Press information - feature

# Here’s how an ultra-modern truck is built

## This spring saw the first of the series-produced new Volvo FH trucks roll out of the factory gates for delivery to customers throughout Europe. But just how is an ultra-modern truck built? How do advanced electronics and other hardware turn into a single smoothly functioning entity and how can top quality be guaranteed? Join Volvo Trucks on a trip from initial idea to finished truck.

The new Volvo FH has been dubbed the “next-generation truck”. Jonas Nordqvist, product feature and profitability manager in the strategic planning department at Volvo Trucks, talks about what this actually means.

“One might say that an ultra-modern truck must meet all the conditions of a complex equation. It must satisfy both customer requirements and society’s demands and succeed in combining modern technology with properties such as quality, driver comfort, environmental efficiency and safety,” explains Jonas Nordqvist.

Work on the development of a modern truck starts long before production is even relevant. The hunt for the highest possible quality characterises every aspect of the process from start to finish. Careful analysis of customers, society and the competition indicates which demands a new truck model will have to meet. The market is also scanned to identify which technological innovations can be integrated into the new product. This data then forms the basis for a detailed requirement specification that governs how a modern truck should be built.

## Production – a crucial factor

Once the requirement specification has been set, it is time for the next challenge: to transform ideas into reality. In order to succeed here it is necessary to implement a cross-functional working method where everyone, from design through construction to production – works together from day one.

“One of the most important parameters in the development of an entirely new truck is that it should actually be able to be built. That may sound rather obvious but it is vital that the production process is ergonomic, efficient and repeatable. Ultimately it’s all about being able to guarantee a high-quality product,” says Jonas Nordqvist.

The fact that series production of the new Volvo FH is in full swing, and the fact that the first trucks are now on their way to their customers, therefore marks not just the start of something new. It also marks the end of a long development journey. For the European Volvo plants in Sweden, Russia and Belgium the focus was on developing the new product in cooperation with the engineers. In parallel they also produced the documentation for everything that needs to be updated in the plants, as regards both new tooling and new skills.

“This is an entirely new cab, an entirely new truck. There isn’t a single body component that is carried over from the previous model and this imposes demands both on our personnel and on our equipment since the latter is often product-specific,” relates Hans Elmqvist, project manager for overall production of the new Volvo FH at all the company’s European plants.

## New plant investments

An ultra-modern truck requires ultra-modern production tools. One important investment here is in the new presses, which are used in the production of all the cab parts.

“One thing that is unique in the new Volvo FH is that we press many parts in five steps. The focus here is on geometry assurance – the more times a component is pressed, the better the various parts fit together, thus improving cab assembly,” explains Hans Elmqvist.

Another major investment was the purchase of 56 new robots, all of which help improvement production efficiency. Automation also guarantees that each and every truck offers the same high level of quality. One example of this is that all the glass in the truck is now bonded into place. There are two benefits to this: the cab is safer since the windows form part of the cab’s structure, and the production process is more efficient and quality-assured than before.

## Pilot plants for product development

Another important role for the plants was to participate in the development of the new truck. In order to do this without disrupting ongoing production, pilot plants were established in Volvo’s two Swedish factories in Tuve and Umeå. These can be described as miniature replicas of the production plants’ full-scale assembly operations. There the new tools could be tested and method trucks could be built. The aim there was largely to transform theory into practice, to determine the best assembly process and to find out whether it was even possible to build the truck in the sequence and with the tools that the engineers had in mind.

“Just like the human body’s blood circulation system, we go through the entire truck to guarantee that everything works exactly like it should. Advance test production in the pilot plant is an important part of this quality control process,” he continues.

The pilot plants also served as a basis for enhancing the competence of the assembly personnel at both local and global level. Over the past few years, key operators from all over the world have worked side by side with truck builders in the pilot plants to learn how the new truck is to be put together. When the time came to move the assembly process to the regular production line in the Swedish plants, the key operators were able to teach their colleagues what to do. The benefits will be the same globally.

“We’re prepared down to the tiniest detail, largely because this is such a complex truck, but one result is that it will be much quicker to roll out a quality-assured production process in the other plants too. The new Volvo FH is tailored for the whole world,” says Hans Elmqvist.

## More ergonomic assembly

Having said that, it is not only the truck itself and the newly developed tools that are ultra-modern.

The pilot plants also served as an important arena for the development of simpler and more ergonomic routines for the employees. Although the product itself is more complicated, simplifications and smart assembly solutions have made it easier to build the new truck. One example is the chassis, which is now built upside-down to make it easier to access all the various components.

“I’d say with absolute conviction that everything that has improved in the production process also benefits the customer. Improved working conditions lead to increased product quality. If something is easy to assemble, it is also easy to do correctly,” summarises Hans Elmqvist.

**Production of the new Volvo FH**Development of the new Volvo FH took place in parallel with several production improvements, among them building of the chassis upside-down, which promotes a more ergonomic working position. The windows are bonded into place to increase cab strength. What is more, all electrical wiring is routed on the right side of the chassis up to the cab, while air and water lines are located on the left side – all so as to make assembly easier.

**Pilot Plants**The Swedish pilot plants in Umeå and Tuve are miniature replicas of the regular assembly line. This approach was adopted both for product development of the new Volvo FH and also so as to train the staff on the new model ahead of series production. The aim in both cases was to increase the quality of the end-product without disrupting regular series production in the plant.

## Did you know that…

… it takes about five days to transform a roll of steel into an ultra-modern truck?  
… the cab passes through about 350 pairs of hands before it is fully assembled?  
… 3.8 litres of paint is needed for the Volvo FH topcoat?  
… the press tools weigh between 25 and 30 tonnes each?   
… 2790 screws are used in the building of an ultra-modern truck?  
… the new Volvo FH weighs between 7500 and 12,500 kg (depending on specification)?

XX XX, 2013

For further information, please contact:

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Image captions

**1\_cab plant\_steel sheets.jpg**It only takes a few hours to transform these rolls of sheet steel into a cab structure.

**2\_.cab plant\_new presses.jpg**The sheet steel is shaped in 340 presses and each part is pressed in five steps to ensure precise geometry.

**3\_cab plant\_robot.jpg**The assembly process is carried out with the help of more than 300 robots, all of which help improve production efficiency. Automation also guarantees that each and every truck offers the same high level of quality.

**4\_cab plant\_paint.jpg**The paintshop is one of the most environmentally optimised in the world. Today each cab requires about 4 litres of paint – that’s half the amount used just ten years ago.

**5\_cab plant\_bonded windscreens.jpg**The glass panels are bonded to the cab, which improves safety as the glass panels now contribute to the cab’s overall strength.

**6\_cab plant\_instrument panel.jpg**The technically advanced instrument panel in the new Volvo FH is assembled on an individual line.

**7\_cab plant\_assembly line.jpg**In total the cab will pass through 350 different pairs of hands before everything is in place.

**8\_engine plant\_cast.jpg**The truck’s engines are cast, machined and assembled in the engine factory. The mercury shows 1500 degrees in the smelting furnace.

**9\_engine plant\_paintshop.jpg**The engine paintshop, where all Volvo trucks are painted in an environmentally optimised process.

**10\_chassi plant\_assembly line.tif**The chassis is built upside-down to make it easier to access all the various components. This means a more ergonomic assembly for the workers.

**11\_chassi plant\_turning the chassis.tif**The chassis is turned the right way up before being sent for axle docking and final assembly.

**12\_pilot plant.jpg**The Swedish pilot plants in Umeå and Tuve are miniature replicas of the regular assembly line. They are used for product development. This was also where the first new Volvo FH was built.

**13\_Jonas\_Nordquist.jpg**Jonas Nordqvist, product feature and profitability manager in the strategic planning department at Volvo Trucks

**14\_Hans Elmqvist.jpg**Hans Elmqvist, project manager for overall production of the new Volvo FH at all the company’s European plants.

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Images are available in the Volvo Trucks image bank http://images.volvotrucks.com.

Volvo Trucks provides complete transport solutions for professional and demanding customers, offering a full range of medium to heavy duty trucks. Customer support is secured via a global network of 2,300 dealers and workshops in more than 140 countries. Volvo trucks are assembled in 16 countries across the globe. In 2012 more than 105,000 Volvo trucks were delivered worldwide. Volvo Trucks is part of the Volvo Group, one of the world’s leading manufacturers of trucks, buses and construction equipment, and drive systems for marine and industrial applications. The Group also provides solutions for financing and service. Volvo’s work is based on the core values quality, safety and environmental care.