



REAR SPRING AND SHOCK INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS

2013-2018 Toyota RAV4

2006-2012 Toyota RAV4

Installation time: 3-4 hours

IMPORTANT:

- Read the attached GENERAL INSTALLATION NOTES prior to beginning any work.
- Read these instructions fully prior to beginning work to verify all tools, equipment, skills and methods are on hand to safely complete the installation.

REAR SPRING LIFT KIT MATERIAL LIST

- Rear coil springs 2
- Rear shocks (if provided with full kit) 2

Installation of these components should be performed by experienced and qualified mechanics, using safe and correct tools and equipment. Northwoods recommends this installation be performed by a qualified automotive shop.

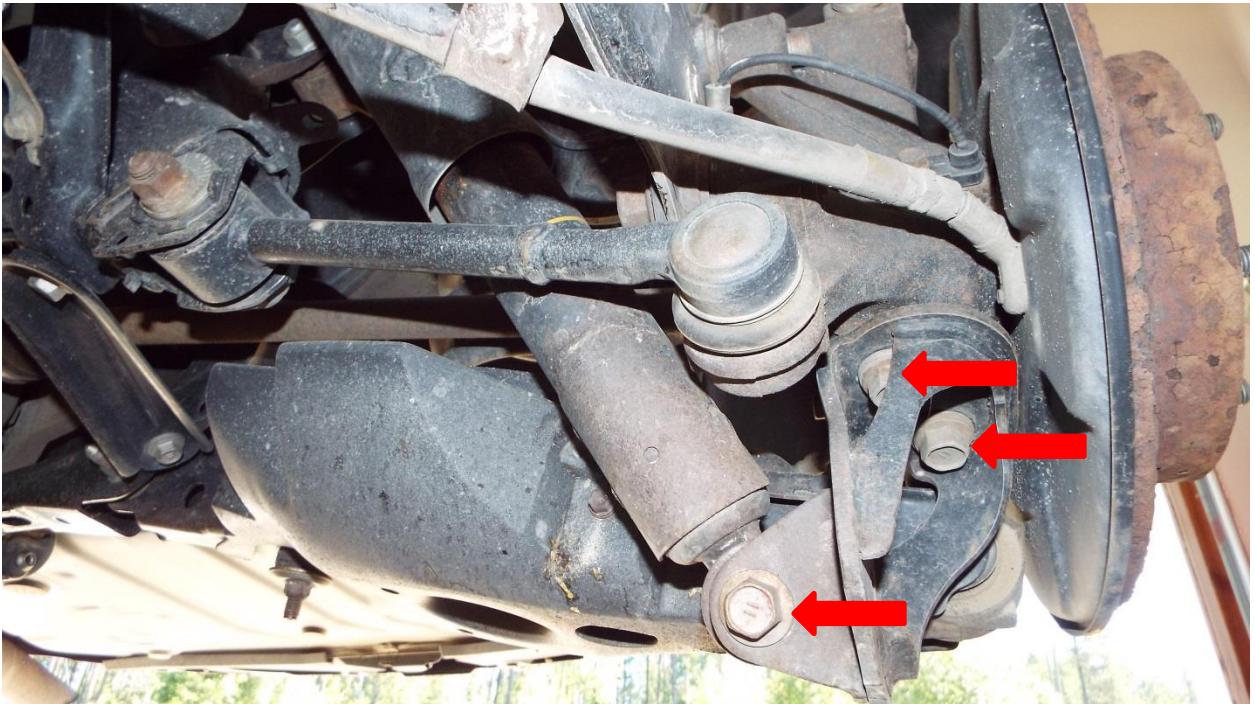
1. Support the vehicle safely on a lift or hoist, or certified jack stands.
2. Remove the wheels.
3. It is recommended that the negative battery cable be disconnected during all maintenance procedures.
4. Size references below are wrench sizes, unless otherwise noted.

REAR SPRING REMOVAL

1. Remove the two sway bar link lower nuts from each lower A arm.



2. Remove the lower shock mount bracket from the spindle.
3. Remove the lower shock mounting bolt.



4. If the shocks are to be replaced, remove the upper shock bolts and remove the shocks.
5. Mark the lower spring end location in the bucket.
6. Support the lower A arm with a jack, and remove the inboard A arm pivot bolt.



7. Use the jack to slowly lower the A arm until the spring is no longer in compression. Remove the spring.
8. Clean and inspect all parts. Discard and replace worn or defective parts.

REAR SPRING INSTALLATION

1. Install the Northwoods Performance spring with the OEM spring pads and insulators. Install the lower spring end in the lower bucket in the position previously marked.
2. Align the lower A arm and install the inboard pivot bolt. Use of jack will be required to raise the A arm and slightly load the spring. Do not fully tighten the nut.
3. If removed, re-install the upper shock mount with shock.
4. Reinstall the lower shock mount bracket.
5. Install the lower shock bolt from front to rear (opposite direction from OEM installation).
6. Install the sway bar rod links with bushings and nuts.

7. Torque the upper and lower shock mount nuts to 59 ft-lbs.
8. Torque the lower shock mount bracket bolts to 66 ft-lbs.
9. Torque the sway bar link rod nuts to 22 ft-lbs.
10. Lower the RAV to settle on its own weight, roll the vehicle back and forth, and bounce the rear to settle the spring and suspension. Torque the lower A arm pivot bolt to 66 ft-lbs. This is to align the bushings to normal ride height.
11. Visually inspect the installation, and check bolt torques.

GENERAL INSTALLATION NOTES

- Installation shall be performed by qualified, experienced mechanics capable of performing this type of work. Northwoods recommends the work be performed in qualified ASE certified shops.
- Use only quality, certified tools and equipment appropriate for the job.
- Vehicle should only be supported by certified hoists, lifts, or jackstands of adequate capacity.
- Use only certified, dedicated spring compressors to compress and assemble springs. Northwoods recommends springs only be assemble and installed by qualified auto repair shops.
- Actual lift heights will vary by vehicle due to vehicle accessories, weights, loading, wear, and other factors.
- Upon completion of installation of springs or other suspensions and steering components, vehicles should be immediately aligned at a qualified shop.
- Modification to vehicle ride height requires re-alignment of headlights.
- Full inspection of all components installed should be checked after 300 miles of driving, including torque of all fasteners.
- Modified vehicles will handle and perform differently from stock vehicles, and the modified vehicle characteristics should be considered for driving safety. Modified vehicles may have affects to vehicle steering and response, and increased braking distances due to increased vehicle weight or larger tires.
- Modified vehicles may exhibit increased wear to suspension and other components, as well as an increase in vibration due to changes in component alignment and operating angles.