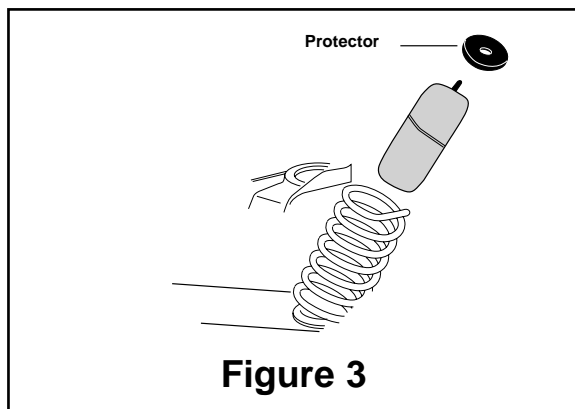
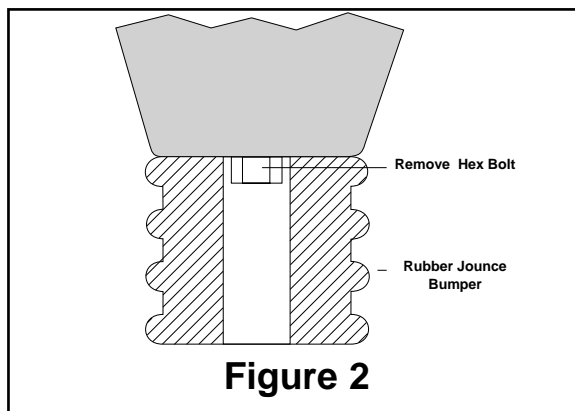
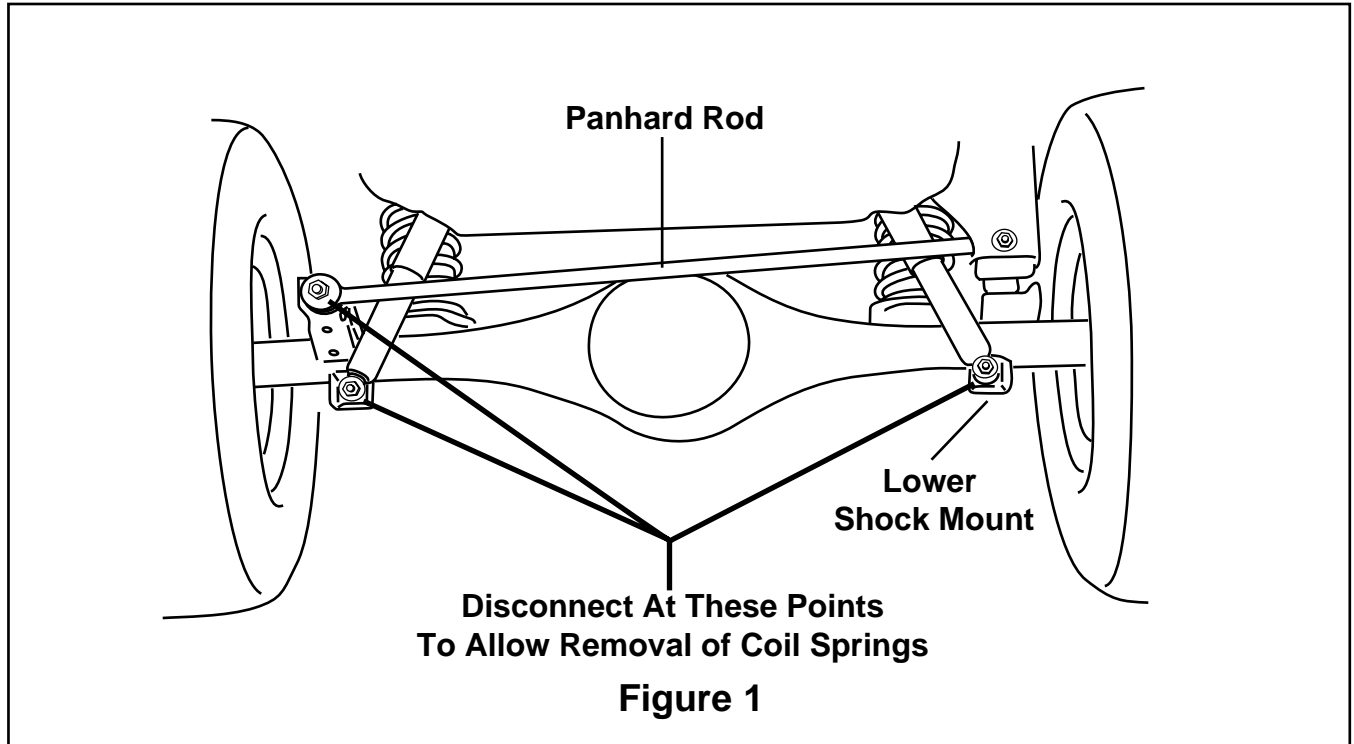


KIT #60745



1. Jack up rear of vehicle or raise on hoist. Support frame with safety stands.
2. The coil springs must be removed for this installation:
 - a. Detach the shock absorbers at the lower shock mount (Figure 1).
 - b. Detach the panhard bar at the lower bar mount (Figure 1).
 - c. If there is a rear anti swaybar, you may have to disconnect the links.
 - d. Mark the position of the coil spring on the upper spring seat so that they can be reinstalled in the same position.
 - e. Carefully lower the axle until the coil springs are free. **CAUTION: Do not strain brake lines.** Disconnect brake line brackets if necessary. Remove coil springs.
3. Some models will have a rubber jounce bumper attached to the upper spring seat. This is an option and is not present on all models. Remove the rubber by cutting of the lower four sections of the bumper (Figure 2).
4. Insert the air cylinders into the coil springs with the stem toward the top. Place the protector on the top of the air spring (Figure 3).

5. 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

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.
- D. Push the air line over one side of the tee until all the barbs are covered. Repeat procedure for other leg of tee. With pliers slide the air line clamp forward until it fully covers the barbed section. Repeat for other leg of tee (Figure 8).
- E. Route along cross member and upper spring seat to air cylinder (Figure 5).
- F. Insert air line through spring seat and protector (Figure 4).
- G. Slide air line clamp onto the air line. Push the air line onto the stem, covering all the barbs (Figure 7). With pliers slide the air line clamp upward until it fully covers the barbed section. Repeat for the other side.
- H. Push the remaining air line over the last fitting on tee and route along frame to desired inflation valve location (Figure 5 & 8). 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, insuring that the valve will be protected and accessible with an air hose.
- J. Drill a 5/16" hole for inflation valve and mount as in illustration (Figure 9). 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 10).
- L. Continue with step 6, page 3.

DO NOT INFLATE AIR CYLINDERS BEFORE READING MAINTENANCE & OPERATING TIPS.

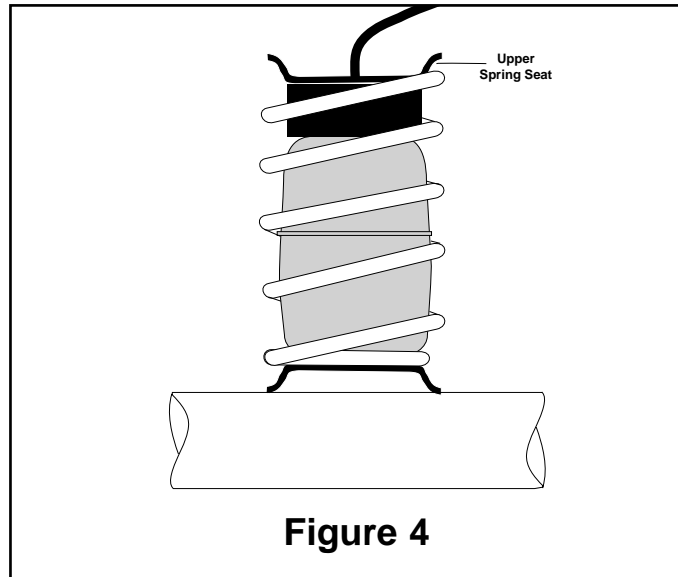


Figure 4

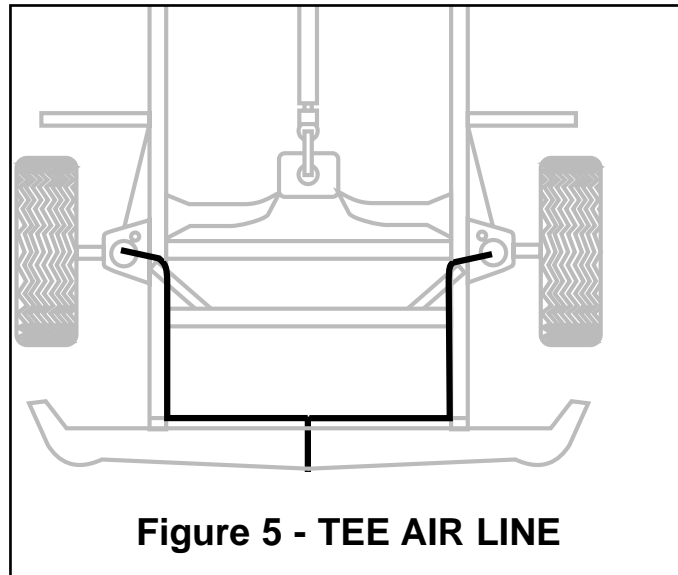


Figure 5 - TEE AIR LINE

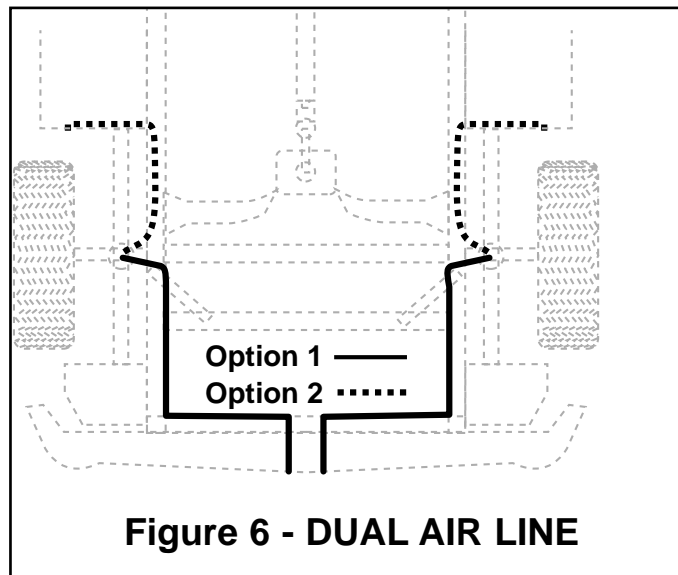


Figure 6 - DUAL AIR LINE

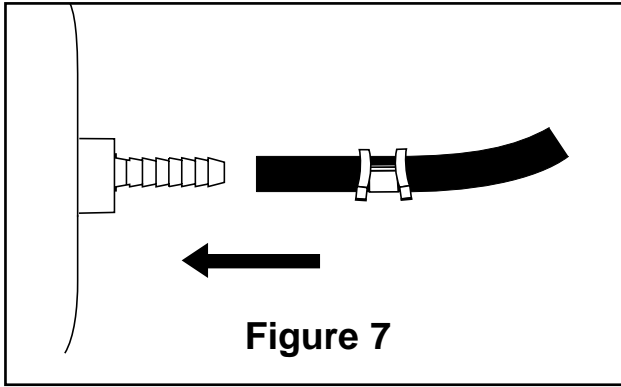
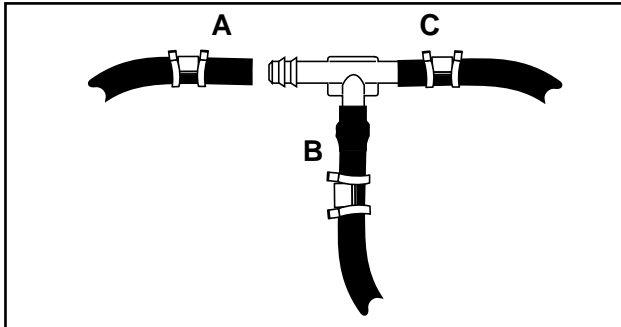


Figure 7



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

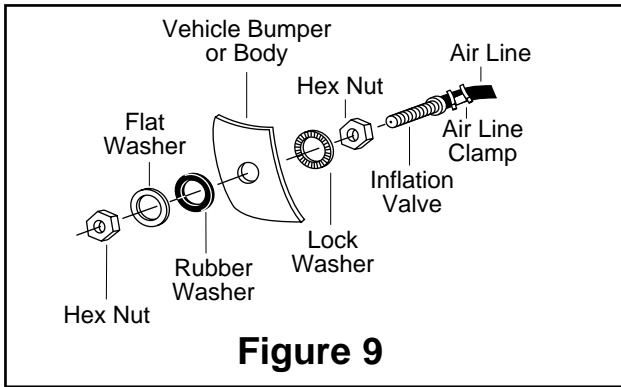


Figure 9

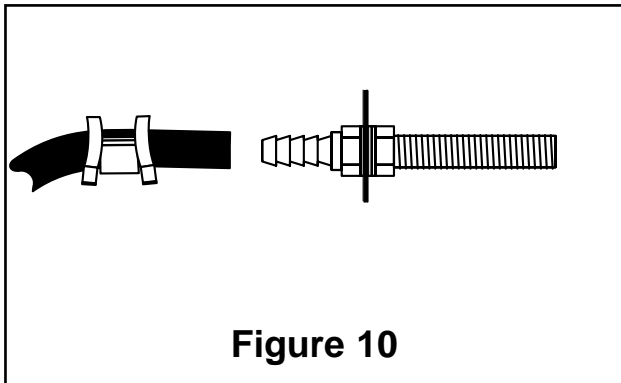


Figure 10

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 6).
- 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 spring seat and protector (Figure 4).
- D. Slide air line clamp onto the cut air line.
- E. Push the air line onto the stem, covering all the barbed section (Figure 7). With pliers slide the air line clamp forward until it fully covers barbed section.
- F. Repeat process for right side.
- G. Drill 5/16" hole for inflating valves and mount as illustrated. Rubber washer is for outside weather seal (Figure 9).
- H. Route air line along control arm and frame to inflation valve location and cut off excess.
- I. 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 (Figure 10).

DO NOT INFLATE AIR CYLINDERS BEFORE READING MAINTENANCE & OPERATING TIPS.

- J. Continue with step 6.
- 6. Reinstall the coil springs in the vehicle. Be sure to line up the coil spring with your mark on the upper spring seat. Carefully raise the axle to seat the springs.
- 7. Reattach all components disconnected in step 2:
 - a. Reconnect brake lines to mounting brackets on rear axle and swaybar link if removed.
 - b. Reconnect panhard bar.
 - c. Reconnect shock absorbers.
- 8. Inflate Air Springs to 35 p.s.i. Check for air leaks at all fittings and valve core with a soapy water solution.
- 9. Replace wheels, remove safety stands and carefully lower vehicle to ground.
- 10. Deflate Air Springs in 5 p.s.i. intervals to determine

best ride and handling. Sufficient air pressure should be maintained to help prevent bottoming-out on large bumps, chuck holes, etc.

11. Recheck air pressure after 24 hours. A 2-4 p.s.i. loss is normal after initial installation. If the pressure has dropped more than 5 p.s.i. re-test for leaks with a soapy water solution. Please read and follow the Maintenance and Operation Tips on page 4.

FAILURE TO MAINTAIN MINIMUM PRESSURE WILL VOID THE WARRANTY

MINIMUM AIR PRESSURE 5 P.S.I.	MAXIMUM AIR PRESSURE 35 P.S.I.
<p>MAINTENANCE TIPS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Check pressure weekly! 2. Always maintain at least 5 p.s.i. air pressure chafing or coil pinch. 3. If you develop an air leak in the system, use a soapy solution to check all air line connections and the valve core before removing cylinder. <p>OPERATING TIPS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inflate your air springs to 35 p.s.i. before adding the payload. After vehicle is loaded, adjust your air pressure (down) to level the vehicle and for ride comfort. 2. When you are carrying a payload it will be helpful to increase the tire inflation pressure in proportion to any overload condition. We recommend a 2 p.s.i. increase above normal (not to exceed tire manufacturers maximum) for each 100 lbs. additional load on the axle. 	
	<p><i>Thank you for purchasing Air Lift Products</i></p> <p>AIR LIFT COMPANY P.O. BOX 80167 Lansing, MI 48908-0167</p>
<p>FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE CALL 1-800-248-0892</p>	
<p>Caution: DO NOT EXCEED THE VEHICLE MANUFACTURERS MAXIMUM GROSS VEHICLE WEIGHT RATING.</p>	



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 an 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.

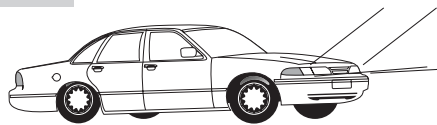
2. Ride comfort

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

3. Stability

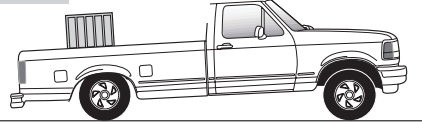
Stability translates into safety and should be the priority, meaning the driver may need to sacrifice a perfectly level and comfortable ride. Stability issues include roll control, bounce, dive during braking and sponginess (fig. 2). Tuning out these problems usually requires an increase in pressure.

fig. 1

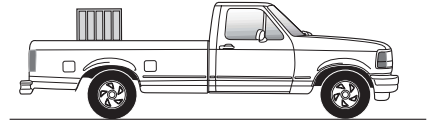


Bad headlight aim

fig. 2



Unlevel, bottoming out

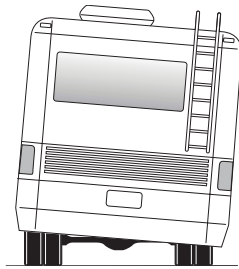


Level

Guidelines for adding air:

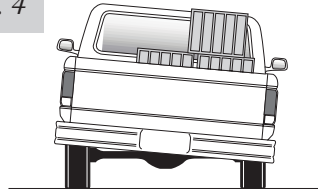
1. Start with the vehicle level or slightly above.
2. When in doubt, always add air.
3. For motorhomes, start with 50-100 p.s.i. in the rear because it can be safely assumed that it is heavily loaded.
4. If the front of the vehicle dives while braking, increase the pressure in the front air bags, if equipped.
5. If it is ever suspected that the air bags have bottomed out, increase the pressure (fig. 3).
6. Adjust the pressure up and down to find the best ride.
7. If the vehicle rocks and rolls, adjust the air pressure up and down to reduce the rocking and rolling.
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. 4). As much as a 50 p.s.i. difference is not uncommon.

fig. 3

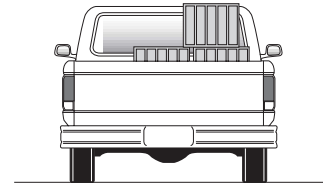


Poor stability

fig. 4



Unlevel



Level