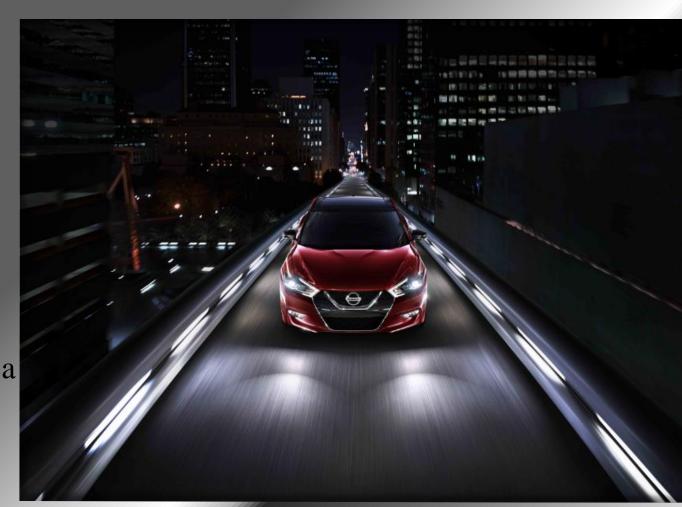
The 2016 NISSAN MAXIMA



David Coakley

Jonathan Zischke

Nissan Technical
Center North America





35 Year History of Maxima



1981

1 st First generation was RWD 145-hp, 2.4L I6

1985

Second generation was FWD 154-hp, 3.0L V6

1989

3rd GEN

Third gen was mid-sized 160-hp, 3.0L V6

1995



Fourth gen got a new engine 190-hp, 3.0L V6









2000

5th Fifth gen received the VQ35 V6 255-hp, 3.5L V6

2004

6th

Manuf moved from Japan to USA 265-hp, 3.5L V6

2009

7th GEN

Aggressive styling & performance 290-hp, 3.5L V6







2016



V-Motion front end, floating roof design, LED signature headlights 300-hp, 3.5L V6



LEGITIMATE PERFORMANCE



WITH CREDIBLE HARDWARE

300HP 30MPG

- ► TARGET: Best-in-class 0-60mph*
- ► 61% all-new engine components
- New CVT with new D-step logic
- Increased Ratio Coverage (5.4→6.3, ~8 speed equivalent)
- Power UP + Weight DOWN =

Best-in-class power-to-weight ratio



- Ultra high strength steel (1.2GPa)
- Strategic chassis reinforcements
- HIGHER rigidity than Porsche Cayman

Monotube Dampers

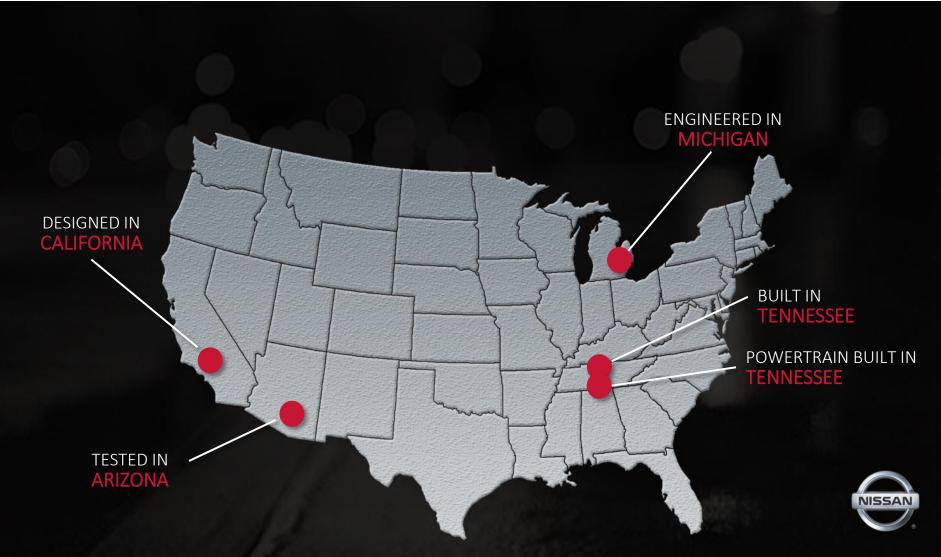
- ZF Sachs
- Commonly used on high perf. vehicles
- Further SR specific tuning

*0-60mph in estimated 5.9seconds



Nissan Maxima









The 2016 NISSAN MAXIMA

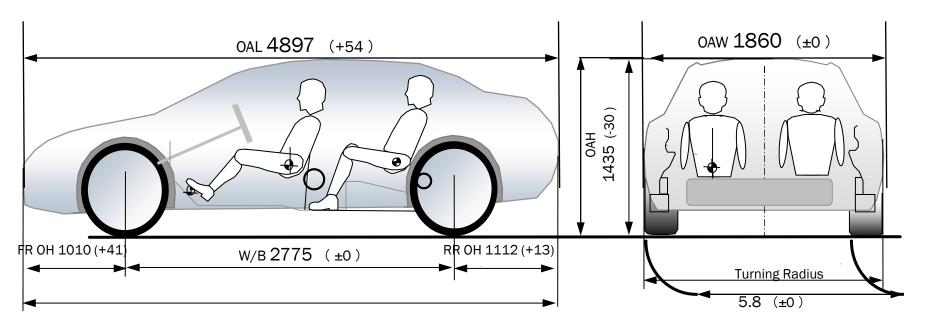




Nissan Maxima Dimensions



Overall Length is extended vs previous Maxima (+54mm) but Roof Height is lowered 30mm for more sporty image.



Spot Welding



4718 total spot welds are used to connect the Nissan Maxima Upper Body









8th Generation Maxima

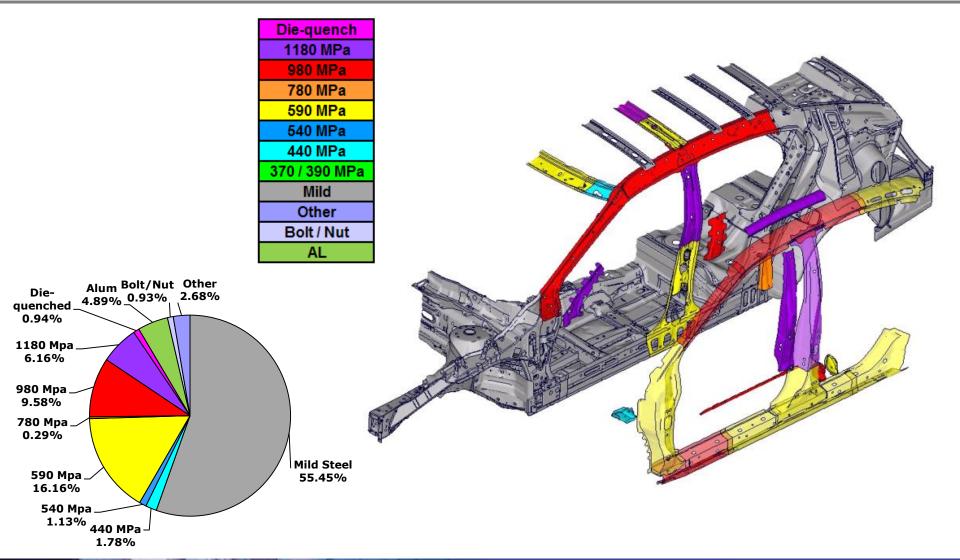
HIGH STRENGTH STEEL APPLICATION & BENEFITS





Steel Usage - Upper Body



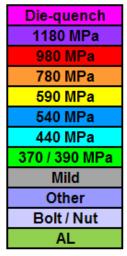


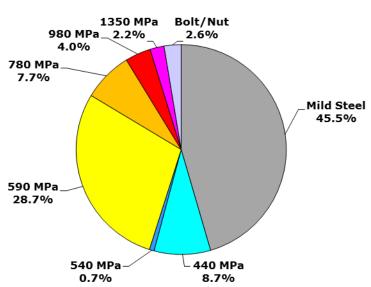


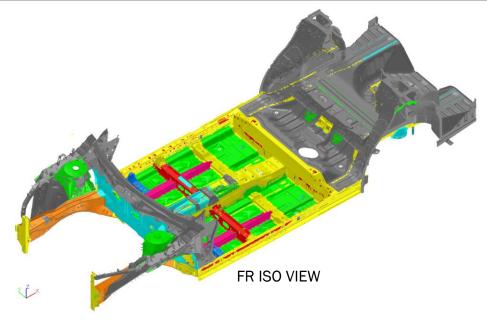


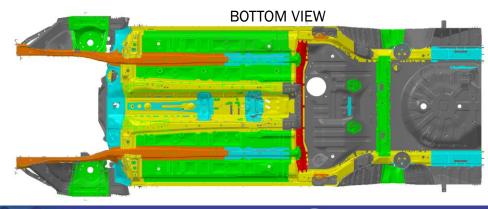
Steel Usage - Platform







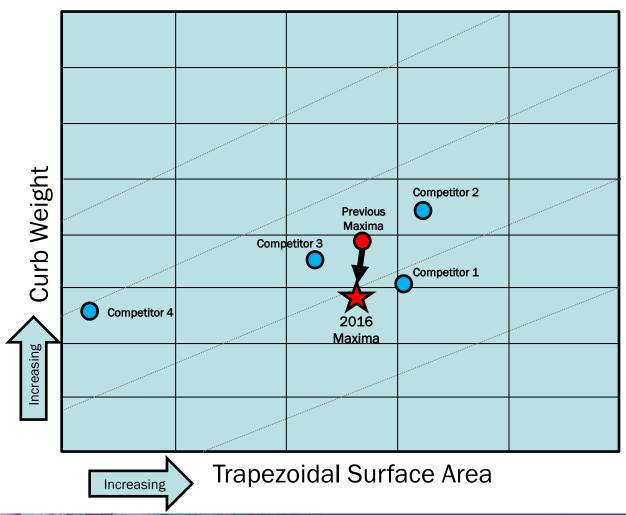






Vehicle Light Weighting

By using AHSS we are able to significantly reduce our BIW mass



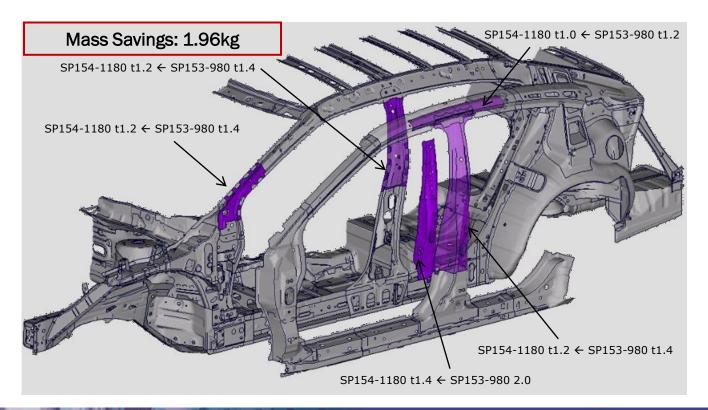




1180 MPa Steel Usage



- Benefits of application of Ultra High Strength Steel (UHSS) 1180 MPa material
 - Mass Reduction
 - Safety Performance Enhancement

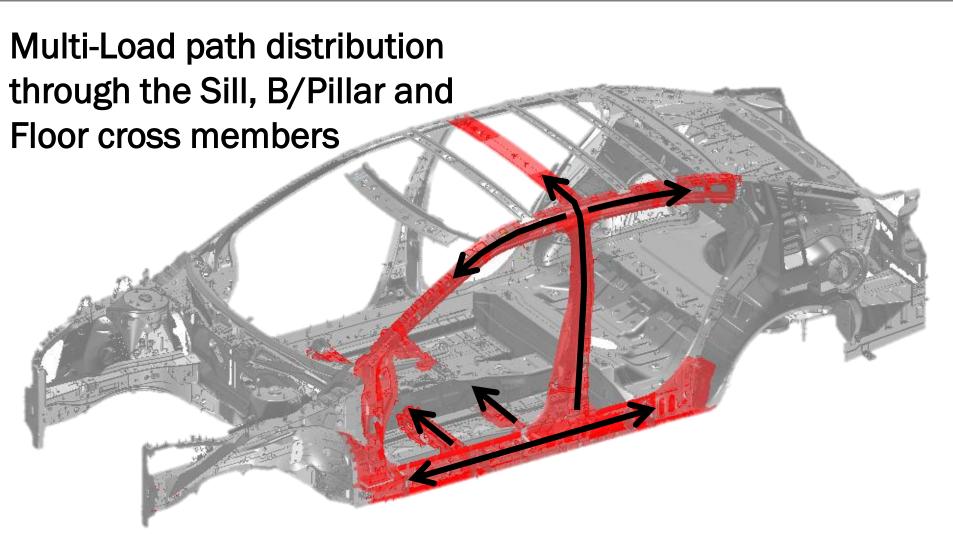






Safety Performance – Side Impact

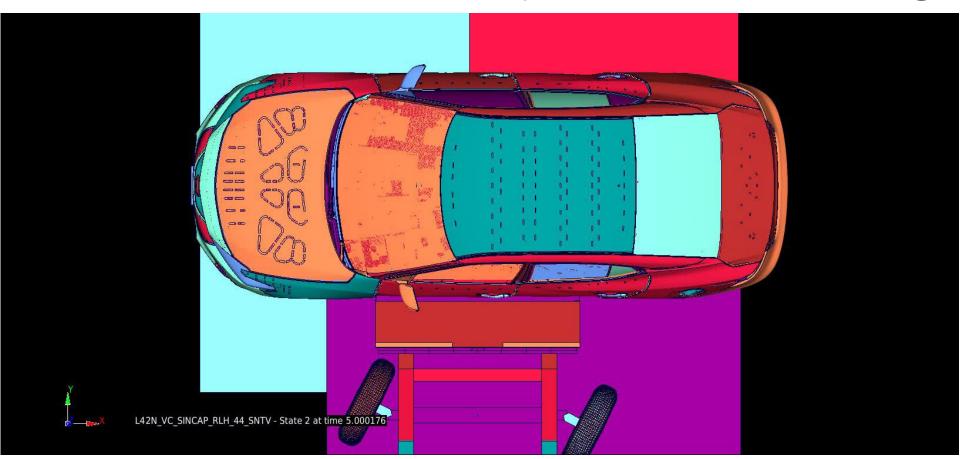




Safety Performance – Side Impact



CAE iterations used to reduce physical development timing

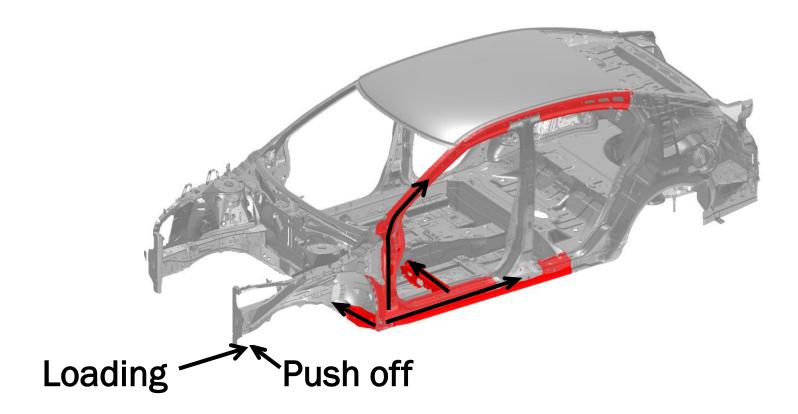




Safety Performance - Small Overlap



Push off the barrier in the front structure Manage energy in the Sill & A/Pillar

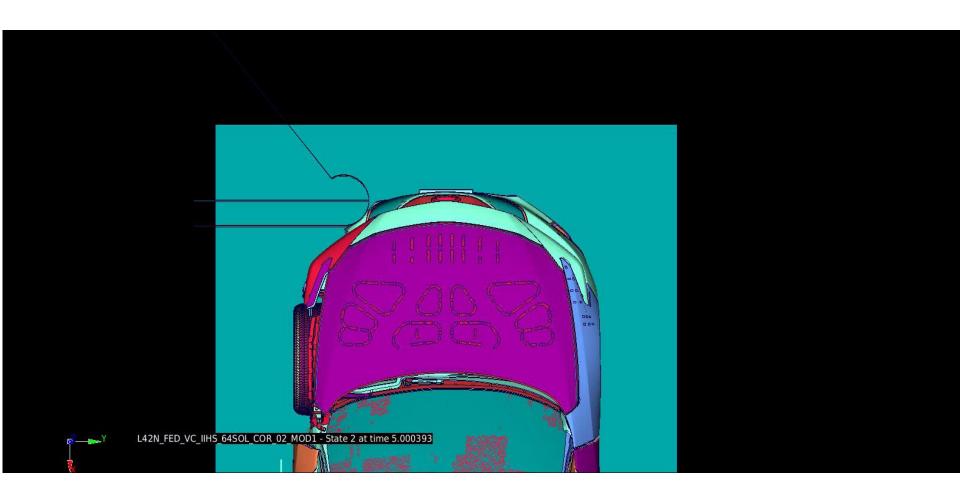






Safety Performance - Small Overlap

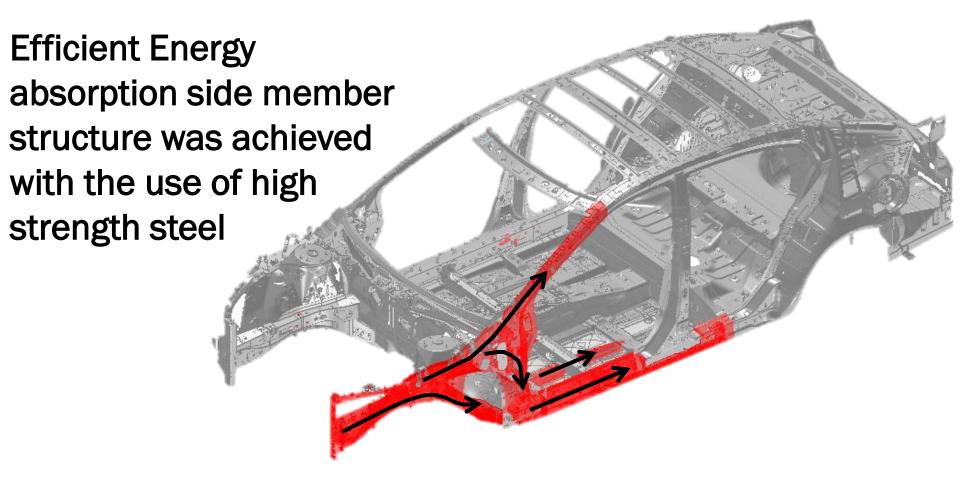








Offset Deformable Barrier

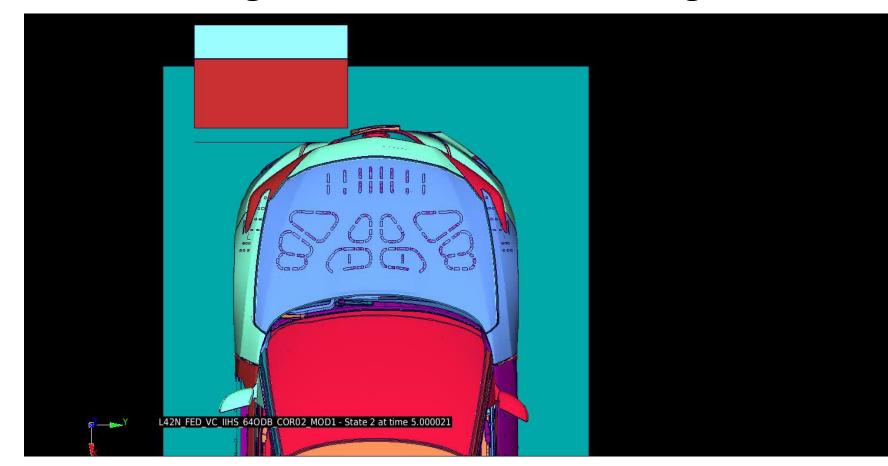






Offset Deformable Barrier

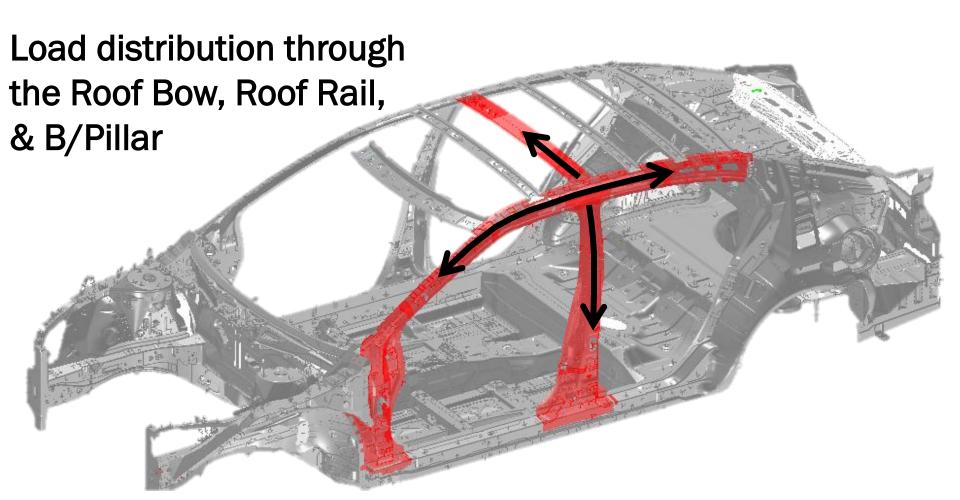
Load distribution through the Front Rail, Floor Rails, Hinge Pillar, & Sill







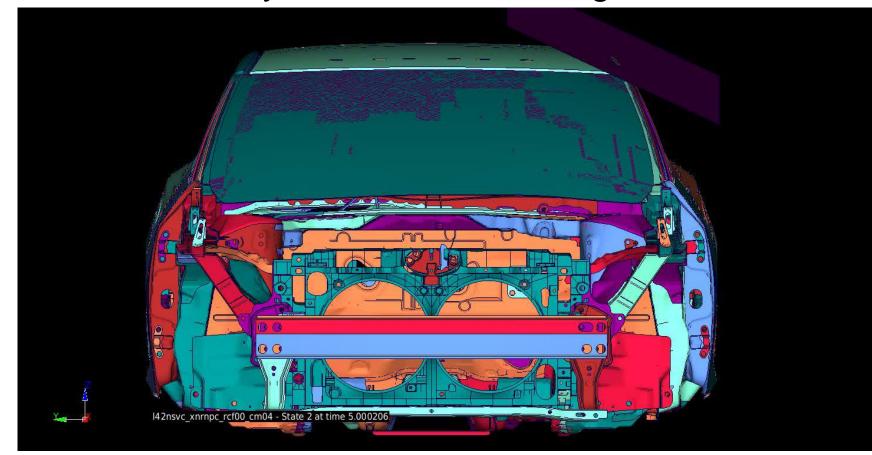
Roof Crush Resistance







Roof Crush Resistance achievement with smaller section sizes to meet visibility and roominess targets.

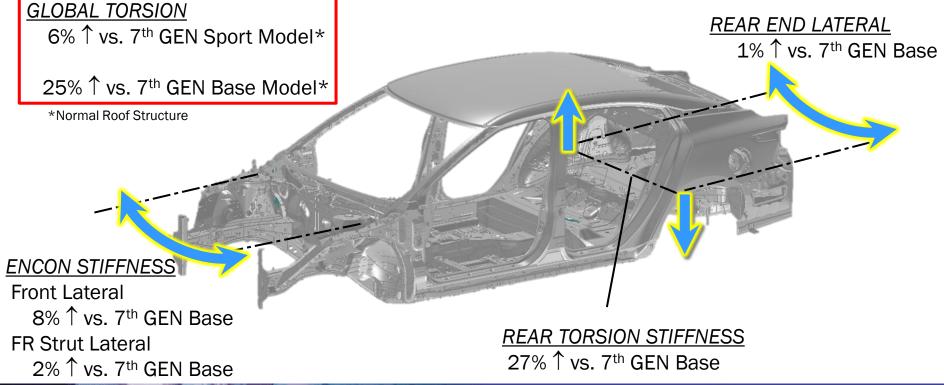




Ride & Handling



- Overall Improvement in Body Stiffness vs. 7th GEN Maxima
 - A stiffer body structure has less flexing allowing for more precise control and improved ride comfort.
 - Contributes to achievement of Nissan's "Premium Flat Ride"





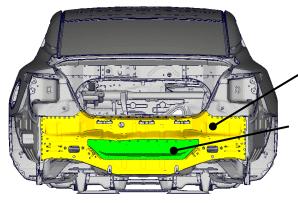


Ride & Handling



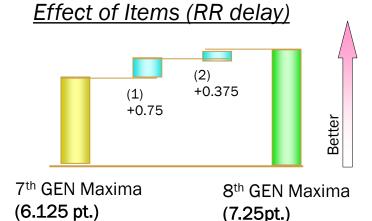
- Rear End Torsional Stiffness Improvements
 - Reduced RR Delay → Uniform Body Feel → More Predictable Vehicle
 - Response → Increased Driver Confidence

Changing point from 7th GEN Maxima



RR VIEW

- (1) Changing thickness of RR PANEL(t0.9mm ← t0.6mm)
- (2) Adding REINF-RR PANEL LWR



Driver Subjective Scale

0.25 pt.

0.5 pt.

1.0 pt.

Expert Driver Notices

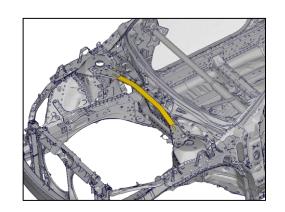
Discerning Customer Notices

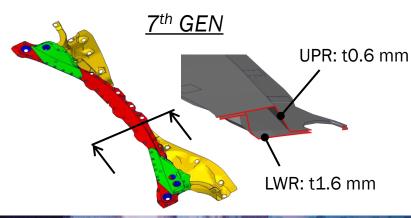
Any Customer Notices

Ride & Handling

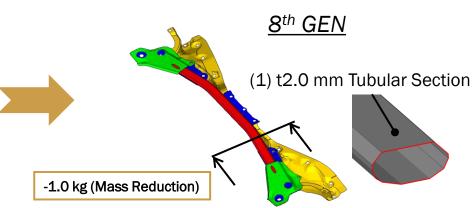


- Front End Lateral Stiffness Improvements
 - Increased FR Strut Stiffness → Greater Cross-car Load Transfer → Less
 - Body Flex → Improved Handling, Acceleration, and Breaking





Effect of Items (FR Strut Lateral Stiffness) 7th GEN Maxima 8th GEN Maxima (6.25 pt.) (6.6 pt.)







THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!







