



Steering, Brake & Suspension Specialists

#E3748M2IFS-K - Installation Instructions

for 1937-48 Chevy Car Mustang II IFS

Thank you for your purchase of one of our full Mustang II independent suspension kits OR crossmember only. If you opted for the full front end suspension you will notice this is truly one of the most comprehensive, all-inclusive full hub-to-hub front suspensions you can purchase on the market today. We are here to answer any installation/technical questions you may have at any time during your assembly of this fine suspension kit. For more information, contact us at 1-800-522-5004, info@classicperform.com, or visit our website at www.classicperform.com

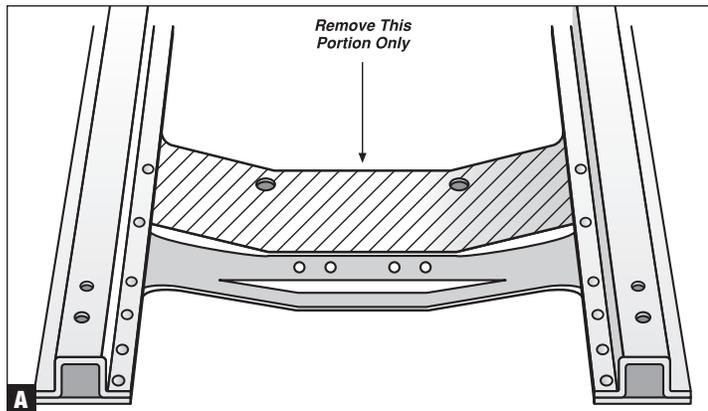
This full suspension kit is completely fabricated to make installation into your car a breeze. Each crossmember is fully welded for proper fit and all control arm mounts are welded from the factory so you just need to bolt the lower crossmember on and weld the upper towers in place. By following this instruction sheet we will provide all the information to properly install. Please read through this entire sheet to familiarize yourself with each step prior to

PLEASE NOTE: The installer needs to make sure that nothing can make contact with a brake hose, caliper, or other brake component at any point through the entire range of steering and suspension movement. The installer also needs to make sure none of the steering or braking components can become bound or jammed at any time through the range of suspension or steering movement.

starting your installation.

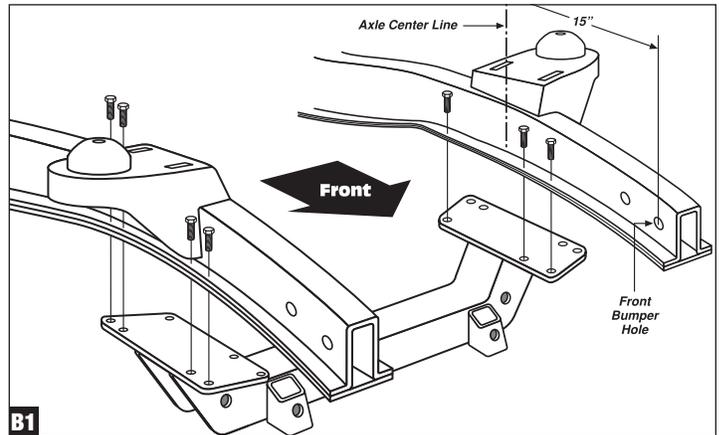
Instructions:

1. Start with the car or frame securely on jack stands. Remove engine and transmission (if installed) for easier access to the engine bay of your car.



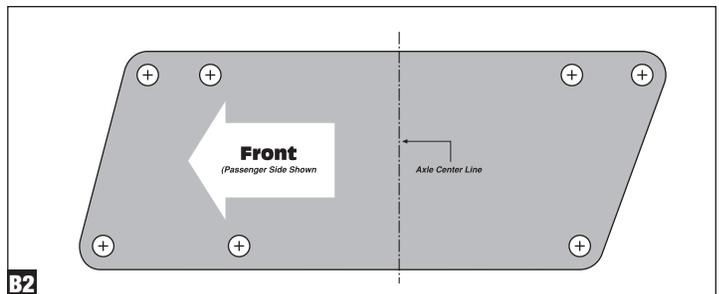
We find it the easiest to have the front sheetmetal off the car and starting with a bare front 'rail setup with all stock suspension removed. This provides the most amount of space to work with.

2. The stock front suspension AND crossmember will unbolt and roll out from beneath the chassis as one unit—simply disconnect steering linkage and brake lines (the steering box/column must also be removed). The frame must be clean and down to bare metal so the crossmember may be bolted on straight and flush and the best weld penetration can be made on the spring hats. Also, you will need to remove the sheetmetal



portion of the flange just behind the radiator crossmember, if present. (Fig. A)

3. Once the frame is prepped, installation of the main suspension crossmember can begin. With the rack and pinion mounts facing forward, slide the front crossmember up underneath the frame; align the holes and attach with supplied 3/8" hardware. Slowly tighten each nut until crossmember is sandwiched completely against the lower frame plate.



Note that some holes may need to be chased with a 3/8" bit to help better align. (Fig. B1 & B2)

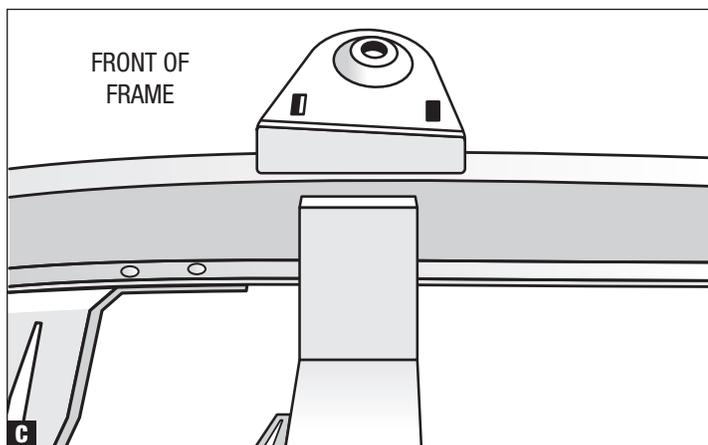
4. Install the upper spring/shock towers; these are both cut at a slight angle. The lower side mounts towards the back of the crossmember to create the proper anti-dive in your suspension. Position the left and right tower on their correct sides of the frame; the round spring and shock mount are outboard, and the slotted flange (upper arm cross shaft mount) is directly above the frameraill (the small vertical notches indicate "front"). Generally, the spring/shock towers locate 1-3/4" forward of the crossmember, or 13-13/16" back from the front bumper bracket mounting hole (basically 0-degree caster); however, you may choose to have more caster, in which case the centerline should be a little to the rear of the crossmember centerline: 3/8" for manual steering and 7/8" for power steering. By offsetting these to the rear you will add caster to the suspension; the caster will increase the steering effort and make the

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car more stable at highway speeds. With positive caster, the upper ball joint will be rearward of the lower ball joint. This is a very important step to ensure these are installed correctly. Tack weld these in place when you have them perfectly square to the lower crossmember and again making sure the angle is tilted back. (Fig. C)

5. With the spring towers tack welded into the frame, go through and double check all your measurements and make sure everything is square/correct. Then carefully and fully weld everything to the frame, making sure that you do not heat up the rails too much, so it is advised to take your time and alternate welding points. The sheetmetal on the upper portion of the "top hat" style frame is considerably thinner than the lower main plate; if you are not comfortable with the final welding it may be an option to have a certified welder finish this for you.
6. Now you can begin to assemble the front suspension parts. It is advised to fully assemble the suspension, run the brake lines, install the engine, etc. prior to painting or powdercoating the frame. This small amount of work will pay off during final assembly as everything will be an easier bolt in and assemble after painting or powdercoating.

(For engine and transmission mounting we have these components available if your salesman didn't already offer them: For small-block Chevy installations we offer part # CP4810-S (weld-in) for 1937-40, and part #4148SM-S (bolt-in) for 1941-48 applications as well as a few different transmission cross-members depending on application. These will allow any SBC/transmission combination to be installed into your car. Check with CPP or your Dealer to obtain these if you don't already have them.)

7. Engine installation is very straightforward. The CP4810-S engine mounts (for 1937-40) are purposely left long and allow for proper trimming to make the ideal fit into the frame. It is recommended to have the frame and the body mated together at this point so you can get the engine as far back towards the firewall as possible for the best weight transfer. Using your engine or a mock up block and transmission you can now

lower your drivetrain into place to start the fitment of each. When down into the frame in the approximate area it is a good idea to make sure the firewall has just enough clearance for proper distributor adjustment. Use this as a guiding point for final placement.

8. Making sure the engine and transmission are perfectly centered between the frame rails, allow your engine/transmission to be angled about 4 degrees; the front will be higher than the back.
9. Tack weld the mounts (for 1937-40) in place and make sure all measurements are correct prior to fully welding the motor mounts in place. Remove your engine and steering rack before fully welding everything in place.
10. Final installation of all main suspension parts is very straightforward. Once your full front crossmember is in place you can now move on to installing the main suspension components. First is to fit the lower tubular control arm. There is a right and left lower control arm assembly. Please take note that the lower sway bar mounting holes will be facing forward towards the radiator. The lower control arm cross shaft should fit freely through the arm into the crossmember, making sure that there is a washer both outside portions of the cross shaft where the shaft and the outer bushings meet. If your lower control arm is a little too tight against the cross member you may spring the control arm by placing one against a metal bench or equivalent and lightly tapping the other end with a rubber mallet to temporarily expand the gap. Doing this will open the control arm enough to fit over the crossmember and allow it to properly torque down, seating the inner bushing shaft to the crossmember.
11. Next is to install the upper control arms with the supplied T-bolts. The head of the bolt drops through the top of the crossmember into the slots allowing for camber and caster adjustment for final alignment. When installing the upper control arm make sure the serrated section on the cross shaft is facing down, allowing the cross shaft to grab the crossmember properly. For now, simply snug the bolts until the coil spring is in place.
12. With both upper and lower control arms properly in place, you can now install the coil spring and shock. Having the engine and transmission installed at this time will make the steps much easier as the added weight to the frame and vehicle can you make it much easier to get the coil springs in. Be very careful on the steps it takes to install these coil springs and make sure you are using the proper spring compressor. If you do not have one, local tool supply and auto parts stores have them available for purchase. Doing one side at a time; with the coil springs installed, take your right hand and left hand spindle assembly that come pre-assembled from CPP and make sure the right and left assemblies are on each correct side. Please note that the steering arm on the spindle will face forward to connect to the tie rod end and rack and pinion. You'll

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also notice there is a spacer supplied with the upper and lower control arms that go between the castle nut and the spindle to allow the cotter key hole to line up with the ball joint hole. The upper ball joint uses the narrow thin spacer; where the lower ball joint uses the wider thick spacer. With the coil spring in place attach the spindle to the upper and lower ball joints with each proper spacer in place and torque the castle nuts to 60-65 ft/lbs to seat the tapered shaft properly into the spindle. Then continue to tighten each castle nut until the cotter key hole lines up with the groove in the castle nut. Now you can remove the coil spring compressor and install the shock with supplied hardware. Repeat on the other side of the suspension.

Final alignment:

14. Final alignment can be done on your suspension now through a professional alignment shop, with the following specifications:

Toe in: +1/16-1/8 (both sides)

Caster: Manual steering: 1-3° positive; Power steering: 4-6° positive

Camber: 0-1/2° negative

13. Rack and pinion installation are next. This starts with a little bench work. In your kit, there is a rack extension. This extension is to install under the driver's side boot of the rack and pinion. Remove the driver's side boot and take the tie rod off the rack and install the extension between the rack body and the tie rod itself. Use red thread lock for a permanent attachment. Re-install the boot. The attaching hardware is included with the bushing, bolts, nuts and washers. Make sure the flanged edge of the bushing is facing the crossmember, attach the rack and pinion. Tighten the supplied hardware to the crossmember. These are a lock nut so tighten just enough to expand the opposite non-flanged bushing side even with the washer. Evenly thread the outer tie rods on to the rack and with the rack and pinion centered connect them to the steering arm of the spindle. These are also on a taper so torque to 40-45 ft/lbs and line up the cotter key hole to the castle nut and install the cotter pins. Final Toe adjustment can be made with these installed because of the pivot ball under the rack boot.

Optional Items Available:

M2PSH-RT (power steering hoses)	CPP brake line kits
CPP U-joints	3748BB2/BB4 (booster kits)
CP4810-S (1937-40 engine mounts)	TC-series of steering columns
4148SM-S (engine mounts)	CPFM (floor mount)
Transmission crossmembers (call CPP)	CPCD-2/3/4 (column drops)

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GENERAL TORQUE SPECIFICATIONS:

1/4"	grade 5	10 lb/ft	1/4"	grade 8	14 lb/ft
5/16"	grade 5	19 lb/ft	5/16"	grade 8	29 lb/ft
3/8"	grade 5	33 lb/ft	3/8"	grade 8	47 lb/ft
7/16"	grade 5	54 lb/ft	7/16"	grade 8	78 lb/ft
1/2"	grade 5	78 lb/ft	1/2"	grade 8	119 lb/ft
9/16"	grade 5	114 lb/ft	9/16"	grade 8	169 lb/ft
5/8"	grade 5	154 lb/ft	5/8"	grade 8	230 lb/ft

NOTE: With 18" and larger wheels we recommend 1/2" wheel studs. The larger the wheel diameter, the greater the force is on the wheel studs. Please inquire about replacement wheel stud kits available from CPP.

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