPRINGS**

If your trailer has a drop-ramp door, the weight of the door may be partially held by a torsion spring and a cable. Stand to the side when opening the drop ramp. You could be hurt if you are behind the drop ramp and the counterbalance does not work.

Inspect the cable and cable ends regularly for fraying and signs of loosening. If released, a torsion spring can inflict serious injury.

The torsion spring and cable are not user serviceable. The torsion spring must be serviced by a person who is trained in torsion spring safety.

#### **20.2.4. TRAILER BRAKES**

##### **20.2.4.1. BRAKE SHOES AND DRUMS**

Properly functioning brake shoes and drums are essential to ensure safety. You must have your dealer inspect these components at least once per year, or each 12,000 miles.

The brake shoes must be adjusted after the first 200 miles of use, and each 3,000 miles thereafter. Most axles are fitted with a brake mechanism that will adjust the brakes during a hard stop. Read your axle and brake manual to see how to adjust your brakes. If you do not have this manual, call Express Trailers at 727.572.4265 for a free copy.

##### **20.2.4.2. MANUALLY ADJUSTING BRAKE SHOES**

Some braking systems are not automatically adjusted by hard stopping. These brakes require manual adjustment. The following steps apply to adjust most manually adjustable brakes. Read your axle and brake manual to see how to adjust your brakes. If you do not have this manual, call Express Trailers at 727.572.4265 for a free copy.

1. Jack up the trailer and secure it on adequate capacity jack stands.
2. Be sure the wheel and brake drum rotate freely.
3. Remove the adjusting-hole cover from the adjusting slot on the bottom of the brake backing plate.
4. With a screwdriver or standard adjusting tool, rotate the starwheel of the adjuster assembly to expand the brake shoes. Adjust the brake shoes out until the pressure of the linings against the drum makes the wheel very difficult to turn. Note: Your trailer maybe equipped with drop spindle axles. See axle manual for your axle type. You will need a modified adjusting tool for adjusting the brakes in these axles. With drop spindle axles, a modified adjusting tool with about an 80 degree angle should be used.
5. Rotate the starwheel in the opposite direction until the wheel turns freely with a slight drag.
6. Replace the adjusting-hole cover.
7. Repeat the above procedure on all brakes.
8. Lower the trailer to the ground.

#### **20.2.4.3. BRAKES, ELECTRIC**

Two different types of electric brakes may be present on the trailer: an emergency electric breakaway system, which acts only if the trailer comes loose from the hitch and the breakaway pin is pulled. The other brake is an electric braking system that acts whenever the brakes of the tow vehicle are applied. (Vehicle Brake Control is required to activate the trailer brake.)

- ◆ **BREAKAWAY BRAKE**
- ◆ **(i) BREAKAWAY BATTERY**

This battery supplies the power to operate the trailer brakes if the trailer uncouples from the tow vehicle. Be sure to check, maintain and replace the battery according to the battery manufacturer's instructions.

#### **20.2.4.3.A. (ii) BREAKAWAY SWITCH**

This switch causes the breakaway battery to operate the electric brakes if the trailer uncouples from the tow vehicle.

The pull cable for the pull pin is connected to the tow vehicle, and the switch is connected to the trailer. To check for proper functioning of the switch, battery and brakes, you must pull the pin from the switch and confirm that the brakes apply to each wheel. You can do this by trying to pull the trailer with the tow vehicle, after pulling the pin. The trailer brakes may not lock, but you will notice that a greater force is needed to pull the trailer.

### **Warning**

If electric breakaway brakes do not operate when trailer is uncoupled from the tow vehicle, death or serious injury can occur. Check emergency breakaway brake system BEFORE each tow.

#### **20.2.4.3.B. TOW VEHICLE OPERATED ELECTRIC BRAKES**

The electric brakes that operate in conjunction with the tow vehicle brakes must be "synchronized" so that braking is properly distributed to the tow vehicle brakes and the trailer brakes. For proper operation and synchronization, read and follow the axle/brake and the brake controller manufacturers' instructions. If you do not have these instructions, call Express Trailers at 727.572.4265 for a free copy.

#### **20.2.4.3.C. MAGNETS FOR ALL ELECTRIC BRAKES**

To make certain an electrically-operated braking system will function properly; you must have your dealer inspect the magnets at least once a year, or each 12,000 miles. See the brake manual for wear and current inspection instructions.

#### **20.2.4.4. BRAKES, HYDRAULIC (VACUUM, AIR OR ELECTRIC OPERATED)**

If your trailer has hydraulically-operated brakes, they function the same way the hydraulic brakes do on your tow vehicle. The hydraulic braking system must be inspected by a dealer, at least as often as the brakes on the tow vehicle, but no less than once per year. This inspection includes an assessment of the condition and proper operation of the wheel cylinders, brake shoes, brake drums and hubs.

You must check the fluid level in the master cylinder reservoir at least every three months. If you tow your trailer an average of 1,000 miles per month in a hot and dry environment, you must check the brake fluid level once a month. The brake fluid reservoir is located on the tongue of the trailer or near the gooseneck. Fill with DOT 4 brake fluid.

##### **20.2.4.4.A. VACUUM-OPERATED HYDRAULIC**

When towing a trailer, the vacuum gauge, which is located inside the cab of the tow vehicle, must indicate 18 In. Hg. (inches of mercury) or more at all times.

### **Warning**

If the vacuum gauge in tow vehicle is not at or above 18 In. Hg. (inches of mercury), damage to the brake system will result and the brakes may become inoperable.

##### **20.2.4.4.B. AIR PRESSURE-OPERATED HYDRAULIC**

Air/hydraulic braking systems are typically used when the tow vehicle has a diesel engine. The tow vehicle has an air compressor that routes the air to an air/hydraulic mechanism, which sends brake fluid to the wheel cylinders.

The air pressure gauge in your tow vehicle indicates the current air pressure. See your tow vehicle manual for the proper air pressure.

##### **20.2.4.4.C. ELECTRICAL-OPERATED HYDRAULIC**

Electric/hydraulic braking systems, which are mounted on the trailer, use a small electrically-driven pump to generate hydraulic pressure, which operates the brake cylinders. Like electrical brakes, an electric/hydraulic braking system is operated by an electrical signal from the tow vehicle.

## **20.2.5. TRAILER CONNECTION TO TOW VEHICLE**

### **20.2.5.1. COUPLER AND BALL**

The coupler on the trailer connects to the ball attached to the hitch on the tow vehicle. The coupler, ball and hitch transfer the towing forces between the tow vehicle and the trailer. Before each tow, coat the ball with a thin layer of automotive bearing grease to reduce wear and ensure proper operation; and check the locking device that secures the coupler to the ball for proper operation.

See the coupler manufacturer's manual for other inspection and maintenance activities. If you do not have this manual, call Express Trailers at 727.572.4265 for a free copy.

If you see or feel evidence of wear, such as flat spots, deformations, pitting or corrosion, on the ball or coupler, immediately have your dealer inspect them to determine the proper action to prevent possible failure of the ball and coupler system. All bent or broken coupler parts must be replaced before towing the trailer.

The coupler handle lever must be able to rotate freely and automatically snap into the latched position. Oil the pivot points, sliding surfaces, and spring ends with SAE 30W motor oil. Keep the ball pocket and latch mechanism clean. Dirt or contamination can prevent proper operation of the latching mechanism.

When replacing a ball, the load rating must match or exceed the GVWR of the trailer.

### **20.2.6. LANDING LEG OR JACK**

If a grease fitting is present, you must use a grease gun to lubricate the jack mechanism. Grease the gears in the top of hand-cranked jacks once a year, by removing the top of the jack and pumping or hand packing grease into the gears.

### **20.2.7. LIGHTS AND SIGNALS**

Before each tow, check the trailer taillights, stoplights, turn signals and any clearance lights for proper operation.

## **Warning**

Improper operating taillights, stoplights and turn signals can cause collisions. Check all lights before each tow.

### **20.2.8. ACCESSORY BATTERY**

Your trailer may be outfitted with an accessory battery that operates lighting, electric landing gear, slide-outs or other accessories. An accessory battery may be kept charged either by the tow vehicle or by the generator or shore power. See the manual for the accessory battery.

A disconnect switch may be provided to disconnect the accessory battery when you do not plan to be using the trailer for an extended period, such as seasonal storage. If there is no disconnect switch, then remove the cables from the battery terminals.

The accessory battery must be kept in a charged condition during storage. The battery could freeze and break if it becomes discharged.

### **20.2.9. TIRES**

Trailer tires may be worn out even though they still have plenty of tread left. This is because trailer tires have to carry a lot of weight all the time, even when not in use. It is actually better for the tire to be rolling down the road than to be idle. During use, the tire releases lubricants that are beneficial to tire life. Using the trailer tires often also helps prevent flat spots from developing.

The main cause of tire failure is improper inflation. Check the cold tire inflation pressures at least once a week for proper inflation levels. "Cold" means that the tires are at the same temperature as the surrounding air, such as when the vehicle has been parked overnight. Wheel and tire manufacturers recommend adjusting the air pressure to the trailer manufacturer's recommended cold inflation pressure, in pounds per square inch (PSI) stated on the vehicle's Federal Certification Label or Tire Placard when the trailer is loaded to its gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR). If the tires are inflated to less than the recommended inflation level or the GVWR of the trailer is exceeded, the load carrying capacity of the tire could be dramatically affected. If the tires are inflated more than the recommended inflation level, handling characteristics of the tow vehicle/trailer combination could be affected. Refer to the owner's manual or talk to your dealer or vehicle manufacturer if you have any questions regarding proper inflation practices.

Tires can lose air over a period of time. In fact, tires can lose 1 to 3 PSI per month. This is because molecules of air, under pressure, weave their way from the inside of the tire, through the rubber, to the outside. A drop in tire pressure could cause the tire to become overloaded, leading to excessive heat buildup. If a trailer tire is under-inflated, even for a short period of time, the tire could suffer internal damage.

High speed towing in hot conditions degrades trailer tires significantly. As heat builds up during driving, the tire's internal structure starts to breakdown, compromising the strength of the tire. It is recommended to drive at moderate speeds.

Statistics indicate the average life of a trailer tire is about five years under normal use and maintenance conditions. After three years, replacing the trailer tires with new ones should be considered, even if the tires have adequate tread depth. Some experts' claim that after five years, trailer tires are considered worn out and should be replaced, even if they have had minimal or no use. This is such a general statement that it may not apply in all cases. It is best to have your tires inspected by a tire supplier to determine if your tires need to be replaced.

If you are storing your trailer for an extended period, make sure the tires are fully inflated to the maximum rated pressure and that you store them in a cool, dry place, such as a garage. Use tire covers to protect the trailer tires from the harsh effects of the sun.

### **Warning**

Worn , damaged or under-inflated tires can cause loss of control, resulting in damage, serious injury and possibly death.

Inspect tires before each tow.

#### **20.2.10 Wheel Rims**

If the trailer has been struck, or impacted, on or near the wheels, or if the trailer has struck a curb, inspect the rims for damage (i.e. being out of round); and replace any damaged wheel. Inspect the wheels for damage every year, even if no obvious impact has occurred

#### **20.2.11 Wheels, Bearings and Lug Nuts**

A loose, worn or damaged wheel bearing is the most common cause of brakes that grab.

To check your bearings, jack trailer and check wheels for side-to-side looseness. If the wheels are loose, or spin with a wobble, the bearings must be serviced or replaced.

##### **20.2.11.1 Unsealed Bearing (Hubs)**

If your trailer has unsealed axle bearings, they must be inspected and lubricated once a year or 12,000 miles to insure safe operation of your trailer.

If a trailer wheel bearing is immersed in water, it must be replaced.

If your trailer has not been used for an extended amount of time, have the bearings inspected and packed more frequently, at least every six months and prior to use.

Follow the steps below to disassemble and service the UNSEALED wheel bearings.

- After removing the grease cap, cotter pin, spindle nut and spindle washer (items 7-10 in “Exploded Wheel Bearing” figure), remove the hub and drum to inspect the bearings for wear and damage.
- Replace bearings that have flat spots on rollers, broken roller cages, rust or pitting. Always replace bearings and cups in sets. The inner and outer bearings are to be replaced at the same time.
- Replace seals that have nicks, tears or wear.
- Lubricate the bearings with a high quality EP-2 automotive wheel bearing grease.

Every time the wheel hub is removed and the bearings are reassembled, follow the steps below to check the wheel bearings for free running and adjust.

- Turn the hub slowly, by hand, while tightening the spindle nut, until you can no longer turn the hub by hand.
- Loosen the spindle nut just until you are able to turn it (the spindle nut) by hand. Do not turn the hub while the spindle nut is loose.
- Put a new cotter pin through the spindle nut and axle.
- Check the adjustments. Both the hub and the spindle nut should be able to move freely (the spindle nut motion will be limited by the cotter pin).

#### **20.2.12 Lug Nuts (Bolts)**

Being sure wheel mounting nuts (lug nuts) on trailer wheels are tight and properly torqued is an important responsibility that trailer owners and users need to be familiar with and practice. Inadequate and/or inappropriate wheel nut torque (tightness) is a major reason that lug nuts loosen in service. Loose lug nuts can rapidly lead to a wheel separation with potentially serious safety consequences.

Lug nuts are prone to loosen right after a wheel is mounted to a hub. When driving on a new or remounted wheel, check the lug tightness often during the first few hundred miles of the trailer's use, especially after the first 10, 25 and 50 miles of driving, before each tow, and at least twice per year thereafter.

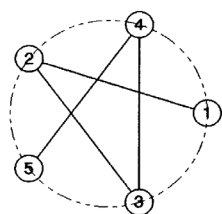
#### **Warning**

Metal creep between the wheel rim and lug nuts will cause rim to loosen and could result in a wheel coming off, leading to death or serious injury. Tighten lug nuts before each tow.

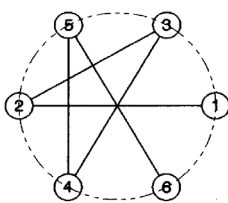
#### **Warning**

Lug nuts are prone to loosen after initial installation, which can lead to death or serious injury. Check lug nuts for tightness on a new trailer or when wheel(s) have been remounted after the first 10, 25 and 50 miles of driving.

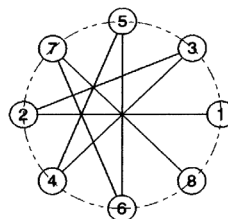
Tighten the lug nuts to the proper torque for the axle size on your trailer to prevent wheels from coming loose. Use a torque wrench to tighten the fasteners. The only way to be certain you have checked the torque or torqued the lug nuts to the proper torque is with a torque wrench. Four-way wrenches, ratchets, and similar tools can be useful for short-term emergency repairs, but are not appropriate tools for adequately checking lug nut torque. You must use a torque wrench to adequately indicate the torque that you are applying to the lug nut. If you do not have a torque wrench, tighten the fasteners with a lug wrench as much as you can, then have a service garage or dealer tighten the lug nuts to the proper torque. Over-tightening will result in breaking the studs or permanently deforming the mounting stud holes in the wheels.



5 LUG BOLT  
PATTERN



6 LUG BOLT  
PATTERN



8 LUG BOLT  
PATTERN

Lug Nut Torque – Steel Wheels		
Rim Size	Stud Size	Torque Foot-pounds
12 , 13 & 15 inch (5 or 6 hole)	1/2 inch	110 to 120
16 inch (8 hole)	1/2 inch	110 to 120
16,17 1/2 inch (8 hole)	9/16	150 to 170

Lug Nut Torque – Aluminum Wheels		
Rim Size	Stud Size	Torque Foot-pounds
15 inch (5 or 6 hole)	1/2 inch	100 to 120
16 inch (8 hole)	1/2 inch	100 to 120

## **EXPRESS TRAILERS LIMITED WARRANTY**

Express Trailers, Inc., 5570 Ulmerton Road, Clearwater, FL 33760 warrants to the original consumer purchaser for a period of three (3) years from the date of purchase that its trailer (the product) shall be free from defects in materials and workmanship attributable to warrantor on Enclosed Cargo Trailers and (1) one year on Open Cargo Trailers. The obligation of this warranty shall be limited to repairing or replacing any part or parts which, in the opinion of the factory, are defective in materials and workmanship under normal use and service during the three (3) year period commencing with the date of the first retail purchase on Enclosed Cargo Trailers and (1) one year on Open Cargo Trailers. Electrical components, lights, mechanical jacks, fiberglass doors, sealants, seals, locks, couplers, and paint are warranted for a one (1) year period from the date of the first retail purchase.

### **PURCHASERS' OBLIGATION**

How to get a warranty service:

- 1)** Purchaser must complete and return the owner's registration card within ten (10) days of purchase to validate this warranty. The return of this card is a condition precedent to warranty coverage; failure to return the completed card to warrantor will invalidate warranty. Purchaser must pay all service, towing, and transportation charges incurred to obtain warranty service.
- 2)** All warranty requests must be presented to Express Trailers and proper arrangements must be made and approved by the factory prior to any work being done.
- 3)** All warranty repairs must be made at Express Trailers' factory, unless prior approval is obtained from the factory before said repairs begin. In certain cases, the Express Trailers factory may, as its option, elect to have warranty work performed in the field by a quality repair shop. All cost incurred in shipping or delivery for the products for warranty service shall be borne by the purchaser.

### **WARRANTORS' OBLIGATION**

Warrantor will remedy substantial defects in materials and workmanship caused by warrantor by repair, replacement, or refund, if replacement or repair is not possible. Warrantor shall remedy defects within a reasonable time, not to exceed sixty (60) days after delivery by purchaser.

### **WHAT IS NOT COVERED BY THIS WARRANTY**

Items covered by another warranty:

- a)** Axles and axle components
- b)** Tires, present a claim to a tire dealer who handles the brand in question and is authorized to handle claims.
- c)** Tow vehicle wiring
- d)** Damage or wear caused by unreasonable use or failure to provide reasonable
- e)** Express Trailers will not be responsible for work performed or options installed by others.
- f)** Damages or defects resulting from but not limited to overloading, improper loading, negligence, alteration, and accidents
- g)** Replacement of maintenance items that are worn out from normal use including but not limited to bearings, magnets, and brake shoes
- h)** Damages caused by loose or improperly torqued lug nuts
- i)** Damages caused by the use of incorrect or altered hitch ball or
- j)** The warrantor further makes no warranty with regard to any product used as a rental unit, or any product not registered and normally used in the United States or Canada.

### **PARTS AND DESIGN CHANGES**

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