Wheel and Tire Removal

1. Jack up trailer and secure on adequate capacity jack stands. Follow trailer manufacturers recommendations for lifting and supporting the unit. 

**CAUTION**

Do not lift or support the trailer on any part of the axle or suspension system. Never go under any trailer unless it is properly supported on jack stands which have been rated for the load. Improperly supported vehicles can fall unexpectedly and cause serious injury or death.

2. Remove wheels and tires from the hubs.
3. Mark top of axle with paint or chalk for reference during reinstallation.
4. Disconnect brake wires from the harness at the connectors.
6. Remove spring eye bolts from front and rear hangers, drop front of spring. **Note:** Only the front spring eye bolts need to be removed on single axle units.
7. Inspect hangers, spring seats, under side of trailer frame and all welds for wear. Correct if necessary.
8. Place axle in new position, with top of axle (previously marked) still up. Proper axle placement is important for brake operation and vehicle stability.
9. Place top mount spring pad from kit on top of axle. Adjust nuts so that top of pad is parallel with bottom of original welded spring pad (within 1/32") and that the pad is firmly seated on the tube, i.e. use the adjusting nuts to ensure parallelism, not height. Ensure both adjusting nuts contact original spring pad. To minimize the possibility of axle slippage, it is recommended that the spring pads be tack welded in place.

**Note:** The adjusting nuts serve two purposes:
1. Aids in establishing and keeping new spring pad parallel with original spring pad.
2. Transfer road shock and brake torque from new unwelded spring pad to original welded spring pad.
10. Locate spring center bolt in center hole of spring pad.
12. Reattach axle and spring assembly with spring eye bolts. Torque nuts on shoulder type spring eye bolts to 30-50 Ft. Lbs. Tighten 3/16" spring eye bolt locknuts to "snug fit only".
13. Reattach brake lines using connections comparable to the original equipment. Make sure the lines are lengthened as necessary to ensure proper brake function at the limits of the axles' articulation. Failure to do so may cause the brakes to become disconnected with subsequent loss of braking. For electric brakes, Dexter recommends using crimp type, corrosion resistant connectors available in kit K71-399-00. Verify proper brake current draw (typically 3.0 amps per magnet).

**Note:** When converting from underslung to overslung, the installation of bump stops to prevent suspension over travel and resulting possible spring damage or breakage is highly recommended. Axle travel should be limited to the amount available prior to mounting conversion.

When converting from overslung to underslung, adequate suspension travel is required to prevent the axle(s) from bottoming out prematurely, resulting in axle bending.

**Note:** The Dexter Operation Maintenance Service Manual is available for downloading at www.dexteraxle.com.