

1. Jack up rear of vehicle or raise on hoist. Support frame with safety stands. Lower axle or raise body of vehicle until suspension is fully extended.
2. The coil springs must be removed for this installation:
 - a. Detach the shock absorbers at the lower shock mount.
 - b. Carefully lower the axle until the coil springs are free. Do not strain brake lines. Mark the position of the cut end of the coil spring on the upper spring seat so that coil springs can be reinstalled in the same position. Remove coil springs.
3. Cut off exposed portion of rubber jounce bumper (Figure 1).
4. If there is no open hole in bottom spring retainer for hose routing, drill a 9/16" hole in the center of the jounce bumper strike plate that is sticking up (Figure 2).
5. User may select either Dual Air Line or Tee Air line option depending on use of vehicle. Tee Air Line installation is recommended unless weight in vehicle varies from one side to the other, in which case Dual Air Line installation is recommended to level the vehicle side to side (See Air Line Installation instructions to prep air springs before continuing).
6. Insert the provided protector into the lower spring seat (Figure 3).
7. Insert the air cylinders into the coil springs with air lines hanging down.
8. Thread the air line through the hole in the lower spring seat, routing the line to the side of the axle (front or rear) on which the inflation valves will be mounted.
9. Reinstall the coil springs in the vehicle. Be sure to line up the cut end of the upper coil spring with your mark on the upper spring seat. Carefully raise the axle to seat the springs.
10. Reattach all components disconnected under step 2:
11. Continue with air line installation instructions.

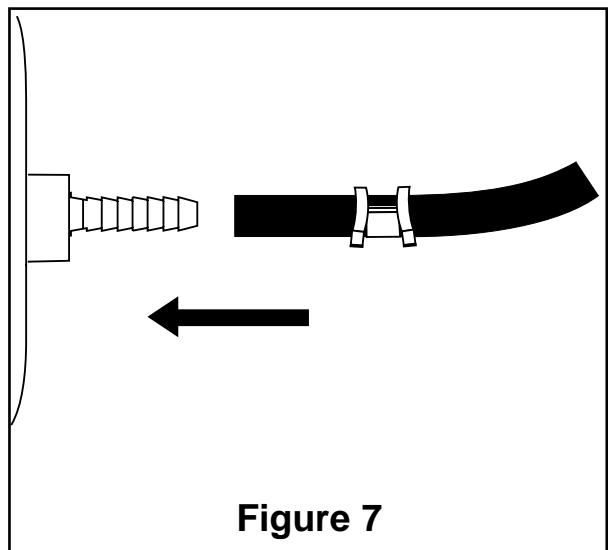
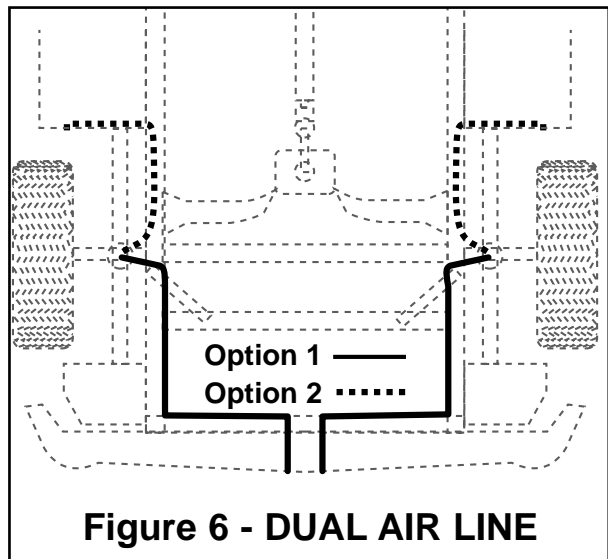
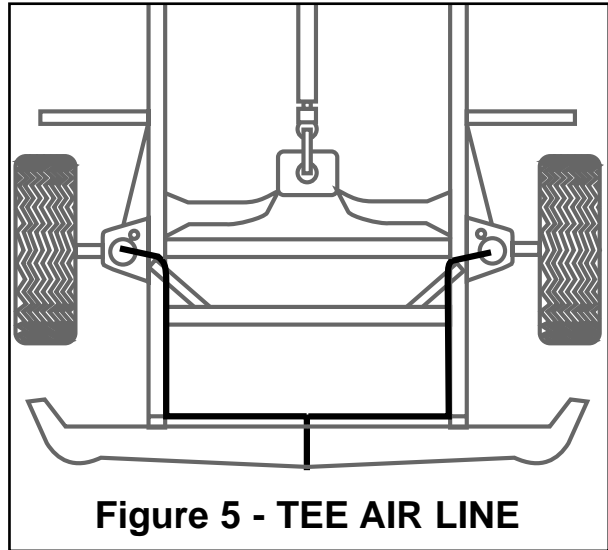
AIR LINE INSTRUCTIONS

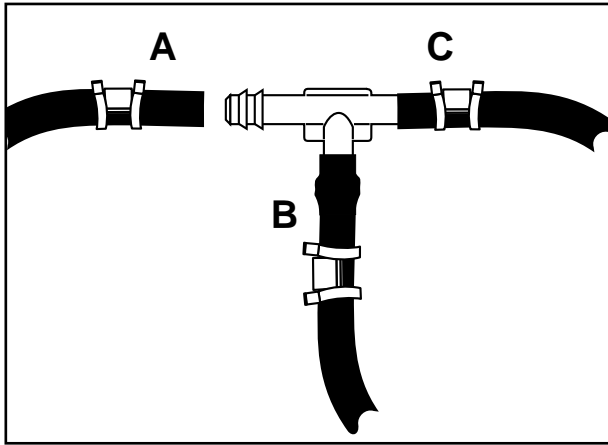
CAUTION: LEAVE SUFFICIENT AIR LINE SLACK TO PREVENT ANY STRAIN ON FITTINGS DURING AXLE MOTIONS.

TO PREVENT AIR LINE FROM MELTING, KEEP IT AT LEAST TWELVE INCHES FROM EXHAUST SYSTEM, ENGINE AND HEAT SOURCES. CAUTION: AVOID AREAS WHICH MAY CAUSE FAILURE OF THE AIR LINE. FOR EXAMPLE: BATTERY, EXHAUST, ENGINE, AND MOVING PARTS SUCH AS STEERING, SUSPENSION AND CABLES.

TEE AIR LINE CONNECTION:

- A. Find desired tee location on the frame rail or radiator core support bracket (Figure 5).
- B. Determine and cut adequate length of air line to reach from tee to left and right side on air cylinders.
- C. Connect the air line to the two opposite legs on the tee (Figure 8).
- D. Route air line to left and right air springs, generally along inner fender panel or frame rails.
- E. Slide air line clamp onto the air line. Push the air line over the barbed end of air cylinder. Compress the ears on the air line clamp with pliers and slide it down to cover the barbed section (Figure 7). Repeat for other side.
- G. Select a location for inflation valve in the hood release, front bumper, fender flange or behind the license plate, ensuring that the valve will be protected and accessible with an air hose.
- H. Connect the remaining air line over the last fitting on tee and route along frame to desired inflation valve location. Attach air line to chassis with provided plastic straps.
- I. Drill a 5/16" hole for inflation valve and mount as illustrated (Rubber washer is for outside weather seal (Figure 9).
- J. Connect the air line to the inflation valve.
- K. Continue with step 11.





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 8

DUAL AIR LINE CONNECTION:

- A. Select a location for the inflation valves in the rocker panel flange or by hood release insuring that each valve will be protected and accessible with a hose.
- B. Determine and cut adequate length, not longer than 90” of air line to reach from valve location to left side air cylinder.
- C. Slide air line clamp onto the air line. Push the air line over the barbed end of straight fitting. Compress the ears on the air line clamp with pliers and slide it down to cover the barbed section (Figure 8). Repeat for other side.
- D. Route air line along frame or under fender panel to desired inflation valve location (Figure 6). Attach air line to chassis with plastic straps or wire.
- F. Drill 5/16” hole for inflating valves and mount as illustrated (Rubber washer is for outside weather seal, Figure 9).

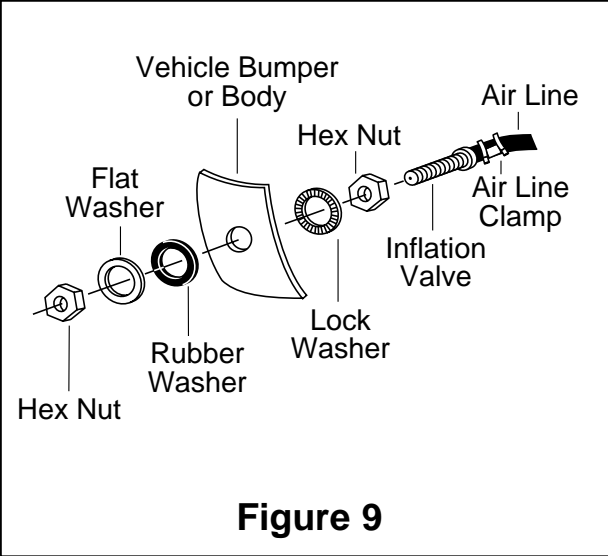


Figure 9

- G. Connect the air line to the inflation valve.
- H. Repeat process for right side.
- I. Continue with step 11.
- 11. Inflate Air Springs to 35 psi. Check for air leaks at all fittings and valve core with a soapy water solution.
- 12. Replace wheels, remove safety stands and carefully lower vehicle to ground.
- 13. Deflate Air Springs in 5 psi. intervals to determine best ride and handing. Sufficient air pressure should be maintained to help prevent bottoming-out on large bumps, chuck holes, etc
- 14. Recheck air pressure after 24 hours. A 2-4 psi loss is normal after initial installation. If the pressure has dropped more than 5 psi re-test for leaks with a soapy water solution. Please read and follow the Maintenance and Operation Tips on page 4.

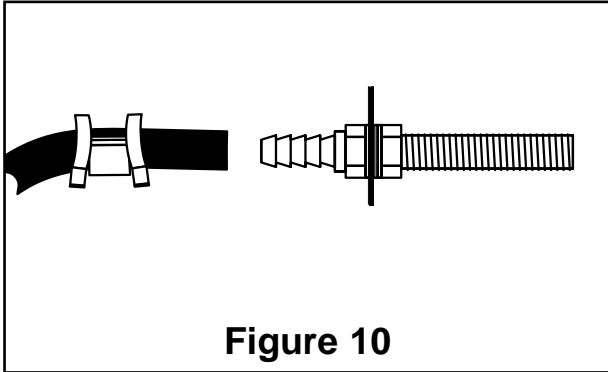


Figure 10



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

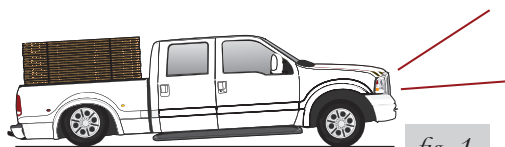
If the vehicle's headlights are shining into the trees or the vehicle is leaning to one side, then it is not level (fig. 1). Raise the air pressure to correct either of these problems and level the vehicle.

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.



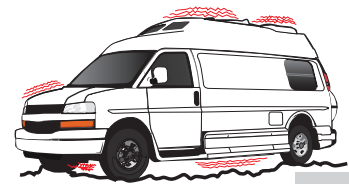
Bad headlight aim

fig. 1



Sway and body roll

fig. 2

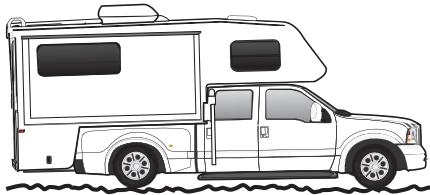


Rough ride

fig. 3

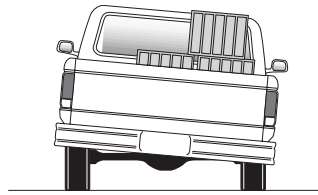
Guidelines for adding air:

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.

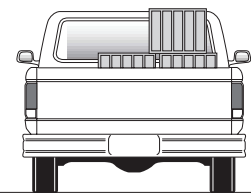


Bottoming out

fig. 4



Unlevel



Level

fig. 5