

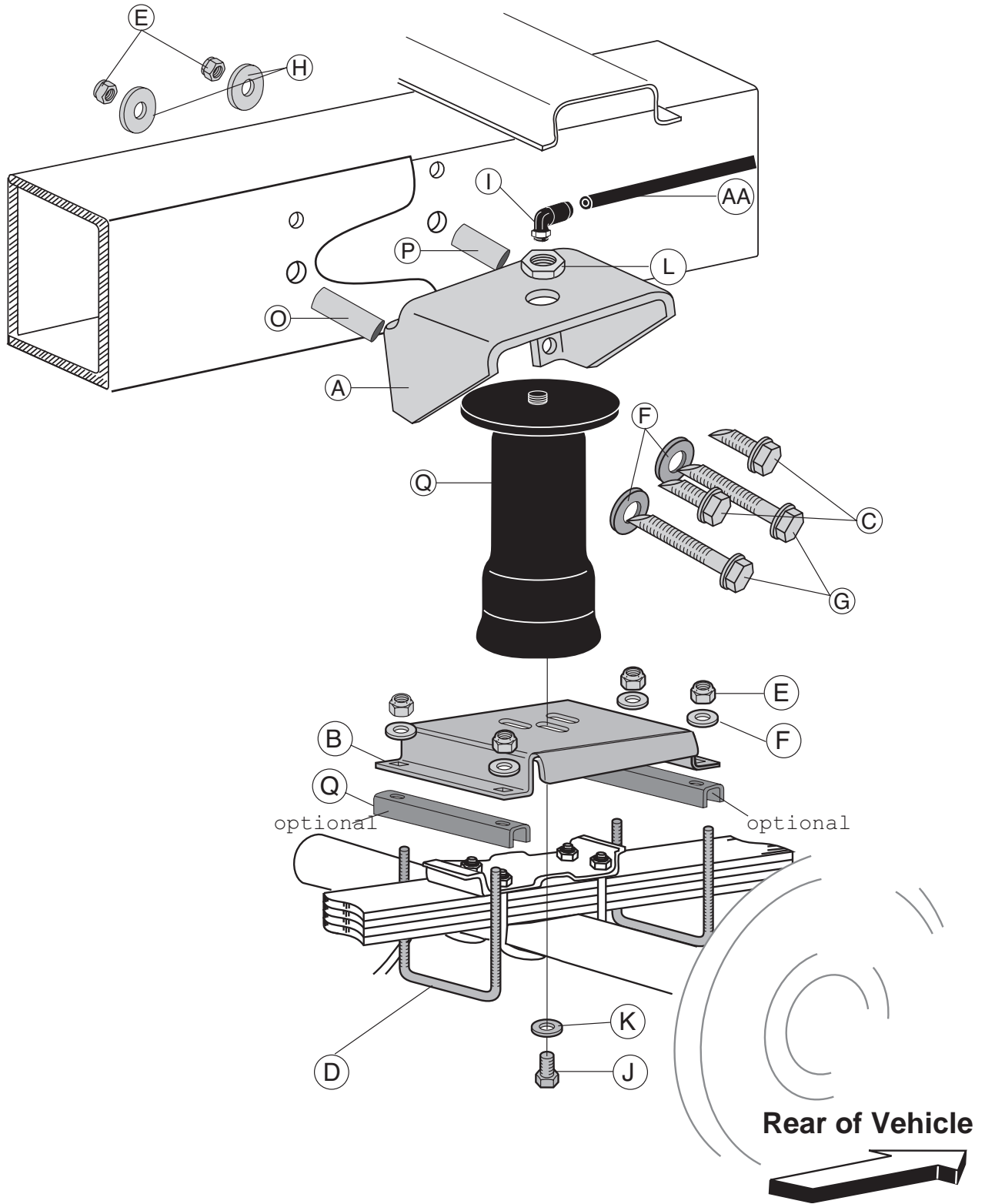
# RideCONTROL™

Kit No. 59555



MN-625  
(05609)  
ECR 5796

*Please read these instructions completely before proceeding with installation*



**Figure 1**

Item	P/N	Description	Quantity
A	07940	Upper Bracket	2
B	03102	Lower Bracket	2
C	17151	$\frac{3}{8}$ " x .75" Self Tapper	4
D	10583	$\frac{3}{8}$ " x 3.5" x 4.5" U-bolt	4
E	18435	$\frac{3}{8}$ " - 16 Nylon Insert Nut	12
F	18444	$\frac{3}{8}$ " Flat Washer SAE	12
G	17245	$\frac{3}{8}$ " - 16 x 4" HCS GD 8	4
H	18447	$\frac{3}{8}$ " I.D. x $1\frac{3}{8}$ " O.D. Flat Washer	4
I	21837	$\frac{1}{8}$ " MNPT x $\frac{1}{4}$ " Tub Swivel Elbow	2
J	17124	$\frac{1}{2}$ " - 13 x $\frac{7}{8}$ " HCS GD 2	2
K	18414	$\frac{1}{2}$ " Flat Washer SAE GD 2	2
L	18454	$\frac{3}{4}$ " - 16 Nylon Hex Jam Nut	2
M	10622	Tall Installation Tool	1

Item	P/N	Description	Quantity
N	58571	Air Spring	2
O	13231	2.7" Spacer	2
P	13233	2.55" Spacer	2
Q	01426	Spacer Clamp Bar (optional)	4
– Air Line Assembly Parts –			
AA	20086	Hose SubAssembly	1
BB	10466	8" Zip Tie (Black)*	6
CC	21230	Poly Cap*	2
DD	18405	$\frac{5}{16}$ " x $\frac{5}{8}$ " .032 Flat Washer*	2
EE	21234	Rubber Washer*	2
FF	18411	$\frac{5}{16}$ " Extended Tooth Lockwasher*	2
GG	21233	Hex Nut*	4

(\* not shown in Figure 1)

### Tools Needed

$\frac{7}{16}$ " -  $\frac{9}{16}$ " Open-end or box wrenches  
 Crescent Wrench  
 Ratchet with  $\frac{3}{8}$ " -  $\frac{9}{16}$ " and  $\frac{1}{2}$ " deep well sockets  
 $\frac{3}{8}$ " and  $\frac{5}{16}$ " drill bits (very sharp)  
 $\frac{3}{8}$ " Nut Driver  
 Heavy Duty Drill  
 Torque Wrench

Hose Cutter, Razor Blade, or Sharp Knife  
 Hoist or Floor Jacks  
 Safety Stands  
 Safety Glasses  
 Air Compressor, or Compressed Air Source  
 Spray Bottle with Dish Soap/Water Solution

**DANGER:** Compressed air can cause injury and damage to the vehicle and parts if it is not handled properly. For your safety, do not try to inflate the air springs until they have been properly secured to the vehicle.

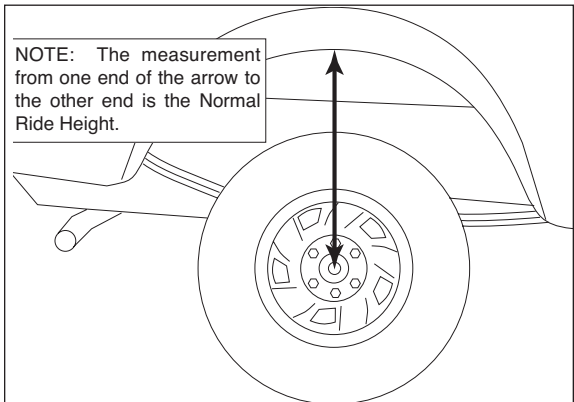


Figure 2

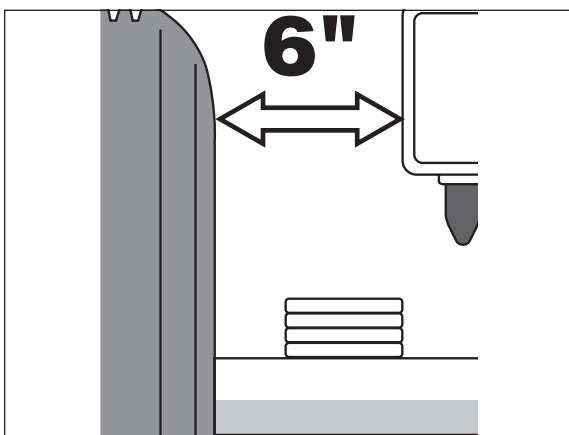


Figure 3

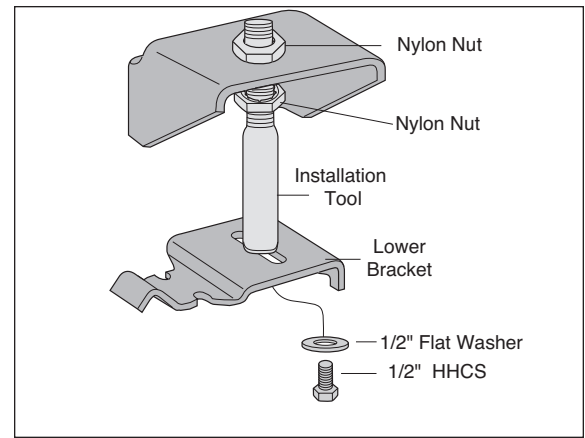
## I. Getting Started

- Determine the Normal Ride Height. The Normal Ride Height is the distance between the bottom edge of the wheel-well and the center of the hub with the vehicle in the "as delivered" condition. In some cases, Normal Ride Height is not perfectly level.
  - Remove unusual loads and examine your vehicle from the side to ensure it is on a level surface.
  - If necessary (in cases where your leaf springs are sagging badly), use a jack to raise the rear end so that the vehicle achieves the original "as delivered" ride height.
- Measure the distance between the center of the hub and the bottom edge of the wheel well (Figure 2). This is the Normal Ride Height. Enter the measurement below:
 

NORMAL RIDE HEIGHT: \_\_\_\_\_ inches
- Measure the distance between the frame and the tire. This kit requires a minimum of 6" of clearance for a fully inflated air spring (Figure 3).

## II. Raising the Vehicle

1. Raise the vehicle and remove the wheels.
2. Check the distance between the center of the hub and the bottom edge of the wheel to ensure that it is at the normal ride height recorded above. If not, raise the frame or lower the axle as necessary to restore the original distance.
  - a. If the vehicle is raised with an axle contact hoist, place axle stands under the frame and lower the axle as needed.
  - b. If the vehicle is raised with a frame contact hoist, place axle stands under the axle and lower the frame as needed.
  - c. If the vehicle is raised with a jack and supported with axle stands on the frame, use a floor jack to lower the axle.



**Figure 4**

### III. Assembling the Installation Tool

***The tool provided with this kit will assist in proper setup and alignment of the air spring and will also position the upper bracket for drilling the bolt holes. The tool attaches to the upper and lower brackets and is rigid so that it will self-align the upper bracket. The threaded section of the upper part of the tool ensures that the air spring can only be mounted at the correct height. The air spring will work throughout the entire threaded range on the tool. Correct placement depends on the particular vehicle application.***

1. Secure the upper bracket (A) to the installation tool (M) using the provided nylon nut (L) (Figure 4).
2. Loosely attach the tool to the lower bracket (B) using 1/2" flat washer (K) and 1/2" bolt (J). Refer to Figure 4. Leave loose for adjustment.

### IV. Attaching the Lower Bracket

1. Set the assembly on the leaf spring, over the axle.
2. Use the optional spacers (Q) for spacing the lower bracket up if the lower bracket hits on the stock U-bolts (Figure 1).
3. Adjust the lower bracket on the leaf spring so the rear leg of the upper bracket touches the weld where the two frame sections come together (Figure 5).
4. Pull the lower bracket towards the wheel as far as it can go in order to provide the most inside clearance for the jounce bumper bracket.
5. Secure the lower bracket to the leaf spring with the provided U-bolts (D), flat washers (F), and lock nuts (E). Torque to 16 ft/lbs.
6. The air spring will expand to 5.1" in diameter at maximum inflation pressure. Check horizontally along the shaft of the installation tool for sufficient clearance of 2.50" clearance all around the tool (Figure 8). Be sure to check and adjust any fasteners coming through the frame from the inboard side.

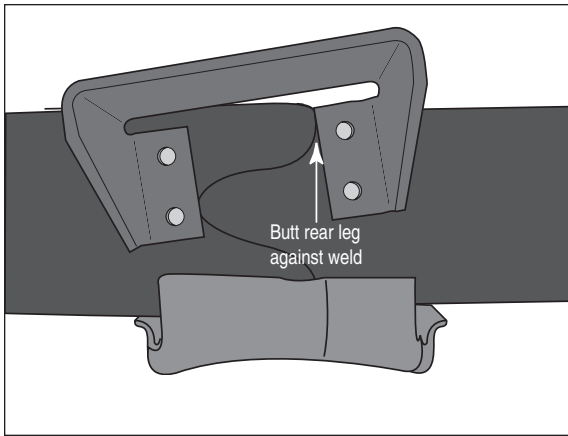


Figure 5

## V. Positioning the Upper Bracket

1. Using the slot in the lower bracket, push the upper bracket against the frame rail.
2. Use two nylon nuts on the threaded portion of the tool to adjust the upper bracket up or down.

**NOTE:** *The front leg of the upper bracket will mount on the raised front portion of the frame and the back leg of the upper bracket will mount on the recessed, rear portion of the frame (Figure 1).*

3. With the back leg of the frame butted up against the weld, lower or raise the bracket so the self-tapping screw will be below the radius of the frame (Figure 5).

**NOTE:** *There must be 1.50" above the upper bracket to allow for the air fitting.*

## VI. Attaching the Upper Bracket

**CAUTION:** *Before drilling, check the back side of the frame for clearance issues such as, brake lines, gas lines, electrical lines, etc. Any obstacles will need to be temporarily relocated to clear the area.*

1. Center punch both **lower holes** and drill 3/8" holes through both.
2. Center punch both upper holes and drill 5/16" holes through both.
3. Remove the tool by removing the bolt securing the tool to the lower bracket. Remove the nylon nut on the top of the upper bracket. Remove the tool. Save the removed hardware as it will be reused to mount the air spring.
4. With the upper bracket and tool removed, drill the two previously drilled 3/8" holes all the way through the back frame section.

**CAUTION:** *You may have to pull the electrical line holder out of the frame on the inside of the driver-side frame. Re-attach using the provided tie strap.*

5. The previously drilled 3/8" holes on the outside portion of the frame will need to be drilled out to 1/2" to provide enough room for the frame inserts to be installed into the frame (Figure 1).
6. Attach the upper bracket by inserting two 3/8 - 16 x 4" bolts (with flat washers) through the lower holes in the bracket. Install the long frame insert (O) on the front lower bolt. Install the shorter insert (P) onto the rear lower bolt (Figure 1).
7. Insert the lower bolts and frame inserts into the frame. Cap with two large flat washers and nyloc nuts. Leave loose at this time.
8. Insert two self-threading bolts onto the top holes and tighten to 15 ft/lbs. being careful not to overtighten. Torque the two lower bolts to 44 ft/lbs.

**NOTE:** *The inserts are to keep the frame from crushing. It is possible that some crushing may occur while tightening the bolts.*

## VII. Installing the Air Spring

1. Install 90 degree air swivel fitting (I) to the top of the air spring (Q) (Figure 1). Use a  $\frac{7}{16}$ " open end wrench being careful to tighten on the metal hex nut only. Tighten 1 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  turns. Do not over tighten.

**NOTE: This fitting is precoated with sealant.**

2. Guide the fitting through the center mounting hole in the upper bracket (Figure 1).
3. Attach the air spring to the lower bracket using flat washer (K) and bolt (J). Leave loose for later adjustment.
4. Install a nylon nut (L) over the air fitting and onto the upper threadpost of the air spring (Figure 1). Tighten to 4 ft/lbs.

## VIII. Installing the Air Lines

1. Choose a convenient location for mounting the inflation valves. Popular locations for the inflation valve are: the wheel well flanges, the license plate recess in bumper, under the gas cap access door, or through license plate itself.

**NOTE: What ever the chosen location is, make sure there is enough clearance around the inflation valves for an air chuck.**

2. Drill a  $\frac{5}{16}$ " hole to install the inflation valves.
3. Cut the air line assembly (AA) in two equal lengths.

**CAUTION: When cutting or trimming the air line, use a hose cutter, a razor blade or a sharp knife. A clean, square cut will ensure against leaks. Do not use wire cutters or scissors to cut the air line. These tools may flatten or crimp the air line, causing it to leak around the O-ring seal inside the elbow fitting.**

4. Place a  $\frac{5}{16}$ " nut (GG) and a star washer (FF) on the air valve. Leave enough of the inflation valve in front of the nut to extend through the hole and have room for the rubber washer (EE), flat washer (DD), and  $\frac{5}{16}$ " nut (GG) and cap (CC). There should be enough valve exposed after installation - approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$ " - to easily apply a pressure gauge or an air chuck (Figure 6).
5. Push the inflation valve through the hole and use the rubber washer (EE), flat washer (DD), and another  $\frac{5}{16}$ " nut (GG) to secure it in place. Tighten the nuts to secure the assembly in place (Figure 6).
6. Route the air line along the frame to the air fitting on the air spring (Figure 7). Keep at least 6" of clearance between the air line and heat sources, such as the exhaust pipes, muffler, or catalytic converter. Avoid sharp bends and edges. Use the plastic tie straps (BB) to secure the air line to fixed, non-moving points along the chassis. Be sure that the tie straps are tight, but do not pinch the air line. Leave at least 2' of slack to allow for any movement that might pull on the air line.
7. Cut off air line leaving approximately 12" of extra air line. A clean square cut will ensure against leaks. Insert the air line into the air fitting. This is a push to connect fitting. Simply push the air line into the 90° swivel fitting until it bottoms out ( $\frac{9}{16}$ " of air line should be in the fitting).

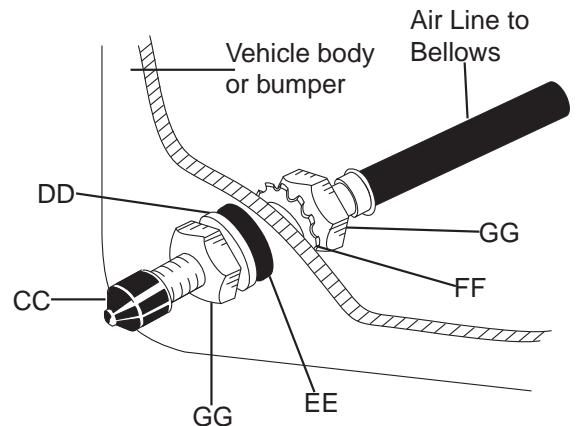


Figure 6

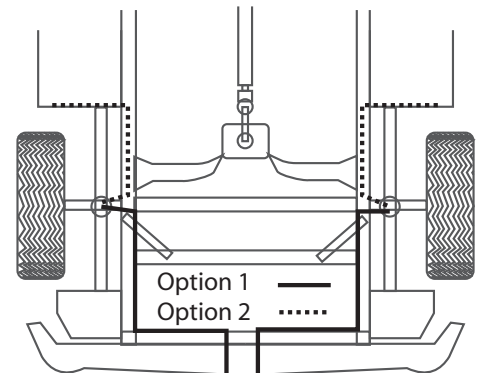
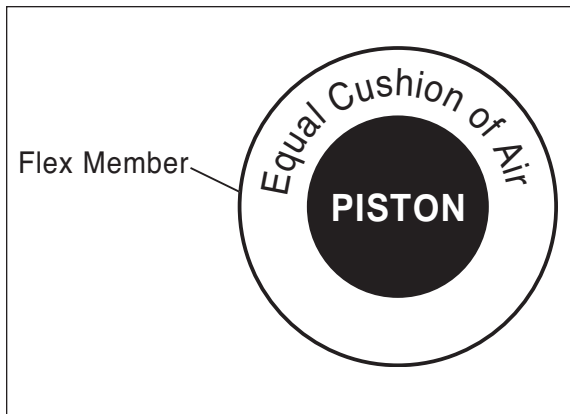


Figure 7



**Figure 8**

8. Install the minimum/maximum air pressure decal in a highly visible location. We suggest placing it on the driver- side window just above the door handle.

### IX. Aligning the Air Spring

1. **IMPORTANT:** With the bottom of the air spring still loose, inflate the air spring to approximately 10 p.s.i.
2. Use the slotted adjustment in the lower bracket to correctly align the air spring between the upper and lower brackets. This can be accomplished by lightly tapping it inboard or outboard for proper alignment. There should be a symmetrical cushion of air around the base of the air spring when correctly positioned (Figure 8).

3. Tighten the lower mounting bolt with a  $\frac{3}{4}$ " wrench. Hand tight is sufficient. Do not attempt to hold the air spring with any type of tool.
4. Repeat entire installation procedure for other side.

### X. Checking for Leaks

1. Inflate the air spring to 30 p.s.i.
2. Spray all connections and the inflation valves with a solution of  $\frac{1}{5}$  liquid dish soap and  $\frac{4}{5}$  water to check for leaks. You should be able to spot leaks easily by looking for bubbles in the soapy water.
3. After the test, deflate the springs to the minimum pressure required to restore the Normal Ride Height, but not less than 5 p.s.i.
4. **IMPORTANT:** Check the air pressure again after 24 hours. A 2 to 4 p.s.i. loss after initial installation is normal. Retest for leaks if the loss is more than 5 lbs.

## XI. Fixing Leaks

1. If there is a problem with the swivel fitting,
  - a. Check the air line connection by deflating the spring and removing the line by pulling the collar against the fitting and pulling firmly on the air line. Trim 1" off the end of the air line. Be sure the cut is clean and square. Reinsert the air line into the push-to-connect fitting.
  - b. Check the threaded connection by tightening the swivel fitting another  $\frac{1}{2}$  turn. If it still leaks, deflate the air spring, remove the fitting, and re-coat the threads with thread sealant. Reinstall by hand tightening as much as possible, then use a wrench for an additional two turns.
2. If there is a problem with the inflation valve,
  - a. Check the valve core by tightening it with a valve core tool.
  - b. Check the air line connection by removing the air line from the barbed type fitting. **CAUTION: Do not cut it off, as this will usually nick the barb and render the fitting useless.** Cut air line off a few inches in front of the fitting and use a pair of pliers or vice-grips to pull/twist the air line off the fitting.

## XII. Troubleshooting Guide

### ***Problems maintaining air pressure, without on-board compressor.***

1. Leak test the air line connections and threaded connection of the elbow into the air spring. See Section XI to repair.
2. Leak test the inflation valve for leaks at the air line connection or dirt or debris in the valve core. See Section XI to repair.
3. Inspect air lines to be sure it is not pinched. Tie straps may be too tight. Loosen or replace strap. Replace leaking components.
4. Inspect air line for holes and cracks. Replace as needed.
5. A kink or fold in the air line. Reroute as needed.

## XIV. Maintenance and Operations

Minimum Air Pressure	Maximum Air Pressure
5 - 10 p.s.i.	100 p.s.i.
<b><i>Failure to maintain correct minimum pressure (or pressure proportional to load),</i></b>	

By following these steps, vehicle owners will obtain the longest life and best results from their air springs.

1. Check the air pressure weekly.
2. Always maintain Normal Ride Height. Never inflate beyond 100 p.s.i.
3. If you develop an air leak in the system, use a soapy water solution to check all air line connections and the inflation valve core before deflating and removing the air spring. (See page 7).
4. When increasing load, always adjust the air pressure to maintain the Normal Ride Height. Increase or decrease pressure from the system as necessary to attain Normal Ride Height for optimal ride and handling. Remember that loads carried behind the axle (including tongue loads) require more leveling force (pressure) than those carried directly over the axle.
5. ***IMPORTANT:*** For your safety and to prevent possible damage to your vehicle, ***do not exceed maximum Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR), as indicated by the vehicle manufacturer.*** Although your air springs are rated at a maximum inflation pressure of 100 p.s.i. The air pressure actually needed is dependant on your load and GVWR, which may be less than 100 p.s.i. Check your vehicle owners manual and do not exceed the maximum load listed for your vehicle.
6. Always add air to springs in small quantities, checking the pressure frequently. Sleeves require less air volume than a tire and inflate quickly.
7. ***Should it become necessary to raise the vehicle by the frame, make sure the system is at minimum pressure (5 p.s.i.) to reduce the tension on the suspension/brake components. Use of onboard leveling systems do not require deflation or disconnection.***