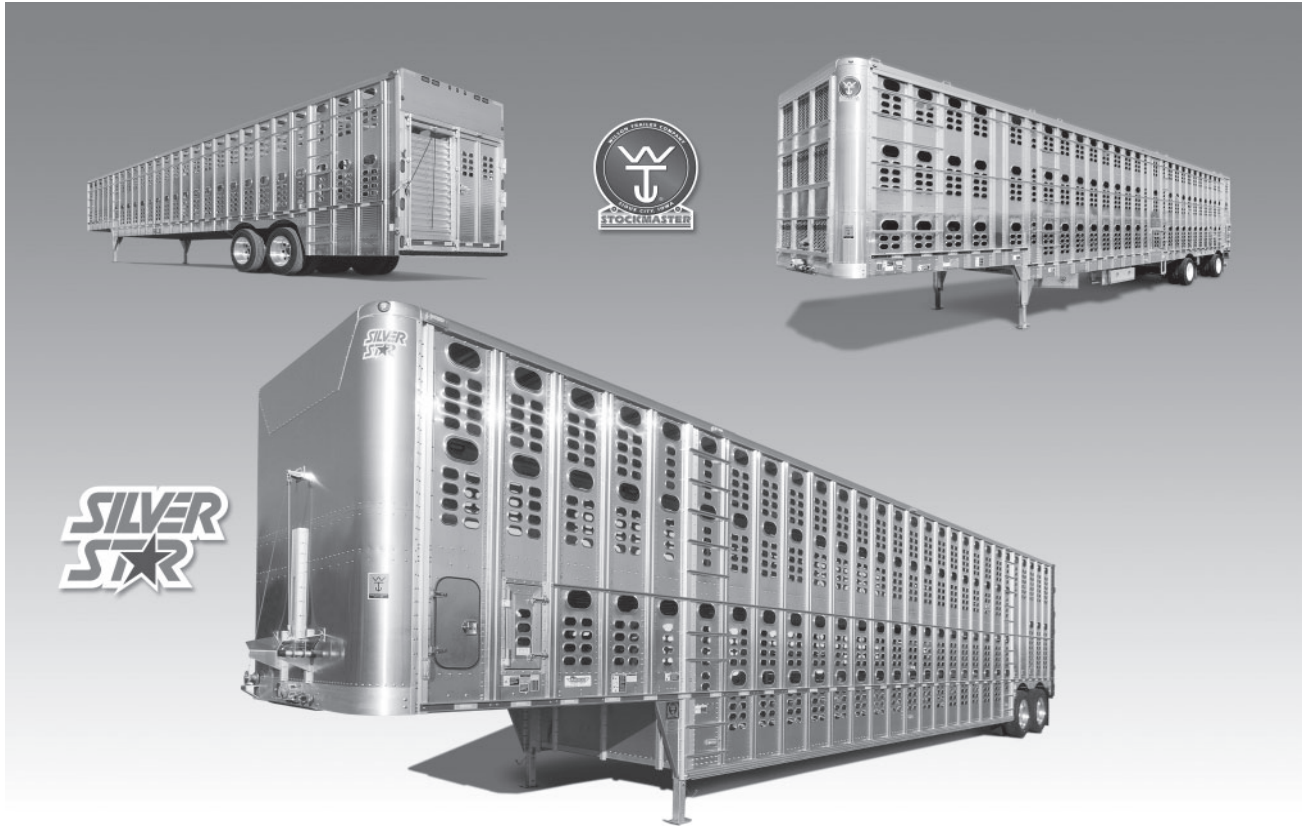


Wilson Trailer Company



LIVESTOCK TRAILER OWNER'S MANUAL

This manual has been prepared to help you operate your new Wilson trailer successfully, economically, and safely. Should you have any questions, we ask that you contact a Wilson Trailer Company factory representative immediately for a clear explanation.

We thank you for expressing your confidence in us through the purchase of your new Wilson Livestock trailer.

We want you to know that it was designed to meet your specific needs for a livestock trailer and was built for long life and low cost operation. With regular, proper maintenance and your common sense use, we are confident that it will do so.



Additional owner's manuals and decal kits for this trailer are available without charge.

This Manual Includes:

- **Certificate of Limited Warranty**
- **Disclaimer and Exclusive Remedies to Which the Sale is Subject.**

MODEL NO.

SERIAL NO.

Livestock Trailer Owner's Manual



This safety alert symbol is to raise your awareness to important messages in this manual. When you see this symbol, be alert to the possibility of personal injury and carefully read the message that follows.

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Normal Trailer Operation

This Wilson trailer is designed for operation within legal highway speed limits on reasonable road surfaces for the type of service it was built to perform, in accordance with the noted weight restrictions.

Normal use means the loading, unloading and transportation of uniformly distributed legal loads, in a manner which does not subject the trailer to stresses or impacts greater than imposed by reasonable use.

This trailer was built to carry cargo within the two weight ratings on the identification plate located on the road side of the trailer near the front.

The GAWR (gross axle weight rating) is the structural capability of the lowest rated member of the running gear component: suspension and spring system, hub, wheels and drums, rims, bearings, brakes, axles, or tires.

The GVWR (gross vehicle weight rating) is the structural capability of the trailer when supported by the kingpin and axles with the load uniformly distributed throughout the cargo space.

NOTICE

The maximum load indicated on the identification plate may not be a legal load on the highway you plan to use. States have differing laws and regulations affecting vehicle lengths and weights on roads that are not a part of the primary interstate road system.

Loading and Transport of Livestock

The loading of the trailer is important! Keep the center of gravity as low as possible. Proper placement of the larger animals should be considered.

Because load types vary, the driver needs to drive with appropriate care and within the limits of the load.

The well being of the livestock is dependent on the stock density, ventilation, the standard of driving, and quality of roads. **Frequent inspection and careful driving cannot be over-emphasized!**

Modification of Trailer

Any modification made to the trailer must comply with DOT and NHTSA regulations and must not compromise the gross vehicle weight rating (GVWR) of the trailer.
(Rev. 12-98)



WARNING

Any operation of the trailer outside the limitations stated in this manual will void any responsibility of Wilson Trailer Company for any of its results.

SAFETY



CAUTION

Personal Injury, death, and property damage may result from improper operation or unsafe practices. Be sure to read and follow all decals and emblems carefully.

Decals and Emblems

ACC-02800-A



ACC-02955-A



AAA-06891-LQ



ABB-01505

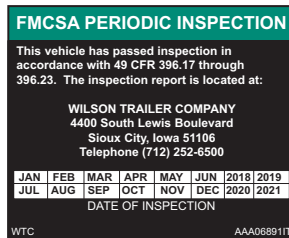


AAA-05604

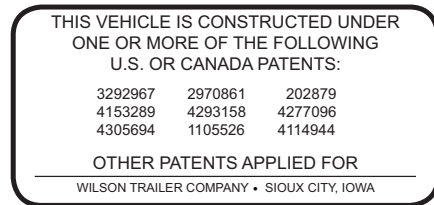


The following section contains the decals and emblems used on Wilson Livestock Trailers. Due to differences in configurations and equipment, your trailer may or may not use all the decals and emblems listed. Newer trailers may also have decals and emblems that differ from older trailers. Replace damaged or missing decals promptly.

AAA-06891-IT



AAA-05564



AAA-06891-GB

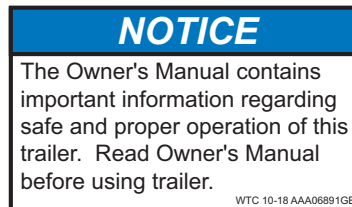
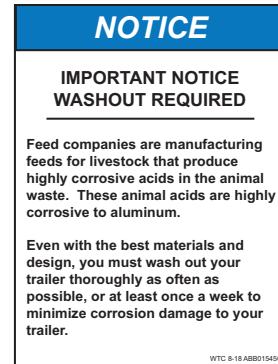


ABB-01545-C



AAA-06891-MA

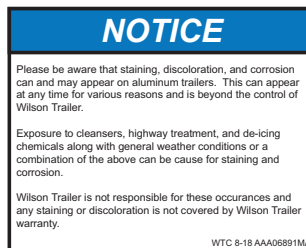
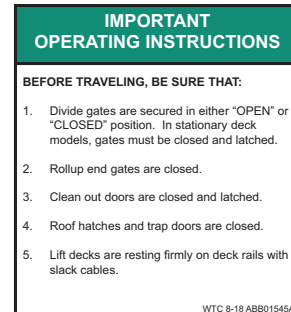
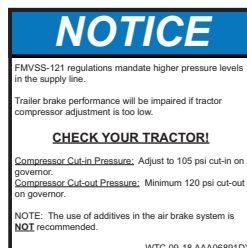


ABB-01545-A



AAA-06891-DX



(Rev. 11-18)

Decals and Emblems


AAA-06462-BJ



⚠ WARNING
Latches must be completely engaged at all times. Never release latches with livestock in the Doghouse compartment, or personal injury may result.

WTC 8-18 AAA06462BJ

AAA-06462-BF



⚠ WARNING
Use extreme caution when climbing the trailer side. Slippery surfaces or unpredictable animal behavior may result in personal injury.

WTC 8-18 AAA06462BF

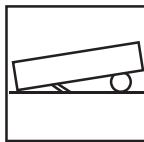
AAA-06891-AH



⚠ WARNING
Failure to use properly matched wheels, studs, brake drums, or capnuts will result in equipment damage, and could result in injury or DEATH if wheel comes off.

WTC 8-18 AAA06891AH

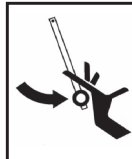
AAA-06891-GC



⚠ WARNING
Equipment damage or crushing and injury can occur when air suspension pressure leaks off. Exhaust air suspension before disconnecting from trailer.

WTC 8-18 AAA06891GC

AAA-06891-AQ



⚠ CAUTION
Winch handle will spin if ratchet lock is released when there is a load on the cable. Use caution to prevent personal injury.

WTC 9-18 AAA06891AQ

AAA-06462-BL



⚠ WARNING
To prevent personal injury, stand clear of swinging gates until slam locks are engaged.


WTC 8-18 AAA06462BL

AAA-06462-AW

⚠ CAUTION
Door and gate locks which show excessive wear should be replaced immediately.

WTC 8-18 AAA06462AW

AAA-06891-P

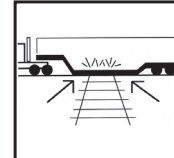


⚠ DANGER
CRUSH HAZARD
Personal injury or death can result from unexpected trailer movement.

- Do not operate trailer with spring brakes caged or disabled.
- Use wheel chocks or blocking when parking a trailer with disabled or caged spring brakes.

WTC 8-18 AAA06891P

AAA-06891-DH



⚠ CAUTION
Trailers with low ground clearance can become stuck on raised areas such as railroad crossings, curbs, and dips. If trailer becomes stuck on a railroad crossing contact the railroad authorities immediately. To avoid hang ups be aware of trailer ground clearance and possible obstacles that might contact the trailer and prevent movement.

WTC 8-18 AAA06891DH

AAA-06891-C



⚠ WARNING
Check wheel nuts after initial 50 to 100 miles of service. See Owner's Manual for correct torque requirements. Failure to do so may result in equipment damage or personal injury.

WTC 8-18 AAA06891C

AAA-06891-GT



⚠ CAUTION
Do not pour any fluid into service gladhand. Doing so will result in valve failure and void warranty.

WTC 8-18 AAA06891GT

AAA-06462-DG

⚠ CAUTION
Exposure of this trailer to sustained high temperatures for the purpose of killing pathogens ("baking") may be detrimental to the safe operation of this trailer. Unseen damage may be done to air brakes, wiring, lights, and other components.

WTC 9-18 AAA06462DG

AAA-06891-Q



⚠ DANGER
To service, the spring brake chamber must be caged or de-activated. Failure to cage could cause an explosion of parts. Failure to follow this warning can cause injury or death.

WTC 8-18 AAA06891Q

AAA-06891-CZ

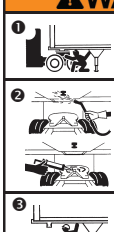


⚠ CAUTION
Strong acid cleaners containing hydrofluoric acid, sulfuric acid, or phosphoric acid can damage trailer structure and finish. To avoid structural damage, wash your trailer with a mild caustic or alkaline cleaner, followed by a thorough warm water rinse. (max pH = 9). Structural damage can result from use of strong acidic cleaner.

WTC 8-18 AAA06891CZ

AAA-06891-AS

⚠ WARNING



- Check the King Pin to assure that it is engaged with the Fifth Wheel.
- Keep the Upper Coupler lubricated and free of debris to prevent galling of the Fifth Wheel Plate.
- Inspect the King Pin and the Plate Assembly regularly for wear and cracks.
- Failure to follow this warning may result in equipment damage or personal injury.

WTC 8-18 AAA06891AS

AAA-06891-AW

AIR SUSPENSION OPERATION

EXHAUST AIR SUSPENSION WHEN PARKING INFLATE AIR SUSPENSION BEFORE TRANSPORTING TRAILER

EXHAUST	INFLATE
1. Position trailer.	1. Connect tractor to trailer.
2. Set tractor brakes.	2. Set tractor parking brakes.
3. Release trailer brakes.	3. Connect gladhands and electric plug.
4. Move manual dump switch to "DUMP" position.	4. Move manual dump switch to "FILL" position.
5. Lower landing gear.	5. Raise landing gear.
6. Disconnect gladhands, electric plug, and tractor from trailer.	

WTC 8-18 AAA06891AW

AAA-06891-AK

ALIGNMENT CHECK
For extended tire wear, suspension alignment must be checked after an initial break in period and at regular intervals.

WTC 8-18 AAA06891AK

(Rev. 11-18)

SAFETY

Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard 121

Your new Wilson trailer is equipped with an air brake system which will meet or exceed the requirements set forth in this federal regulation.

Mandatory 10/8/92 FMVSS-121 requires that the supply line be protected to 70 psi. Previously, pressure was near the 55 psi level.

The higher pressure protection levels require that supply line pressure levels be achieved before the pressure protection valve opens (opening pressures must be higher than closing pressures by design).

Keeping your compressor cut-in pressure at maximum levels (over 100 psi) is a clear advantage for peak operation of your entire system; we recommend using a 105 psi cut-in governor.

Air leaks at spring brake chambers, reservoir fittings, drain valves, drop hoses, and connections can cause the air system to perform less efficiently and the compressor to cycle too frequently.

If you suspect air system problems in either service brakes or spring brakes, don't hesitate:

- Use the "soap bubble" test at all connections throughout the air system to detect external leaks.
- Check for exhaust leaks at all valves to detect internal leaks.
- Check the actuator and spring brake push rod for proper movement in operational modes.

Should you still have a problem after going through the listed tests, contact your vehicle manufacturer's service representative.

(Rev. 6-01)

SAFETY

Rear Impact Guards



Effective January 26, 1998, all trailers must conform to FMVSS 223 and 224, which specify equipment and performance standards for rear impact guards on new semi-trailers. A R.I.G. (rear impact guard) has been installed on your trailer with rear tires 12 inches or more from the rear of the trailer.

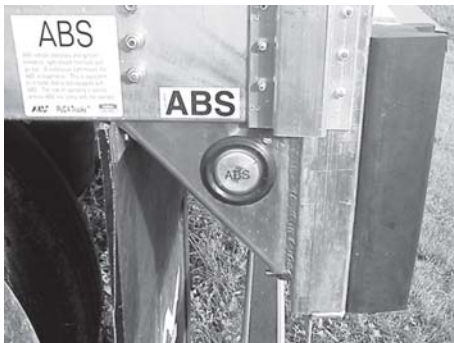
Trailer R.I.G.'s are subject to impacts and stress in docking and loading operations. A damaged guard may not be as strong as originally manufactured and may not satisfy NHTSA performance standards.

Pre-trip inspections should be made of the guard to assure its integrity and strength. Broken welds, bent components, missing or loose fasteners, or other damage will likely affect its performance.

For these reasons, R.I.G. inspection, service, and repair records should be maintained. **Repairs and replacements must be in accordance with the original design specifications of the guard. In the event that a Wilson trailer is impacted by another vehicle in a rear-end collision photographs should be taken before any repairs is made.** Any questions regarding repair or replacement can be directed to your Wilson representative.

(Rev. 10-08)

ABS Braking System



All trailers manufactured with air braking systems are required to have ABS (Anti-Lock Braking System).

The systems used on your livestock trailer meet or exceed the FMVSS-121 requirement for ABS. The ABS system, specified a Midland Grau, Rockwell, or Bendix, as a minimum for livestock trailers is a 4S/2M (4 sensor-2 modulator) system. The intended purpose of ABS is to help maintain control and reduce the likelihood of jackknife situations.

The ABS indicator light is located at the drivers side rear of the trailer (effective 3-1-98). The lighting sequence is "on"- "off" upon initial startup. If a malfunction occurs, the light will come on and stay on until the problem is fixed.

NOTICE

ABS (Anti-Lock Braking Systems) is a safety item and must be properly maintained. To operate an ABS equipped truck and trailer properly, during braking - constant pedal force must be applied.

(Rev. 2-98)

SAFETY

Backup Warning System



A backup warning system consisting of rear facing white lights and an audible alarm is available as an option on Wilson trailers. (Livestock trailers are not equipped with an audible alarm.) (Rev. 9-03)

The backup warning system is intended to indicate that the vehicle is backing up. Separate backup or spotlight options are available for illuminating the area behind the trailer.

The system is activated by rearward movement and will turn "ON" after a short distance has been traveled in the reverse direction and will turn "OFF" when the trailer stops moving backward or moves any distance forward.

The backup warning system draws power from the auxiliary (blue) circuit of the trailer's main electrical harness. **The auxiliary circuit must be constantly powered from the tractor for the backup warning system to operate.**

Travel direction is determined by a sensor installed on the rearmost wheel end on the driver's (road) side of the trailer. Proper orientation of this sensor and the correct distance from the toner ring is critical for proper system operation.

If the backup warning system fails to operate properly:

1. Be sure the auxiliary (blue) circuit is powered continuously by the tractor.
2. Check cable connections to the sensor, main harness drop-off, control box, lights, and alarm.
3. Check the orientation of the backup warning sensor. The mark on the top of the sensor must be directly away from the axle within $\pm 15^\circ$ to function properly.

If, after checking these items, the system still does not function properly, contact Wilson Trailer Service Department for assistance.

(Rev. 4-01)

SAFETY

Over-The-Road Safe Handling

YOU AND YOUR SAFETY

1. You - the OPERATOR - have control of the most important factors that affect vehicle stability. Trailers are important tools in our transportation industry and, like any tool, are safe in the hands of a properly qualified operator.
2. The fifth wheel should be securely mounted to the tractor frame.
3. The driver should be familiar with the characteristics of the particular trailer and the load being transported.
4. The driver should be familiar with the nature of the roads and traffic which may be encountered during the trip.
5. Stability



CAUTION

Like any other vehicles, semi-trailers can tip or slide out of control if turns are negotiated at too high a speed or when making violent maneuvers such as abrupt lane changes or other evasive actions to avoid obstacles.

6. Within the relatively narrow confines of road laws limiting vehicle size and weight, together with the characteristics of available tires, suspensions, and other components, there is little that a manufacturer can do to affect the inherent stability of a trailer other than keeping the loading decks as low as feasible, considering the requirements for loading space and adequate tire clearance. This means that the major factors affecting operational stability are the knowledge and skill of the driver. The predominant causes of the rollover accidents are:
 - Excessive speed.
 - Violent swerving or turning.
 - Application of brakes or tractor power while turning.

SAFETY

Over-The-Road Safe Handling

- Entering curves at too high a speed may be caused by one of the following factors:
 - a. Traveling at freeway speeds for long periods of time and failing to recognize the high speed of travel and reducing it before entering freeway interchanges or other curves requiring a reduced and controlled speed.
 - b. Lack of familiarity with the vehicle characteristics to recognize its safe speed with relation to posted speed limits on curves, which are usually determined with automobile traffic in mind.
 - c. Failure to reduce speed sufficiently when approaching congested traffic such as might be found at traffic signals on highways. With the advent of today's more powerful and higher torque engines, the original practice of maintaining momentum to avoid acceleration in traffic is outmoded.
- 7. Tire Characteristics: High pressure truck/trailer tires have different characteristics under high speed cornering conditions than do passenger car tires. As an extreme example, it is fairly common knowledge that a skilled race car driver can consistently "drift" his racer around tight turns where very high lateral "g" forces are encountered. However, truck/trailer tires which are designed for carrying high loads over long distances have substantially different characteristics, and their lateral stability becomes unpredictable when lateral forces approach .04 g. This means that commercial vehicles must be operated in a conservative manner when cornering.
- 8. Braking and Acceleration: Either braking or accelerating while cornering can significantly reduce the stability of the vehicle and should be avoided. The best driving practice is to decelerate to a safe conservative speed before entering a corner or approaching congested traffic, and then to apply only moderate power until a straight path has been reestablished.

(Rev. 1-98)

SAFETY

Wheel Torques

Proper torquing and retorquing the wheel nuts are critical to prevent the premature loss of wheel equipment

Wheels must be checked and retorqued after 50 to 100 miles of use. This is important every time you change a wheel.

INSPECTION PROCEDURE BEFORE TRIP



WARNING

Be careful when making inspections, hookups, and repairs to avoid personal injury. Make sure parking brakes are properly activated or that wheel chocks are in place to avoid sudden or unexpected movement of the trailer which could result in bodily injury.

IMPORTANT

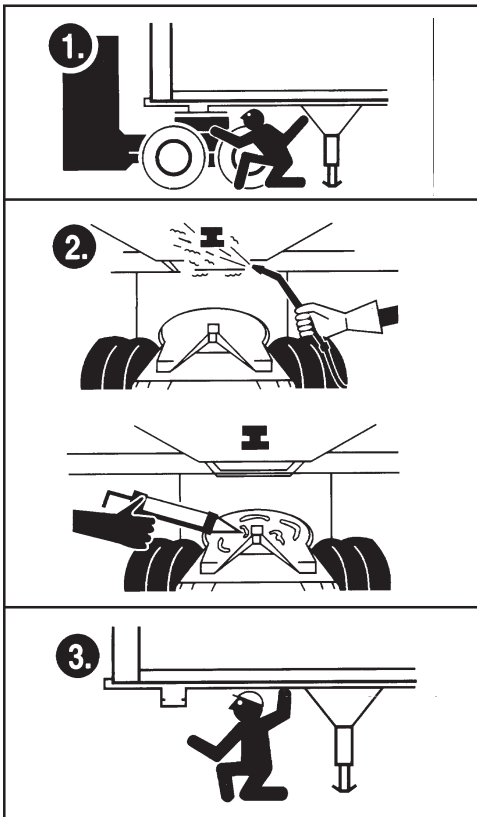
It is the Operator's responsibility to conduct a safe and accurate pre-trip inspection of the vehicle including brake condition and proper adjustments and be satisfied that the vehicle is in safe operating condition. See 49 CFR Parts 383 and 396.

Brake and Electrical Controls



Check and clean all lights and reflectors. Proper operation of lights and brakes requires a firm seal between the air brake glad-hands, as well as a clean, secure contact of electrical connections. Inspect glad-hand for rubber washer damage and cracked housings. Check air hoses for cracking and check outside surfaces of electrical cables and connections for fraying. Check the operation of the brakes and slack adjusters as required. Drain the moisture from the air brake system each day by opening drain cocks on the air tanks.

Fifth Wheel and King Pin Engagement



After hook up, check for positive engagement of the lower fifth wheel and king pin. Apply trailer brakes and attempt to move the tractor forward to insure that the fifth wheel and king pin are positively locked.

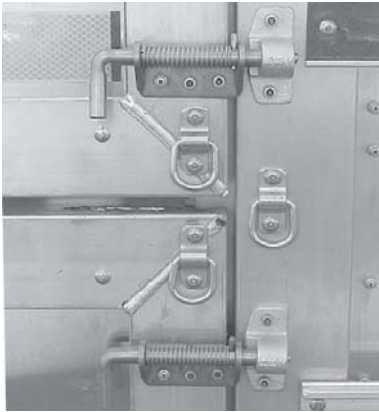


CAUTION

PLASTIC KING PIN LINERS (LUBE PLATE) cannot be installed on Wilson Trailer Company king pin assemblies. A lube plate changes the king pin interface dimensions of the fifth wheel lock. This may result in coupling difficulties, premature lock wear, and a potential dropped trailer. Only trailers specifically designed for king pin plate liners may be so equipped.

INSPECTION PROCEDURE BEFORE TRIP

Door Locks



Check all clean-out door locks, access door locks, side door locks, and gate locks before each trip to insure that they are in proper working order. Any door or gate locks or keepers which show excessive wear should be replaced immediately. Care should be taken to keep area around the door frame clear of any debris or animal wastes. A build-up of refuse may result in more pressure being applied to the locks than they were designed to withstand.



CAUTION

Door and gate locks which show excessive wear should be replaced immediately.

Tires



Check tires frequently for cuts and abrasions. Check tire pressure daily and keep inflated as recommended by the tire manufacturer. Remove foreign objects that may be lodged in the tire threads or between dual tires.

Wide Base Single Tires & 2" Offset Wheels

Wilson Trailer recommends that customers using wide based super single tires and 2" offset wheels specify axles and hubs with the same size inner and outer bearings.

When using wide based super single tires and 2" offset wheels our vendors require using axles and hubs with the same size inner and outer bearings due to the increased loading that occurs at the outer wheel bearings. Hendrickson will only allow straight spindle with the same inner/outer bearing on their axles/suspensions (Intraax/AANT) when running wide base super single tires. Meritor or IMT axles with the 2" offset wide base super single wheels require you use the same size inner/outer bearings.

The increased load from using wide based super single tires and 2" offset wheels on wheel ends with tapered bearings could result in bearing failure.

Wilson Trailer will not provide warranty to customers using wide based super single tires and 2" offset wheels with tapered bearings.

INSPECTION PROCEDURE BEFORE TRIP

Hub Lubricants



Check and maintain proper level of lubricant in hubs.

Hubs using oil lubricant will have clear hub windows and the oil level will be clearly visible. Be sure the oil level is at the fill line noted on the hub window.

Hubs equipped with semi-fluid grease will retain the grease between the bearings and no lubricant visual check is possible at the hub window. Gray hub windows are installed on hubs with semi-fluid grease to identify the lubricant and prevent concern over no visible lubricant.

Outer bearings should be inspected every 100,000 miles following the procedures listed in the "Hub and Bearings: Bearing Lubricant - Semi-Fluid Grease" section of this manual. Additionally, hubs with semi-fluid grease should be periodically hand-checked for excessive heat or significant differences in temperature from one hub to another. To hand-check the hubs, immediately after driving at highway speeds for at least 50 miles touch each hub to test for heat build-up. Further inspection is needed if a hub is excessively hot or noticeably hotter than the other hubs on the trailer.

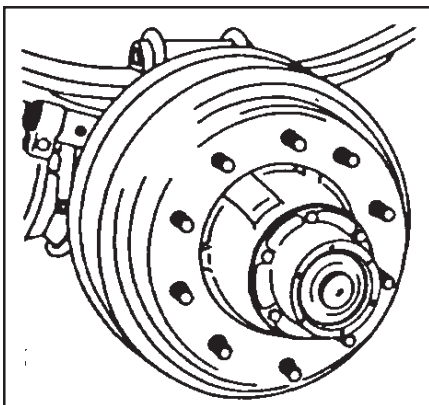
(Rev. 8-03)

NOTICE: Do not add oil to hubs equipped with semi-fluid grease.

If mixing of lubricants occurs, remove the lubricant and re-install the proper lubricant as soon as possible.

(Rev. 6-97)

Hub Maintenance



Unless otherwise specified on the trailer order, the dual wheel stud standout is 1-3/8" for both steel or aluminum wheels, as recommended by wheel manufacturers.

When a broken stud is replaced, the stud on each side of it should be replaced. If more than two stud are broken, replace all studs.



CAUTION

If longer studs with a wheel stud standout of 1-5/8" have been specifically requested and installed, they must be used only with aluminum wheels. Use of steel wheels may result in improper seating of inner capnuts, causing equipment damage, personal injury or both!

INSPECTION PROCEDURE BEFORE TRIP

Wheels and Rims



Check all wheel nuts for tightness after the first 50 to 100 miles of service and before each trip.

Manufacturer's Recommendations

To prevent Joint settings - eliminate any material soft enough to "cold form" out of the wheel-hub-drum stack. Expect up to 25% loss in clamp load when the trailer is put into service, customers need to re-torque wheel retaining nuts to recommended torques. No paint is allowed on mounting surfaces and stud threads.

Check and maintain proper level of oil in wheels.



Check all metal surfaces thoroughly while making tire inspections and during tire changes and look for:

1. Excessive rust or corrosion build up.
2. Cracks in metal.
3. Bent flanges or components.
4. Loose, missing, or damaged nuts or clamps.
5. Bent or stripped nuts.
6. Incorrectly matched rim parts.

Replace damaged components, making sure that replacement parts are made with proper sized and type parts.

NOTICE

Excessively corroded or cracked rims are dangerous, particularly during removal. Deflate tires prior to removal of rims and wheels from the vehicle or personal injury could result.

INSPECTION PROCEDURE BEFORE TRIP

Disc Wheel Installation



Check all parts for damage, including wheels and rims. Make sure that studs, nuts, and mounting faces of hub and wheels are free from grease. Replace any defective parts.

Mount inner dual wheel over studs, being careful not to damage threads. Draw up nuts alternating in sequence shown. Do not tighten fully to permit uniform seating of nuts and insure the even face-to-face contact of wheels and hub. Tighten nuts fully, using same alternating sequence, to 450 to 500 ft. lb. torque. Mount outer wheel and repeat the entire procedure. In each case, be sure to tighten wheel nuts only to torque shown and maintain them at that level through periodic checks.

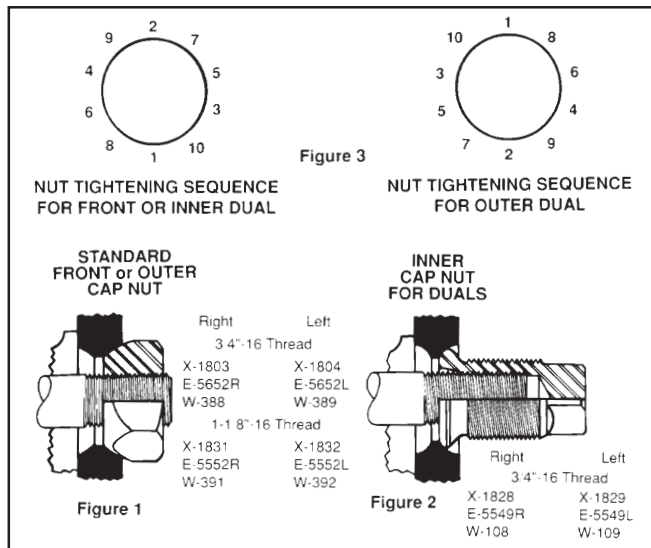
CAUTION

Insufficient mounting torque can cause wheel shimmy, resulting in damage to parts and extreme tire wear. Excessive mounting torque can cause studs and capnuts to break and discs to crack in stud hole area.

Note: When inner cap nuts are retightened, be sure to loosen outer cap nuts several turns; then retighten them.

CAUTION

Be sure to use correct capnuts to match wheels. Grade 8 inner capnuts must be used with aluminum wheels. Wheel torque to be 450-500 ft.lb. (Rev. 9-97)



Wheel Nut Torques

Torque for rim nuts or capnuts is expressed in foot pounds, and is the force of exerted in pounds multiplied by the lever arm or wrench length in feet.

Example: 200 pounds x 2.2 ft. = 450 ft.lb.

For Special disc wheel installations using single-flange nut attachment on dual wheels, see the manufacturer's recommended mounting procedures.

INSPECTION PROCEDURE BEFORE TRIP

Mud Flaps



Be sure mud flaps are securely in place.

Gates



Before traveling, be sure that:

1. All divide gates are secure in either an "open" or "closed" position.
2. Stationary deck model hand-operated front gate/ramp combination components are closed and secure.
3. All roll-up gates are closed and ropes are secured.

Lift Deck

SEE SUPPLEMENTAL LIFT DECK OPERATOR'S MANUAL.

Slider - Suspension

If trailer is equipped with a sliding tandem, be sure all four (4) lock pins are locked in place and the manual stop bar at the rear of the slider is locked before moving the trailer.

INSPECTION PROCEDURE BEFORE TRIP

Air Ride - Suspension



Before operating, the air ride must be set properly at the design height to get the correct load transfer to the suspension and the axle loads to balance.

Check if the air bags are fully inflated and free of cuts and debris. The air controls need to work correctly and freely. These consist of the "Full Suspension Dump" and the "Height Control Valve (HCV)" attached to the rear suspension hanger.

Spring - Suspension



The spring suspension must be in good operating condition to transfer the loads equally to the axles.

Check the springs for cracked or broken springs. Check for loose or missing bolts. Check to see if the equalizer is free to operate.

Side Structure

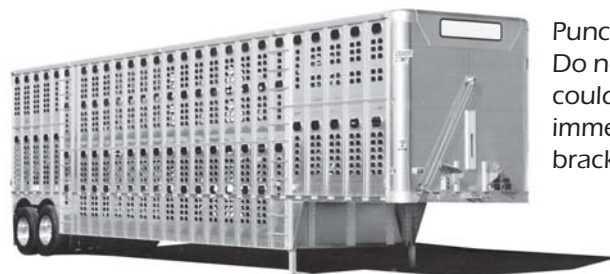


Check the trailer sides for inconspicuous damage to the top and bottom rails as well as the side structure. Any problems observed in the side structure should be corrected immediately to prevent the damage from extending further. Unrepaired damage could affect the safe load carrying capacity of the side structure.



WARNING

Use extreme caution when climbing the trailer side. Slippery surfaces or unpredictable animal behavior may result in personal injury.



Punched side trailers are built with .080" aluminum side skin. Do not use the holes to hang heavy objects on the side. This could damage the side skin. Contact Wilson Trailer Company immediately for information on proper support of mounting brackets for such applications.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Loading/Unloading

To prevent unexpected trailer movement, exhaust the air from the suspension and set the parking brakes before adding or removing cargo.

Summary of General Operational Guidelines

1. Do not back up a trailer with the trailer brakes engaged.
2. Do not park the trailer with the air suspension inflated.
3. Exhaust the air suspension before setting the parking brakes, unhooking from the tractor, or loading the trailer.

(Rev. 6-97)

Landing Leg Use on Livestock Trailers



Drop Leg
Style

Crank Down
Style

Landing gear legs are of two types:

1. "Drop Leg" style which uses a pin-in-hole support method.
2. "Crank Down" or "Two Speed" style which use a drive screw to raise and lower the trailer.

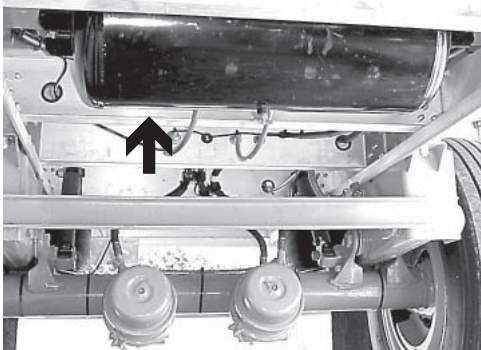
The standard construction of both of these landing gear types do not allow fully loaded "dropping" or "dolly down" support of a fully loaded trailer and should not be used for fully loaded application except in emergencies and for short periods.

Wilson Trailer has an option for fully loaded trailers "dolly down" which has added structure and allows support of full livestock loads for extended periods of time.

(Rev. 10-11)

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Parking/Emergency Braking System

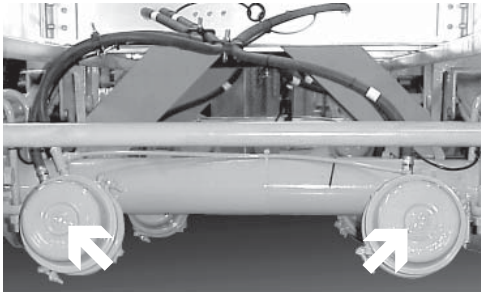


(Figure 1)

This portion of the air brake system makes provision for parking a loaded vehicle on a grade and for emergency stopping in the event of a failure of air supply in the service brake system.

Air pressure within the parking brake chamber is required to release the spring brake. An air reservoir is provided to store enough air to release the brakes at least once by means of the tractor parking brake control, if there is an air line failure. (See Figure 1.)

In addition to the normal release of spring brake using air, a built-in manual release is provided (See Figure 2). It allows easy release of the spring brake for relining the brakes or for moving the trailer in the absence of air pressure.



(Figure 2)



DANGER

To service, the spring brake chamber must be caged or de-activated. Failure to cage could cause an explosion or parts. Failure to follow this warning can cause injury or death (Rev. 1-02)
(A-06891-Q)

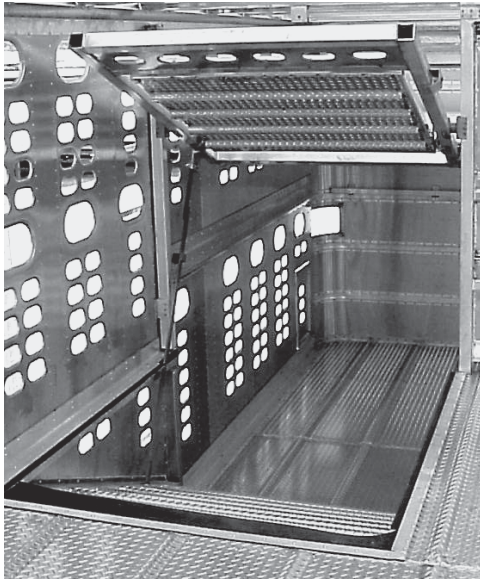


DANGER

If spring brakes are caged, de-activated, or removed, this vehicle will have no emergency parking brakes and must not be parked without blocking wheels nor driven. Failure to follow this warning can cause injury or death. (Rev. 1-02)
(A-06891-P)

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Front Counter-Balanced Gate and Ramp



A counter-balanced front gate and ramp combination is provided on most stationary deck drop center trailers. It is used to accommodate loading and unloading the front lower compartment. Operating in unison, the ramp is lowered as the bottom of the upper gate is raised toward the roof of the trailer.

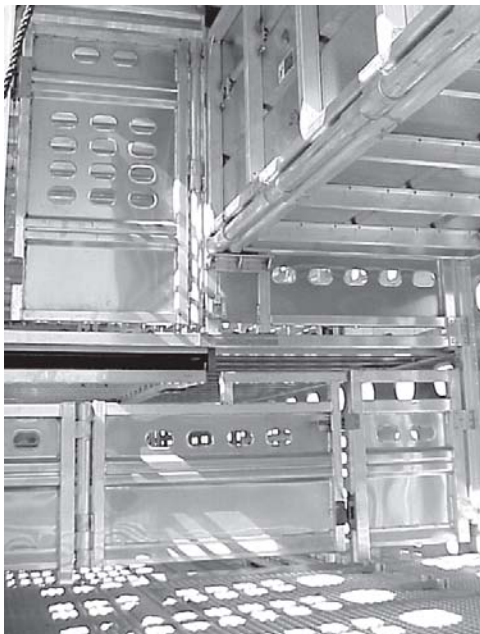
CAUTION

To be safe, always maintain a full arm's length distance from the upper gate while activating the gate and ramp combination. This is especially important when operating the gate while livestock are in the front compartment. (Animals may climb or jump onto the ramp while it is in a partially opened or closed position and force the gate upward.) Do not stand under the front counter-balanced gate and ramp when it is being operated.

WARNING

Always stand clear of the swinging arc of interior divide gates to prevent kicking animals from causing serious personal injury.

Rear Compartment Dog House



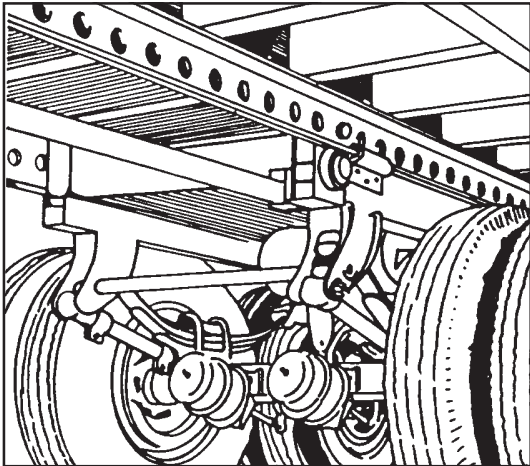
Dog houses are provided in many drop center trailers. When the trap door is in the vertical position, the latches must be completely engaged at all times.

CAUTION

Never release the trap door latches with livestock in the dog house compartment. To do so may result in serious personal injury.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Suspension - Sliding



The "Slider" features manual locking of the suspension by insertion of four (4) lock pins, one at each corner of the lower unit.

Repositioning Your Slider

NOTICE

Always reposition the slider with the trailer on a level surface.

1. Unlock handle and move manual stop bar to new location. Relock handle in place.
2. Draw out pull bar to release spring-activated lock pins. Lock pins are thus withdrawn and unit is free to be repositioned.
3. Set trailer brakes and slide trailer body forward with tractor to reduce weight on the tandem; slide trailer body backward to increase weight on the tandem.
4. After proper positioning is accomplished, lock manual stop bar at rear of slider.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Suspension - Air Ride

Special care must be used when backing, parking, and loading a trailer equipped with air ride suspensions.

NOTICE

TRAILING BEAM AIR SUSPENSION

Continuing to back a trailer with the trailer brakes locked will cause the air suspension beams to rotate and raise the bed of the trailer.

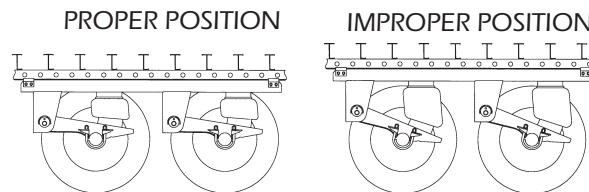
Excessive rotation of the air suspension beams may:

- (A) Pull apart the shock absorbers.**
- (B) Damage the height control valve linkage.**
- (C) Over extend and fail the air springs.**

Supporting the trailer on the landing gear with the beams rotated and the trailer brakes locked is dangerous! Tire rotation as the suspension beams return to their normal height will push the landing gear and may damage or fail the landing gear.

To prevent the above problems:

- (A) DO NOT continue to back trailer with the trailer brakes applied.**
- (B) After positioning the trailer, disengage the trailer brakes, allow the suspension to return to its normal position, and reapply the trailer brakes prior to supporting the trailer on the landing gear.**

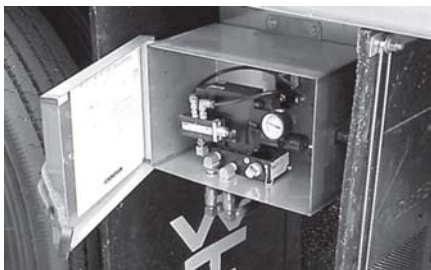


Liftable Suspension



Liftable suspensions are suspensions that may be raised to lift the tires off the ground, reducing tire wear when the full capacity of all the suspensions are not required.

Liftable suspensions are raised and lowered by activating the switch in the control box, typically mounted near the center on the driver's side of the trailer.



IMPORTANT

Raising a liftable suspension with the trailer loaded may overload and damage the remaining suspension(s), wheel components, and trailer frame.

Do not raise liftable suspensions on loaded trailers, even for low speed maneuvering.

(Rev. 12-96)

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Liftable / Steerable Axles



Liftable/steerable axles, also called auxiliary axles, are designed to steer with the trailer so that drag forces are reduced during turns with all axles on the ground. Single tires are used to provide clearance with the trailer frame when the axle steers. The rated auxiliary axle capacity is stated on the trailer VIN plate. The actual load carried by the auxiliary axle is controlled manually by a regulator valve in the control box. Adjust the regulator to increase or decrease the auxiliary axle load to the desired level.



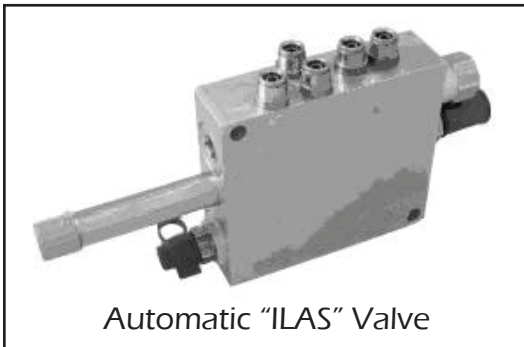
CAUTION

Backing a trailer with steerable axle in the unlocked, down position can result in unpredictable trailer movement and structural damage. Always lift the steerable axle or lock it straight before backing the trailer.

Steering is achieved through the "leading caster" geometry in the auxiliary axle pivots and is similar to the wheels on a typical office chair or shopping cart. This causes the tires of the auxiliary axle to follow the direction of the other axles in the forward direction only. Steerable axles must either be locked straight or lifted when backing up. If the trailer is backed up with the steerable axle unlocked and lowered, the tires will steer sideways and bind against the steering stops making the trailer difficult to control and possibly causing damage to the auxiliary axle or trailer frame.

(Rev. 04-20)

Axle Auto Lower System aka "ILAS Valve"

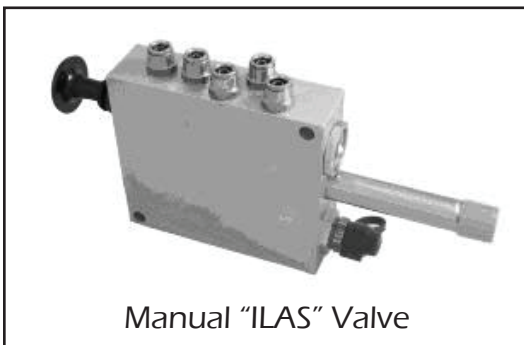


If your trailer has a lift axle, it may also have a "Axle Auto Lower System" installed. This system senses the application of cargo weight into the trailer and automatically lowers the lift axle or axles when a specific cargo weight is reached.

This system is required in areas of Canada in order to get credit for the use of a lift axle. Also, in some cases this system may be installed by the factory to protect your trailer structure from cargo weight when the support of the lift axles is required. In those cases the lift axle will be automatically lowered to provide structural support to the trailer.

Tapering or disabling the system may void your warranty. Mechanical repairs or adjustments must be done by a factory approved service shop.


How It Works



Suspension air bag pressure on a non-liftable axle is sensed by a special air valve, "automatic lower valve", aka, "ILAS" valve. When cargo is loaded onto the trailer, the pressure in the suspension bags increases. When a predetermined air pressure value is reached, the lift axles will be lowered and their suspension bags will receive pressure to support the trailer.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Axle Auto Lower System aka "ILAS Valve"



WARNING

CRUSHING HAZARD
Raising and lowering of lift axles is controlled automatically and may activate at any time. Keep clear of suspensions and tires at all times. Lower axle manually before servicing.

The system may be one of two types, "Manual", or "Automatic" with manual overdrive. The "Manual" system will lower the axle by itself when cargo is applied but requires the operator to raise the axle manually (after cargo has been removed) by operating a push knob on the "ILAS" valve. The "Automatic" with manual overdrive system will automatically lower and raise the axle according to cargo weight but allows the operator to force the lift axle down as desired and raise it again if there is little cargo weight.

There may be trailer configurations where the "Manual" system is the only one offered.

(Rev. 03-11)

Liftable, Regulated Axle (Dial Down) **BEFORE MID 2020 BUILD DATE**



For trailers equipped with a Liftable, Regulated axle, the air controls are on the roadside of your trailer. This box contains a 160 psi regulator along with a locking detent lift control valve, and a manually adjustable regulator knob. The regulator is adjusted manually to control the pressure of the lift axle ride bags.

Validate Your Load

To control the load on your lift axle, with the trailer loaded, pull the regulator knob and turn to the desired pressure. This can be accomplished by placing the lift axle on a scale while the adjustment is taking place. Once the desired load is on the axle, push the knob to lock the adjustment in place.

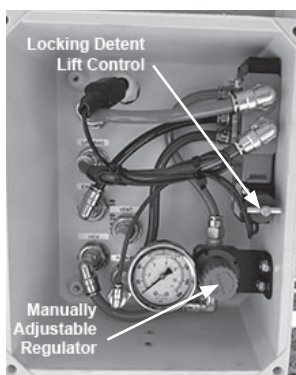
Operating Lift Axle

To lift or lower the axle, rotate the locking detent lift control on the valve counterclockwise 1/4 turn to a horizontal position to lift and then back clockwise 1/4 turn to a vertical position to lower the axle. The lift axle needs to be lifted when the trailer is empty and lowered when the trailer is loaded.

Lowering a "preset" axle when the trailer is empty will lift other axles off the ground.

If the axle were to be connected to an electrical power, **the lift has a personal safety feature** that will lift the axle when the power is disrupted.

AFTER MID 2020 BUILD DATE



For trailers equipped with a Liftable, Regulated axle, the air controls are in a box that appears similar to the one pictured here. This box contains a manually adjustable pressure regulator along with a locking detent lift control valve. The regulator is adjusted manually to control the pressure of the lift axle ride bags and hence the load on the axle. The source of pressure is taken from the ride bags on other non-lifting axles. This is done to limit the available pressure to the lift axle. **It is still the customer's responsibility to not set the pressure too high and overload the lift axle.**

Validate Your Load

To control the load on your lift axle, rotate the locking detent lift control on the valve counterclockwise 1/4 turn to a horizontal position to lift the axle and then back clockwise 1/4 turn to a vertical position to lower the axle. The lift axle needs to be

lowered when the trailer is loaded. **Lowering a "preset" axle when the trailer is empty will decrease the ground load of other axles possible leading to reduced control and braking power. Liftable, Regulated Axles should be lifted when the trailer is empty.**

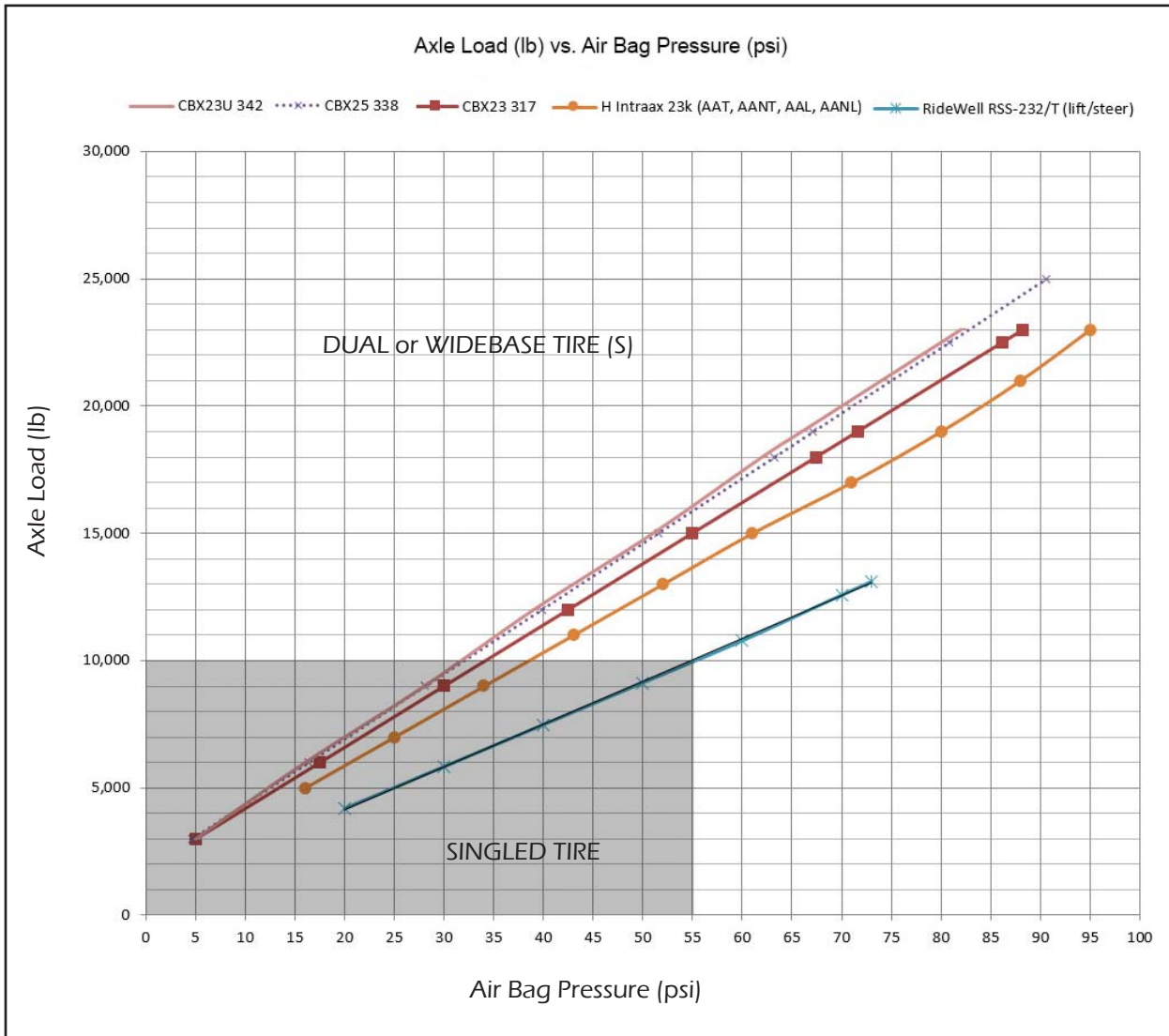
NOTE

Loading the axle should never exceed the wheel, tire, or axle rating. This is listed on the Federal Registration Plate under the GAWR Rating.

(Rev. 08-20)

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Load vs Pressure Chart



Actual values can vary depending on various factors (ex. Ride height). Use this graph as a guide. Set values conservatively. Verify actual axle load on a scale.

For singled out axles:

Do not exceed 12,000 lb on any singled out (half a dual on each wheel end) axle. Verify individual axle load on a scale.

Note: Some lift box configurations will only read pressure at the guage with a load on the trailer.

If in doubt as to your suspension type set the dial down pressure at 30 psi and fine tune on a scale with a conservative load on the trailer.

(Rev. 11-16)

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Parking and Dock Walk



CAUTION

Personal injury or property damage could result from trailer movement due to failed landing gear resulting from dock walk.

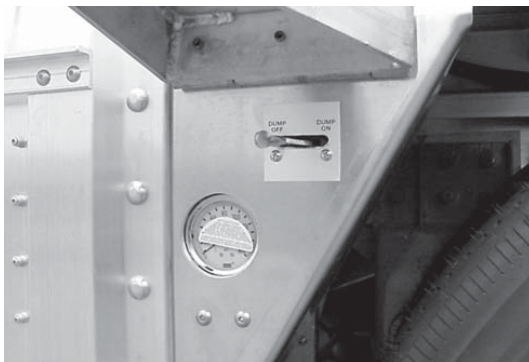
When parking a trailer, eliminate dock walk conditions by completely exhausting the air suspension to lower the trailer before engaging the parking brakes.

NOTE

When the trailer is equipped with manual or automatic dump valves, it is the responsibility of the operator to ensure that the air suspensions are exhausted when the trailer is parked for loading and unloading and unhooked from the trailer.

Individual dump valves are not recommended on a Wilson Livestock trailer. Individual dump valves will void warranty.

(Rev. 06-15)



Trailers equipped with air ride suspensions are subject to "dock walk", or forward creeping, when parked with the suspension inflated and the trailer brakes locked. This can be especially hazardous when the trailer is parked on the landing gear legs, as enough forward force can result with a loaded trailer to damage or buckle the landing gear legs and braces.

To reduce the possibility of dock walk, Wilson Trailers are equipped with a two-position manual valve for exhausting the air suspensions. Activate the suspension exhaust before engaging the trailer's parking brakes and unhooking from the trailer.

The manual dump valve is typically located on the road side near the rear drop of the trailer. The "OFF" (fill) position is the normal operating position with the suspensions inflated. The "ON" (dumped) position exhausts the suspensions.

An optional automatic suspension dump valve is available in place of the manual valve. The automatic valve is activated to exhaust the suspension whenever the emergency air line pressure is zero, such as when the parking brakes are engaged or the gladhand is disconnected from the front of the trailers.

To position a trailer with automatic exhaust valves tightly against a loading dock in the lowered position, it may be necessary to set the brakes and fully exhaust the suspension, release the parking brakes and quickly move the trailer backward slightly then re-engage the brakes before the suspension has time to inflate.

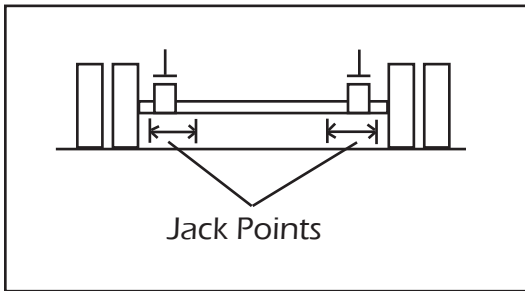
(Rev. 6-97)

IMPORTANT

The parking brakes may engage more quickly than the suspension will exhaust, resulting in dock walk conditions. Allow the trailer to "walk" forward as the suspension exhausts by releasing the tractor brakes. Do not unhook from the trailer before exhausting the suspensions and setting the trailer brakes.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Tire Changing Procedure



NOTE

It is acceptable to position a single lifting device near the center of an axle on an unloaded trailer only. Do not attempt to raise a loaded trailer with a single lifting device located at the center of an axle.

NOTE

It is the responsibility of the individual raising the trailer to ensure that the placement of the lifting equipment is secure and on an adequate structure.

Precautionary Notes:

Keep unnecessary personnel away when raising and lowering trailer and changing tires.

Do not climb under a raised trailer.

Do not leave a raised trailer unattended.

Avoid raising a loaded trailer whenever possible.

1. Position trailer on a level, hard surface capable of supporting the total vehicle weight and lifting equipment.
2. Set brakes and block wheels at other locations to prevent movement.
3. Be sure air ride suspensions are inflated and an air source is available to maintain inflation.
4. If a loaded trailer must be raised for changing tires, take appropriate precautions to reduce risk of tipping, load shifting, or structural damage, including:

Lower landing gear to support and stabilize the front of the trailer.

Use two lifting devices and raise both sides of the trailer evenly to prevent leaning and tipping.

5. Position the jacks or lifting devices under the axle, as close to the outer end as possible. Use care to avoid placement that will cause contact and damage to other components such as brake chambers, cam shafts, U-bolts, and slack adjusters.
6. Raise the trailer at a slow, steady rate until the tires to be removed are off the ground. If using two lifting devices, raise both sides of the trailer evenly to avoid leaning and tipping.
7. Position trailer supports under trailer frame or axle to prevent unexpected lowering of the trailer.
8. Remove the nuts securing the tires and remove the tire(s) using a tire fork or a similar device to lift the tire(s).

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Tire Changing Procedure

NOTICE

Wheel nut torque must be checked within the first 50-100 miles of operation following installation. Failure to do so may lead to loose wheels and result in lost wheels and personal injury.

9. Install the replacement tire(s). Refer to the appropriate section of the Owner's Manual for specific instructions for hub piloted, stud piloted, or spoke wheel installation.
10. Torque the securing nuts to the values specified in the appropriate wheel installation section.

Torque Values:

Hub Piloted	450-500 ft.lb.
Stud Piloted	450-500 ft.lb.
Spoke	200-260 ft.lb.

11. Remove trailer supports.
12. Lower the trailer to the ground at a slow, steady rate. If two lifting devices are used, lower both sides evenly to avoid leaning and tipping.

Watch for pinch points to ensure no electrical or pneumatic lines will be damaged.
13. Remove lifting devices and check wheel nuts to ensure they are torqued to the specified values.
14. Inspect suspension components for damage or improper adjustment resulting from raising and lowering the trailer. Repair any damaged components as necessary.
15. Remove blocks from wheels.

(Rev. 12-96)

Backing

Backing a trailer equipped with air suspension with the trailer brakes locked will cause the suspension beams to rotate, raising the trailer bed and possibly damaging components. Trailer brakes must be released before backing.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

Operation of the Nose Carrier



If your Wilson trailer is equipped with a nose tire carrier, a cable winch is provided for lifting the spare tire up to rest on the tire carrier brackets. These components are located on the front of the trailer.

Storing the Tire

To lift the spare tire on to the carrier brackets, insert the cable through the tire and attach securely. Move the winch safety latch into the **SAFETY** position and proceed to turn the crank in a clockwise direction.

After the spare tire is resting on the brackets, secure it to the trailer by attaching the clamping channel with the T-bar, both of which are provided with your new Wilson Trailer nose spare tire carrier option.

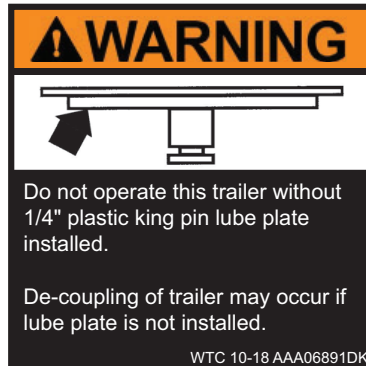
When the tire is secured in place, release the tension on the lifting cable, and place the latch on the winch in the **SAFETY** position. Check the cables for fraying. If any deterioration is observed, replace the 1/4" galvanized aircraft cable immediately.

Removing the Spare Tire

Reverse the safety latch from the **RAISE** position to the **LOWER** position. Lift the tire off the tire carrier brackets and slowly turn the crank in a counter-clockwise direction. Keep a tight grip on the handle and be careful not to let the tire descend too quickly. And always stand a safe distance from the tire to avoid bodily injury.

OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

King Pin and Fifth Wheel Lube Plates



Trailer king pins are built to tight tolerances to ensure positive and secure engagement with tractor fifth wheel coupler. Worn, damaged, or modified king pins can prevent proper coupling and may cause the trailer to unhook unexpectedly.

To ensure proper connection between the tractor and trailer:

- Do not use trailer king pins or tractor fifth wheels that are damaged, worn, or modified, or that are improperly equipped with lube plates (see below).
- Back the tractor firmly into the trailer until the king pin engages the fifth wheel coupler and locks.
- With the trailer brakes locked and before raising the trailer landing gear, pull the tractor forward to be sure the coupler is securely locked.

Lube Plates

When properly installed and used, lube plates can increase equipment life and reduce regular maintenance by providing permanent lubrication between the tractor fifth wheel and trailer pickup plate. However, improper installation or misuse of lube plates can prevent proper coupling of tractors and trailers and may cause damage or rapid wear of king pin and fifth wheel parts. The thickness of a lube plate, either installed on a trailer not designed for it or removed from a trailer built for one, can prevent proper coupling of the trailer king pin with the tractor fifth wheel, possibly causing the trailer to unexpectedly disconnect from the tractor. Lube plates should only be used on trailers specifically designed and built with longer king pins and should not be removed from trailers designed to have them installed.

IMPORTANT

Avoid coupling problems:

- **Do Not install a lube plate on a trailer that is not specifically built for lube plates.**
- **Do Not operate a trailer built for a lube plate without a lube plate installed.**

IMPORTANT

To avoid excessive wear on trailers equipped with an aluminum pickup plate:

- **Always attach the lube plate securely to the aluminum pickup plate.**
- **Do Not use quick-attach lube plates such as those that attach only to the king pin shaft with a retaining ring.**
- **Do Not use lube plates attached to the tractor fifth wheel.**

Lube Plates and Aluminum Pickup Plates

When lube plates are installed on trailers with aluminum pickup plates, the lube plate **must be securely attached to the aluminum pickup plate**. Grit or debris trapped between a lube plate and an aluminum pickup plate will rapidly wear the aluminum plate if the lube plate is allowed to move against the aluminum pickup plate.

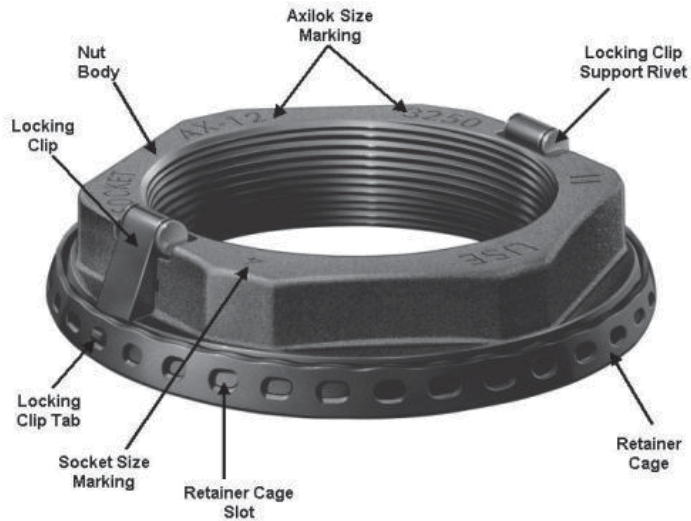
HUB AND BEARINGS

Axilok Nut Removal & Installation Procedures



WARNING

Do not use chisel, hammer, or any power tool to remove the Axilok product.



Axilok Component View
FIGURE 1

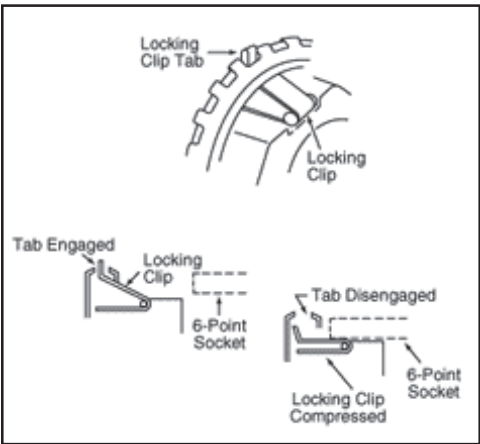
Equipment Required:

- 6-Point socket, sized according to the markings on the face of the Axilok.
 - AX-16-2625 3-1/4"
 - AX-12-3480 4-1/8"
- Torque Wrench
- Dial Indicator

1. Install correct size 6-point socket completely over the hex of the Axilok. Be sure that both the locking clips are completely disengaged from the retainer cage, permitting free rotation. Refer to Figure 2.

2. Turn counterclockwise to remove Axilok. If Axilok does not move freely, stop removal. Check that the socket is completely and fully engaged on the Axilok and that the locking clips are fully retracted from the retainer cage slots. If Axilok still will not turn freely, rotate slightly clockwise, to tighten, and then loosen again. The nut should rotate counterclockwise freely.

3. Continue counterclockwise rotation until Axilok threads disengage from the spindle threads.



Checking Position of Locking Clip Tabs
FIGURE 2

NOTE

Light burnishing of the retainer cage bearing surface after use is normal.

AXILOK	Socket Size 6-Point	Initial Torque (in foot-pounds)	Initial Backoff	Final Torque (in foot-pounds)	Final Backoff
AX-16-2625	3-1/4"	200	1/2 turn	75	1/8 turn
AX-12-3480	4-1/8"	200	1/2 turn	75	1/8 turn

TABLE 1

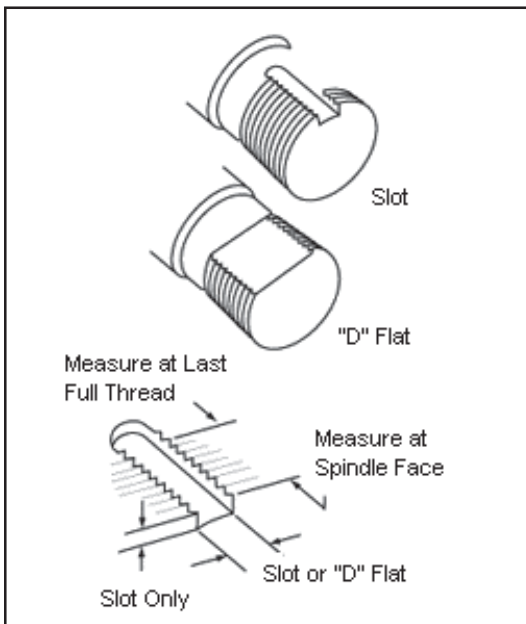
HUB AND BEARINGS

Axilok Nut Pre-Installation Procedures



WARNING

Axilok may not be compatible with all axles currently in use. Do not use Axilok on an incompatible axle. Review appropriate manufacturer's bulletins for axles not compatible with Axilok. Inappropriate use could produce a "wheel off" condition, which may result in serious bodily injury and/or equipment failure. If Axilok has not been selected as standard equipment by the Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM), do the following: Review axle manufacturer's bulletins to be sure axle is compatible with Axilok. OR, Remove hub to fully expose spindles and its slot or "D" flat. Carefully measure the width and depth of the spindle slot and at the last full thread of the slot or "D" flat. If the measurements are identical, Axilok may be used. If not, DO NOT use Axilok on this spindle. Use a conventional wheel nut retaining system. Refer to Figure 3.




Measuring Spindle Slot or "D" Flat
FIGURE 3

Before installing Axilok, check the following:

1. Inspect Axilok for two locking clips. Refer to Figure 1.
 - Each locking clip should be securely fastened to the nut body and have a rivet that passes through the top of the locking clip body.
 - Each locking clip should have a locking clip tab protruding completely through the retainer cage adjustment slot (when properly aligned and not compressed by a socket). Refer to Figures 2, 4, and 5.
 - Locking clips should not be bent, cracked, or broken.
2. Inspect Axilok retainer cage condition.
 - There should be no cracks or other damage to the retainer cage.
 - Retainer cage should be secure to the nut body and not fall off when the locking clips are compressed by the socket.
 - The retainer cage tab or "D" flat should be free of damage, such as cracks, scarring, gouges, or distortion. Refer to Figure 3.
3. Inspect Axilok threads.
 - The threads should show no signs of wear or damage.
 - Wipe the threads to remove excess oil or debris.

HUB AND BEARINGS

Axilok Nut Pre-Installation Procedures

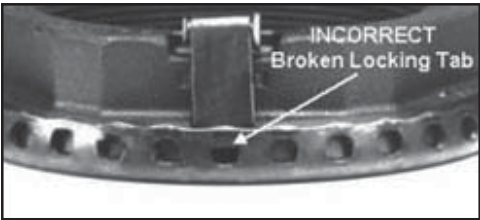


CAUTION

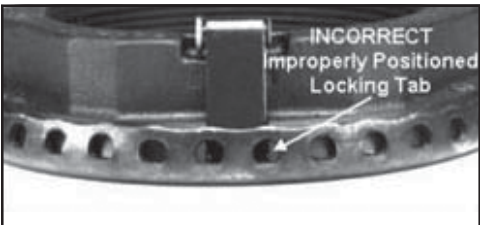
Do not use Axilok assembly with hubs that have internal bearing spacer systems except as directed by the vehicle manufacturer.

4. If Axilok fails any of the checks above, the Axilok is unfit for use. **DO NOT USE.** Replace the unfit Axilok with a new Axilok, and repeat all checks.
5. Free Rotation Inspection. This test will check for nut and socket compatibility.
 - With correct size 6-point socket turned upside down, insert Axilok completely into the socket, compressing locking clips.
 - Retainer cage should spin freely with no interference between locking clip tabs and retainer cage.
 - If locking clip tabs interfere with rotation of the retainer cage, the socket is not fully compressing the locking clips. This indicates that the socket is the incorrect size, worn, or out of specifications and must be replaced. Refer to Figure 2.

Axilok Nut Installation Procedures



Locking Clip Tabs Broken
FIGURE 4



Locking Clip Tabs Improperly Positioned
FIGURE 5

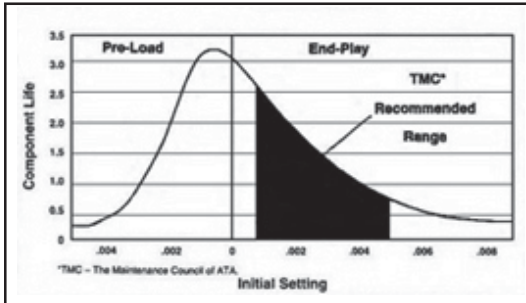
NOTE

If installing Axilok on vehicles purchased from an OEM, with Axilok as original equipment, follow the OEM's specific installation instructions.

1. Before installation, perform pre-installation checks:
 - Be sure the spindle slot is clean and free of burrs and foreign material before installing Axilok.
 - Be sure the thread size is the same on both components.
 - Put a few drops of oil through one of the retainer cage holes. This will ensure friction-free movement.
2. Put Axilok in the correct 6-point socket (refer to Equipment Required) and verify that the locking clips are compressed. Refer to Figure 2. Retainer cage should spin freely.

HUB AND BEARINGS

Axilok Nut Installation Procedures



3. Align Axilok retainer cage tab "D" flat with spindle slot or "D" flat. Be sure to start and run down the Axilok by hand. Do not use power tools. Rotate the socket clockwise until contacting bearing.

- Do not overtorque. Refer to Table 1 for specific torque values.
- Rotate the socket clockwise until contacting bearing.

4. Using a properly calibrated torque wrench, torque Axilok to the initial torque of 200 ft.lbs. while rotating hub.

- Back off 1/2 turn.
- Tighten to final torque while rotating hub. Refer to Table 1.
- Back off 1/8 turn. This will provide end play. Refer to Figure 6.

5. Remove socket and verify locking clip tabs have engaged the adjustment slots in the retainer cage. Refer to Figures 2, 4, and 5.

6. Measure end play using a dial indicator. If correct end play is not achieved, adjust according to Adjustment Increments shown in Table 1.

- Rotate Axilok clockwise to reduce end play. (Example: from .004" to .002" end play.)
- Rotate Axilok counterclockwise to increase end play. (Example: from .001" to .003" end play.)
- This same procedure can be used to achieve a controlled pre-load condition. (Example: from .001" end play to .001" pre-load.)

7. After end play adjustment, make sure that both locking clip tabs are protruding through the slots in the retainer cage. Refer to Figures 2, 4, and 5.



WARNING

If locking clip tabs do not protrude through the adjustment slots, rotate Axilok slightly clockwise. Refer to Figures 2, 4, and 5. If locking clip(s) are broken replace Axilok and repeat installation procedures.

HUB AND BEARINGS

Spindle Nut & Wheel Bearing Adjustment Procedures



PRO-TORO® Installation Procedure & Wheel Bearing Adjustment

STEP 1

Remove the keeper from the nut

Use a screwdriver to carefully pry the keeper arm from the undercut groove on each side until the keeper is released.

STEP 2

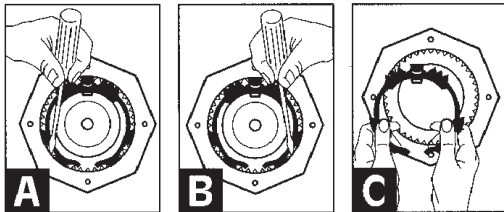
Seat the bearing

(With hub or hub/drum only)

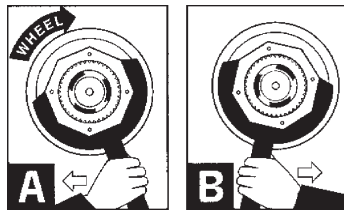
- A: 1. Tighten the nut to 200 ft-lbs. Spin the wheel at least one full rotation.
2. Tighten the nut to 200 ft-lbs. Spin the wheel at least one full rotation.
3. Tighten the nut to 200 ft-lbs.
B: Back the nut off until it is loose.

(With hub/drum/wheels)

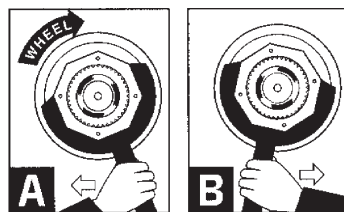
- A: Tighten the nut to 200 ft-lbs. while the wheel is rotating.
B: Back the nut off until it is loose.



STEP 1



STEP 2



STEP 3

STEP 3

Adjust the bearing

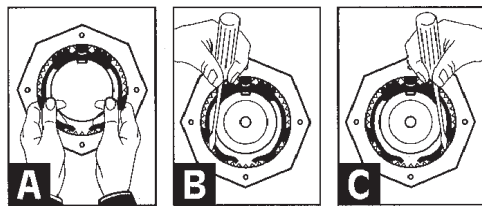
Using a torque wrench

(With hub or hub/drum only)

- A: 1. Tighten the nut to 100 ft-lbs. Spin the wheel at least one full rotation.
2. Tighten the nut to 100 ft-lbs. Spin the wheel at least one full rotation.
3. Tighten the nut to 100 ft-lbs.
B: Back the nut off one raised face mark.

(With hub/drum/wheels)

- A: Tighten the nut to 100 ft-lbs. while the wheel is rotating.
B: Back the nut off one raised face mark.



STEP 4

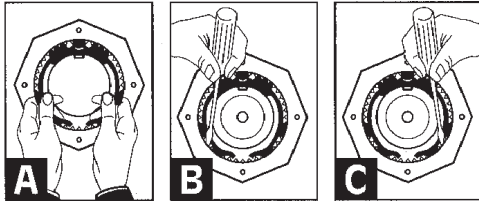
STEP 4

Install the keeper (Orange side facing out)

- A: Insert the keeper tab into the undercut groove of the nut and engage the keyway tang in the axle keyway. Insert keeper tab with bent legs facing out.
B: Engage the mating teeth.

HUB AND BEARINGS

Spindle Nut & Wheel Bearing Adjustment Procedures

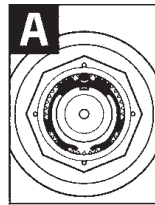


STEP 4

STEP 4 (Continued)

Install the keeper (Orange side facing out)

- C: Compress and insert the keeper arms, one at a time, into the undercut groove with a screwdriver.
(For Steering Spindle Nut 448-4836, 448-4839, 448-4864, and 448-4865)



STEP 5

STEP 5

Inspect the installation

- A: Make sure that the keeper tab and keeper arms are fully seated into the undercut groove. Inspect keyway tang to insure it does not contact the bottom of the keyway. If contact exists, immediately notify your PRO-TORO® representative.



WARNING

Failure to follow this instruction could cause the wheel to come off and cause bodily injury. The PRO-TORO® Spindle Nut is sold as an assembly with the keeper in place. DO NOT attempt to place the nut on the spindle or tighten or loosen the nut on the spindle while the keeper is locked inside the nut. Doing so may deform the keeper and allow the nut to unthread during operation. DO NOT bend or manipulate keyway tang in any way. Doing so may cause the tang to break off in service. Failure to back off the nut will cause the bearings to run hot and be damaged.

PRO-TORO®

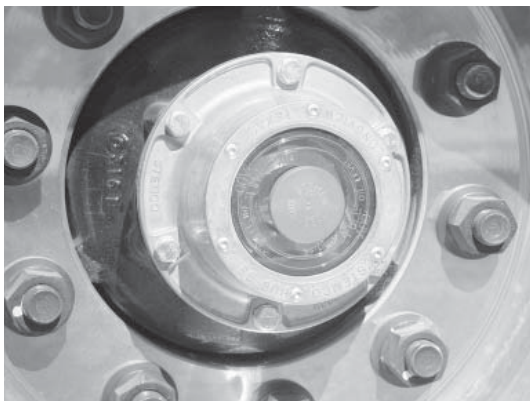
ADVANCED AXLE SPINDLE NUTS
PRO-TORO® is a registered trademark of STEMCO Inc.

Wheel Bearing Inspection

Periodic inspection of wheel bearings and lubricants as well as regular lubricant changes is necessary for good maintenance and maximum wheel bearing life. The hub and/or wheel assembly must be properly cleaned to obtain optimum bearing life. This also applies to field service. When adding or checking oil level, make certain cap and plug are cleaned. This will minimize the possibility of dirt and road grime entering the system. Do not allow parts that have been cleaned and dried to remain dry for long periods of time. If bearings are not to be used immediately, they should be packed and coated with wheel bearing lubricant and wrapped in clean waxed paper. This will prevent corrosion of bearing surfaces.

HUB AND BEARINGS

Bearing Lubricant



Vented hub caps are used with both oil and semi-fluid grease lubricants.

The lubricant change interval depends on the type of lubricant used, oil or semi-fluid grease. Oil levels should be checked at least every 1,000 miles (1,600 km), but can easily be checked in daily inspections. Oil should be changed whenever seals are replaced, brake linings are replaced, or at least once each year. Fill hubs with new HD80-90 heavy duty oil to the level indicated on the hub window.

Semi-fluid grease (gray hub windows) does not require regular changing, and does not need to be changed unless the lubricant becomes contaminated, leaks out, or is removed to replace seals or bearings.

100,000 mile inspection of semi-fluid grease

Hubs without fill plug:

1. Remove the hub cap and outer bearing. Inspect the bearing for discoloration, restricted movement, rust or unusual wear.
2. Check for proper level of semi-grease lubricant. Adequate lubricant level is approximately 50% of the hub capacity, or at the center line of the axle spindle.
3. Check the consistency of the semi-fluid grease.
 - If the grease consistency is sloppy or runny it is suitable for continued service.
 - If the grease is gritty, it is contaminated with dirt and must be replaced.
 - If the grease is milky, it is contaminated with water and must be replaced.
4. Check the seals for leakage. Replace as needed.
5. If the lubricant and all parts are good, add lubricant as necessary to fill 50% of the hub volume (see instructions below) and reassemble the hub.

(Rev. 05-18)

NOTE

The Integrated Sentinel Hub Cap includes a filtering system in the colored cap in the window. This colored cap in the center of the new hub cap is NOT to be removed. The lubricant is to be added through the pipe plug on the side of the hub cap.

(Rev. 7-04)

BRAKES

Bearing Lubricant

NOTE
Discoloration is normal with extended service.

High milage or old seals should be replaced regardless of their appearance as it is likely to be a long time before the next service.

NOTE
If using a pump, be sure the grease is not aerated or underfilling may result. A template or shield may be used to hold the semi-fluid grease in the hub while filling.

NOTE
Do not mix oil and semi-fluid grease lubricants or add oil to hubs equipped with semi-fluid grease.

Hubs with fill plug on the hub:

1. Remove the fill plug from side of hub.
2. Rotate the hub until the fill plug is at 3 o'clock or 9 o'clock (approx. horizontal). Grease should drip from the fill plug hole. If the hub must be turned below horizontal for the grease to drip out, the lubricant is low and grease must be added.
3. Check the consistency of the semi-fluid grease.
 - If the grease consistency is sloppy or runny it is suitable for continued service.
 - If the grease is gritty, it is contaminated with dirt and must be replaced.
 - If the grease is milky, it is contaminated with water and must be replaced.
4. Check the seals for leakage. Replace as needed.
5. If the semi-fluid grease level is low, rotate the hub so that the fill plug is up and add grease through the hole, checking the level frequently until grease drips from the fill hole when rotated to be horizontal.
6. Reinstall the fill plug in the hub.

To install semi-fluid grease:

1. Apply a light coat of grease to all parts and surfaces.
2. Install the inner bearing, inner seal, and hub.
3. Fill the cavity between the bearing races to approximately 50% of the cavity with semi-fluid grease. (Rev. 10-00)
4. Install the outer bearing and adjust end play as noted in the "Wheel Bearing Adjustment Procedure" section.
5. Install the hub cap and seal. Apply only a thin coat of grease to the inside of the hub cap to prevent rust. Do not put grease in the hub cap and do not plug the hub cap vent.

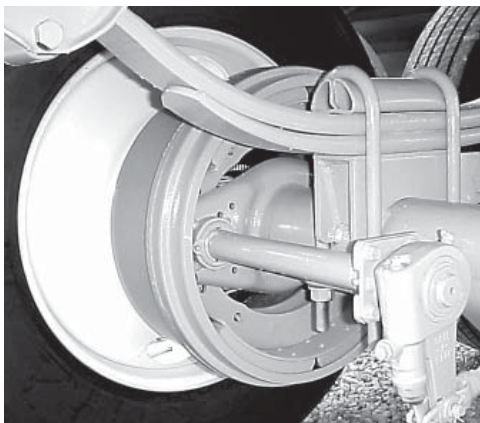
Although mixing oil and semi-fluid grease lubricants is unlikely to cause component damage, it is recommended that mixed lubricants be removed and replaced with the proper lubricant as soon as possible.

(Rev. 05-18)

Brakes

Effective March 1, 1998, all trailers with air braking systems are required to have ABS (Anti-Lock Braking System). See your supplemental troubleshooting guide for specific details concerning operation and repair. If you have any questions or concerns contact your Wilson Trailer Company Sales Representative.

(Rev. 1-98)



Proper maintenance of brakes is most vital. This includes lining inspection, and brake adjustment.

A schedule for the periodic adjustment, cleaning, inspection, and lubrication of the brake equipment must be made according to experience and the type of operation.

NOTICE
Wheel bearings must be correctly adjusted before brake adjustments are made.

BRAKES

Brakes

NOTICE

Brake lining must not be permitted to wear to the point that the rivets or bolts touch the drum.

Brakes must be adjusted as frequently as required for correct operation and safety. The adjustments must give correct clearance between the lining and drum, correct push rod travel, and correct balance between the brakes.

Brakes must be cleaned, inspected, lubricated, and adjusted every time the wheel hubs are removed.

During a major overhaul, the following parts must be carefully checked and replaced with genuine replacement parts if required:

1. Backing plates or spiders for distortion and loose bolts.
2. Anchor pins for wear and correct alignment.
3. Brake shoes for wear at anchor pin holes or roller slots.
4. Camshaft and camshaft bushings for wear.
5. Shoe return springs must be replaced.
6. Brake linings for grease on the lining, wear, and loose rivets or bolts.
7. Drums for cracks, deep scratches, or other damage.

Spring Brake In-Service Checking Procedures

Haldex Spring Brakes should be inspected for proper operation on a routine basis. Inspection is recommended every 3 months or 25,000 miles.

IMPORTANT

Always Block Wheels to Prevent Vehicle from Rolling Before Performing any Brake Maintenance

- 1) Check overall condition of Foundation Brake Assembly including drums, shoes, lining, retainer/return springs, bushings and rollers.
- 2) Check for obvious Structural Damage to spring brakes, brake adjusters or cam shafts and replace per OEM specifications.
- 3) Hook up tractor or apply shop air and release parking brakes. Apply and fully release Parking Brakes several times while watching for brake adjuster movement. Adjusters should apply and retract at relatively the same distance for all wheel positions.
- 4) To verify equal push rod movement, measure each push rod from the Face of the Air Chamber to the Center of the Clevis Pin with brakes Fully Set or Parked. Apply air to chambers to release parking brakes and re-measure all wheel positions. All strokes should be within 1/8" of each other.

BRAKES

Spring Brake In-Service Checking Procedures

NOTE
Two styles of release tools are available, removable and permanently mounted depending on chamber model and manufacture.

IMPORTANT
NEVER use Impact type tools on any spring brakes or permanent damage may result.

IMPORTANT
NEVER use Impact type tools on any spring brakes or permanent damage may result.

IMPORTANT
DO NOT operate if proper release tool dimension cannot be achieved. Replace the complete spring brake as soon as possible.

- 5) Applied Stroke at 90-100 p.s.i. can also be used to measure in a similar way as step #4. Apply Service Brakes instead of setting Spring (Emergency) Brakes and record before and after push rod measurements. Measured push rod stroke should NOT exceed the CVSA recommended maximum readjustment limit of 2" for Standard 30/30 chambers and 2-1/2" for Long Stroke 30/30's.
- 6) To further verify proper spring brake operation, remove Dust Plug located in the parking spring end of chamber. Remove Caging Bolt (Release Tool) mounted in chamber side pocket. Insert by hand the T-End of release tool into the tool or inspection hole. Twist tool 1/4 turn clockwise and positively engage and lock T-End into chamber slot.
- 7) If release tool cannot be engaged in chamber slot, closely examine the inspection hole with a flashlight and look for the Tool Slot being Offset to the Inspection Hole; thus preventing positive tool engagement. If slot is off center to inspection hole, replace the complete spring brake. **DO NOT continue to operate if this procedure cannot be accomplished.**
- 8) After release tool is installed and locked, install washer and jam nut. Run nut down to chamber base and tighten to 55 ft. lbs. with a hand wrench.

Measure the dimension from the face of the brake chamber to the tip end of the release tool. Perform same procedure for all Spring Brake positions. Measurements should be relatively the same for all brakes if parking sections are functioning properly.

- 9) Haldex Life Seal style chambers have the release tool permanently mounted in rear chamber housing. To check Life Seal parking sections, back off release tool nut Counter Clockwise until tool comes to a definite internal stop applying approximately 55 ft. lbs. Measure dimension from face of brake chamber to the inside of the tool nut. Correct dimensions should be:

2.4" to 2.56" for Regular Stroke 30/30 chambers
 2.9" to 3.06" for Long Stroke 30/30 chambers

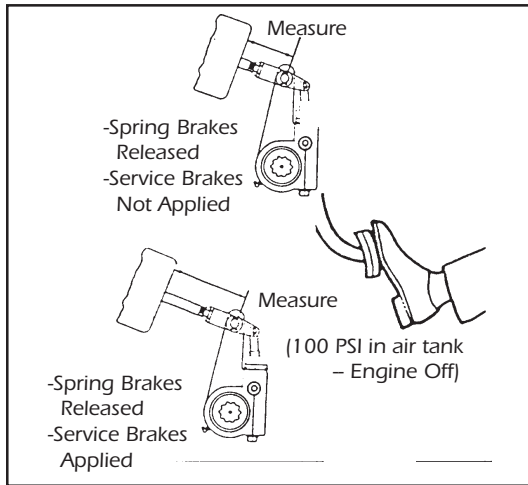
BRAKES

Automatic Slack Adjusters

NOTICE

The brake adjustment must be checked with 80-90 psi air pressure in the brake chambers when the brakes are fully applied. 100 psi in the air tanks with the ENGINE OFF will supply 80-90 psi in the chambers when the brakes are fully applied.

If necessary, run the engine to increase the pressure to 100 psi. If necessary, turn the engine off and apply and release the brakes to decrease the pressure to 100 psi.



MAXIMUM STROKE AT WHICH BRAKES MUST BE ADJUSTED. 80-90 PSI AIR PRESSURE IN THE AIR CHAMBER. CLAMP TYPE AIR CHAMBERS. CAM BRAKES.	
Chamber Type (Size)	Stroke length not to exceed:
9	1-3/8 inches
12	1-3/8 inches
16	1-3/4 inches
20	1-3/4 inches
24	1-3/4 inches
24 long stroke	2 inches
30	2 inches
36	2-1/4 inches

The following procedures are used to check the inservice adjustment (adjusted chamber stroke) of air brakes with slack adjusters. The procedures are divided into two groups:

1. Truck, tractor only, or tractor and trailer combination.
2. Trailer only.

TRUCK, TRACTOR ONLY, OR TRACTOR AND TRAILER COMBINATION

1. Check the gauges in the cab to make sure that the air pressure in the tanks is 100 psi with the engine off and the auxiliary spring chambers released.
2. With the brakes NOT APPLIED, measure the distance from the bottom of the air chamber to the center of the large clevis pin on all the brakes. Record each dimension.
3. Have another person apply and hold one full brake application.
4. Repeat Step 2 and measure WITH THE BRAKES APPLIED. Record each dimension.
5. Release the brakes.
6. Calculate the adjusted chamber stroke of each brake.
 - a. Subtract the dimension that was measured in Step 2 from the dimension measured in Step 4.
 - b. The difference between the two dimensions is the adjusted chamber stroke. The adjusted chamber stroke MUST NOT BE GREATER THAN THE STROKE LENGTH SHOWN TO THE LEFT for that size of air chamber.
 - c. If the adjusted chamber stroke you measured is greater than the maximum stroke shown, inspect the slack adjuster.

Automatic Slack Adjusters

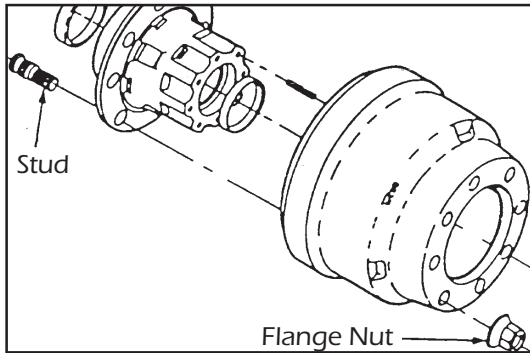
TRAILER ONLY

1. Connect the auxiliary air system to the SUPPLY or EMERGENCY port of the trailers air system.
2. Increase the air pressure to 100 psi MINIMUM to release the auxiliary spring chambers.
3. With the brakes NOT APPLIED measure the distance from the bottom of the air chamber to the center of the large clevis pin on all the brakes. Record each dimension.
4. Connect a second auxiliary air system to the SERVICE port of the trailer air system.
5. Increase the air pressure of the second air system to 85 psi to apply the service brakes.
6. Repeat Step 3 and measure WITH THE SERVICE BRAKES APPLIED. Record each dimension.
7. Calculate the adjusted chamber stroke of each brake.
 - a. Subtract the dimension that was measured in Step 3 from the dimension measured in Step 6.
 - b. The difference between the two dimensions is the adjusted chamber stroke. The adjusted chamber stroke **MUST NOT BE GREATER THAN THE STROKE LENGTH SHOWN IN THE CHART** for the size of air chamber.
 - c. If the adjusted chamber stroke you measured is greater than the maximum stroke shown in the chart, inspect the slack adjuster. See manufacturer's instructions.

(Rev. 2-93)

DISC WHEEL and TIRE ASSEMBLY

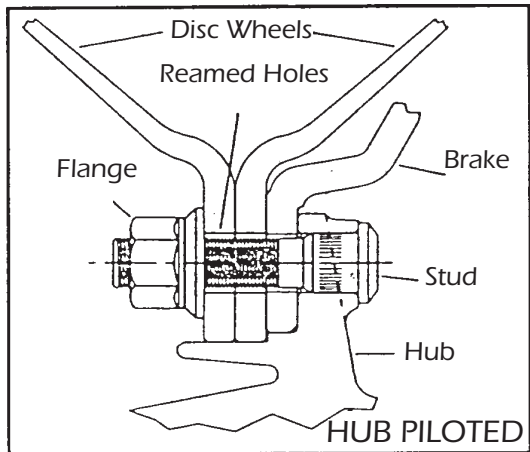
Mounting Instructions



Pilot mount wheels have stud holes that are reamed straight through the wheel. Pilot bosses machined on the hub fit tightly to the center of the disc wheel. Pilot mount wheels may be steel or aluminum. Pilot mount wheels are secured with flange nuts.

Use only the correct, matched parts when assembling disc wheels. Incorrect components can result in separation of the rim components which can result in a crash.

Do not mix pilot mount disc wheels with ball seated disc wheels. This may result in broken wheels or loss of a wheel, resulting in a crash.



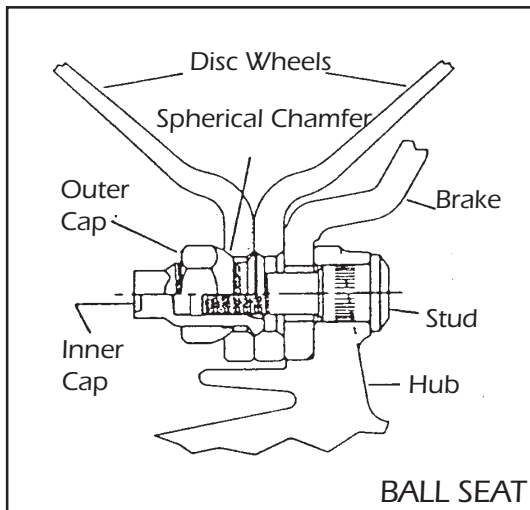
Do not use heat to remove the flange nuts. If heat is used to remove a nut, the stud, nut and outer wheel must be replaced.

It is imperative for the safety and life of your vehicle that rim/disc wheels and tire assemblies be correctly installed and fasteners properly torqued.

To assure proper installation, perform the following operations:

- a. Use the correct flange nuts to match your wheels. Failure to do so may lead to loose wheels or significantly reduce product life, and may result in a crash. Before proceeding with the installation of the disc wheel make certain you are using the proper flange nuts.

The pilot mounting uses M22 x 1.5 metric threads. The stud standout is at least 2.16". All studs are right-hand threads.



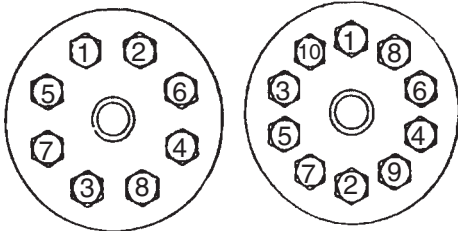
- b. Before proceeding, make certain that all tires are matched to within 3/4" of the same rolling circumference per the tire manufacturer's instructions. Do not use tires that do not meet this criterion. Doing so may result in unstable operation and significantly reduce service life.

- c. Always correctly match disc wheel parts. Failure to use properly matched parts could result in serious injury. Consult the disc wheel manufacturer's literature for the correct parts of your tire and disc wheel.

DISC WHEEL and TIRE ASSEMBLY

Mounting Instructions

HUB PILOTED TIGHTENING SEQUENCE



RECHECK TORQUE AFTER FIRST 50 TO 100 MILES OF SERVICE

- All threads are right hand metric.
- Tighten flange nuts to 50 ft.lbs. following sequence shown.
- Check disc wheels for proper positioning on pilots and proper sealing against drum back.
- Tighten flange nuts to 450-500 ft.lbs. torque following sequence shown.

d. The disc wheel must be correctly installed and nuts tightened to recommended torque to assure maximum service life and maximize safety. Assemble the disc wheel and tire in accordance with the disc wheel manufacturer's instructions. Failure to do so may result in serious injury or death.

e. Make sure that all mounting surfaces are clean and free of rust, dirt, or excessive paint. A wire brush may be used to clean these surfaces. Freshly painted wheels must have ample time to dry. Wet paint will be compressed under the wheel nut clamping force and result in loose wheels.

Assembling painted, dirty or rusty components can prevent the wheel from seating properly which can result in unstable operation and cause an accident.

f. Remove and discard the two shipping nuts (if used) prior to installing the disc wheel. Rotate the hub so that one pilot pad is at top center or at 12:00 position.

g. Position the inner disc wheel over the studs and wheel pads, being careful not to damage the stud threads. Make sure the disc wheel is flat against the mounting surface and there is clearance between the disc wheel taper and the brake drum.

h. Position the outer disc wheel over the studs and wheel pilot pads being careful not to damage the threads. Be sure the valve stems for both the inner and outer tires are accessible.

i. On two piece flange nuts, apply a drop of oil between the nut and the washer and on the threads of the nut. **Make sure that the flange washer is not seized to the nut.** Do not lubricate on the mounting surface of the drum or wheel.
(Rev. 10-01)

j. Install the two piece flange nuts and tighten to fifty (50) foot-pounds in the sequence shown. Starting at the top will help insure that the drum and wheels seat properly on their pilots.

k. Check both disc wheels to be sure that they are properly seated on the hub assembly. If they are not, loosen the flange nuts and return to Step i. above.

AIR SYSTEM COLD WEATHER OPERATION

Thawing Frozen Air Lines

"Prevention is the best medicine"

DO'S

1. Do maintain freeze prevention devices to prevent road calls. Check (daily) evaporators or injectors so as not to run out of methanol alcohol. Check the air dryer for proper operation and change the desiccant when needed.
2. Do thaw out frozen air lines and valves by placing vehicle in a warmed building. This is the only method for thawing that will not cause damage to the air system or its components.

DON'TS

1. Do not apply an open flame to air lines and valves. Beyond causing damage to the internal non-metallic parts of valves and melting or burning non-metallic air lines, **THIS PRACTICE IS UNSAFE AND CAN RESULT IN VEHICLE FIRE!**
2. Air System Additives/Recommendations: The use of additives to thaw frozen air systems is sometimes required to get a trailer moving. While valve manufacturer's today use state of the art materials to provide the longest possible service life, the use of unapproved additives can affect valve service life.

If a de-icer agent must be added, it is **ONLY** acceptable in the Red or Emergency Side of the air system, **never in the Blue Control Side!**

Adding free liquid to the Blue control/Application line can end up accumulating on top of the valve piston and can, depending on substance composition and volume, **stop the function** of the valve.

Use only Methyl Alcohol as a de-icer. **DO NOT USE** Isopropyl Alcohol or Ethylene Glycol type Antifreeze. These substances will attack the Nitrile O-Rings in the valve, swell the O-Rings and remove the needed piston lubrication. If the wrong type of additive is added, valve function could cease and warranty will be declined.

Additives should be introduced through an alcohol injector or similar type mechanism if equipped. If not, a **small** amount of Methyl Alcohol is acceptable - only in the Red/Emergency side. Never pour more than 1/8 of an ounce into the Red gladhand, as a mist is all that is normally required and acceptable.

(Rev. 10-01)



CAUTION

Do Not pour any alcohol into service (blue) gladhand. Doing this will result in valve failure and void the warranty.

AIR SYSTEM COLD WEATHER OPERATION

Reservoir Draining

Routine reservoir draining is the most basic step in reducing the possibility of freeze-up. While automatic drain valves relieve the operator of draining reservoirs on a daily basis, these valves **MUST** be routinely checked for proper operation.

Air Travel Through Brake Valves

Service Brakes: As driver presses the brake pedal, a "pulse" of air is put into the service line (blue). This air travels to the service relay valve. It enters the TOP of the valve and pushes a diaphragm down.

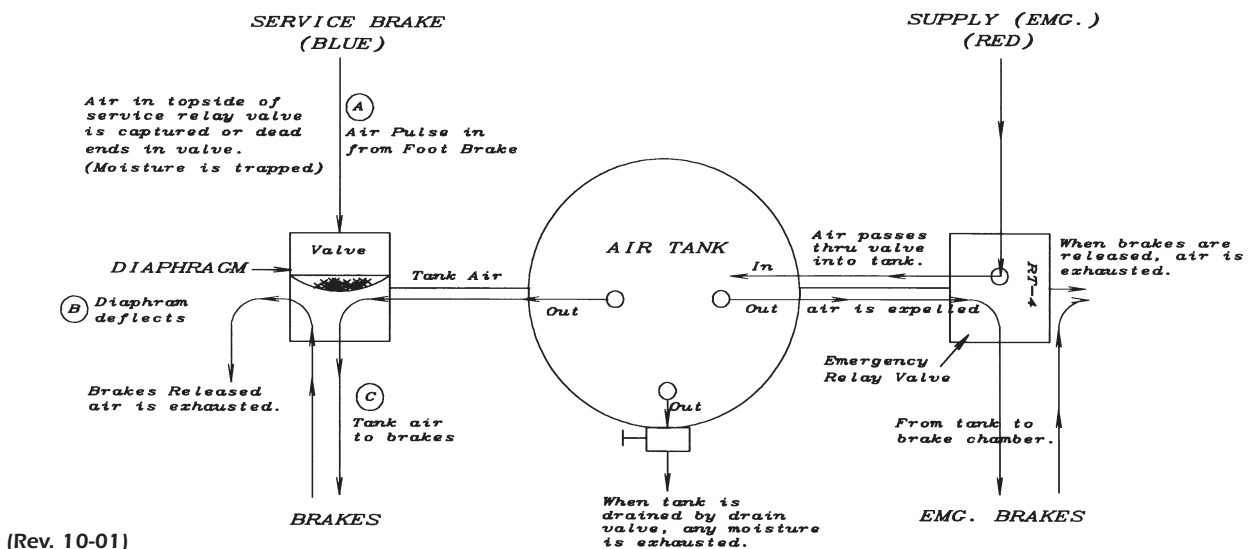
The diaphragm pushes on a spring loaded cylinder which opens up and lets TANK AIR pass to the brake chambers and applies force to activate the brakes. Upon release of foot, air in brake chambers exhausts out the bottom of service valve.

NOTE: The pulse air on top of the diaphragm dead ends there (so does any additive).

Emergency Relay Valve: Supply air (red) passes (>70 psi) through valve and into air tank and builds up pressure (120-140 psi).

If the parking brake valve or emergency brake cab valve is activated, the air supply is dumped (stopped) and an internal spring applies the force to activate the brakes and air is exhausted out the bottom of the emergency relay valve.

NOTE: Any additive introduced into emergency (red) side of air system will be exhausted. The only additive approved is methyl-alcohol.



PROPER AXLE ALIGNMENT

Full Air Ride Suspension

Complete details for inspection and maintenance can be found in the air ride suspension manufacturer's supplement provided with this manual. See warning emblems on trailer pertaining to air ride suspension.

Spring Suspension

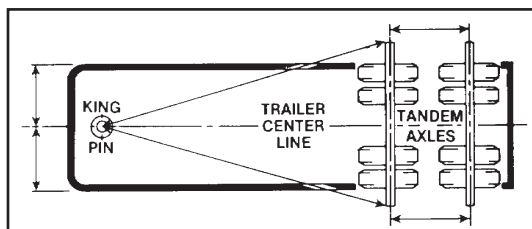


IMPORTANT

Your new WILSON trailer has been aligned at the factory with laser equipment. Re-aligning the axles will be the Owner's responsibility.

(Rev. 12-02)

Your trailer's alignment should be checked on a regular schedule and the axles re-aligned when required to prevent unnecessary wear.



Check axle alignment with your trailer on a level surface with properly inflated tires, and with no load on the trailer. The king pin has a dead-center mark on the bottom side. To assure proper alignment, a steel tape measure should be run from the center point of the king pin to an identical spot or location on either side of the front axle.

Your Wilson Trailer is equipped with screw-adjusted torque arms which are located on the driver's side of the trailer. Correction of mis-alignment is accomplished by adjusting the torque arms in and out, depending on which is required. The axles should be aligned to within 1/16" tolerance of the same location on either end of the axle.

After aligning the front axle with the trailer king pin, then align the rear axle with the front axle. The front and rear axles should be parallel to each other, and both should be aligned within tolerance of the king pin.

(Rev. 5-18)

PROPER AXLE ALIGNMENT

Spring Suspension

After 500 miles or not later than 30 days after purchase, check carefully all the maintenance points listed below and make any necessary adjustments. Torque recommendations are listed in ft-lb.

	<u>New-Oiled</u>	<u>Clean-Dry</u>
1. 1 1/8-7 (9600/9700 Rocker Bolt)	590 ft-lb	790 ft-lb
2. 1-14 (9700 Radius Rod Bolt)	540 ft-lb	720 ft-lb
3. 7/8-14 (Axle U-Bolt & 9600 Radius Rod Bolt)	350 ft-lb	470 ft-lb
4. 3/4-16 (Axle U-Bolt)	310 ft-lb	420 ft-lb
5. 5/8-11 (Radius Rod Clamp Bolt)	130 ft-lb	170 ft-lb
6. 5/8-18 (Spring Retainer Bolt)	35 ft-lb	50 ft-lb

(Rev. 5-18)

Tandem alignment should be checked and corrected if necessary after this initial break in period.

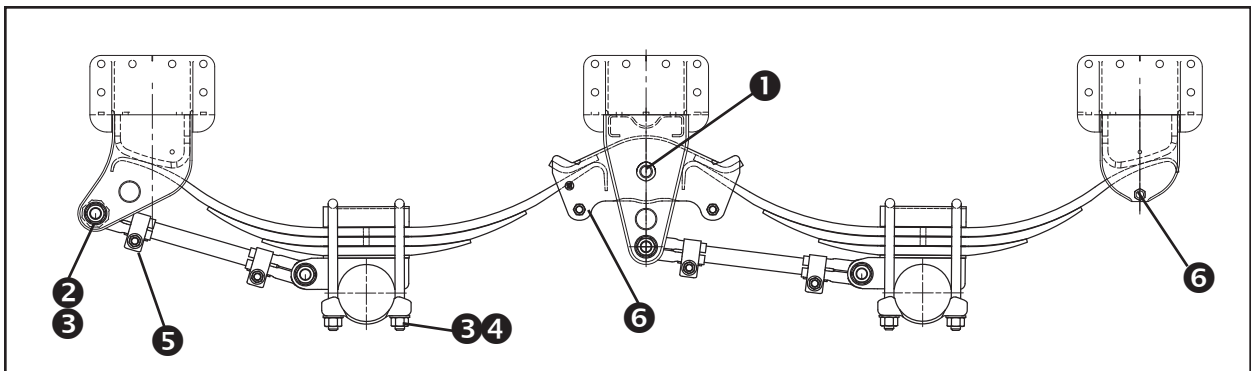
Check all suspension bolts no less than every 6 months. They should be tightened to the above torque specifications. (Remember lubricants or sealants on the threads reduce torque readings drastically, and paint, corrosion, or road debris on the threads increase readings.)

Check for and replace worn bushings in the equalizer and in the torque arm eye ends. Hutch suspensions are designed to make the replacement of bushings a fast, easy procedure.

Use a good rubber lubricant on bushings before installation to prevent damage during installation. Be sure torque arm bolts are tightened back to specification after replacing any torque arm bushings, and tighten rocker bolt after replacing rocker bushing.

(Rev. 5-18)

Check the equalizers to see that there is no obstructions to their movement during operation. If equalizer movement is restricted by an obstruction, the axle "walk" will not be sufficient and damage could result.



PROPER AXLE ALIGNMENT

Holland SwingAlign Axle Alignment

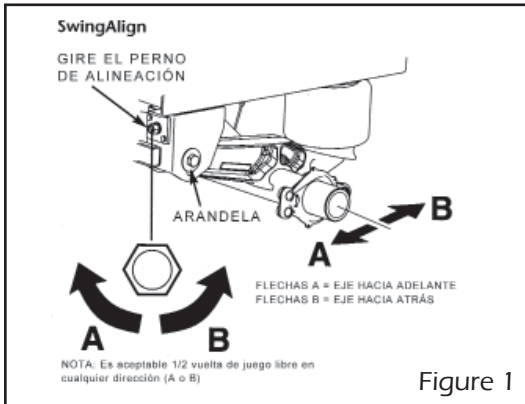


Figure 1

On the front face of the roadside frame bracket, rotate bolt head clockwise to move axle forward (A arrows); counter-clockwise to move axle rearward (B arrows). (See figure 1).

IMPORTANT

Two scribe lines on the side of the frame bracket indicate maximum adjustment for axle alignment, called "out of stroke" (in either direction - See figure 2). If the edge of the visible washer touches either scribe line the SwingAlign axle alignment adjustment is at its maximum.

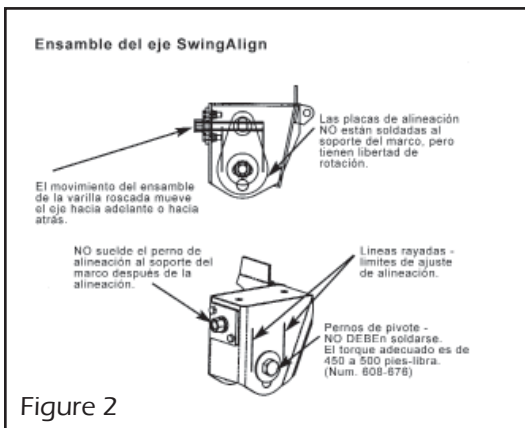


Figure 2

IMPORTANT

The SwingAlign design maintains proper alignment without welding or without loosening of the pivot connection. If connection requires tightening, see Torque Chart below.

TORQUE CHART

Size	Torque Ft.Lbs.	Torque NM
3/4" - Shock Absorber	140-175	190-237
1-1/8" (Pivot Conn.)	550-600	746-813
1/2" - Air Spring	30-40	41-54
3/4" - Air Spring	40-45	54-61
1/2" - SwingAlignTM	50-60	68-81

Bolt Size

1/2"
3/4"
1-1/8"

Socket Size

3/4"
1-1/8"
1-11/16" (deep well socket)

REQUIRED RE-TORQUING SCHEDULE:

- All fasteners after first three (3) months or 5,000 miles.
- At every routine preventive maintenance.
- At every brake relining.

(Rev. 01-16)

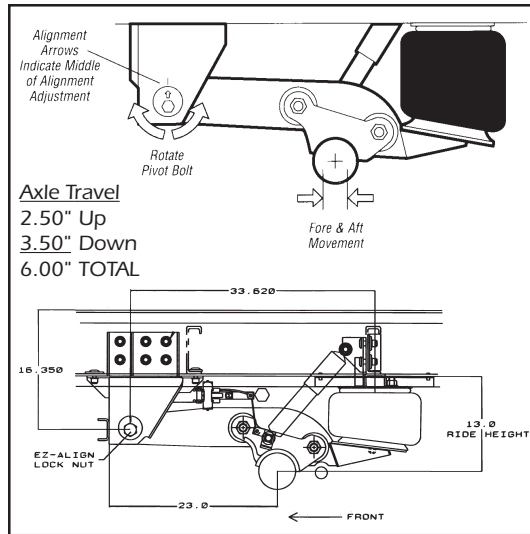
IMPORTANT

Torque requirements listed are for clean and lubricated threads. Use of special modifiers, such as Anti-Seize or Never-Seize will void warranty and could lead to premature bolt failure or other component issues.

Reference Holland XL-AR436 Rev. F

PROPER AXLE ALIGNMENT

Neway EZ-Align Suspension

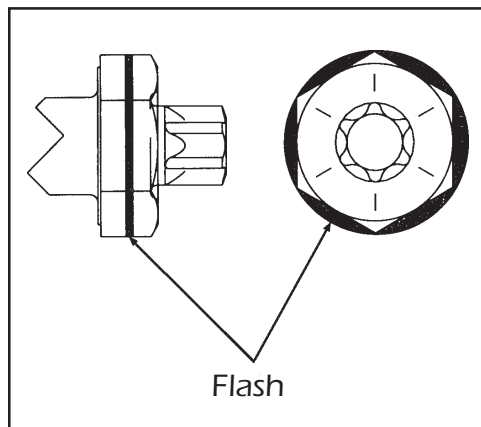


The RL-228 Neway Air Suspension alignment feature provides fore and aft axle movement by simply loosening the lock nut and rotating the bolt head clockwise or counter clockwise to get the desired axle position. The clutch style tooth mechanism provides a positive locking feature. (Rev. 10-00)

1. Loosen lock nut.
2. Rotate Bolt Head to achieve axle alignment.
3. **Torque Lock Nut to 800 ft. lbs.**

(Rev. 10-00)

Hendrickson w/Quik Align Suspension



Axle Adjustment Quik-Align Alignment collars

To ensure proper performance and clamp load, assemble properly and tighten the pivot connection to a torque of 550 ft.lbs. (± 45 ft.lbs.). Failure to reach the required torque can result in a loose pivot connection and potentially damage the suspension and other components.

1. Replace pivot-connection hardware from the axle pivot connection being adjusted.

IMPORTANT

The QUIK-ALIGN pivot connection hardware can be reused one time prior to putting the trailer into service. If future realignment becomes necessary, use new pivot connection hardware. To reuse the shear-type bolt, grind or chisel off the flash (the excess metal around the sides of the hex head) from the bolt's hex head.

IMPORTANT

DO NOT APPLY ADDITIONAL LUBRICANT THAT CAN CAUSE OVERTIGHTENING OR FASTENER FAILURE.

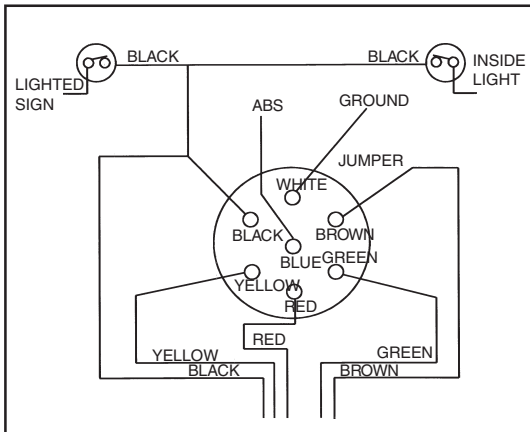
(Rev. 10-00)

TRAILER SUSPENSION BOLT TORQUE VALUES

QUIK-ALIGN Pivot Connection	505 to 595 ft.lbs.
Welded Pivot Connection (1-1/8")	750 to 825 ft.lbs.
U-Bolts (HT Series)	475 to 525 ft.lbs.
Shock Bolts	210 to 235 ft.lbs.
Upper Air Spring Nuts	80 to 100 ft.lbs.
Lower Air Spring Nuts (HT Series)	40 to 50 ft.lbs.

ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Connector Wiring Diagram



(Rev. 11-00)

A 7-way plug is located on the front of your trailer. Each terminal carries current from your tractor electrical source through a circuit to the various electrical devices.

Individual circuits may be traced by the various wire colors. Shown below is the circuit wire color and the electrical device it serves.

1. BLUE: ABS - Constant Power
(See CAUTION on Page 28.)
2. RED: Stop Lights, Driver's Side and Curb Side
3. BLACK: Clearance Lights and Tail Lights, Driver's Side, and License Plate Light
4. GREEN: Right Turn Signal
5. YELLOW: Left Turn Signal
6. BROWN: Clearance Lights and Tail Lights, Curb Side
7. WHITE: Ground



CAUTION

Connector Wiring Change

Notice to ALL Tractor Trailer Owners and Users

Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 121, Air Brake Systems, was amended by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration of DOT to require that truck tractors manufactured on or after March 1, 1997 provide constant power for a trailer's antilock brake system (ABS). Effective March 1, 2001 all trailers with ABS will provide for the activation of the fault warning light in the cab.

Tractors and trailers using a single 7-way electrical connector will have constant power for ABS on the center pin when the key switch is on and the ABS unit will communicate to the dash warning light through this wire!

In certain uses of constantly powered center pin connector, unexpected or unintended activation of this equipment may be hazardous or result in personal injury.

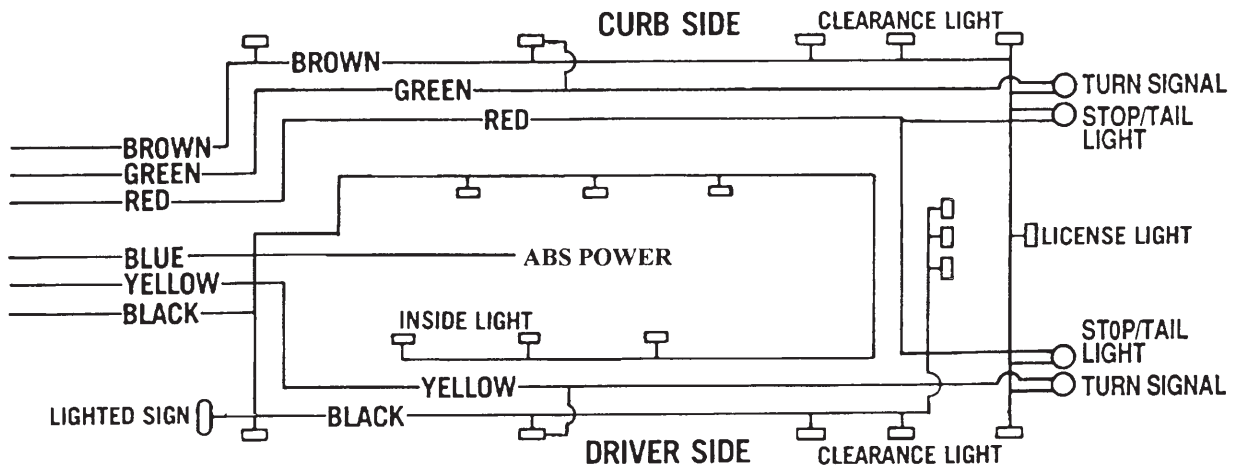
Tractor-trailer owners and users who presently use the center pin for auxiliary power to equipment other than ABS (for example, dome lights, backing lights, bottom dumps, sliding undercarriages, air ride dump valves, etc.) will be affected by this change.

BEFORE connecting your trailer to a tractor, **MAKE SURE** that the constantly powered center pin **WILL NOT UNINTENTIONALLY TURN ON TRAILER EQUIPMENT**. If you have any questions about your present wiring, or how to rewire your vehicles, you should contact the tractor, auxiliary equipment, and/or trailer manufacturer.

(Rev. 1-01)

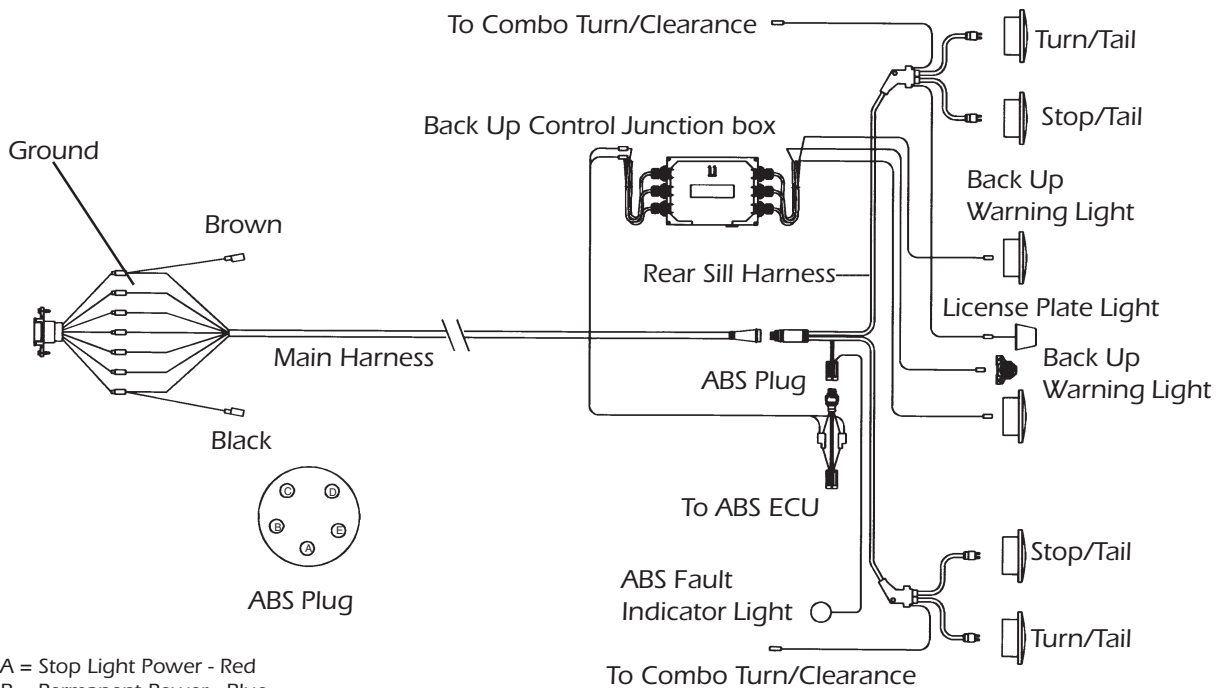
ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Wiring Diagram



(Rev. 6-97)

Harness Diagram



- A = Stop Light Power - Red
- B = Permanent Power - Blue
- C = In Cab Light - Yellow/Red (or Dummy Plug)
- D = Trailer Fault Indicator Light - Black
- E = Ground - White

(Rev. 1-01)

ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Electrical Troubleshooting

Grote ULTRA BLUE SEAL **WARNING**

THIS UNIT EQUIPPED WITH THE GROTE ULTRA BLUE SEAL ELECTRICAL SYSTEM.

PROBING/CUTTING/SPLICING OF ANY CABLE OR JUMPER HARNESS DESTROYS THE SEALED INTEGRITY.

CALL 1-800-457-9540 FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND LOCATION OF NEAREST GROTE SUPPLIER.

56-8237-60-A

PLACE THIS LABEL IN A CONSPICUOUS LOCATION

IMPORTANT NOTICE

DO NOT cut into the system. Cutting any part of the electrical system will void electrical warranty.

Be sure all electrical connections are greased properly for clean and secure connections.

TOOLS NEEDED:

Flat screw driver

Test light

Black tape (for additional strength ONLY)

Dielectric grease ONLY

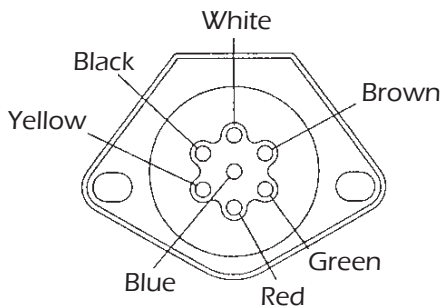


Figure 1

White	= Ground
Black	= Clearance, Running, License, Inside Light Switch (D.S.)
Yellow	= Left Turn Signal
Blue	= ABS Constant Power
Red	= Stop
Green	= Right Turn Signal
Brown	= Clearance, Running (C.S.)

Clearance Light Not Working

1. Check for power at 7-way plug. (See fig. 1)
2. Check for proper ground behind light. Make sure you have a clean ground.
3. Check for corrosion. Corrosion may occur on wires, connections, lights (bulbs), and light and harness prongs.
4. Check for burned out light.
5. Check for unplugged wires. Make sure connections are completely sealed.

ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Electrical Troubleshooting

Turn Signal (Rear) Not Working

1. Check for power at 7-way plug. (See fig. 1)
2. Check for proper ground behind light. Make sure you have a clean ground.
3. Check for corrosion. Corrosion may occur on wires, connections, lights (bulbs), and light and harness prongs.
4. Check for power at rear sill harness (See fig. 2 Detail "B"). First check at tail light for power. If no power check where rear sill harness plugs into main harness.
5. Inspect main harness at 7-way plug. (See fig. 2)
6. Check for unplugged wires. Make sure connections are completely sealed.
7. Check for burned out light (both filaments).

Turn Signal (Side) Not Working

1. Check for power at 7-way plug (See fig. 1).
2. Check for proper ground behind light. Make sure you have a clean ground.
3. Check for corrosion. Corrosion may occur on wires, connections, lights (bulbs), and light and harness prongs.
4. Check for power at rear sill harness (See fig. 2 Detail "B"). First check tail light for power. If no power check where rear sill harness plugs into main harness.
5. Inspect main harness at 7-way plug (See fig. 2).
6. Check for unplugged wires. Make sure connections are completely sealed (See fig. 2 Detail A).
7. Check for burned out light (both filaments).

ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Electrical Troubleshooting

Stop Light Not Working

1. Check for power at 7-way plug (See fig. 1).
2. Check for proper ground behind light. Make sure you have a clean ground.
3. Check for corrosion. Corrosion may occur on wires, connections, lights (bulbs), and light and harness prongs.
4. Check for power at rear sill harness (See fig. 2 Detail "B"). First check at tail light for power. If no power check where rear sill harness plugs into main harness.
5. Inspect main harness at 7-way plug (See fig. 2).
6. Check for unplugged wires. Make sure connections are completely sealed.
7. Check for burned out light (both filaments).

Interior Light Not Working

1. Check for power at 7-way plug (See fig. 1).
2. Check for proper ground behind light. Make sure you have a clean ground.
3. Check for corrosion. Corrosion may occur on wires, connections, lights (bulbs), and light and harness prongs.
4. Check for power to toggle switches from 7-way plug. Check for corrosion at prongs.
5. Check for unplugged wires. Make sure connections are completely sealed.
6. Check for burned out light (both filaments).

License Plate Light Not Working

1. Check for power at 7-way plug (See fig. 1).
2. Check for proper ground behind light. Make sure you have clean ground.
3. Check for corrosion. Corrosion may occur on wires, connections, lights (bulbs), and light and harness prongs.

ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Electrical Troubleshooting

License Plate Light Not Working

(Continued)

4. Check for burned out light.
5. Check for unplugged wires. Make sure connections are completely sealed.

No Lights

1. Check 7-way plug to see if plugged in(See fig. 1).
2. Inspect main harness or rear sill harness for damage or bad connections. Check ground at rear sill harness.
3. Inspect all lights and connections for power. One light with no power could short out entire system.
4. Trace wire on light with no power back to starting point. Check for bare, pinched, or corroded wires.

Dim Lights

1. Check 7-way plug to see if plugged in(See fig. 1).
2. Disconnect wires from main harness one at a time until remaining lights come on. This will show which wire is shorting out the system.
3. Check all grounds. Make sure you have clean grounds.
4. Check for corrosion. Corrosion may occur on wires, connections, lights (bulbs), and light and harness prongs.

Only One Side Working

1. Check black and brown wire to make sure it is connected and has current.
2. Check all grounds on side not working. Make sure you have a clean ground.
3. Check for damaged harness or pinched wires.

Back Up Lights Not Working (Optional)

1. Check 7-way plug. Check connections from 7-way plug all the way to wire that connects to back up lights.
2. Check all grounds connected to back up lights. Make sure you have clean grounds.
3. Check lights.

ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Electrical Troubleshooting

Feedback (Dim lights or lights on that should not be on)

1. Check ground on turn lights for good clean ground.
2. Check grounds at rear sill harness elbow (See fig. 2 Detail "A").
3. Make sure grounds are clean so that current does not feedback through trailer.

Adding Additional Lights

1. **DO NOT CUT INTO SYSTEM**
2. Must have proper length of jumper harness to connect extra lights.
3. Install extra lights making sure all connections are properly sealed.
4. **If any problems or questions, see your dealer.**

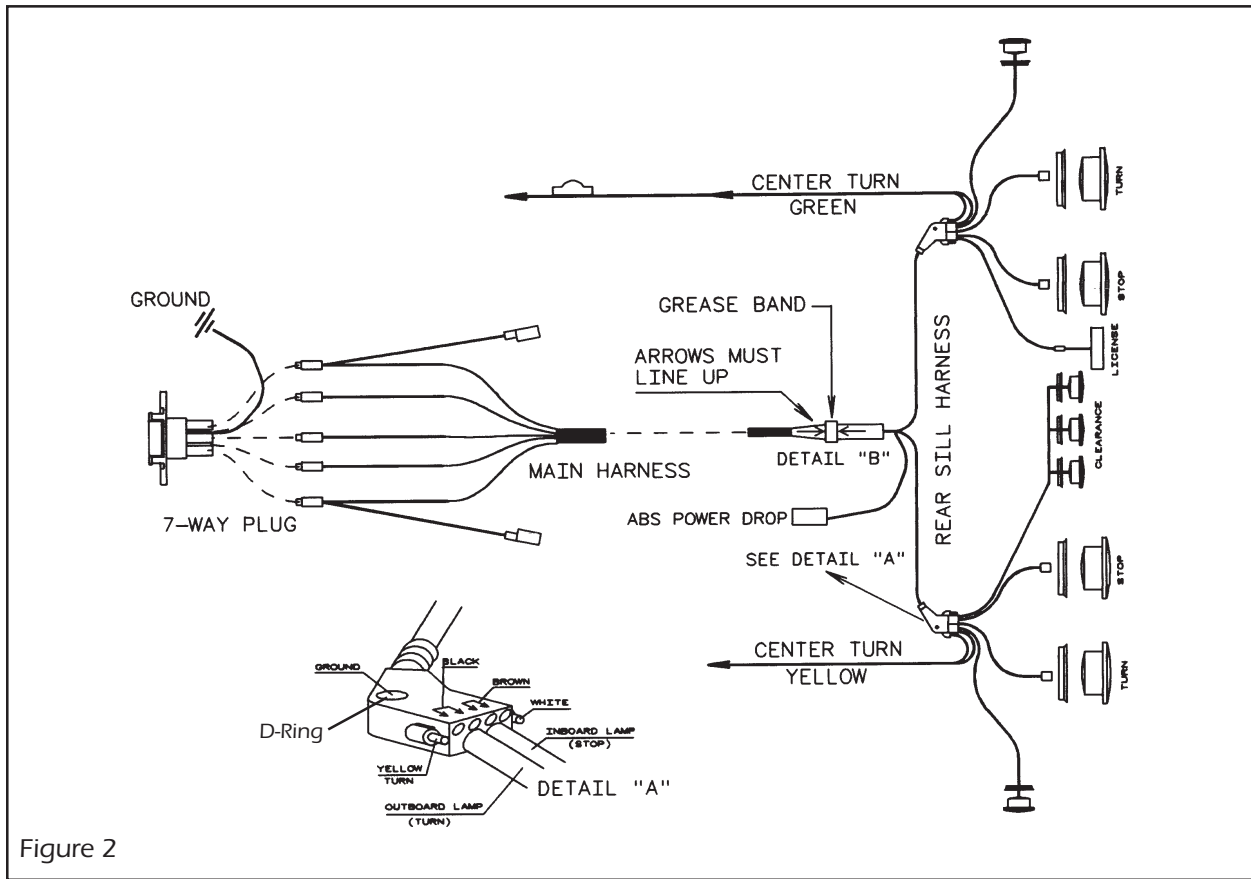


Figure 2

ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Grote UBS Installation Instructions

Nose Box

1. Insert the Grote Ultra Blue nosebox plugs from main harness onto receptacle, insuring each plug is fully seated.

NOTE: On systems containing (5) or (6) conductors, the unused terminals on the 7-pin receptacle should be covered with Grote dummy plug 01-9950-77.

2. Secure nosebox housing to trailer with appropriate number of 5/16" bolts. Depending on nosebox being used, this would be 2, 3, or 4.

NOTE: All female connectors used on powered circuits should be greased at time of connection.

Main to Rear Sill Connections

1. Mount plastic joint clamp, supplied with the rear sill harness, to chassis with (1) #8-18 x 1/2" screw or equivalent.
2. Connect main harness 7-way plug to rear sill harness and insure that the plugs are fully seated.
3. Insert connection into previously mounted clamp, assemble, and fill with grease.

Rear Sill Elbow Mounting

1. Apply grease to D-ring side of elbow, assemble a large washer to a #14 x 1-1/4" self-tapping screw (or equivalent) and assemble elbow to chassis. Repeat for other side of chassis.

NOTE: D-ring should be mounted next to chassis to insure proper grounding of the UBS harness.

2. Remove only the dummy plugs from the female ports on the rear sill harness that will be used to power the body harnesses. Insert body harnesses (tracking, I.D., and license), with "STANDARD" UBS plugs, into the ports on the rear sill harness where the dummy plugs are removed. Insure that all male plugs are fully seated at this connection.

ELECTRICAL SYSTEM

Grote UBS Installation Instructions

NOTE

ALL ports, except for those being used, on the rear sill elbow should contain a dummy plug to insure that no contaminants enter your sealed harness system.

Rear Sill to Lamp Connections

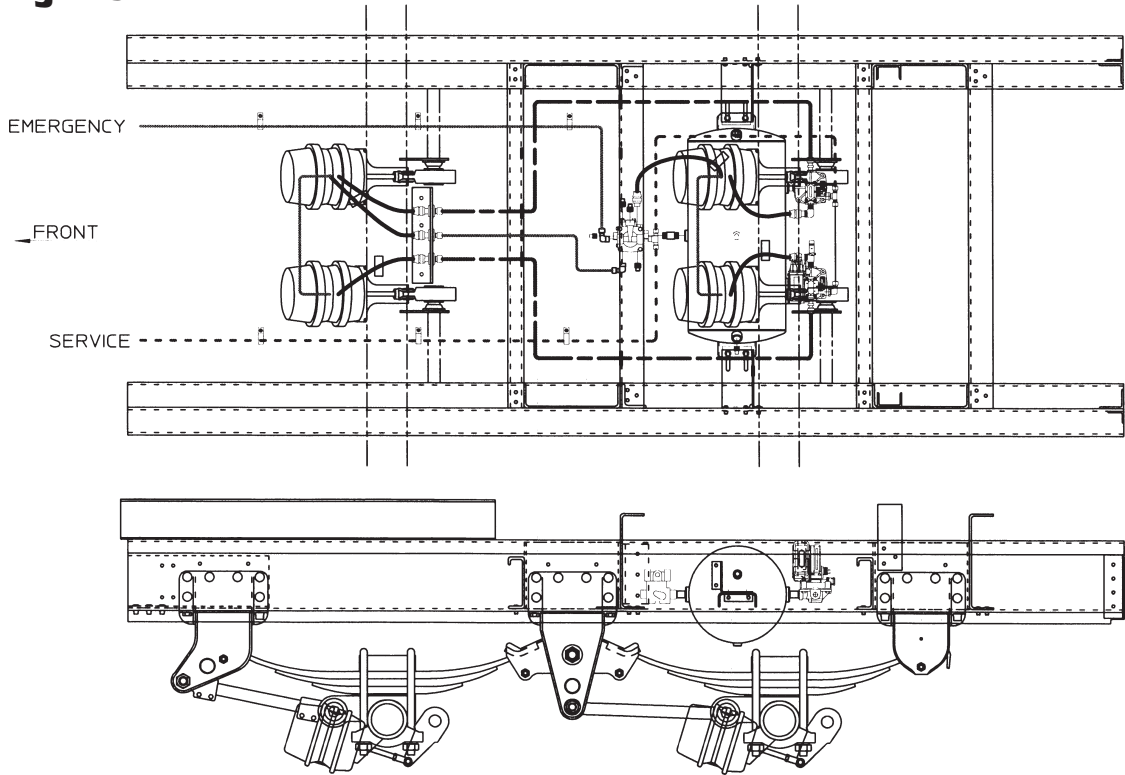
1. Assemble the four connections on rear sill harness to appropriate lamps. Insure that the plug is fully seated in the lamp.
2. Assemble lamp with assembled plug to the chassis and rotate the lamp as necessary to insure that the connection is not put in a strained situation.

System Notes

1. All references to grease are referring to Grafo Sealing Compound 112X or equivalent.
2. When using Grote's 2" or 1-1/2" lamps, it is preferred that a double seal style pigtail be used due to its superior sealing capabilities.

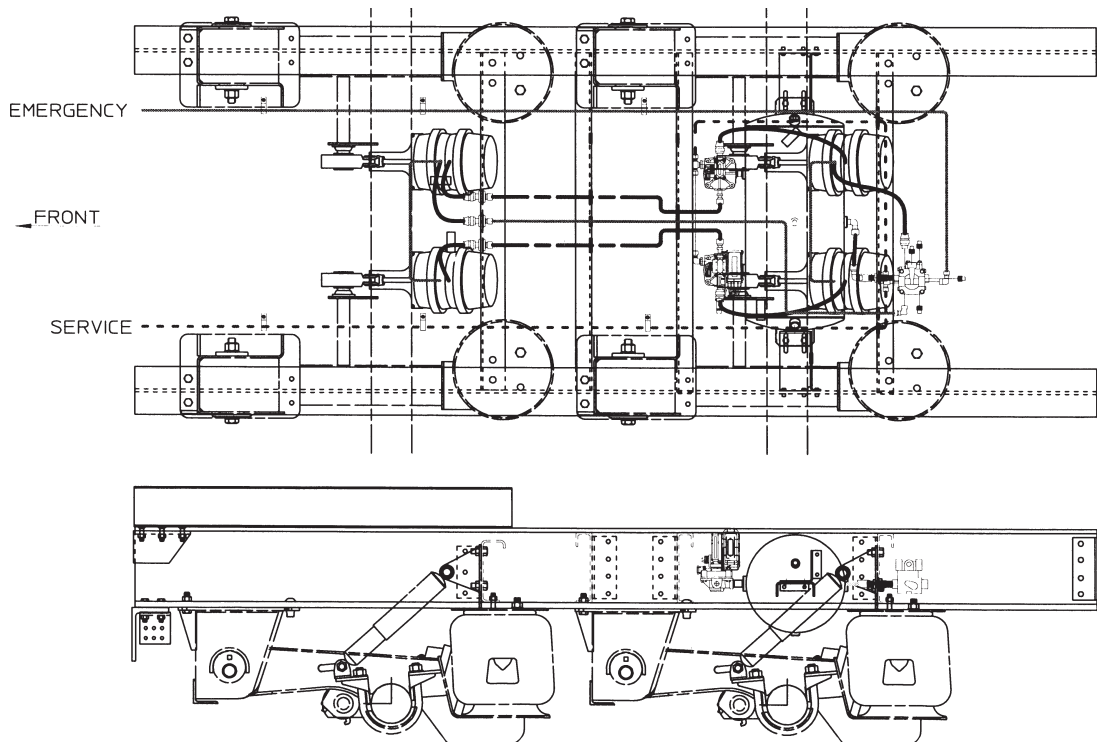
PNEUMATIC SYSTEM

Spring ABS



(Rev. 5-00) D6141AA

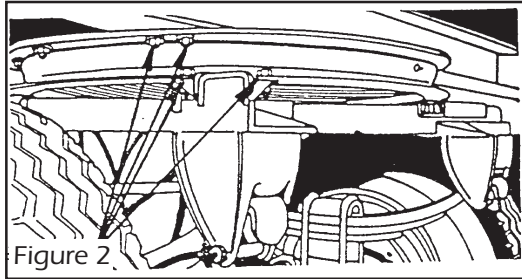
Air Ride ABS



(Rev. 5-00) D6141AC

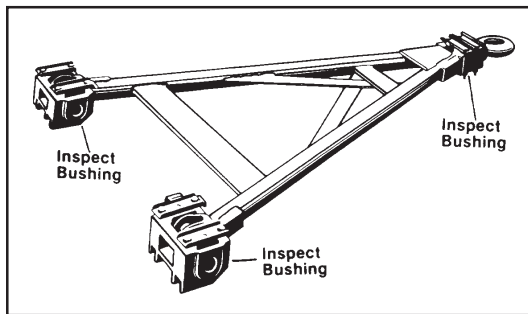
PULL TRAILER

Pull Trailer Dolly Connections



Dollies are designed for heavy duty service with a minimum of servicing. But they do require adequate fastenings; that is, the bolts must be kept tight.

High strength bolts, nuts, and hardened washers are used in the dolly attachment. These bolts should be tightened to 200 ft.lb. of torque. This procedure should be followed after each of the first 2 loaded runs, and every 3 months thereafter. (See figure 2.)



Wilson Pull Trailers are equipped with a drawbar assembly that has shock absorber-type pintle eye and hinge assemblies. The purpose is to reduce equipment stress and driver fatigue resulting from jolting caused by starts and stops and road impact.

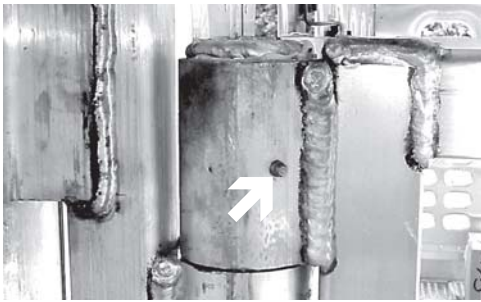
GENERAL MAINTENANCE

Floor



Your Wilson livestock trailer is constructed with aluminum treadplate floors to reduce slipping. Never use sand or other abrasive materials for animal bedding as this will cause excessive floor wear. The most important part of floor maintenance is cleaning.

Gate and Ramp Hinges



Gate and ramp hinges are lubricated with grease. Fittings should be lubricated on a regular basis in order to avoid unnecessary wear.

Fastenings



Floors, deck rails, king pin, and tandem sub-assemblies are attached to the trailer side with zinc plated and stainless steel fasteners.

IMPORTANT

Each month, check to see that all zinc plated steel fasteners are in place. If any are missing or loose, they should be replaced.

GENERAL MAINTENANCE

Washout Notice

NOTICE

Feed companies are manufacturing feeds for livestock that produce highly corrosive acids in the animal waste. These animal acids are highly corrosive to aluminum.

Even with the best materials and design, you must wash out your trailer thoroughly as often as possible, or at least once a week to minimize corrosion damage to your trailer.

(Rev. 2-93)

NOTICE

Please be aware that staining, corrosion, and discoloration can and may appear on aluminum trailers. This can appear at anytime for various reasons and is beyond the control of Wilson Trailer.

Exposure to cleaners, highway treatment, and de-icing chemicals along with general weather conditions or a combination of the above can be cause for staining and corrosion.

Wilson Trailer is not responsible for these occurrences and any staining or discoloration is not covered by Wilson Trailer warranty.

(Rev. 8-15)

Wilson Trailer Washing

(Does not pertain to livestock trailer interior sanitizing procedures)

Trailer washing is an important step in decreasing future maintenance. The trailer should be washed with soap and water using a relatively soft bristle brush. Various chemicals can cause severe corrosion damage to aluminum. The use of acid or alkaline cleaners outside of the recommended pH range will void the warranty.

Improper washing may permanently stain bare aluminum or damage painted surfaces. Painted and natural skin trailers do not have a clear topcoat to protect from damage.

A number of products hauled in the trailer will also lead to corrosion if the products are allowed to build up. Products that build up on the aluminum and steel members in the tandem and king pin areas should be routinely washed off.





Steps for washing:

- Trailer must be cool, in shade. Do not wash a hot trailer.
- Wet surfaces with cool, 70-80 deg F, water. Do not use a "hotsy".
- Wash with cool soap and water mix having a pH between 5 and 8. (test pH with a pool/spa test strip). Use a soft bristle brush.
- Immediately rinse thoroughly with water which can be cool or warm.
- Dry in shade.

(Rev. 12-21)

GENERAL MAINTENANCE

King Pin Inspection and Maintenance

⚠ WARNING	
1 	1. Check the King Pin to assure that it is engaged with the Fifth wheel.
2 	2. Keep the Upper Coupler lubricated and free of debris to prevent galling of the Fifth Wheel Plate.
3 	3. Inspect the King Pin and the Plate Assembly regularly for wear and cracks.
3 	4. Failure to follow this warning may result in equipment damage or personal injury.

WTC 8-18 AAA06891AS

Regular Maintenance:

- Keep tractor fifth wheel plates and trailer pickup plates well lubricated with good quality grease.
- Remove and replace grease when it becomes contaminated with grit.
- Inspect and maintain tractor fifth wheel per manufacturer's recommendation.

At least four times each year or approximately every 25,000 miles (more frequently under severe conditions):

- Clean the king pin area of the trailer. Remove all dirt and grease to give a clear view.
- Inspect the king pin shaft, trailer pickup plate, and surrounding structure for wear and damage. If possible, inspect the support structure above the king pin.
- Make repairs as needed. **Do Not continue to use a damaged trailer.**
- Apply new, clean grease to the pickup plate.

King Pin with Lube Plate

- Inspect the lube plate for wear and contamination.
- Inspect the lube plate fasteners to be sure the plate is securely attached.
- Replace the lube plate and/or fasteners as needed.

NOTE

Use new fasteners whenever a lube plate is replaced.

- Do Not apply grease to lube plate.

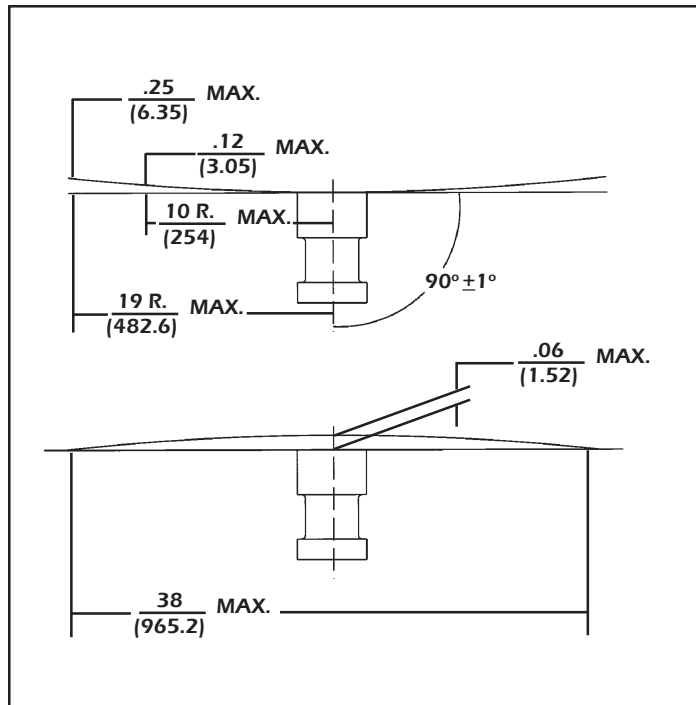
GENERAL MAINTENANCE

King Pin Inspection and Maintenance

IMPORTANT

To avoid excessive wear on trailers equipped with an aluminum pickup plate:

- Always attach the lube plate securely to the aluminum pickup plate.
- Do Not use quick-attach lube plates such as those that attach only to the king pin shaft with a retaining ring.



CONSUMER INFORMATION

Reporting Safety Defects

If you believe that your vehicle has a defect which 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 Wilson Trailer Company.

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 Wilson Trailer Company.

To contact NHTSA, you may call the Vehicle Safety Hotline toll-free 800-327-4236 (TTY: 1-800-424-9153); go to <http://www.safercar.gov>; or write to: Administrator, NHTSA, 1200 New Jersey Avenue S.E., Washington, DC 20590. You can also obtain other information about motor vehicle safety from <http://www.safercar.gov>.

(Rev. 8-08)

Keep Informed

All information contained in this manual, including illustrations, dimensions, and specifications are based on the latest product information available at the time of publication approval.

Changes are being made continually to improve the product. The right is reserved to make changes in materials, equipment, design, specifications, and models, and to discontinue models without additional notice or obligations.

Keep informed about continued product changes by remaining in contact with a Wilson Trailer Company authorized livestock representative on a regular basis.

CONSUMER INFORMATION

Customer Assistance

When it comes to service, repair and parts, remember that your Wilson Trailer Company authorized livestock representative knows your vehicle best. Contact him to help you with these matters. He is sincerely interested in seeing that your trailer needs re completely safisified.

If you need help in locating the Wilson Trailer Company authorized livestock representative nearest you, call us at 800-798-2002 and ask for Dealer Information Services.

If you are looking for the nearest Wilson repair facility refer to the **Authorized Repair Facility** list supplied with your trailer owner's manual materials.

Tire Registry Information

The purpose of tire registration is to enable the tire manufacturer to contact you directly in the event of a recall. While a recall is unlikely, it's important to make sure your tires are properly registered.

You can find a complete and up-to-date list of current tire manufacturers whose tires are commonly used on Wilson trailers at the following link on our website:

<http://www.wilsontrailer.com/tire-registry-information>

(Rev. 09-20)

CONSUMER INFORMATION

New Trailer Certificate of Limited Warranty



The following warranty is given to the owner of each new Wilson trailer sold by Wilson Trailer or its authorized dealers in the United States and Canada during the period of time and upon the conditions set out in the Extended Warranty Schedule.

Warranty Coverage

Wilson Trailer will repair or replace, at its option, any factory-installed part that is defective in material or factory workmanship under normal use, maintenance and service. Normal use excludes any operation in excess of GVWR (gross vehicle weight rating) and any use the Owner's Manual states is not recommended. Warranty repairs will be made and adjusted in accordance with the Extended Warranty Schedule as it appears on the following page. Any repaired or replaced parts are covered only for the remainder of this warranty. All parts replaced under this warranty become the property of Wilson Trailer.

This warranty begins on the date the trailer is delivered to the first retail purchaser or the date it is first placed into service as a demonstrator or leased trailer, whichever comes first.

Non-coverage Items

This warranty does not cover the following items:

- Tires.
- Axles, wheels, tires, suspension, trailer frame and other components and structure damaged through the use of single axle dump valves.
- Non-standard features or items specified by the purchaser.
- Parts that fail due to lack of required maintenance or use of non-equivalent parts.
- Normal wear or deterioration on any part.
- Any trailer normally driven outside the United States or Canada.
- The replacement of expendable maintenance items when the replacement is not due to a defect in material or factory workmanship.
- Any preowned trailer

(Rev. 07-16)

CONSUMER INFORMATION

New Trailer Certificate of Limited Warranty

To Get Warranty Service

Parts claimed to be defective in material or workmanship must be brought to the attention of Wilson Trailer or the selling dealer by taking the trailer to the dealer or by written notification within ten (10) days of discovery, and any repairs or replacement must be commenced within forty-five (45) days thereafter. Wilson Trailer has the right to inspect the claimed defect and determine whether the part is covered by this warranty. If you cannot get warranty service, or you are dissatisfied with the service or with a warranty decision, contact Technical Service and Claims Manager, Wilson Trailer, P.O. Box 6300, Sioux City, IA 51106.

Owner's Responsibility

As the owner of this trailer, you have the responsibility to perform the required maintenance at the proper intervals and make reasonable and normal use of the trailer.

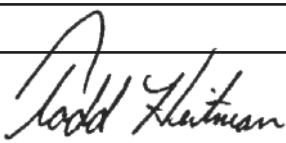
Limitations and Disclaimers

Wilson Trailer disclaims any responsibility for any loss of time or use of the parts or trailers in which the parts are installed, transportation, cargo loss, or other incidental or consequential damage. Any implied warranties, including the implied warranty of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose, are limited to the duration of this written warranty. Wilson Trailer makes no warranty as to quality or performance of its trailer other than set forth above.

Some states do not allow limitations on how long an implied warranty lasts, or the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages, so the above limitations or exclusions may not apply to you. This warranty gives you special legal rights, and you may also have other rights which vary from state to state.

Wilson Trailer

Serial Number _____
G.V.W. Rating _____
Purchased By _____
Date In Service _____
Selling Dealer _____

By  _____
(Authorized Signature)

(Rev. 07-16)

CONSUMER INFORMATION

Extended Warranty Schedule

Per Written Warranty Conditions Covering Defect in Material and Workmanship as to Construction and Assembly and Installation Only.

<p>% Allowable to owner (from date in service to original purchaser) for Material and Labor excluding component parts and accessories.</p>	<p><u>Vendor Items</u></p> <p>Axles</p> <p>Suspensions</p> <p>Wheels and Rims</p> <p>Hubs and Drums</p> <p>Air Valves</p> <p>Spring Brake Chambers</p> <p>Tires</p> <p>2 Speed Landing Gears</p> <p>Axle Bearings</p> <p>Axle Oil Seals</p> <p>Lights and Wiring Harness</p> <p>Brake Linings</p> <p>Axle Springs</p>	<p>Side Structures</p> <p>Front Assemblies</p> <p>Rear Assemblies</p> <p>Crossmembers</p> <p>Undercarriage</p> <p>Metal Gates</p> <p>Dog House</p> <p>Metal Roof Skin</p> <p>Roof Bows</p> <p>King Pin Assembly</p> <p>Metal Roof Caps</p> <p>Metal Flooring</p> <p>Ramps</p>	<p>Dog House & Gate Latches</p> <p>Door Hardware</p> <p>Gate, Ramp, & Dog House Hinges</p> <p>Drop Leg Landing Gears</p> <p>Tire Carriers</p> <p>Aluminum Roll-up Gates</p> <p>Roll-up Tracks</p> <p>Painting (Outside Only)</p> <p>Air Lines and Fittings</p>	
	%	MONTHS	MONTHS	MONTHS
	100	Use Vendor's Warranty Schedule	1 - 12	1 - 12
	50		13-24 Months	-
	0		Over 24	Over 12

This warranty shall not apply from owner operation exceeding the GVWR rating of the trailer.

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WILSON TRAILER COMPANY

Livestock Trailer Owner's Manual

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WILSON TRAILER COMPANY

4400 So. Lewis Boulevard • Sioux City, Iowa 51106
Telephone • 712-252-6500

www.wilsontrailer.com
E-Mail: sales@wilsontrailer.com

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