



## Toyota IFS Ball Joint Spacers

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### Ball Joint Spacer Installation Instructions:

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### 4WD Ball Joint Spacer Installation:

- Block the rear wheels and place the front end of the truck on jack stands and remove the front wheels.
- Remove the original ball joint hardware.
  - Knock the studs out of the ball joint with a small hammer.
  - This is done most easily if the joint is pressed against the arm supported with a floor jack, as shown below.
- Unbolt the upper shock hardware.
- If you have greaseable ball joints, this is a good time to give them a shot of lubrication.
  - Also, if needed, you can swap out an angled grease fitting for a straight one to allow for later greasing.



Trimming around upper ball joint

- Trim the outer lip of the upper control arm (UCA) as depicted in the above picture.
  - An angle grinder with a cut-off wheel or a small reciprocating saw works well for this task.
  - How much to trim?
    - Just enough to allow installation of the spacer, typically about 1/2".
    - Shorter, custom height, ball joint spacers may require less trimming, or none at all.
- Alternately, you can bend out the outer lip of the UCA with a 2-4 lb. sledge hammer.

- o In any event, the metal bent or removed is not structural, it is simply excess metal left from forming the shape of the UCA at the factory.



**Ball Joint Spacer Installation**

- Put the spacer in place, NOTCH FACING DOWNWARD and, using a floor jack to control arm height, align the ball joint and install the hardware.
  - o The notch acts as a weep hole to let any water that gets in from above drain out to prevent the ball joint from rusting out.
  - o If needed, you can remove the upper ball joint from the steering knuckle before installing it under the spacer to have a little more working room if you find the installed ball joint won't go into place.
  - o If you find the steering spindle will not push back in far enough to line up the ball joint mounting bolts, you might have over extended the CV axle, pulling the inner (plunge) joint out far enough to bind. No worries, just rotate the axle shaft back and forth while pushing on the spindle, it should slide back once things line up and the binding is freed.
- It usually works best to insert the allen head bolts from below since it allows easier access to tighten the nuts.
  - o Tighten ball joint hardware to 25 ft.lb. or 35 N.m.
  - o **Note:**
    - Apply this torque to the allen head bolt and the Grade 10.9 nut only.
    - Tighten bolts in an X pattern to assure proper tightening torque.
    - Then install the 2nd (nylon lock) nut and tighten it down snugly in order to lock the first nut in place.
      - No need to torque the nylon lock nut to 25 ft.lb. value, it may strip, just run it down snug to the first nut.
  - o If you wish, you can spray the exposed head and threads of the bolts with some paint, as the black oxide coated hardware may tend to rust over time.
- Extend the shock to see if it needs shimming. (it likely will)
  - o Place the appropriate number of washers to ensure the shock does not limit down travel.
- Tighten shock hardware.
- Repeat for other side.
- Re-install the wheels.
  - o If the end of the upper control arm is too close to the tire at this point, there are several options:
    - You can try and grind off part of the outer lip of the control arm (area at the left edge of the red circle in the photo above)
    - You can add a 1/4" wheel spacer to move the wheel/tire away from the suspension.
    - You can swap to a narrower tire, for example changing from a 33x12.50 to a 33x10.50 tire will move the inner edge of the tire away from the control arm since it'll have less sidewall bulge on the same wheel.
    - You can swap to a wheel with less back side spacing, for example going from a 4.75" to a 4.5" backsided wheel will move the inner edge of the wheel and tire 1/4" away from the control arm (stock wheels are ~4.75" backsiding).
- Put the vehicle back on the ground.
- For low profile bump stops only:
  - o Shim them approx. 1/2" with some washers or use stock bump stops.
  - o Failure to do so could result in damage to CV joints, shocks, or other components.
  - o Low profile bump stops are typically made of polyurethane and will be colored red or some other color as shown below.
    - Stock bump stops are typically a black runner material by comparison.



**Shimming for low profile bump stops**

- Even with stock bump stops, you may experience some CV axle binding.
  - o To check, let the suspension hang at full droop.
    - Easy to do this when you finish installing the spacers, as the front end should be up in the air.
  - o Rotate each CV axle shaft by hand and check for any binding at the CV joints and also check with the wheels turned to the steering stops in each direction.
    - Also, you may want to feel the CV axle rotation before installing the spacers, just to familiarize yourself with what they feel like "normally".
  - o If felt, several options to fix it are available:
    - Add some shims as shown above for the low profile bump stops.
    - Or install a [front differential drop kit](#) to lower the differential and thus lessen the CV joint angles.
- **Re-adjust torsion bars, if needed**
  - o If the ride height is what you want it to be after installing the ball joint spacers, there is no need to make any adjustments.

- o There are good instructions [on the 4x4Wire.com Toyota page](#), and a [separate write up on the OffRoad.com Toyota page](#):

In short:

- Spray the torsion bar hardware with a penetrating lubricant.
- Wipe all debris off of the threads.
- Spray them again.
- Jack up the front to unload the bars.
- Adjust them with a 22mm wrench.
- Lower the truck.
- Bounce the front end and roll the truck back and forth at least 10 feet.
- Repeat until the front is level and at desired height.
  - The measurement between the fender lip and edge of rim should be about 15 - 15.5".
  - This would be the case for 1.5" lift, stock height is 13.5" - 14".

## . **Get an alignment!**

- o It has been observed that some driveway alignment adjusting is beneficial and easy to do.
- o Following these simple steps will make life easier for the alignment tech who, to be honest, might not be prepared for a vehicle that is any other than bone stock and only slightly out of alignment.
  - And you may find there are two basic types of alignment shops, one with the nice shiny computerized machine and the other place where the mechanic actually has grease under his fingernails and all over his overalls.
    - The former shop might just throw their hands up in the air and tell you it is impossible to align your truck due to the lift, as they have no place to punch in the numbers on their shiny computer.
    - The latter shop will typically be able to get a perfect alignment, assuming your front end is not otherwise damaged. They will work with the factory alignment specs and the lift and adjust things to make it all work.
    - So if you are having a shop do your alignment, and the first one you go to tells you "No way", simply check the phone book for another shop and go there.
      - The reason is that this shop just is out for an easy buck and wants to do the quick tie rod end adjustment for toe in and send you on your way. The proper way to adjust the alignment, as shown below, is to set the caster and camber with the eccentric bolts in the control arms, then set the toe in with the tie rod ends. This does take some time to do right, partly because you are changing multiple measurements with one adjustment. And this time costs the shop money and takes some skill, both of which the shop may be short on.
- o First make sure the ride height is set to where you want it.
  - If not, adjust it with the torsion bar adjusters
- o Loosen the adjustment cams on the lower a-arms making a note of each bolt's orientation.
- o Move the lower arms outward until two things happen.
  - (It will likely be necessary to lift the front end while adjusting and roll the truck forward and backward after each adjustment.) One, the tires appear vertical.
  - Two, all cams are adjusted to mirror those on the opposing arm and in a position \*closely\* relative to where they started. (It is more important that the tires be vertical than the hardware be exactly relative to it's originating position)
  - For example, if the driver's side front cam is pointing straight up and the driver's side rear cam is pointing outward, the passenger side front cam should be straight up and rear outward.
  - If, before adjustment, say the rears were angles outward 30 degrees more than the front, after adjustment the rears should still be outward about 30 degrees. Again this is not as critical as trying to get the tires vertical.
- o Adjust the toe by loosening the adjusters and rotating.
  - It is a good idea to lock the steering wheel in a straight position.
  - What you adjust to one side, do to the other. Typically about .5-.25" of toe is fine.
  - If you have trouble measuring, simply attempt to get them straight or angling in slightly.
- o You'd be surprised how close one can get these measurements with just the eye.
  - However, perfection is not necessary, this will simply get you in the ball part and help to avoid the "blank stare" when an alignment tech sees his numbers are out and doesn't know which nut to turn which way. (you'd be surprised how often this happens with 4X4s)
- o You should recheck the height after this.
  - If you find you adjust the height severely, which is unlikely, and the tires are clearly off (by the eye), repeat these steps.
- o [Here is a link to a description of a driveway alignment procedure](#)
  - [And another link with the same information and photos](#)
- o A visit to an alignment shop is definitely recommended!
  - You may need to shop around for a good alignment shop as some may tell you they can't align the truck because it is "modified".
  - Don't be "wowed" by the shop with the fanciest computerized equipment, either. You may find the technicians at such shops may throw up their hands if the computer says the alignment is too far out.
  - Look for a local "mom and pop" shop when they will actually understand how to align the front end and are willing to work with the available adjustments and make it work. There should be adequate adjustment range in the front suspension adjusting cams to handle the ball joint spacers and changed ride height, assuming the front end is not damaged.
- Re-check hardware torque in 2 weeks.
- If you find problems with your CV joints binding due to the steeper angles or find the CV joint boots rubbing and wearing out faster, you might consider adding a [front differential drop kit](#).

### Easier CV axle replacement modification:

While not really related to ball joint spacers (or a front differential drop kit), many owners find that replacing front CV axle half shafts is a difficult process. Mainly this is due to the tight location in which the axles are installed. Often, you can loosen the lower ball joint clamp and swing the lower control arm out of the way (disconnect the front sway bar if installed) and then swing the spindle/hub up out of the way for more clearance when removing or installing the CV axle. Here is a write-up on a simple modification that can help in future replacement that involves replacing the differential output flange studs with bolts:

- [Quick Change CV Axles](#)

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### 2WD Ball Joint Spacer Installation:

- Block the rear wheels and place the front end of the truck on jack stands and remove the front wheels.
  - o Let the front suspension fully droop, tire should spin freely.
- Loosen ball joint hardware, ball joint will drop off of the arm (photo A below)
- Remove old ball joint hardware
- Place spacer on top of the ball joint, slowly lower the jack to assist in lining up bolts with the hole (photo B below)
- It usually works best to insert the allen head bolts from below since it allows easier access to tighten the nuts.
  - o Tighten ball joint hardware to 25 ft.lb. or 35 N.m.
  - o **Note:**
    - Apply this torque to the allen head bolt and the Grade 10.9 nut only.
    - Tighten bolts in an X pattern to assure proper tightening torque.
    - Then install the 2nd (nylon lock) nut and tighten it down snugly in order to lock the first nut in place.
      - No need to torque the nylon lock nut to 25 ft.lb. value, it may strip, just run it down snug to the first nut.

- If you wish, you can spray the exposed head and threads of the bolts with some paint, as the black oxide coated hardware may tend to rust over time.
- Do the other side.
- Lower vehicle.
- If you decide to crank the torsion bars, do so now.
- If you decide to shim the shocks, do so now.
- [Get an alignment.](#)
- Check tightness of bolts after a week.

**A: Upper Ball Joint removed****B: Spacer and Ball Joint Reinstalled****C: Upper Control Arm Brace****Upper Control Arm Brace Installation:**

For the upper control arm (UCA) brace, you want to bolt it on top of the UCA with the 4 - 8mm ball joint bolts. Then in the remaining holes (4 in total), mark and drill holes through the UCA to accommodate the supplied 6mm bolts and then bolt the brace on top of the UCA. You can see the 4 bolt holes, 2 per side, in photo C above. Be sure to get all 8 bolts installed before tightening down any of them. Tighten down the ball joint bolts per factory specification and then tighten the 4 - 6mm bolts to approx. 10-15 ft.lb. And note that the braces can be installed with stock ball joints (without the spacers) as well.

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The latest version of this document may be found at:

[http://www.4crawler.com/4x4/ForSale/Docs/BallJointSpacer\\_HowTo.shtml](http://www.4crawler.com/4x4/ForSale/Docs/BallJointSpacer_HowTo.shtml)