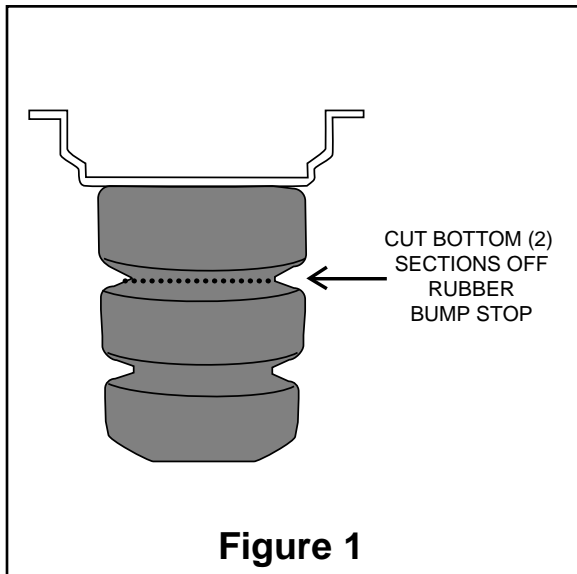
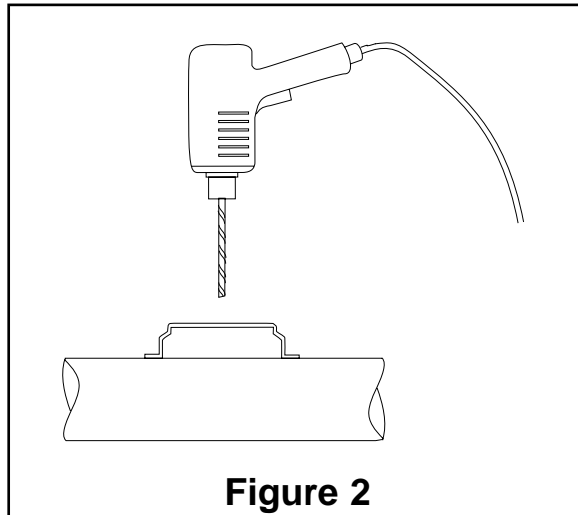


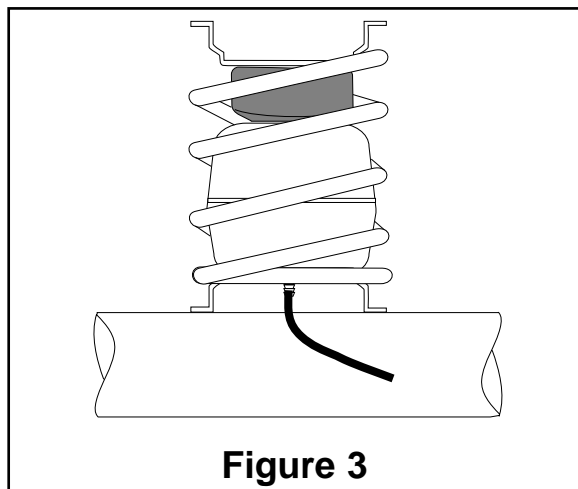
## KIT #60748



**Figure 1**

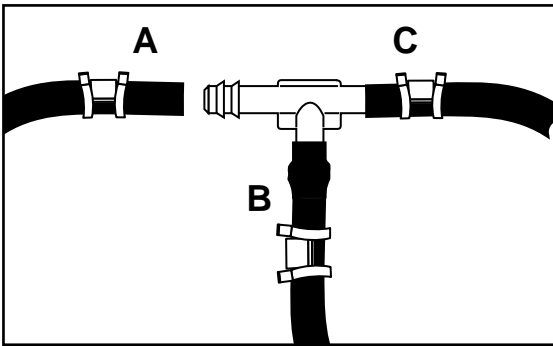


**Figure 2**

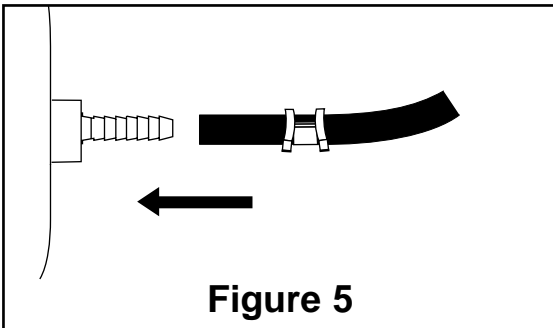


**Figure 3**

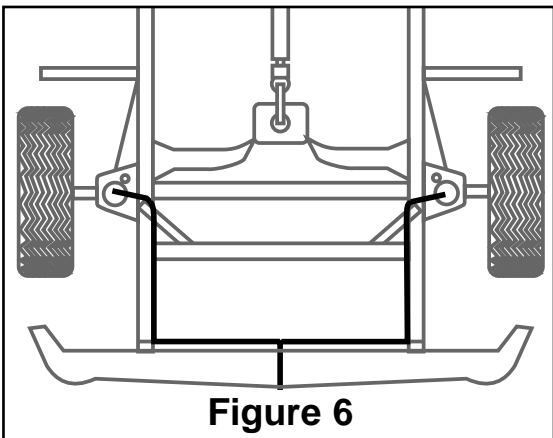
1. Jack up rear of vehicle or raise on hoist. Support frame with safety stands. Remove lower shock absorber attaching bolts.
2. Note the location of the end of the coil spring in the lower spring seat. Lower axle or raise body or vehicle until suspension is fully extended. **CAUTION: Observe tension on brake line - do not strain.** Remove coil springs.
3. Cut the bottom two sections off the rubber bump stop from the upper spring seat and discard (Figure 1).
4. Cut out circle "B" on template and place onto lower spring seats with a dab of grease to hold in position. Center punch and drill a 3/4" hole. Remove all burrs and sharp edges (Figure 2).
5. Insert air cylinder into coil spring with stem at bottom (Figure 3).
6. Raise the axle or lower the body to install coil spring into spring seats and rotate to proper location. Attach lower shock absorber attaching bolts. Torque to 25 ft. lbs.
7. Install air line as detailed on pages 2 and 3. A tee air line installation is recommended unless weight in vehicle varies from one side to the other and unequal pressures are needed to level load (or compensate for axle torque transfer in racing application). Dual air lines are used in this case. Proceed with TEE AIR LINE ROUTING or DUAL AIR LINE ROUTING
8. Inflate cylinders to 25 lbs. air pressure. Test for air leaks by applying a liquid soap and water solution to all valve cores, fittings and connections.
9. Lower vehicle to the ground. Read Maintenance & Operation Tips for proper care of your air cylinders. Recheck air pressure after 24 hours. A 2-4 p.s.i. loss after initial installation is normal. If pressure has dropped more than 5 lbs. re-test for leaks with soapy water solution.



Use this procedure for all air line connections:  
**A.** Slide air line clamp onto the air line  
**B.** Push the air line over the barbed stem.  
**C.** Compress the ears on the air line clamp with pliers and slide it forward to fully cover the barbed section.



**Figure 5**



**Figure 6**

Tee air line installation recommended unless weight in vehicle varies from one side to the other and unequal pressures are needed to level the load. Dual air lines are used in this case.

### TEE AIR LINE ROUTING

**TO PREVENT AIR LINE FROM MELTING, KEEP IT AT LEAST EIGHT INCHES FROM EXHAUST SYSTEM.**

- A. Locate desired tee location on the frame rail or cross member.
- B. Determine and cut adequate length of air line to reach from tee to left and right side on air cylinders.

**CAUTION: LEAVE SUFFICIENT AIR LINE SLACK TO PREVENT ANY STRAIN ON FITTING DURING AXLE MOTIONS.**

- C. Slide air line clamp onto the air line. Push the air line over one side of the tee until all the barbs are covered. Repeat procedure for other leg of tee.

- D. With pliers slide the air line clamp forward until it fully covers the barbed section. Repeat for other leg of tee (Figure 4).

- E. Route along cross member and either lower control arm or upper spring seat to air cylinder.

- F. Insert air line through lower spring seat then slide on air line clamp. Note: It may be necessary to lower the suspension to access the bottom of the air spring.

- G. Push the air line onto the stem, covering all the barbs. With pliers slide the air line clamp upward until it fully covers the barbed section (Figure 5).

- H. Push the remaining air line over the last fitting on tee and route along frame to desired inflation valve location (Figure 6). Attach with plastic straps or wire.

- I. Select a location for inflation valve in the gas cap well, the trunk, rear bumper, fender flange or behind the license plate, assuring that the valve will be protected and accessible with an air hose (Figure 6).

- J. Drill a 5/16" hole for inflation valve and mount as in illustration (Figure 8). Rubber washer is for outside weather seal.

- K. Slide air line clamp over the air line. Push air line onto fitting covering all barbs, with pliers slide the air line clamp forward until it fully covers the barbed section (Figure 6).

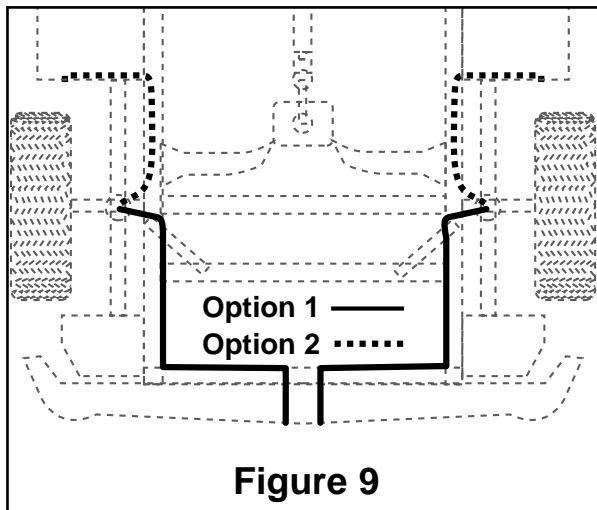
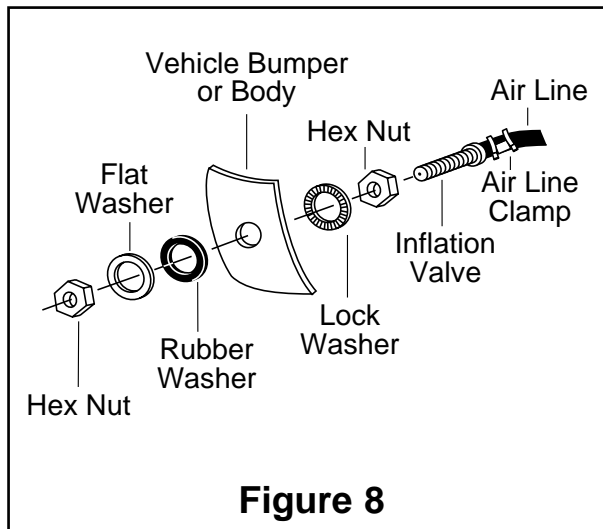
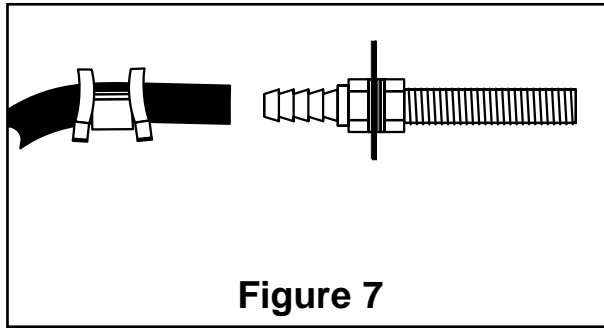
- L. Raise axle or lower body until air cylinders lightly touch the upper and lower spring seat.

- M. Check TAILPIPE clearance and insure that it is at least 2-3 inches from air cylinder. If necessary, loosen clamps and rotate or move to obtain additional clearance. If heat shield is provided, install it.

NOTE: Attach shock absorbers if removed earlier in the installation.

- N. Continue with step 8, page 1.

**DO NOT INFLATE AIR CYLINDERS BEFORE READING MAINTENANCE/OPERATION TIPS.**



## DUAL AIR LINE ROUTING

**TO PREVENT AIR LINE FROM MELTING, KEEP IT AT LEAST EIGHT INCHES FROM EXHAUST SYSTEM.**

- A. Select a location for the inflation valves in the rocker panel flange, or rear bumper, assuring that each valve will be protected and accessible with an air hose (Figure 9).
- B. Determine and cut adequate length of air line to reach from valve location to left side air cylinder.

**CAUTION: LEAVE SUFFICIENT AIR LINE SLACK TO PREVENT ANY STRAIN ON VALVE STEM DURING NORMAL AXLE MOTIONS.**

- C. Insert the air line through the lower spring seat.
- D. Slide air line clamp onto the cut air line. Push the air line onto the stem, covering all the barbed section. With pliers slide the air line clamp forward until it fully covers barbed section (Figure 5). Note: It may be necessary to lower the suspension to access the bottom of the air spring.
- E. Repeat process for right side.
- F. Drill 5/16" hole for inflating valves and mount as illustrated. Rubber washer is for outside weather seal (Figure 8).
- G. Route air line along control arm and frame to inflation valve location and cut off excess air line.
- H. Slide air line clamp onto the air line and push the air line over the fitting, covering all the barbs. With pliers slide the air line clamp forward until it fully covers the barbed section.
- I. Raise axle or lower body until air cylinders lightly touch the upper and lower spring seat.
- J. Check TAILPIPE clearance and insure that it is at least 2-3 inches from air cylinders. If necessary, loosen clamps and rotate or move to obtain additional clearance. If heat shields are supplied, install them.

NOTE: Attach shock absorbers if removed earlier in the installation.

- K. Continue with step 8, page 1.

**DO NOT INFLATE AIR CYLINDERS BEFORE READING MAINTENANCE/OPERATION TIPS.**



# Product Use Information

## 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 time 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**

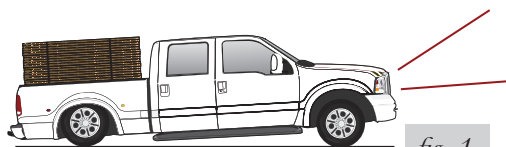
If the vehicle's headlights are shining into the trees or the vehicle is leaning to one side, then it is not level (fig. 1). Raise the air pressure to correct either of these problems and level the vehicle.

**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. 2). 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. 3). Tuning out these problems usually requires an increase in pressure.



Bad headlight aim



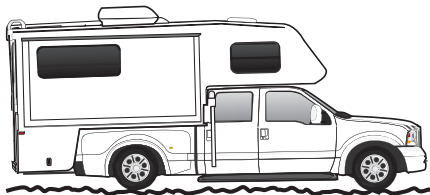
Sway and body roll



Rough ride

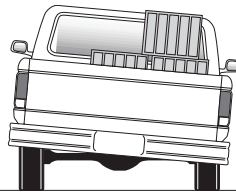
### Guidelines for adding air:

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. 4).
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. 5). As much as a 50 PSI difference is not uncommon.

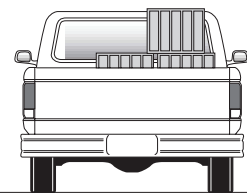


Bottoming out

*fig. 4*



Unlevel



Level

*fig. 5*