Air Lift TOOO by AIR LIFT.

# Kit 60815

Honda Odyssey, Honda Pilot, & Acura MDX



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 Air Lift 1000 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, tools list, step-by-step installation information, maintenance guidelines and operating tips.

#### **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 pasengers 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.



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



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



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.



#### HARDWARE LIST

Item	Part #	DescriptionQty
Α	46141	Air spring2
В	20315	Hose 15'1
С	10466	Tie strap 4
D	21230	Valve cap 2
E	21233	5/16" Hex nut 4
F	21234	Rubber washer2
G	18411	Star washer2
Н	18405	5/16" Flat washer 2
1	21236	Tee4
J	21455	Valve4
K	33107	Heat shield kit 1

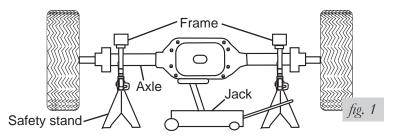
#### **TOOLS LIST**

Description      Qty        Hoist or floor jacks      2        Safety stands      1        Safety glasses      1        Metric and standard sockets/ratchet and wrenches      1        Drill, drill bits      1        Grinder or dremel tool      1        Pliers      1	

## **Installing the Air Lift 1000 System**

#### PREPARING THE VEHICLE

1. Jack up the rear of the vehicle or raise on a hoist. Support the frame with safety stands so that the wheels hang (fig. 1). Remove the wheels.



- 2. Position a floor jack at the connecting point of the lower control arm (under the attaching flange bolt) and knuckle (fig. 2).
- 3. Remove the flange bolt that connects the lower control arm to the knuckle.



THE LOWER CONTROL ARM IS UNDER PRESSURE FROM THE COIL SPRING. USE CAUTION DURING THIS STEP FOR SAFETY PURPOSES.

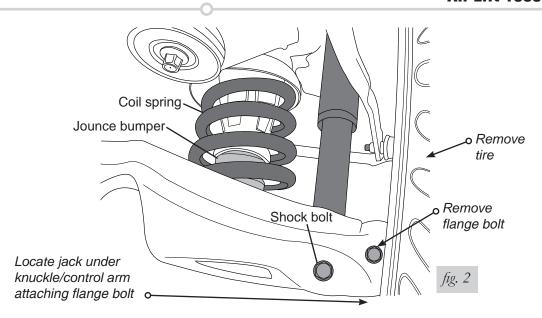
4. Lower the floor jack gradually until tension is released and the coil spring can be removed.

**NOTE** 

It may be necessary to remove the lower shock bolt in order for the lower control arm to move far enough to remove the coil spring.

- 5. Remove the coil spring.
- 6. Unbolt and discard the jounce bumper and mounting bolt (fig. 2).





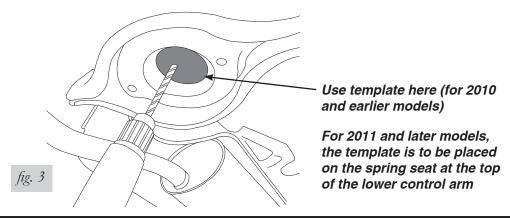
#### INSTALLING THE AIR SPRING

- 1a. For 2010 and earlier models, cut out the template provided on page 11 and attach it with tape to the underside of the lower control arm, aligning the template so that the hole to be drilled is toward the inside of the vehicle (fig. 3).
- 1b. For 2011 and later models, cut out the template provided on page 11 and attach it with tape to the top side of the lower control arm, in the spring seat area, aligning the template so that the hole to be drilled is toward the inside of the vehicle.

#### **NOTE**

It may be necessary to adjust the outer diameter of the template for some models.

2. Center-punch and drill a 3/4" hole to provide valve stem clearance (fig. 3).



#### NOTE

As an option to a 3/4" drill bit, drill the hole using a 1/2" bit and grind the hole open using an air grinder or dremel tool.

- 3. Insert the air spring cylinder into the coil spring with the stem down.
- 4. Install the spring back into the vehicle and raise the lower control arm up enough to insert and attach the flange bolt that holds the lower control arm to the knuckle that was previously removed. Do not tighten at this time.

#### **NOTE**

The lower control arm is indexed so that the coil spring mounts in a certain way. Make sure the coil spring indexes properly before attaching the flange bolt.

 Raise and lower the control arm up and down while watching the stem on the air spring cylinder. If interference is noted from the lower control arm hitting on the stem or cylinder boss, grind the control arm for clearance.



- 6. Raise the control arm up far enough to just pick the vehicle up off the safety jacks and torque the flange bolt to 33 ft/lbs.
- 7. Reattach the shock if previously removed.
- 8. Repeat "Preparing the Vehicle" and "Installing the Air Spring" steps 1-6 for the other side of the vehicle.

#### INSTALLING THE AIR LINE

A tee air line installation is recommended. If the weight in the vehicle varies from one side to the other and unequal pressures are needed to level the load or compensate for axle torque transfer in racing applications, use dual air lines (see page 7).

#### TEE AIR LINE ROUTING



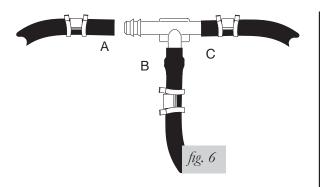
TO PREVENT THE AIR LINE FROM MELTING, MAINTAIN AT LEAST 8" FROM THE EXHAUST SYSTEM TO THE AIR LINE.

1. Locate the desired tee location on the frame rail or cross member. Determine and cut an adequate length of air line to reach from the tee to the left and right side air springs.



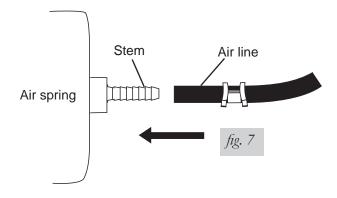
LEAVE SUFFICIENT AIR LINE SLACK TO PREVENT ANY STRAIN ON THE FITTING DURING AXLE MOTIONS.

- 2. Slide an air line clamp onto the air line.
- 3. Push the air line over one side of the tee until all the barbs are covered. With a pair of pliers, slide the air line clamp forward until it fully covers the barbed section. Repeat the entire procedure for the other leg of the tee (fig. 6).
- 4. Route the air line along the cross member and either the lower control arm or the upper spring seat to the air spring.
- 5. Insert the air line through the spring seat and spacers.



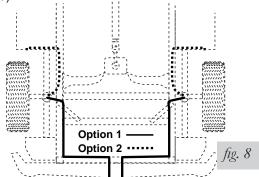
## Use this procedure for all air line connections:

- a. Slide the air line clamp onto the air line.
- b. Push the air line over the barbed stem.
- Compress the ears on the air line clamp with pliers and slide it forward to fully cover the barbed section.
- 6. Push the air line onto the stem, covering all the barbs (fig. 7). With the pliers, slide the air line clamp upward until it fully covers the barbed section.

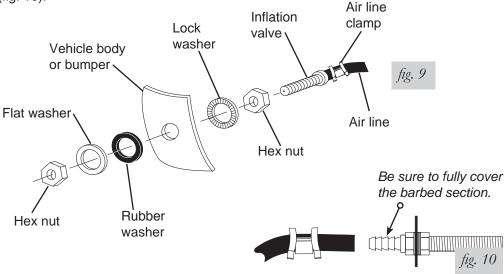




- 7. Push the remaining air line over the last fitting on the tee and route it along the frame to the desired inflation valve location. Attach the air line with plastic straps or wire.
- 8. Select a location for the inflation valve in the gas cap well, the trunk, rear bumper, fender flange or behind the license plate, insuring that the valve will be protected and accessible with an air hose (fig. 8).



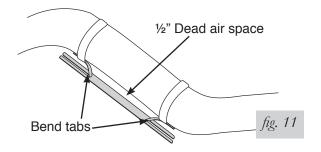
- 9. Drill a 5/16" hole for the inflation valve and mount as shown (fig. 9). The rubber washer serves as an outside weather seal.
- 10. Slide the air line clamp over the air line. Push the air line onto the fitting covering all barbs. Using pliers, slide the air line clamp forward until it fully covers the barbed section (fig. 10).



#### **NOTE**

Installing the heat shield is only necessary on the Honda Odyssey.

- 11. To install the heat shield, bend the tabs on it to provide a  $\frac{1}{2}$ " dead air space between the exhaust pipe and the heat shield (fig. 11).
- 12. Attach the heat shield to the exhaust pipe using the clamps. Bend the heat shield for maximum clearance to the air spring (fig. 11).





- 13. Raise the axle or lower the vehicle body until the air springs lightly touch the upper spring seat and lower spacers.
- 14. Check the tail pipe clearance and insure that it is at least 2-3 inches from the air spring. If necessary, loosen the clamps and rotate or move to obtain additional clearance. Reattach the shock absorbers if removed earlier in the installation.



DO NOT INFLATE AIR SPRINGS BEFORE READING THE MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION SECTION.

15. Continue to "Completing the Installation."

#### **DUAL AIR LINE ROUTING**



TO PREVENT AIR LINE FROM MELTING, KEEP IT AT LEAST 8" FROM EXHAUST SYSTEM.

- 1. 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.
- 2. Determine and cut an adequate length of air line to reach from the valve location to the left side air spring.



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

- 3. Insert the air line through the spring seat and spacer.
- 4. Slide the air clamp onto the cut air line.
- 5. Push the air line onto the stem, covering all the barbed section (see fig. 7). With pliers slide the air line clamp forward until it fully covers the barbed section.
- 6. Repeat process for the right side.
- 7. Drill a 5/16 " hole for the inflating valves and mount as illustrated. The rubber washer is for an outside weather seal (see fig. 9).
- 8. Route the air line along the control arm and frame to the inflation valve location and cut off the excess.
- Slide a 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 (see fig. 10).
- 10. Raise the axle or lower body until the air springs lightly touch the upper spring seat and lower spacers.
- 11. Check the tail pipe clearance and insure that it is at least 2-3 inches from the air springs. If necessary, loosen the clamps and rotate or move to obtain additional clearance. If you are installing this kit on a Honda Odyssey see page 6 for instruction on how to install the heat shield. Reattach the shock absorbers if removed earlier in the installation.



DO NOT INFLATE AIR SPRINGS BEFORE READING THE MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION SECTION.

#### COMPLETING THE INSTALLATION

- 1. Inflate the air springs to 35 PSI. Test for air leaks by applying a liquid solution of ½ dish soap to ½ water to all valve cores, fittings and connections.
- 2. Lower the vehicle to the ground. Read Maintenance/Operation Tips for proper care of your air springs.
- 3. Recheck air pressure after 24 hours. A 2-4 PSI loss after initial installation is normal. If pressure has dropped more than 5 lbs, retest for leaks.



## **Maintenance and Servicing**

Minimum Air Pressure	Maximum Air Pressure			
5 PSI	35 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** 

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 at least the recommended minimum air pressure to prevent the air spring from being pinched. Never inflate beyond the maximum air pressure.
- 4. If you develop an air leak in the system, use a soapy water solution of 1/5 liquid dish soap and 4/5 water to check all air line connections and the inflation valve core before deflating and removing the air spring.
- 5. Always add air to springs in small quantities, checking the pressure frequently. Sleeves require less air volume than a tire and inflate quickly.

#### **OPERATING TIPS**

- Inflate your air springs to 35 PSI before adding the payload. This will allow the air cylinder to properly mesh with the coil spring. After the vehicle is loaded, adjust your air pressure down to level the vehicle and for ride comfort.
- 2. When carrying a payload it will be helpful to increase the tire inflation pressure in proportion to any overload condition. We recommend a 2 PSI increase above normal for each 100 lbs additional load on the axle.



DO NOT EXCEED THE VEHICLE MANUFACTURERS' MAXIMUM GROSS VECHICLE WEIGHT RATING.



### **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 GWVR 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 <u>at all times</u>. 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

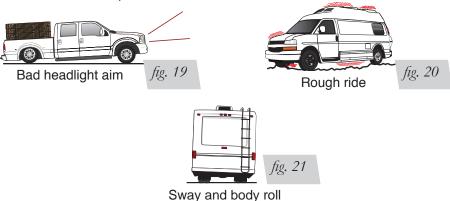
If the vehicle's headlights are shining into the trees or the vehicle is leaning to one side, then it is not level (fig. 19). Raise the air pressure to correct either of these problems and level the vehicle.

#### 2. Ride comfort

If the vehicle has a rough or harsh ride it may be due to either too much pressure or not enough (fig. 20). Try different pressures to determine the best ride comfort.

#### 3. Stability

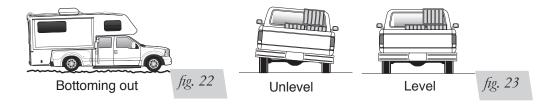
Stability translates into safety and should be the priority, meaning the driver may need to sacrifice a perfectly level and comfortable ride. Stability issues include roll control, bounce, dive during braking and sponginess (fig. 21). Tuning out these problems usually requires an increase in pressure.





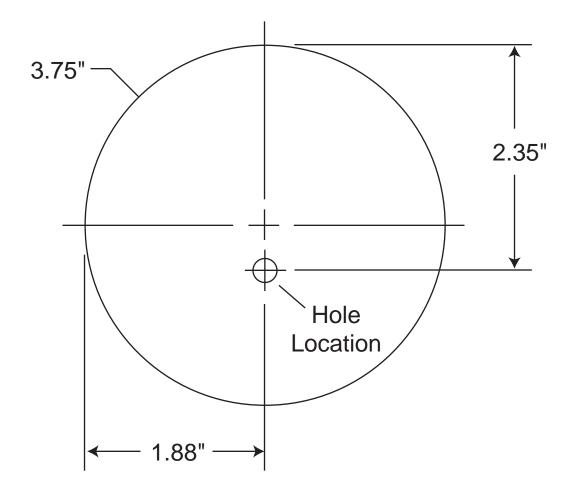
#### **GUIDELINES FOR ADDING AIR**

- 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. 22).
- 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. 23). As much as a 50 PSI difference is not uncommon.





# **Template**



AIR LIFT SYSTEMS SUSPENSION SYSTEMS