







BROUGHT TO YOU BY BOBIT BUSINESS MEDIA, PUBLISHER OF

















#### Mike Roeth, Executive Director NACFE & CWR Andrew Halonen, NACFE & Mayflower Consulting

- Trucking Efficiency
- Fleet Fuel Study
- Technologies
- Lightweighting
- Questions

















### Trucking Efficiency

#### Dedicated to doubling the efficiency of North American goods movement

We pursue this goal in two ways:

- 1. By improving the quality of information flow and
- 2. By highlighting successful adoption of technologies













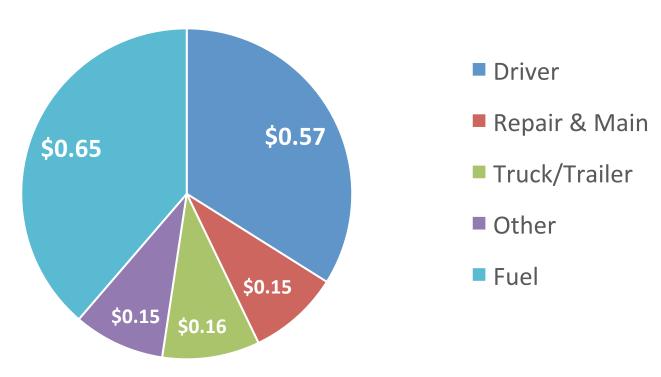






#### **Fuel Cost**

#### Tractor Trailer Cost/Mile



Source: 2013 ATRI

\$75,000/year 1% savings = \$750 year/truck















# **Annual Fleet Fuel Study**















































### Fuel Economy Technologies

- Which ones are most popular on new trucks?
- Did they keep buying them?
- Are they delivering fuel savings?









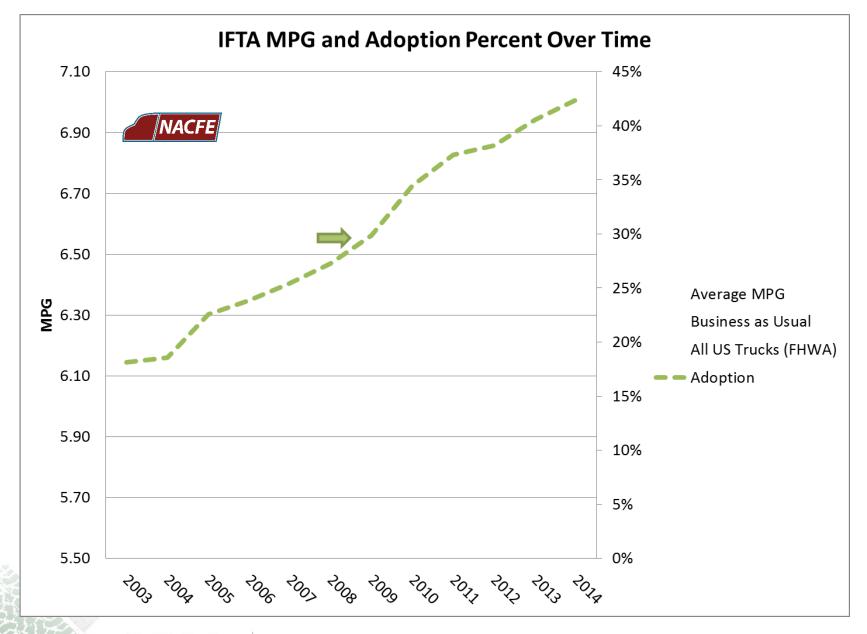
















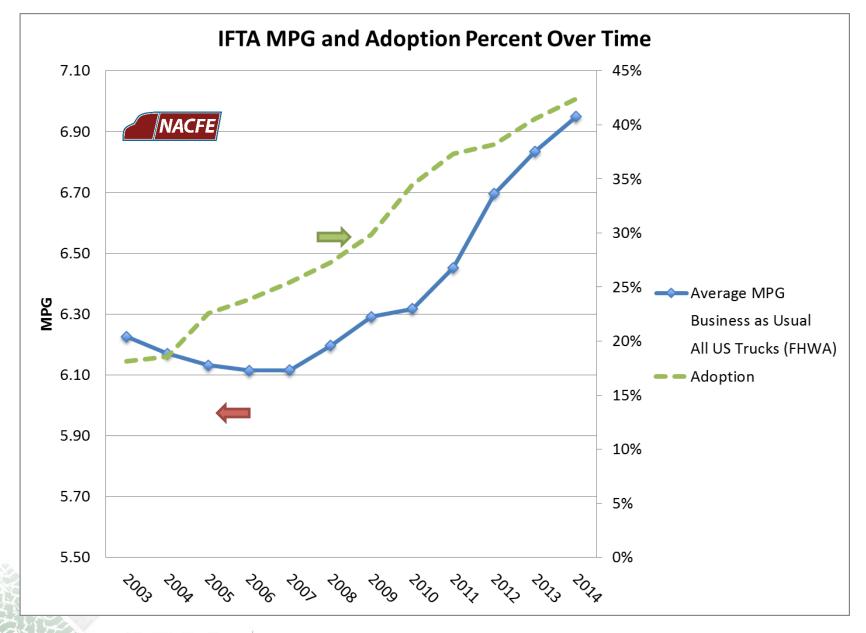
















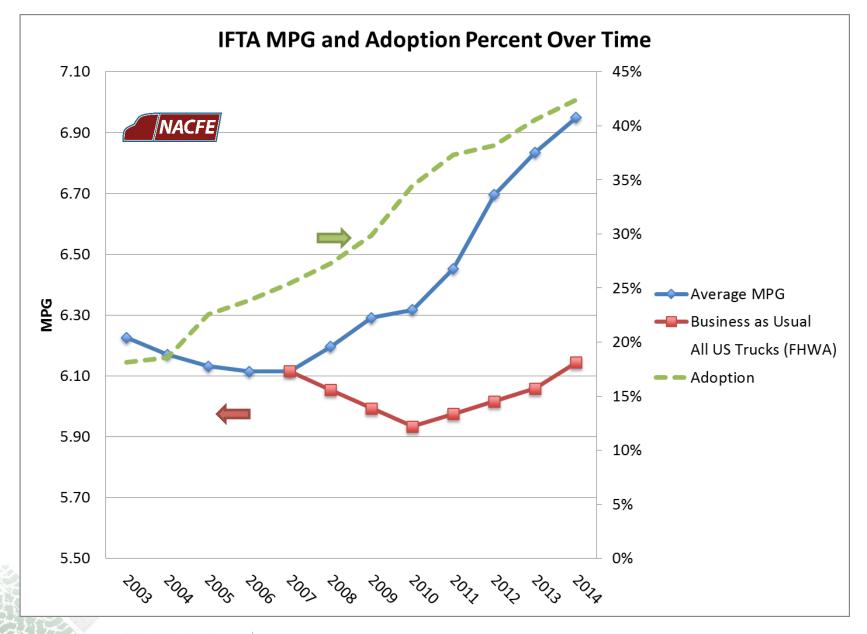
















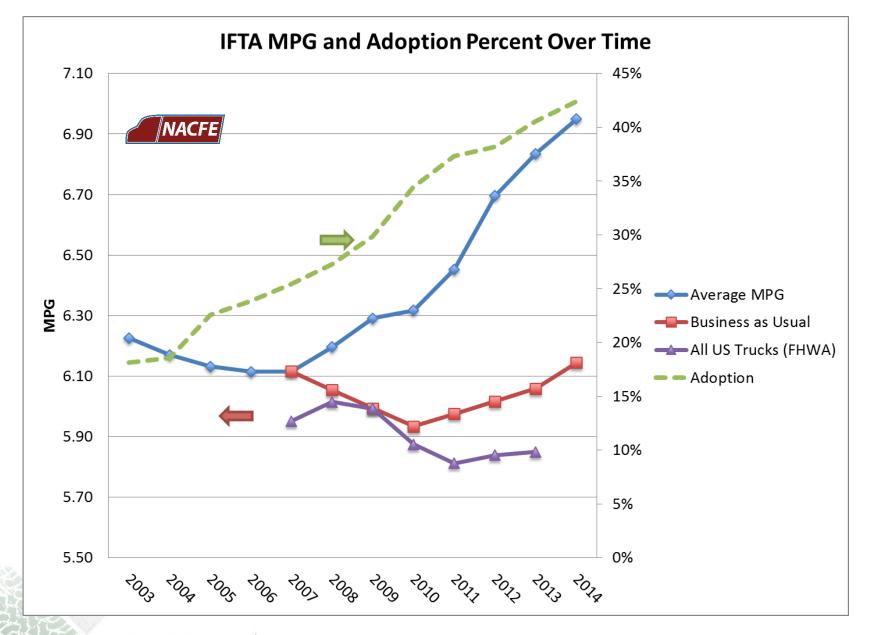
















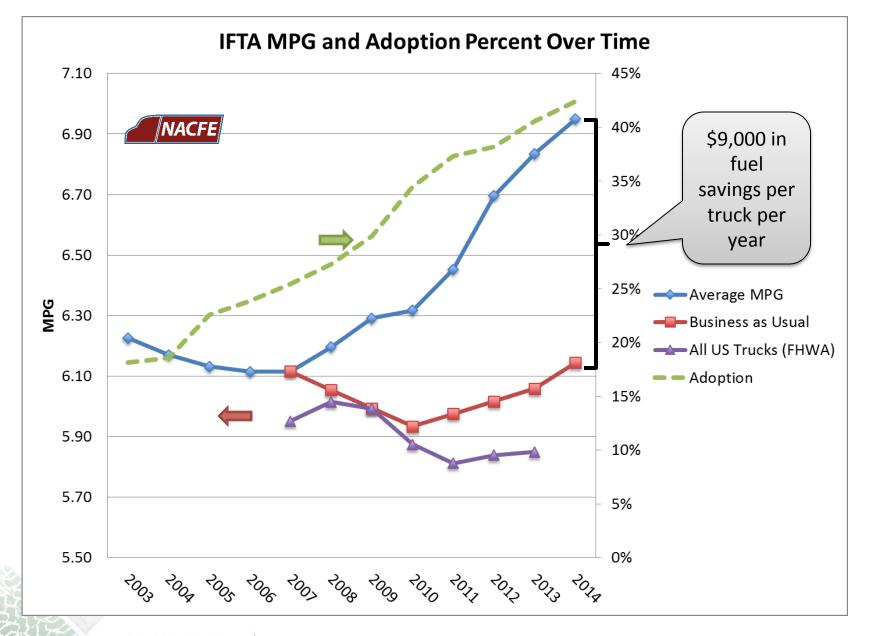


























### Trucking Efficiency

#### Save Fuel

- Confidence Reports
- Decision-Making Tools
- Workshops
- Tech Guide at www.truckingefficiency.org
- Thought Leadership
- Industry Events
- Collaboration

# Comprehensive, unbiased technology reviews





Tire Pressure Systems

6x2 Axles







**Engine Parameters** 



Automated Transmissions

#### In Progress

- Tires
- Downspeeding

#### Upcoming

- Light-weighting
- Maintenance
- Driver Coaching
- Aerodynamics







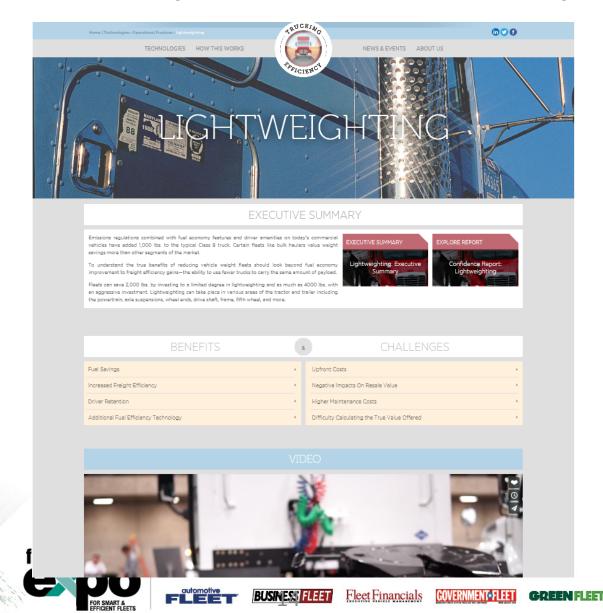








### Study Released Today

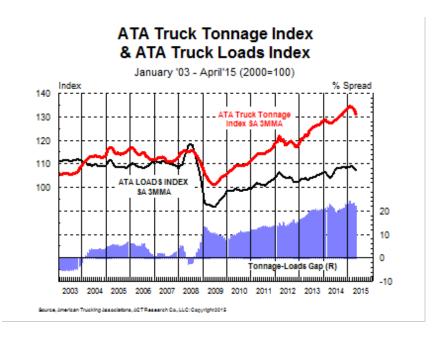






### Why Lightweighting?

- Fuel vs. Freight Efficiency
- Real work accomplished
  - MPG
  - Ton-miles or Cube-miles per gallon











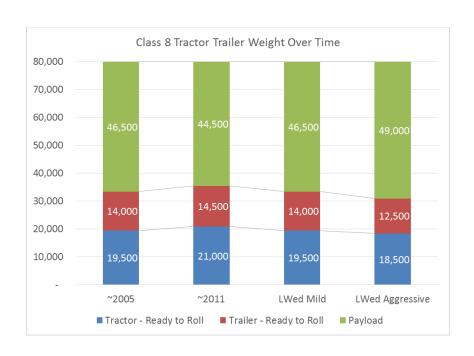








### Weight over Time



- Tractors, and to some extent Trailers, have gotten heavier
  - Emissions
  - Driver Amenities
  - Fuel Economy Features
- **Actions** 
  - Mild Lightweighting
  - Aggressive Lightweighting











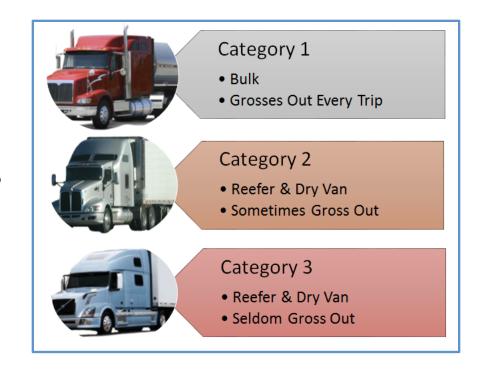






### Why Lightweighting?

- Three "Categories"
- Industry Trends
  - Tractors and Trailers have gotten heavier
  - Denser Freight
  - More Pallets/Trailer
- Shippers asking for more Payload













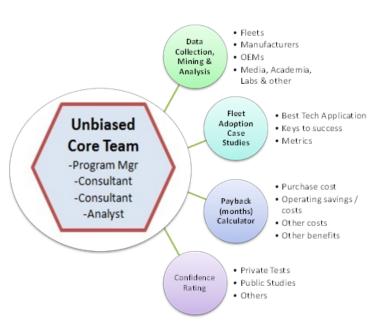






### Study Methodology

#### Common Approach



#### Team

- Andrew Halonen
- Rob Swim
- Mike Roeth
- NACFE Technology Advisory
   Committee

#### Sponsors

- Silver Aluminum Association
- Bronze Great Dane,
   Hendrickson, Jost and Webb
   Wheel















### Benefits and Challenges

#### **Benefits & Enablers**

- Regulations
- **Increased Freight Efficiency**
- Improved Fuel Economy
- **Sustainability Goals**
- Additional FE Technologies

#### **Challenges & Consequences**

- **Upfront Cost**
- Residual Value
- Maintenance Costs
- **Redundant Product Testing**
- **Driver Retention**
- Ability to take Advantage
- Over-spec















# Fuel Efficiency Technology

Feature	Estimated Weight (lbs.)
Full chassis fairings	360
Trailer skirts	180-250
Tail skirts	120-175
APU (Federal law allows 400 lb. exemption for this weight)	400-500
AMT	150-500
TOTAL WEIGHT ADDED FOR FUEL ECONOMY	1,210 lbs.

+ Compressed natural gas (CNG)	1500-2000 lbs
--------------------------------	---------------

Measurable fuel savings, at the expense of weight.









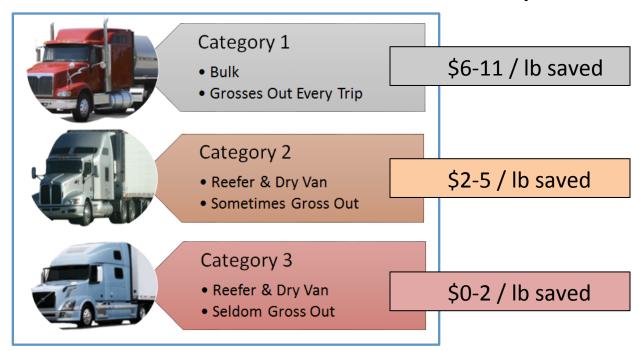






### Lightweighting

#### Value in Dollars per Pound



#### Weight Reduction Methods

- Material Conversion
- Design Integration
- Right-Sizing

















### **Material Conversion**

Product	Baseline	Conversion	Weight Savings per Tractor
BRAKE DRUM	Iron	Steel shell with iron liner	168 lbs
WHEEL	Steel	Aluminum	307 lbs
FRAME RAILS	Steel	High Strength Steel	200 – 300 lbs
LEAF SPRINGS	Steel	Composite	125 lbs per Trailer

















# Design Integration





#### **Wide Base Wheels**

Weight Savings 400 lbs / tractor 308 lbs / trailer



#### **Trailer Slider Box**

Optimized steel design Weight savings 100 lbs Lower cost

















# Right-Sizing

#### **Fuel Tanks**







Hours of Service (HOS) = 11 Average fuel economy = 6 mpg Average speed = 55 mph 11 hours \* 55 mph / 6 mpg = 101 gallons

@ 7 lbs / gal diesel, an extra 50 gal = 350 lbs

→ Equivalent to weight of trailer skirts or AMT















## **Available Options**

		Weight
Item	Specification	Savings (lbs)
Cab Configuration	Day cab vs. short sleeper	700-1000
Sleeper	Small (50-58") vs. large (75-80")	350-600
	Mid roof vs. high roof	200
Cab	Aluminum vs. steel	200
Roof fairing	SMC to molded plastic	25
Engine	13 liter vs. 15 liter	300-500
	11 liter vs. 13 liter	390
Fuel tank	Single 100 vs. twin 100s w/brackets	225
Fuel weight	Less 100 gal	700
Diesel Exhaust Fluid	23 to 16 gal tank, hardware & fluid	100
Batteries	Aluminum vs. steel battery box	42
	Less one battery	60
Exhaust	Horizontal vs. vertical single stack	150
Transmission	Manual vs. AMT	150-500
Clutch cover	Aluminum vs. steel housing	53-85
Driveshaft	Aluminum vs. steel	100
Front axle	Fabricated vs. solid I-beam	118
	Airspring front suspension	88
Rear axle & suspension	6x2 vs. 6x4	300-400
	Aluminum rear axle carrier	85
	Lightest tandem suspension	305
Seat	Omit passenger seat	35
Frame	Aluminum vs. steel crossmemebers	85
	Aluminum frame	500
5 <sup>th</sup> wheel	Fixed vs. air slide	158
	Aluminum top plate	100
Wheels	Aluminum vs. steel front wheels	70
	Aluminum vs. steel rear wheels	280
Wheel & tire	Wide-base vs. duals (aluminum vs. aluminum)	408
	Wide-base vs. duals (aluminum vs. steel)	520
Hubs	Aluminum vs. steel hubs all axles	154
Brakes	Steel shell vs. S cam drum, front	28
	Steel shell vs. S cam drum, rear	92
	Steel shell vs. standard drum	112
Air tank	Polished aluminum vs. steel air tank	28
Bumper	1 piece aluminum bumper vs. aero bumper	31
Headlights	Halogen vs. standard headlights	13

Weight Reduction Options for Trailer			
Item	Specification	Weight Savings (lbs)	
Flooring	Wood composite vs. hardwood	360	
	Aluminum vs. wood (lower rating)	375	
Cross members	Aluminum vs. steel	250	
Axle	6" diameter vs. 5" diameter	36	
Brakes	Air disc & aluminum hub	125	
	Light iron vs. standard iron	48	
	Steel shell vs. standard iron	88	
Hubs	ADI vs. Aluminum	4	
Wheels	Aluminum vs. steel	272	
Wheel & tire	Wide-base vs. duals (aluminum vs. aluminum)	308	
Landing gear	High strength steel	25	
	Aluminum	50	
Doors	Light design	60	
	3 rod locks vs. 4 rod locks	20-30	
Roof bows	Aluminum vs. steel	100	
Wall post beams	Aluminum vs. steel	270	
Rear door surround	Aluminum vs. steel	150	
Slider box	Aluminum vs. steel	150	
Structure for suspension assembly	Aluminum vs. steel	280	
Upper coupler assembly	Aluminum vs. steel	430	
Four leaf springs	Composite vs. steel	145	

- Many options, yet low take rate.
- As volumes increase, price comes down.















### Cost of Lightweighting

#### LIGHTWEIGHTING PRICE CATEGORIES

SOME COST, AND MORE COST. THIS REPORT BREAKS DOWN THOSE CATEGORIES AS FOLLOWS:

TRACTOR			TRAILER		
NO COST (Right-Sizing)	SOME COST	MORE COST	NO COST (Right-Sizing)	SOME COST	MORE COST
Shorter cab	Aluminum hubs	Aluminum wheels	Large diameter axle	Wood composite floor	Aluminum floor
Smaller engine	Light brake drums	Aluminum fifth wheel	Duals to wide-base wheels	Aluminum hubs	Aluminum wheels
Horizontal exhaust	Light cross members	6x4 to 6x2	ADI hubs	Light brake drums	Aluminum structure
Smaller fuel tank	Aluminum air tank	Aluminum frame		Light cross members	Composite brake drums
Less fuel	Aluminum battery box	Composite brake drums		Roof bows	Carbon fiber
Less diesel exhaust fluid	Aluminum carrier housing	Carbon fiber		Wall beams	
Fewer batteries	Molded plastic fairings			Door surround	
Remove passenger seat	Aluminum cab			Light landing gear	
AMT to manual	Clutch cover				
Duals to wide-base wheels					
Sliding to fixed fifth wheel					















### Fleet Lightweighting Packages

Suggested Technology Packages			
Mild Lightweighting ~2,000 pounds of savings	<ul> <li>Smaller fuel tanks</li> <li>Wide-base tires &amp; wheels</li> <li>Horizontal exhaust</li> <li>Select others</li> </ul>		
	Trailers	Aluminum and other lightweight components	
Aggressive Lightweighting ~4,000 pounds of savings	Tractors	<ul> <li>All of the above "mild" technologies, plus:</li> <li>Smaller engine</li> <li>Shorter sleeper</li> <li>Aluminum components</li> <li>Select others</li> </ul>	
	Trailers	<ul> <li>All of the above "mild" technologies, plus:</li> <li>Wide-base tires &amp; wheels</li> <li>Select others</li> </ul>	

- Right-sizing is free, or even a cost reduction
- Aluminum is approx. \$6 / lb
- Fifth wheel is \$10 / lb
- Carbon fiber ~ \$20 / lb















#### **Future Innovations**

- Materials
- Design
- Improve quality of current offering to increase take rate























### Study Findings

#### Findings

- Heavier equipment
- Denser freight
- Fleets hesitant to LW
- Industry trends indicate need for LW8ing will increase
- Fuel economy and freight efficiency
- Opportunities exist, and more coming

#### Recommendations

- Category 2 and 3 fleets should begin to explore LW8ing (lightweighting).
- Supply chain collaboration can bring down costs and shorten lead time.
- Fuel efficiency depends on lightweighting due to other technologies

















### Study Recommendations

- Trade associations can assist with training & best practices on integration & maintenance.
- Will the F-150 aluminum body build confidence in durability & corrosion protection?

- Educate the resale market on freight & fuel efficiency.
- Fleets create pull. Make your lightweighting needs known and the innovators will respond.







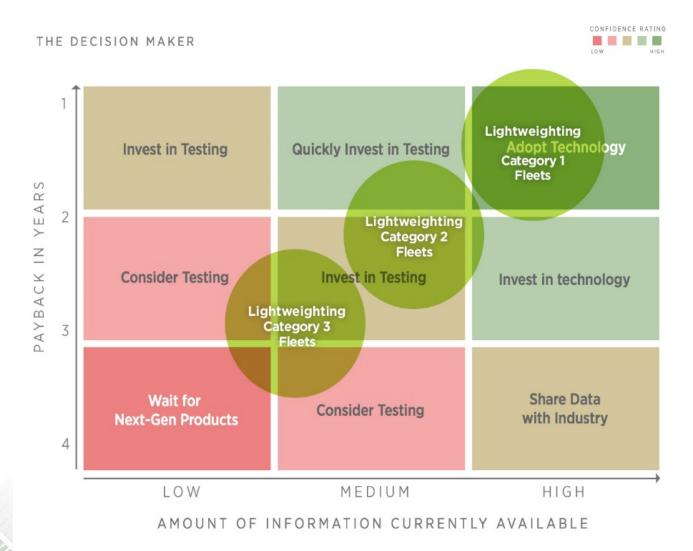








### Study Findings

















#### Thank you.

www.truckingefficiency.org www.nacfe.org

For questions, comments and suggestions, contact Mike at 260.750.0106, mike.roeth@nacfe.org

Andrew at 906.370.4984, andrew@lightweighting.co















