

RideCONTROL
by AIR LIFT®

Kits

59544/59568

***Ford F-150 Pickup &
Lincoln Mark LT***



*Cover illustration
may not depict
actual kit.*



INSTALLATION GUIDE

For maximum effectiveness and safety, please read these instructions completely before proceeding with installation.

Failure to read these instructions can result in an incorrect installation.

Introduction

The purpose of this publication is to assist with the installation, maintenance and troubleshooting of the RideControl air spring kit.

It is important to read and understand the entire installation guide before beginning installation or performing any maintenance, service or repair. The information here includes a hardware list, tool list, step-by-step installation information, maintenance tips, safety information and a troubleshooting guide.

IMPORTANT SAFETY NOTICE

The installation of this kit does not alter the Gross Vehicle Weight Rating (GVWR) or payload of the vehicle. Check your vehicle's owner's manual and do not exceed the maximum load listed for your vehicle.

Gross Vehicle Weight Rating: The maximum allowable weight of the fully loaded vehicle (including passengers and cargo). This number — along with other weight limits, as well as tire, rim size and inflation pressure data — is shown on the vehicle's Safety Compliance Certification Label.

Payload: The combined, maximum allowable weight of cargo and passengers that the truck is designed to carry. Payload is GVWR minus the Base Curb Weight.

NOTATION EXPLANATION

Hazard notations appear in various locations in this publication. Information which is highlighted by one of these notations must be observed to help minimize risk of personal injury or possible improper installation which may render the vehicle unsafe. Notes are used to help emphasize areas of procedural importance and provide helpful suggestions. The following definitions explain the use of these notations as they appear throughout this guide.

 DANGER

INDICATES IMMEDIATE HAZARDS WHICH WILL RESULT IN SEVERE PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH.

 WARNING

INDICATES HAZARDS OR UNSAFE PRACTICES WHICH COULD RESULT IN SEVERE PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH.

 CAUTION

INDICATES HAZARDS OR UNSAFE PRACTICES WHICH COULD RESULT IN DAMAGE TO THE MACHINE OR MINOR PERSONAL INJURY.

NOTE

Indicates a procedure, practice or hint which is important to highlight.

Installation Diagram

Driver Side Shown

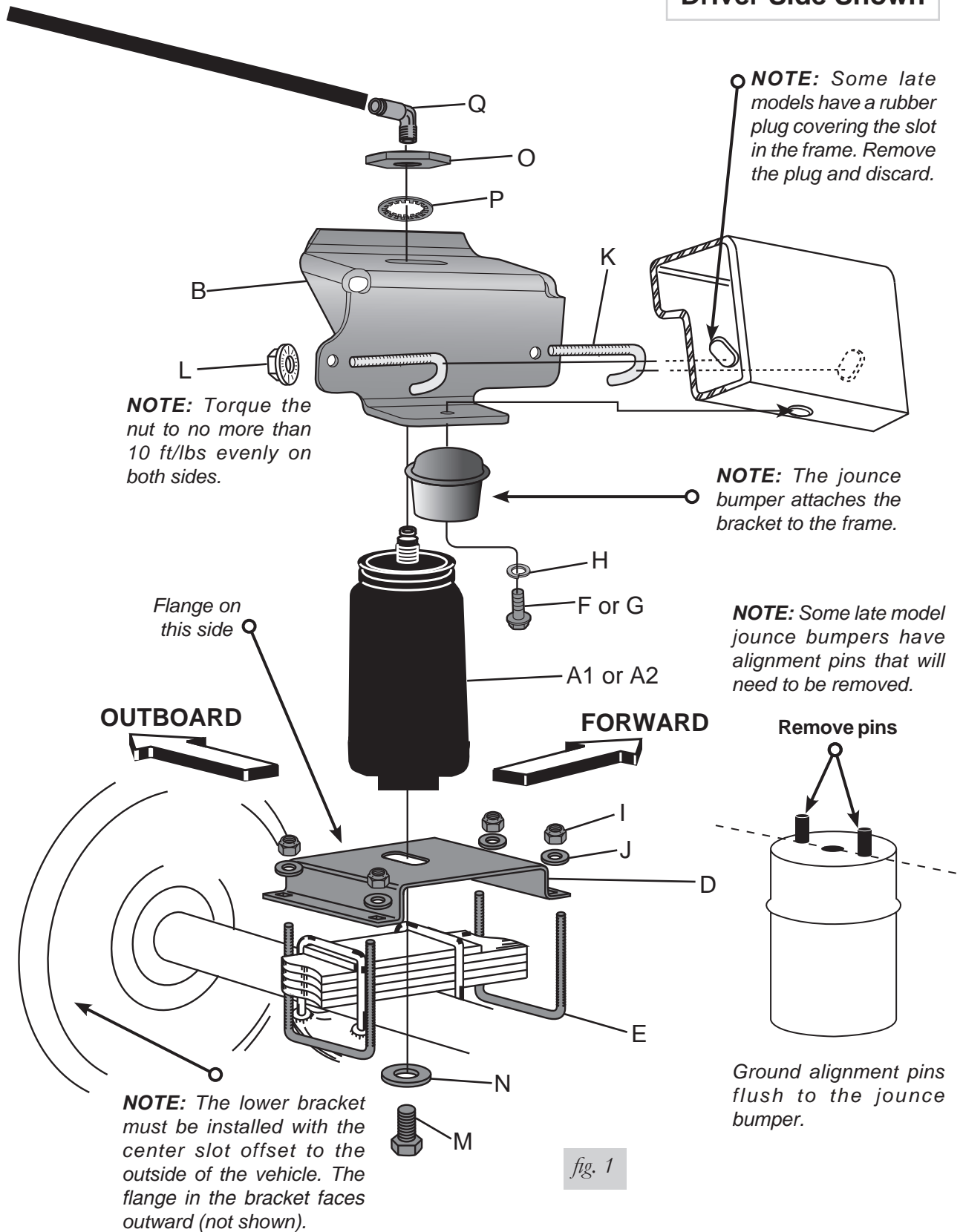


fig. 1

HARDWARE LIST

Item	Part #	Description.....Qty	Item	Part #	Description.....Qty
A1	58486	Air spring.....2	L	18422	3/8" Serrated flange nut.....4
A2	58571	Air spring.....2	M	17124	1/2" Bolt.....2
B	07028	Right upper bracket.....1	N	18414	1/2" Flat washer.....2
C	07329	Left upper bracket.....1	O	18454	3/4" Nylon nut.....2
D	03008	Lower bracket.....2	P	18450	3/4" Lock washer.....2
E	10583	3/8" U-bolt.....4	Q	21837	1/4" Elbow.....2
F	17297	M10-1.25 x 45 Bolt.....1	AA	20086 _{sub}	Air line assembly.....1
G	17330	M10-1.50 x 45 Bolt.....2	BB	10466	Zip tie.....6
H	18540	M10 Lock washer.....2	CC	21230	Valve cap.....2
I	18435	3/8" Nyloc nut.....8	DD	18405	5/16" Flat washer.....2
J	18444	3/8" Flat washer.....8	EE	21234	Rubber washer.....2
K	17309	3/8" J-bolt.....4	FF	18411	Star washer.....2
			GG	21233	5/16" Hex nut.....4

TOOLS LIST

Description.....Qty	Description.....Qty
Hoist or floor jacks..... 1	Crescent wrench..... 1
Safety stands..... 2	Ratchet with 9/16", metric, & 1/2" deep well sockets..... 1
Safety glasses..... 1	Hose cutter, razor blade, or sharp knife..... 1
Torque wrench..... 1	Air compressor or compressed air source..... 1
5/16" open-end or box wrench..... 1	Spray bottle with dish soap/water solution..... 1
7/16" open-end or box wrench..... 1	
9/16" open-end or box wrench..... 1	

Installing the RideControl System

INSTALLING THE AIR SPRING KIT

Your vehicle may be equipped with a rear brake proportioning valve. Any type of load assist product could affect brake performance. We recommend that you check with your dealer before installing this type of product. If your vehicle DOES NOT have a rear brake proportioning valve or is equipped with an anti-lock type brake system, installation of a load assist product will have NO EFFECT on brake performance.



UNBOLT THE LOWER BRACKET FROM THE LEAF SPRING IF THE VEHICLE IS TO BE SERVICED BY A FRAME CONTACT HOIST.

1. Remove the stock jounce bumper from under the frame (fig. 1).

NOTE

Some late model jounce bumpers have alignment pins that will need to be removed (fig. 1). Grind pins flush to the jounce bumper once removed.

2. Insert the J-bolts (K) through the upper bracket (B or C) with the curved part facing inboard.
3. Attach the lower portion of the upper bracket (B or C) to the frame using the stock jounce bumper. Secure in place with the supplied M10-1.25 x 45 bolt (F) or M10-1.50 x 45 bolt

(G) and M10 lock washer (H).

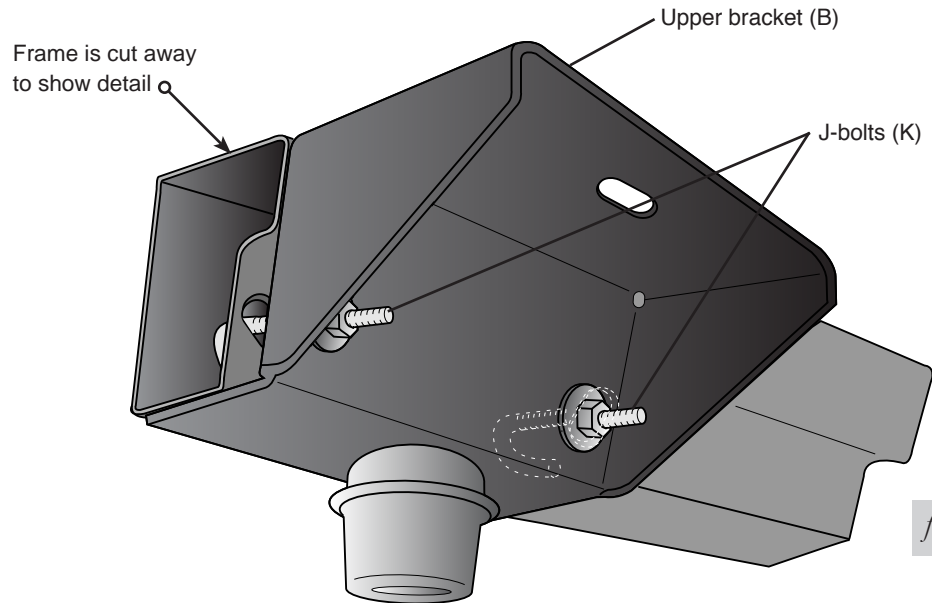
NOTE

The upper brackets are left- and right-side specific, designated by a "L" and "R" label.

4. Insert the curved part of the J-bolts (K) into the existing slots in the frame. Be sure the J-bolts lock onto the frame securely (fig. 2). Tighten the 3/8" serrated flange nut to attach.

NOTE

Some late models have a rubber plug covering the slot in the frame. Remove the plug and discard.

**NOTE**

Torque the bolts to no more than 10 ft/lbs evenly on both sides.

5. Cut the forward bolt flush to the nut.
6. Install the elbow fitting (Q) into the air port of the air sleeve. The fitting is pre-coated with thread sealant. Tighten finger tight plus two turns. Use a 7/16" open end wrench being careful to tighten on the metal hex nut only.

**CAUTION**

DO NOT OVERTIGHTEN.

7. Attach the air spring (A1 or A2) to the lower bracket (D) with the 1/2" flat washer (N) and lower mounting bolt (M). Leave loose for later adjustment.
8. Set the lower bracket on the leaf spring above the axle and attach using the supplied U-bolts (E), 3/8" flat washers (J), and 3/8" nyloc nuts (I) (fig. 1).
9. Guide the threaded post of the air fitting through the slot in the upper bracket.
10. Install the 3/4" nylon nut (O) and lock washer (P) on to the upper threaded post of the air spring. Leave loose for final adjustment.

INSTALLING THE AIR LINES

1. Choose a convenient location for mounting the inflation valves. Popular locations for the inflation valve are:
 - a. The wheel well flanges.
 - b. License plate recess in bumper.
 - c. Under the gas cap access door.
 - d. 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 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 (FIG. 3)

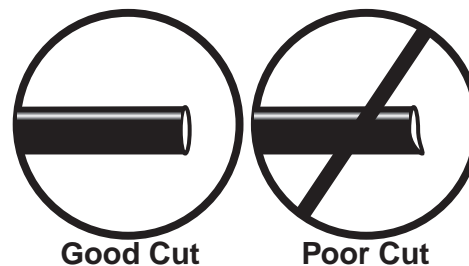


fig. 3

4. Place a 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 5/16" nut (GG) and cap (CC). There should be enough valve exposed after installation - approximately 1/2" - to easily apply a pressure gauge or an air chuck (fig. 4).
5. Push the inflation valve through the hole and use the rubber washer (EE), flat washer (DD), and another 5/16" nut (GG). Tighten the nuts to secure the assembly in place (fig. 4).

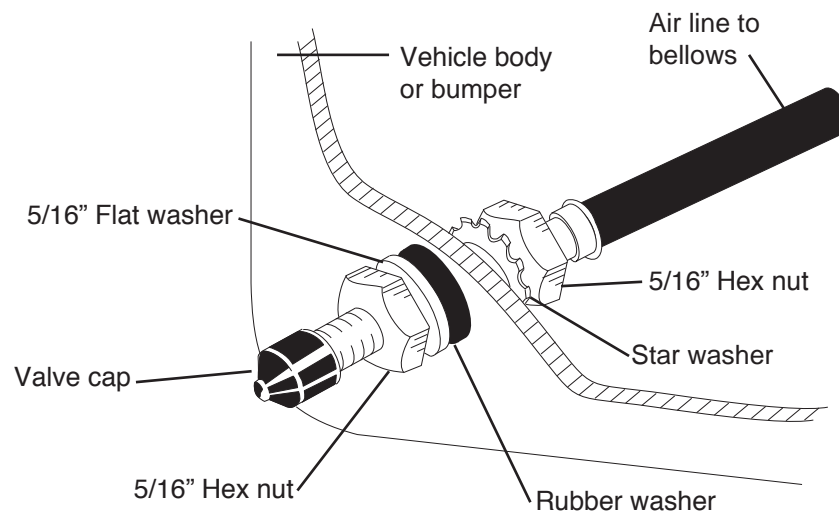
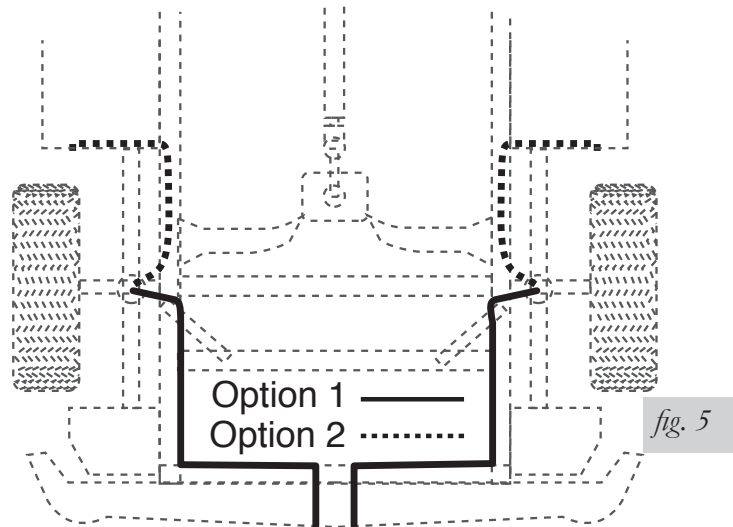


fig. 4

6. Route the air line along the frame to the air fitting on the air spring (fig. 5). 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 (see fig. 3). 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 (9/16" of air line should be in the fitting).
8. **IMPORTANT:** With the top and bottom still loose, inflate the air springs to approximately 10 PSI. Use the slots in the brackets to correctly align the air spring between the upper and lower brackets. this can be accomplished by 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.

CHECKING FOR LEAKS

1. Inflate the air spring to 30 PSI and spray all connections and the inflation valves with a solution of 1/5 liquid dish soap and 4/5 water to check for leaks. Spot leaks easily by looking for bubbles in the soapy water.
2. After the test, deflate the springs to the minimum pressure required to restore the normal ride height, no less than 5 PSI.
3. Check the air pressure again after 24 hours. A 2-4 PSI loss after initial installation is normal. Retest for leaks if the loss is more than 5 lbs.

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 (see fig. 12). Reinsert the air line into the push-to-connect fitting.
 - b. Check the threaded connection by tightening the swivel fitting another ½ 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, then:
 - 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 THE AIR LINE COMPLETELY OFF AS THIS WILL NICK THE BARB AND RENDER THE FITTING USELESS.

THE ADDITION OF LIMITING STRAPS

If you intend to use the truck off-road or in situations where the suspension is extended, it will be necessary to install limiting straps due to the long extension travel of the rear suspension.

 **CAUTION**

IF LIMITING STRAPS ARE NOT INSTALLED FOR VEHICLES USED OFF-ROAD, THE SUSPENSION COULD PULL THE AIR SPRINGS APART. THE DAMAGE TO THE AIR SPRINGS WILL NOT BE COVERED BY THE WARRANTY.

To determine the type of limiting straps needed for your vehicle:

1. Jack the vehicle up using the hitch or frame.
2. Measure the distance between the upper and lower air spring mounting brackets. (Maximum extension on the air spring is 10" or slightly longer.)
3. Then measure from the center of one shock bolt to the center of the other. (This is a common place to mount the limiting straps). This is the length needed to limit your suspension from overextension.
4. Contact your local auto parts retailer to purchase limiting straps in the correct length for your vehicle.
5. Follow the manufacturer's directions on installing the limiting straps.

Maintenance and Servicing

Minimum Air Pressure	Maximum Air Pressure
5 PSI	100 PSI
FAILURE TO MAINTAIN CORRECT MINIMUM PRESSURE (OR PRESSURE PROPORTIONAL TO LOAD), BOTTOMING OUT, OVER-EXTENSION OR RUBBING AGAINST ANOTHER COMPONENT WILL VOID THE WARRANTY.	

MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES

NOTE

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

1. Check the air pressure weekly.
2. Always maintain normal ride height. Never inflate beyond 100 PSI.
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 spring.
4. When increasing load, always adjust the air pressure to maintain 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.

CAUTION

FOR YOUR SAFETY AND TO PREVENT 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 PSI, THE AIR PRESSURE ACTUALLY NEEDED IS DEPENDENT ON YOUR LOAD AND GVWR.

5. Always add air to the springs in small quantities, checking the pressure frequently. Sleeves require less air volume than a tire and inflate quickly.
6. Should it become necessary to raise the vehicle by the frame, make sure the system is at a minimum pressure (5 PSI) to reduce tension on the suspension/brake components. Use of on-board leveling systems do not require deflation or disconnection.

Troubleshooting Guide

1. Leak test the air line connections, threaded connection of the elbow into the air spring, and the inflation valves. See "Fixing Leaks" on page 10 for repair.
2. Check for dirt debris in the valve core.
3. Inspect the air lines to be sure none are pinched. Tie straps may be too tight. Loosen or replace the strap and replace leaking components.
4. Inspect the air line for holes and cracks. Replace as needed.
5. Look for a kink or fold in the air line. Reroute as needed.

Product Use

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Q. Will installing air springs increase the weight ratings of a vehicle?

No. Adding air springs will not change the weight ratings (GAWR, GCWR and/or GVWR) of a vehicle. Exceeding the GVWR is dangerous and voids the Air Lift warranty.

Q. Is it necessary to keep air in the air springs at all times and how much pressure will they need?

The minimum air pressure should be maintained at all times. The minimum air pressure keeps the air spring in shape, ensuring that it will move throughout its travel without rubbing or wearing on itself.

Q. Is it necessary to add a compressor system to the air springs?

No. Air pressure can be adjusted with any type of compressor as long as it can produce sufficient pressure to service the springs. Even a bicycle tire pump can be used, but it's a lot of work.

Q. How long should air springs last?

If the air springs are properly installed and maintained they can last indefinitely.

Q. Will raising the vehicle on a hoist for service work damage the air springs?

No. The vehicle can be lifted on a hoist for short-term service work such as tire rotation or oil changes. However, if the vehicle will be on the hoist for a prolonged period of time, support the axle with jack stands in order to take the tension off of the air springs.

TUNING THE AIR PRESSURE

Pressure determination comes down to three things — level vehicle, ride comfort, and stability.

1. Level vehicle

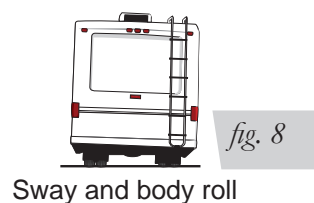
If the vehicle's headlights are shining into the trees or the vehicle is leaning to one side, then it is not level (fig. 6). Raise the air pressure to correct either of these problems and level the vehicle.

2. Ride comfort

If the vehicle has a rough and harsh ride it may be due to either too much pressure or not enough (fig. 7). Try different pressures to determine the best ride comfort.

3. Stability

Stability translates into safety and should be the priority, meaning the driver may need to sacrifice a perfectly level and comfortable ride. Stability issues include roll control, bounce, dive during braking and sponginess (fig. 8). Tuning out these problems usually requires an increase in pressure.



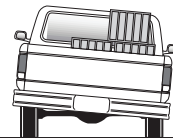
GUIDELINES FOR ADDING AIR

1. Start with the vehicle level or slightly above.
2. When in doubt, always add air.
3. For motorhomes, start with 50-100 PSI in the rear because it can be safely assumed that it is heavily loaded.
4. If the front of the vehicle dives while braking, increase the pressure in the front air bags, if equipped.
5. If it is ever suspected that the air bags have bottomed out, increase the pressure (fig. 9).
6. Adjust the pressure up and down to find the best ride.
7. If the vehicle rocks and rolls, adjust the air pressure to reduce movement.
8. It may be necessary to maintain different pressures on each side of the vehicle. Loads such as water, fuel, and appliances will cause the vehicle to be heavier on one side (fig. 10). As much as a 50 PSI difference is not uncommon.

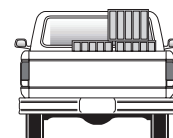


Bottoming out

fig. 9



Unlevel



Level

fig. 10