Husky Stabilizing Scissor Jacks

***** BEFORE INSTALLATION: READ ALL INSTRUCTIONS. *****

WARNING: Raising the corners or extreme ends of the trailer to excessive height can cause damage to the trailer.

Product Specifications

Vertical Height (max.)	**30 in.**
Maximum Lift Capacity	**5000 lbs.**
Retracted Height	4-$^{5}/_{16}$ in.
Foot Pad Area	26 in.^{2}
Shipping Wt. (appx.) (set of 2)	41 lbs.

Tools Required for Installation

- Marker
- Center Punch
- 9/16" Wrench
- Drill bits: 1/8in & 11/32in
- Drill
- Hammer
- 10-15' string
- Safety goggles

Installing the Scissor Jacks

1. Park the trailer on a level surface and block the wheels.
2. Position each Husky Scissor Jack under the trailer frame where it will be installed. Choose front or rear installation, as shown in ***Figure 1***.

   FRONT INSTALLATION: Jacks should be 6'-8' behind the coupler.

   REAR INSTALLATION: Jacks should be approximately halfway between the rear axle and the end of the trailer. Ensure that there is adequate ground clearance by running a length of string from the bottom of the rear wheel to the back end of the trailer frame, as shown in ***Figure 1A***. Use the string to visualize the available installation space for the jack. Ensure that the hex drive is accessible.

   NOTE: Any object extending below the string is more likely to come in contact with the ground when driving over inclined surfaces.
3. With each jack in position on each side of the trailer, extend each jack to make contact with the trailer frame as follows.
   a) With jack #1, slide the socket end of the crank onto the hex head on the jack.
   b) Turn the crank clockwise just until the jack begins to lift the trailer, and then stop cranking.
4. Using the pre-punched holes on the mounting plate as a template, mark 2 screw locations on each side of the jack, for a total of 4 screws per jack, as shown in ***Figure 2***. **NOTE**: By using the different hole patterns on the radial mounting plate, you can rotate the jack to mounting positions at different angles, so that it does not protrude from the side of the trailer, as shown in ***Figure 2a*.**
5. Retract the jack and move it out of the way.
6. Center punch the hole locations.

CAUTION:

- ✓ **To prevent getting metal particles in your eyes, wear safety goggles while drilling overhead! Do not remove safety goggles without first cleaning the particles from your face and hair.**
- ✓ **To protect your hands from metal particles, wear gloves.**
- ✓ **Before drilling holes, ensure that the drill will not damage objects that may be installed on or within the trailer frame.**

7. Drill a pilot hole through the center punch using a 1/8" drill bit, then drill to its final size using an 11/32" drill bit.
8. Reposition the jack and install the 4 self-tapping 3/8" x 1" screws, as shown in ***Figure 3***. Turn screws until they seat and are tight.
9. Repeat all steps to install jack #2.

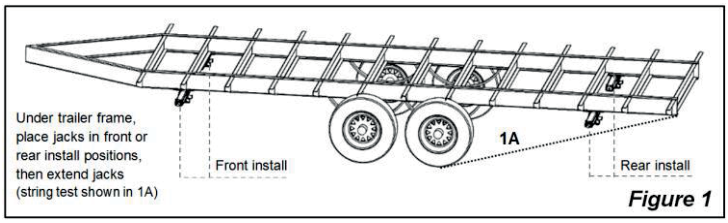

Figure 1

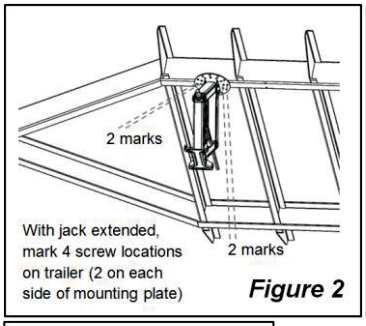

Figure 2

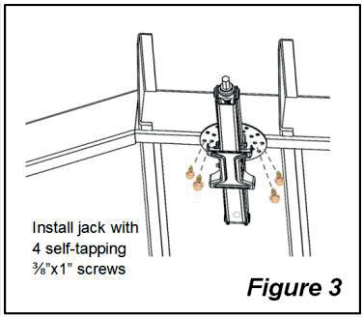

Figure 3

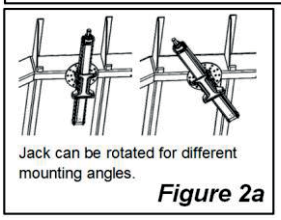

Figure 2a

Using the Scissor Jacks

1. Before unhitching your trailer, try to obtain the most level position that ground conditions will allow. Some sites may require wheel ramps or planking under the tire on the low side.

   NOTE: Always use wheel chocks when parking.

WARNING: Do not use ANY scissor jack to lift the trailer off the ground. Trailers are not designed to be raised off the ground in this manner.

2. Unhitch the trailer, and then use the tongue jack to level the trailer front to back.
   a) Beginning on the lowest side of the trailer, extend the jack until it makes contact with the ground, then extend until the trailer is level.
   b) Then, on the opposite side of the trailer, extend the jack until it makes firm contact with the ground for stability.

   NOTE: If the RV door does not swing evenly when opened or if it sticks, retract the jacks and make sure the wheels are as level as possible before starting over and extending the jacks.

Maintaining the Scissor Jacks

- ✓ Twice a year, lubricate the drive screws with grease.
- ✓ Once a year, clean the drive screw joints and threads to remove any dirt or debris, and then re-lubricate.