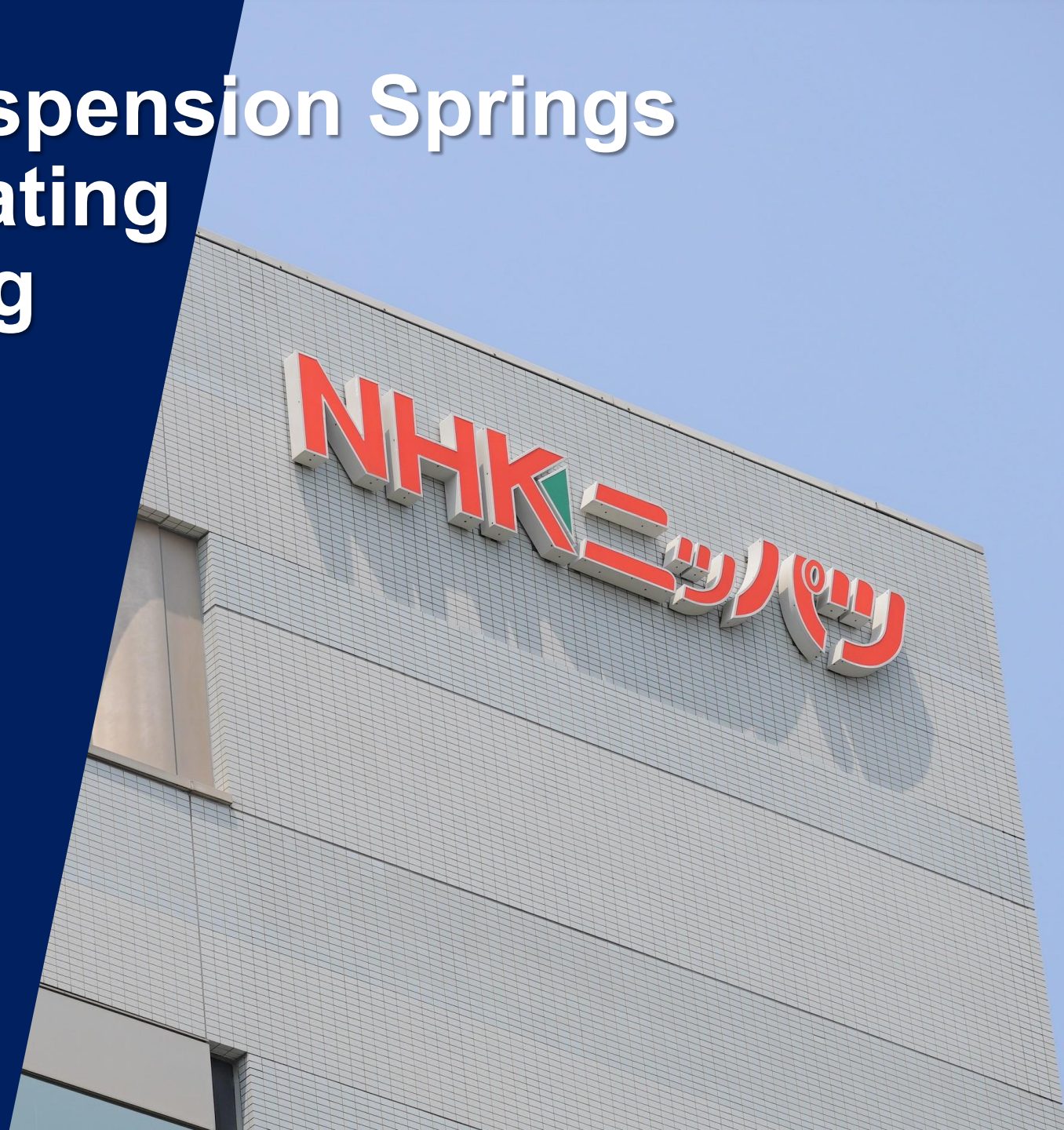


Automotive Suspension Springs Automotive Seating Strategy Briefing

TSE Prime: 5991

NHK Spring Co., Ltd.

September 10, 2025



Agenda

1. Greeting
2. Automotive Suspension
Springs Business
3. Automotive Seating Business

Agenda

1. Greeting
2. Automotive Suspension
Springs Business
3. Automotive Seating Business

Appreciation for your continuing support

We would like to express our sincere gratitude for your ongoing patronage.

We would also like to extend our heartfelt thanks that you have taken time out of your busy schedule to attend today's business briefing.



Thank you!

A once-in-a-century period of transformation

Electrification

**Autonomous
driving**

**Carbon
neutrality**

The automotive industry is undergoing major changes

Expectations for Our Company

Suspension springs

Seats

**Weight
reduction**

High durability

**Environmental
considerations**

**Autonomous
driving support**

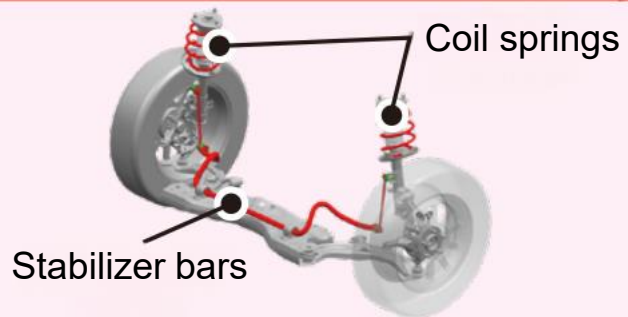
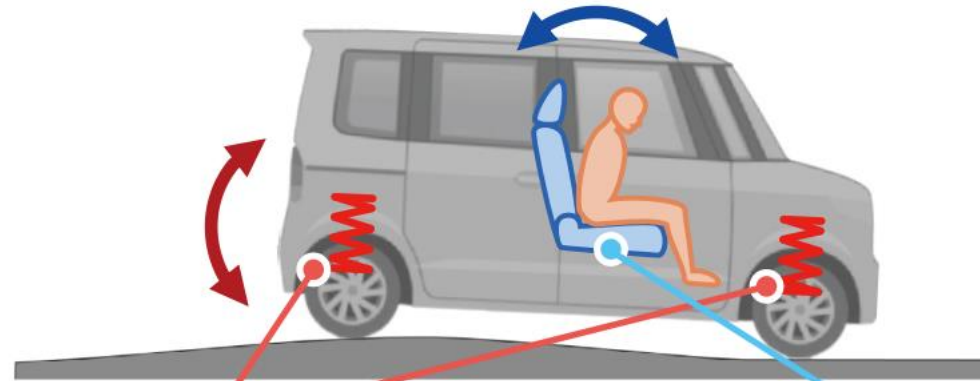
Ride comfort

Proposal for BEVs: Suspension Springs + Seats



Point

We are the only company that handles both suspension springs and seats.



Suppressing vehicle motion using suspension springs



Suppressing occupant's motion using seats

2026 Medium-Term Management Plan



Respect for people _____

- Strengthening trust with stakeholders
- Build a safe and secure company and a rewarding and comfortable
- Supporting the growth and development of a diverse employee base

Contribute to society _____

- Providing indispensable key components
- Speeding up actions towards global environmental changes
- Contributing to the local community

Purchase appropriately, manufacture accurately, market and sell properly _____

- "Quality First" & elevating the power of manufacturing
- Promoting Digital Transformation (DX) & strengthening competitiveness
- Promoting fair transactions and strengthening CSR in procuremens

Agenda

1. Greeting
2. Automotive Suspension
Springs Business
3. Automotive Seating Business

Automotive Suspension Springs Business



Suspension springs are components that maintain vehicle posture and determine ride comfort.

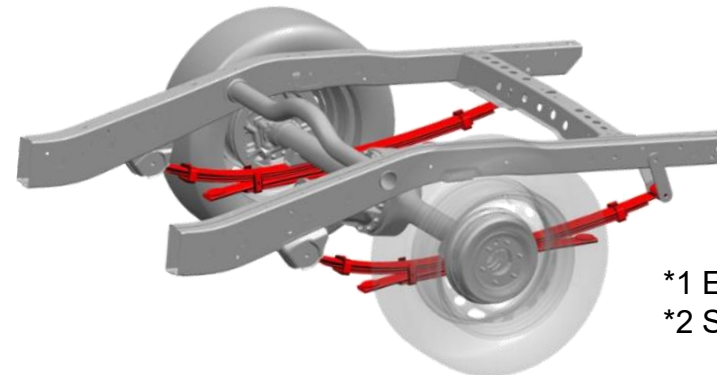
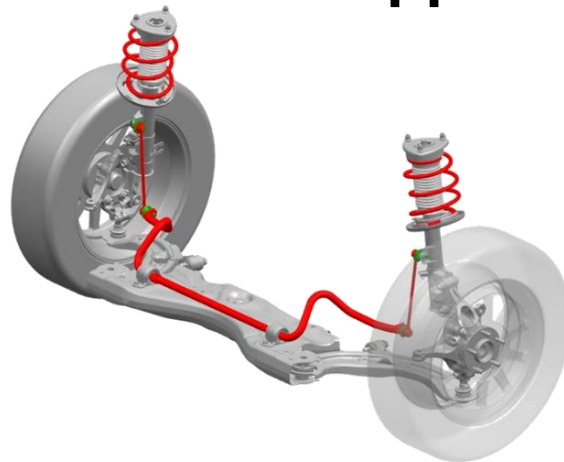


We produce a wide range of suspension springs to meet the needs of passenger cars, light cars, and trucks, primarily for Japanese automakers.



Adoption of EVs*¹ has led to increased vehicle weights, while SDVs*² have improved ride comfort.

→ This is an opportunity to enhance added value!



*1 EV: Electric Vehicle

*2 SDV: Software Defined Vehicle

Strengths of NHK Spring

Toward realizing next-generation lines that reduce “knack-based” manual operations:
Stabilizer bars shape automatic feedback system

Heat treatment methods for carbon neutrality, such as electric current heating quenching and high-frequency heating quenching equipment

Warm stress shot-peening technology that significantly reduces the weight of coil springs

Weight reduction of coil springs using high-strength, environmentally durable materials

Design & analysis technology

Processing technology

Material development

Manufacturing technology

Stress-equalized design

Conventional design

High stress
Low stress

High stress

2.40 kg

11% weight reduction

2.71 kg

High-strength material



Strengthening Competitiveness (Development Products)

| Development Theme | Initiative | Aims | | | |
|--|--|------------------|----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Weight reduction | Compact design | Large diameter adaptation | Improved ride comfort |
| 1. Exploration of optimal suspension spring design [DX Initiative] | Set-based design and manufacturing feedback system | ✓ | | | |
| 2. Development of heat treatment methods after raw material forming | Raw material forming line and development of process elements | | | ✓ | |
| 3. Development of XT coil material processing and mass-production line | XT rolling processing technology and XT coil manufacturing technology | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| 4. Joint development of springs, seats, and the R&D center | Proposals to improve ride comfort and convenience, made possible by NHK Spring's unique capability to develop springs, stabilizer bars, and seats together | | | | ✓ |



Promoting technological development that contributes to vehicle electrification

Strengthening Competitiveness (DX Initiatives)



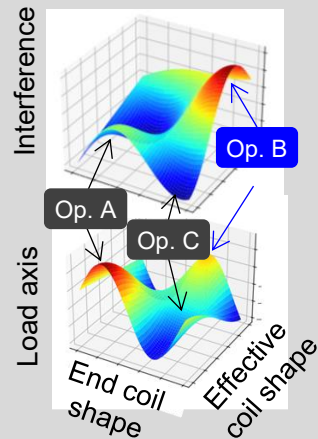
Leveraging DX to enhance product competitiveness

Expected effects

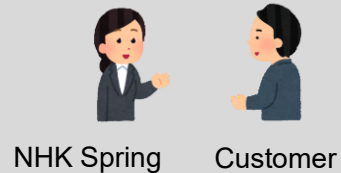
Improving manufacturability and added value to enhance product competitiveness

Product design (Operation start: FY2025 Q2)

Build technology for set-based design that can explore optimal shapes while considering multiple performance requirements



Building a win-win relationship!

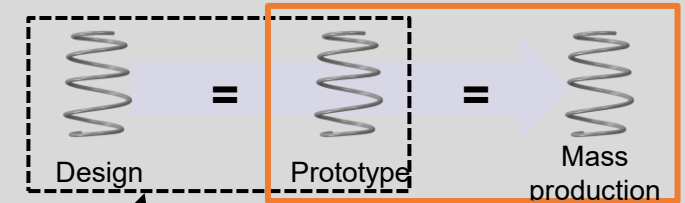


NHK Spring

Customer

Manufacturing (Application to mass-production plants: FY2025 Q3)

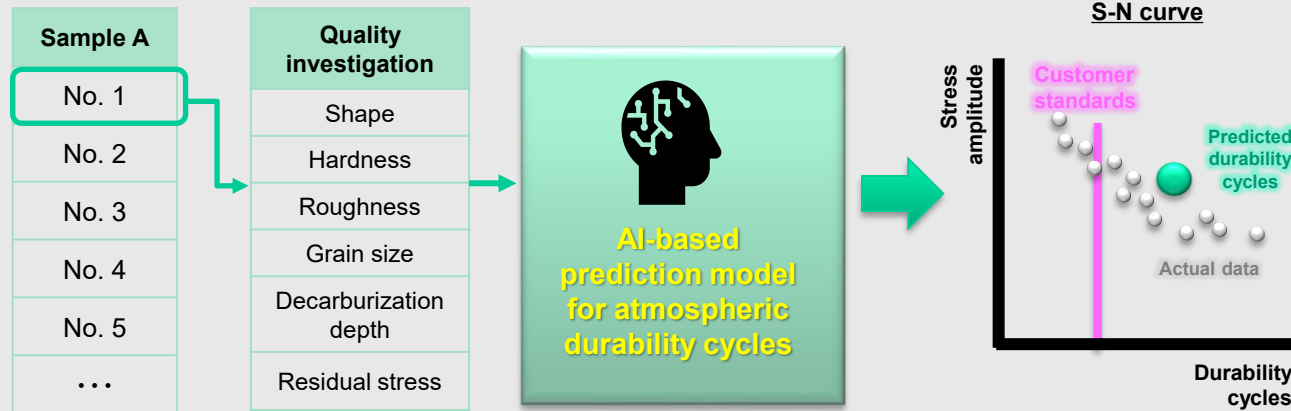
Build technology for a manufacturing feedback system that can realize designed shapes in mass production



Optimal design through set-based approach

Build technology for application to mass production

Development of a durability prediction model using AI



Evaluation (Operation start: FY2025 Q3)

The Vision
We Aim For

Strengthening Competitiveness (Raw Material Forming)

 A new forming method to produce high-performance springs with high shape flexibility

Advantages of hot forming

Easier to wind thicker diameter materials

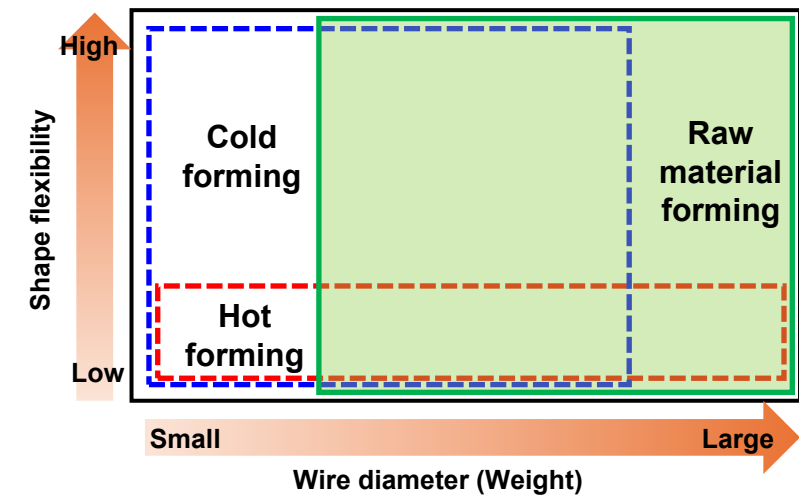
Advantages of cold forming

High shape flexibility

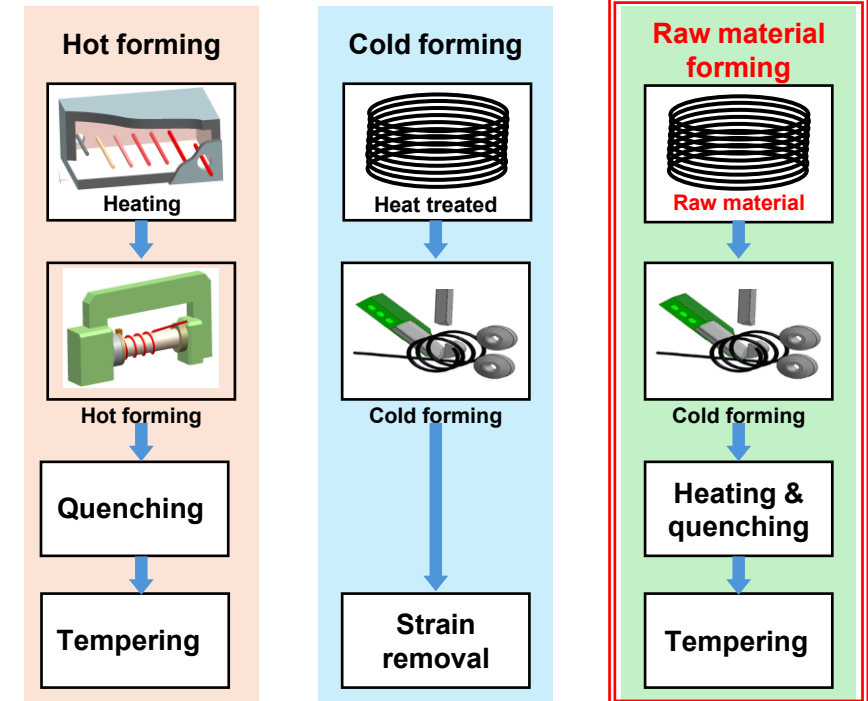
Advantages of raw material forming

- (1) Enables forming of thicker diameter materials with high shape flexibility
- (2) Contributes to carbon neutrality by changing heat treatment methods

Enables production of thick-diameter coil springs that meet the demands of increased vehicle weight due to electrification and the need to save space



Process Comparison



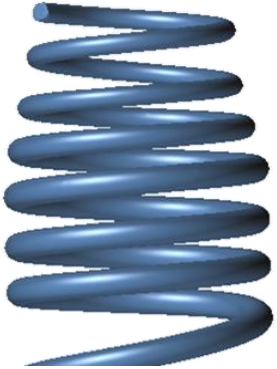
Afterward, the same process is applied until completion

Strengthening Competitiveness

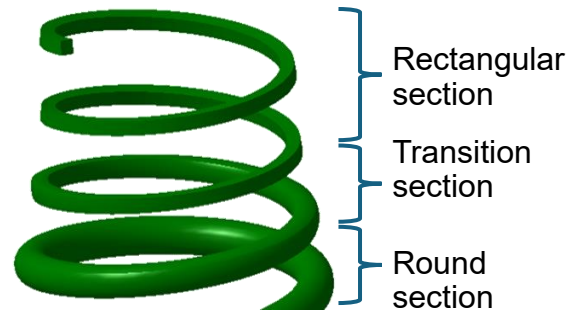
– XT Coil (eXtreme Taper)

 The world's lightest non-linear coil spring achieved through new taper forming technology

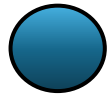
Conventional product
(Round taper)



XT coil



Material cross-section shape



Circle



Rectangle

| Features | Conventional product | XT coil |
|-------------------------|----------------------|---------|
| Mass | Heavy | Light |
| Non-linear stroke range | Narrow | Wide |
| Mounting space | Wide | Narrow |

XT taper rolling process technology

Establishment of XT taper forming technology that does not rely on manual “knack-based” operations

Conventional

Cutting process



New

Rolling process



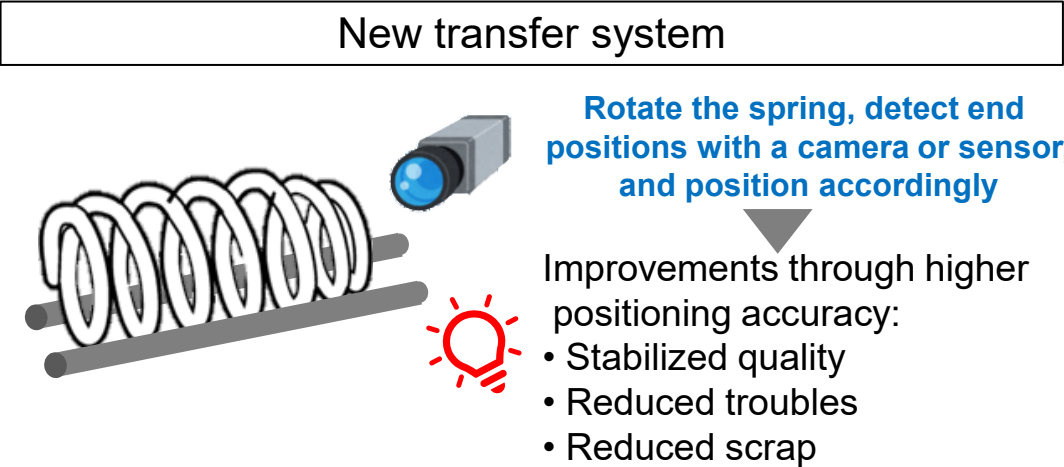
Reduction of material waste

XT coil manufacturing technology

Establishment of optimal manufacturing conditions for XT coils

Strengthening Competitiveness (Production Equipment and Productivity Improvement)

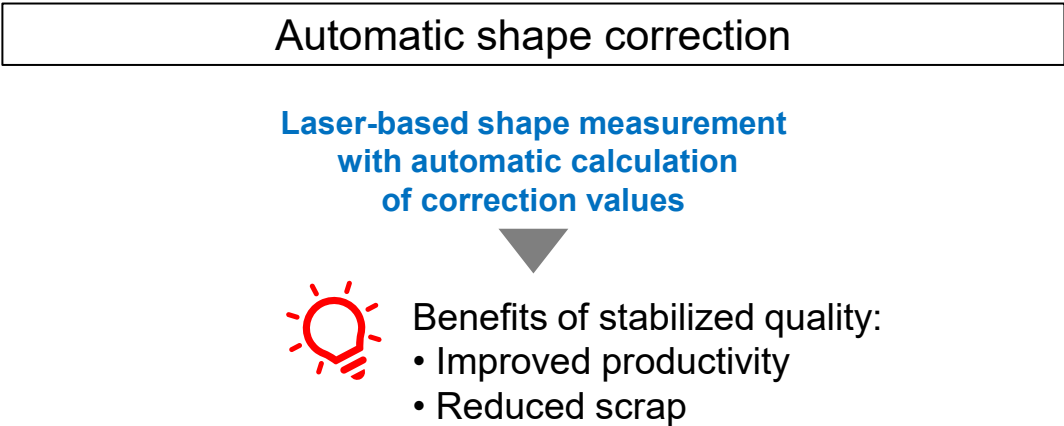
Coil spring



| # | Item | Effects |
|---|----------------------------------|---|
| ① | New transfer system | Stabilized quality, improved productivity, reduced scrap |
| ② | Improved shape measuring machine | Improved productivity |
| ③ | Automatic coiling setup | Improved productivity, reduced scrap, enhanced safety measures |
| ④ | New SP method | Improved productivity, reduced weight |
| ⑤ | Improved painting method | Improved productivity, reduced scrap, reduced auxiliary materials and costs |

◆ Toward reducing equipment, maintenance, and manual operations

Stabilizer bars



| # | Item | Effects |
|---|-----------------------------|---|
| ① | Automatic shape correction | Stable quality, reduced scrap |
| ② | Equipment monitoring | Numerical control, predictive maintenance, enhanced safety measures |
| ③ | Automated inspection | Reduced man-hours, standardized inspections |
| ④ | Simplification of equipment | Reduced minor stops and repair costs |
| ⑤ | Sequential changeover | Reduced line downtime |

Strengthening Competitiveness (Improvement of Heavy Duty Work Operations)

Transporting plastic containers



Burden of loading work



Using a mechanism cart, items are moved onto the cart by their own weight, falling onto the cart

Other improvements in heavy duty work operations

Coil springs: Work to clean chemical solution piping

Weight reduction by changing the piping from steel pipe to resin hose

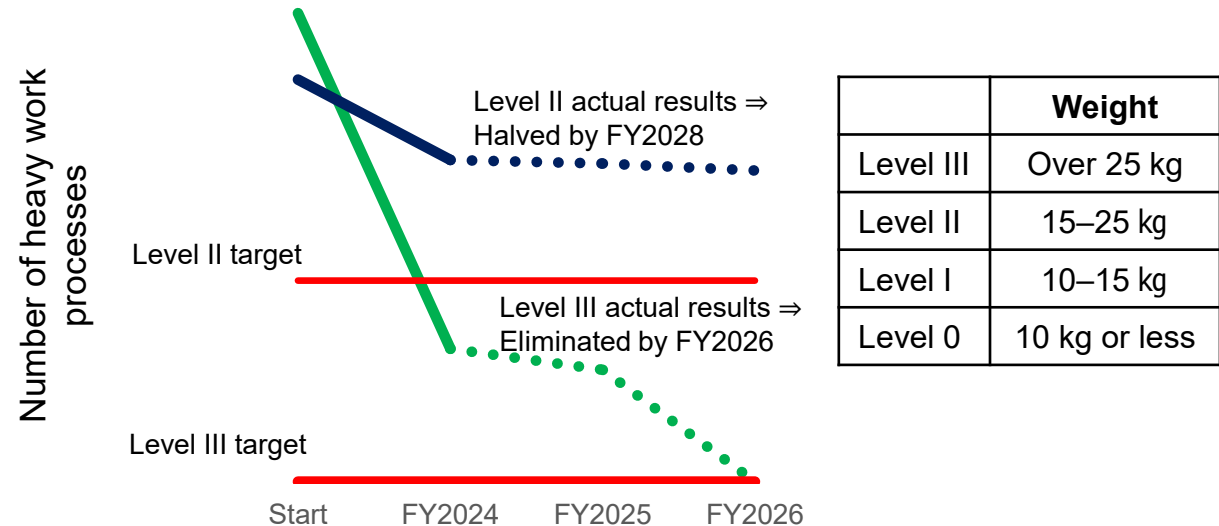
Coil and leaf springs: Transport of heavy carts

Adoption of high-resilience urethane casters reduces rolling resistance

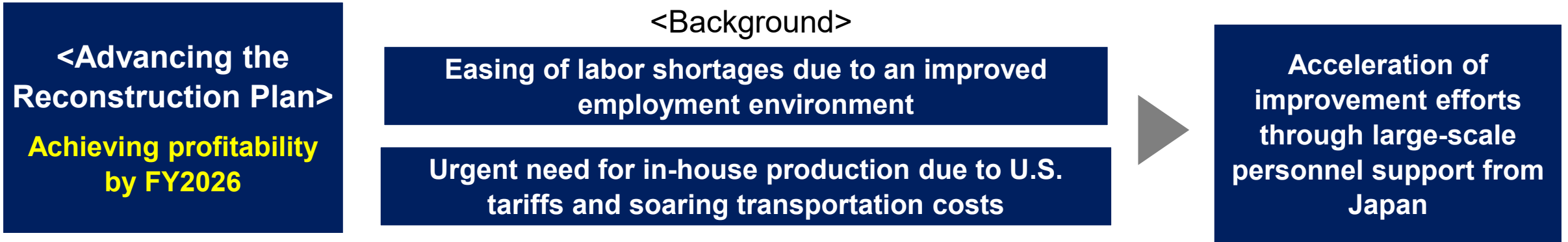
Railway coil springs (20 kg): Loading operations

Direct pallet loading ⇒ Installation of lifters to improve loading/unloading posture

Improvement progress by level



Productivity Improvement in the U.S.



Schedule

| Period | Item | Effects | FY2025 | FY2026 | FY2027 | Target KPI |
|----------------|--|---|--------|--------|--------|------------|
| Short | Support through personnel dispatching | Workforce reduction | | | | -28% |
| | | Improved productivity | | | | +25% |
| | | Reduced scrap | | | | -77% |
| | | Reduced auxiliary materials and costs | | | | -22% |
| Medium to long | Fundamental measures by element development and equipment modification | Improved productivity, reduced scrap, reduced auxiliary materials and costs | | | | |

Further Expansion in the Indian Market

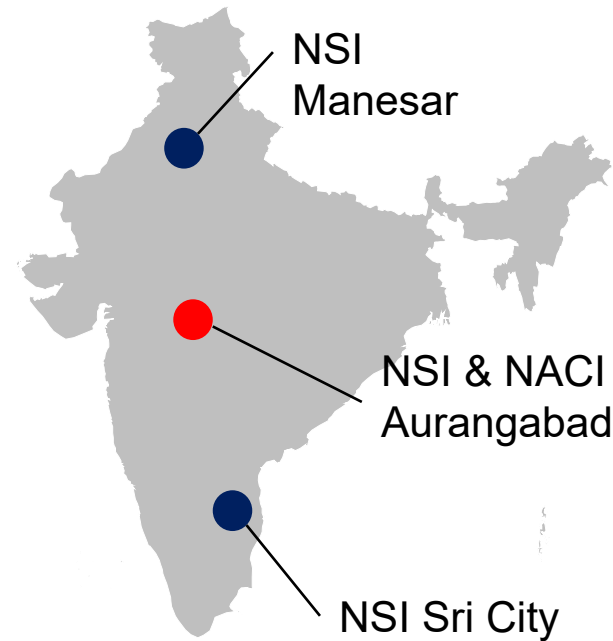
Establish a new plant in the western region, the center of the automotive industry

- Establish a new plant adjacent to NACI, the precision parts base.
- Optimize investment by sharing facilities, etc.
- Aim to expand operations as the core base for the future suspension spring and precision parts business in India.

Capture new orders and expand market share

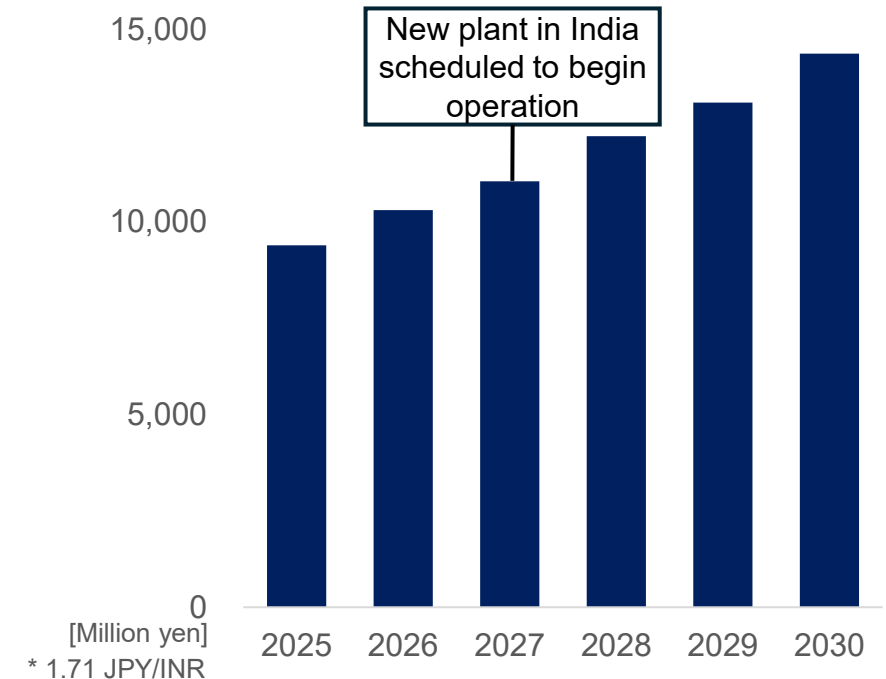
 **Maintain the top market share in India**

Indian bases



Suspension spring base: NSI (NHK Spring India)
Precision parts base: NACI (NHK Automotive Components India)

Sales plan of NSI

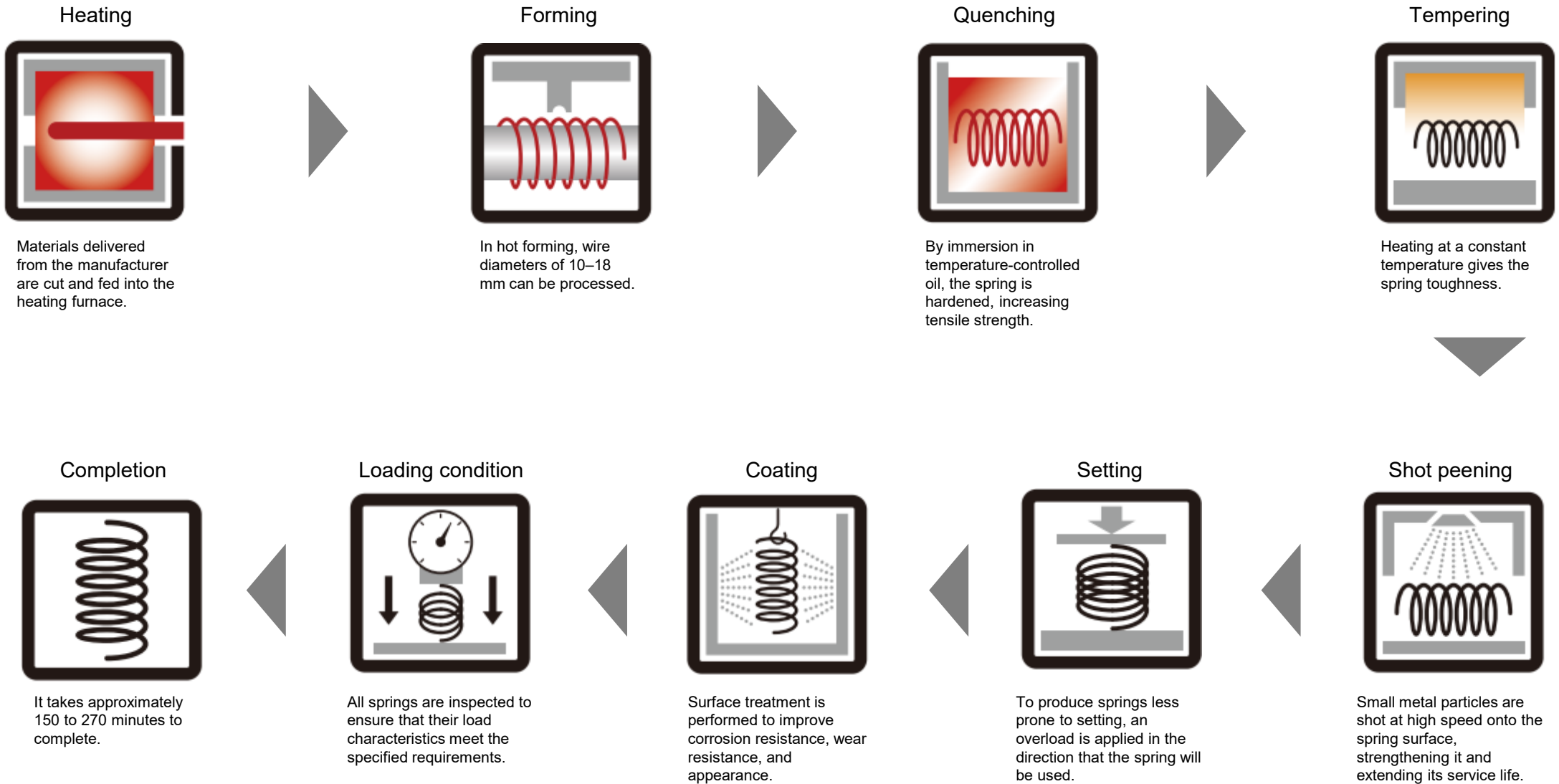


Overview of Yokohama Plant (Suspension Springs)



| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Start of operation | 1987 (relocated from Isogo Plant) |
| Site area | Entire Yokohama Office: 123,749 m² |
| Building area | Spring building: 35,915 m² |
| Floor area | Spring building: 38,835 m² |
| Employees | 378 (As of end of April 2025) |
| Building structure | Single-story |

Coil Spring Production Process



Agenda

1. Greeting
2. Automotive Suspension Springs Business
3. **Automotive Seating Business**

Automotive Seating Business



As an Non-affiliated relationship seat manufacturer, we produce a wide range of seats that meet customer needs, from those for SUVs to light cars and trucks.



**Our seat development and design capabilities achieve both strength and weight reduction, delivering superior ride comfort.
(World-class safety performance, seats that reduce fatigue even when sitting for long periods, and various components that support autonomous driving and electrification)**

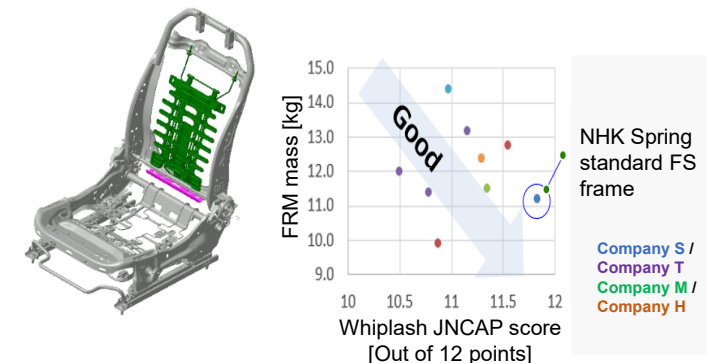


**Our cutting-edge manufacturing is based on TPS, with a strong focus on safety, quality, and the environment.
(Automation, AI utilization, carbon neutrality initiatives, DX, and co-creation with partners)**

Strengths of NHK Spring

Increased seat strength

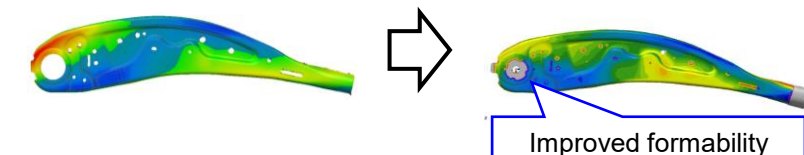
- ✓ Achieves world-class safety and lightweight seats
- ✓ With steel manufacturers, co-developed ultra-high-tensile steel materials for seats



- ✓ Advanced metal processing and press-forming analysis technologies

Before countermeasure

After countermeasure



Shape measurement results

Spring technology

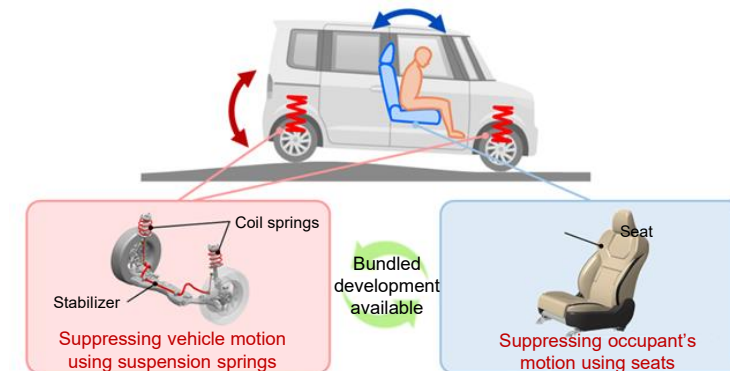
Metal technology

Urethane technology

Lighter seats

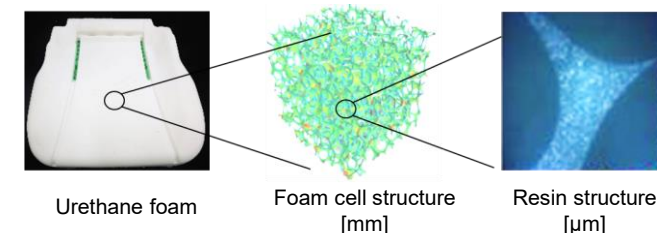
Optimization of ride comfort

- ✓ Creation of new added value through collaborative development of springs and seats



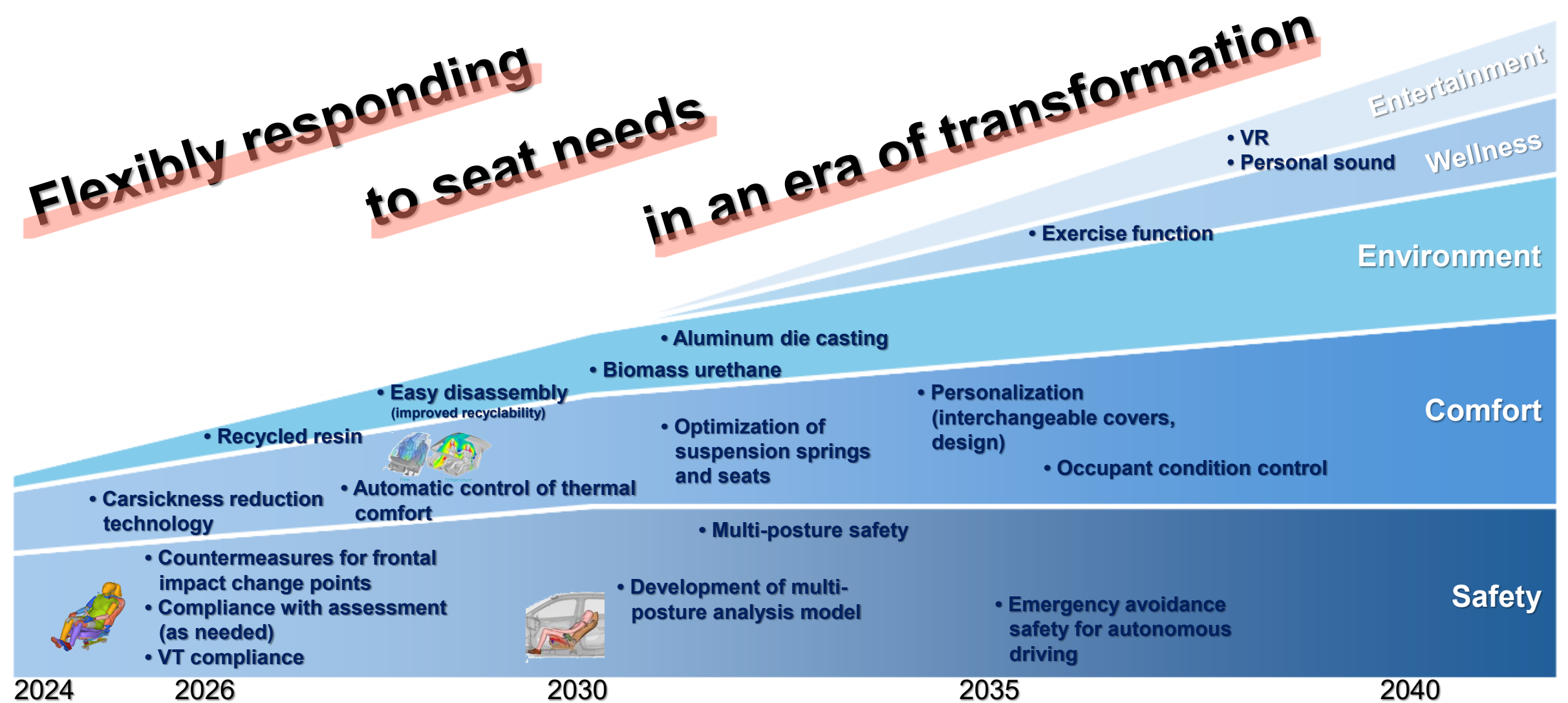
Thinner seats

- ✓ The only seat manufacturer capable of developing urethane formulations
- ✓ Developed and mass-produced high-performance urethane pads for thin seats



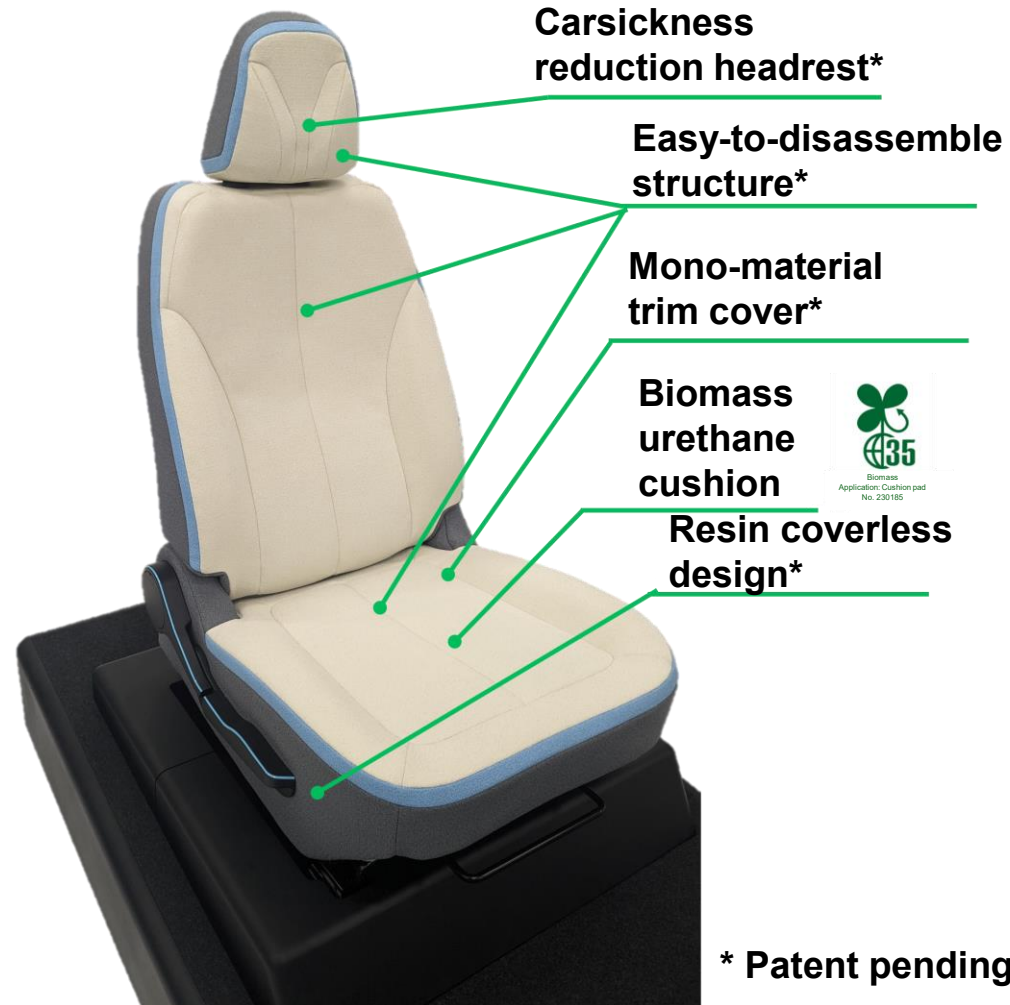
At NHK Spring, development of urethane starts from the bubble structure and resin structure.

Introduction of Development Products: Roadmap



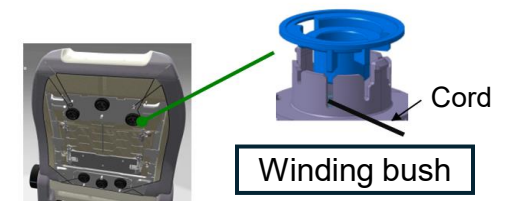
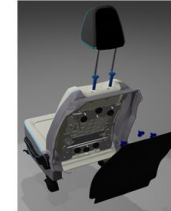
Introduction of Development Products: Environmentally Friendly Seat

What seats can do for the future of our planet



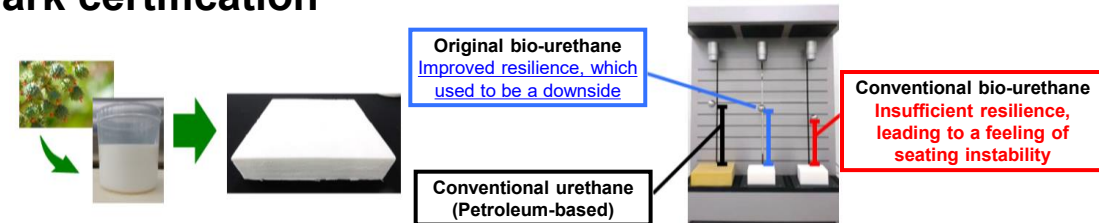
Recycling

- Can be disassembled in about half the usual amount of time
- Improves recyclability and contributes to the realization of a sustainable society



Biomass materials

- Eco-friendly cushion pad that has obtained Biomass Mark certification



Comfort

- Relaxation headrest that reduces the degree of carsickness to about one-third
- Eco-friendly seat that is comfortable for driving thanks to optimized thin cushions and suspension mats



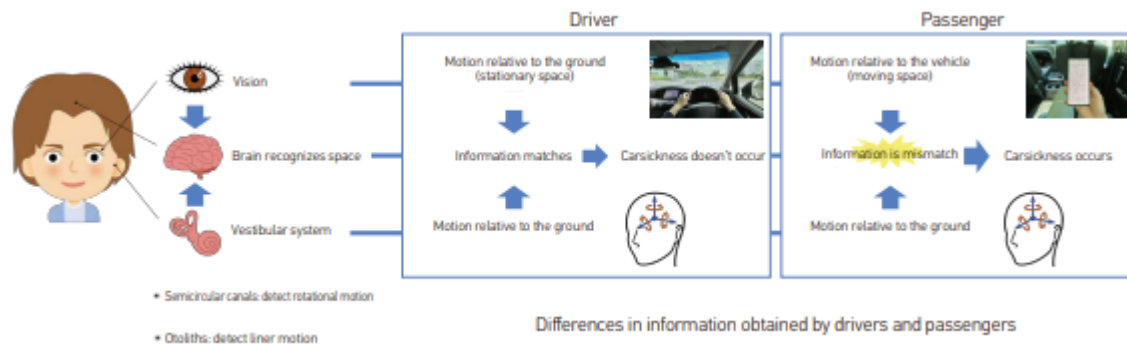
Introduction of Development Products: Carsickness Reduction Seat

The need to reduce carsickness

- Passengers may experience carsickness, which often worsens when using smartphones or watching videos.
- During autonomous driving, drivers are also freed from the need to operate the vehicle, which raises concerns of carsickness like that of passengers.

The mechanism of carsickness

- Humans perceive body tilt and movement through information from their vision and the vestibular system.
- Carsickness can be alleviated by reducing mismatches in such information.

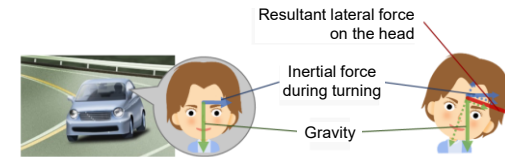


Countermeasures for and effects of carsickness reduction

Approach to reduce mismatches based on vestibular information

[Cause of carsickness]

When the head tilts while the vehicle is turning or accelerating, the gap with visual perception increases.



Forces acting during vehicle turning

Forces acting when the head tilts

[Countermeasure]

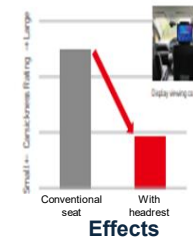
Supporting the head with a headrest and proper seating posture suppress head roll/pitch motion.

[Effects]

- Carsickness while watching an in-vehicle display is reduced to one-third.
- Additionally, display visibility is improved.



Carsickness reduction seat



Approach to reduce mismatches based on visual information

[Cause of carsickness]

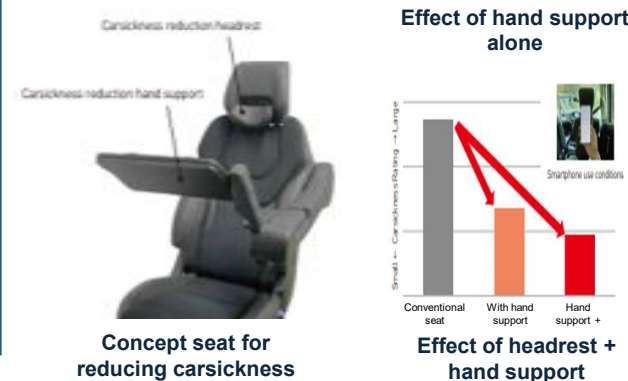
When using a smartphone while looking downward, it is difficult to see the outside scenery, and the smartphone's movement increases the information mismatch.

[Countermeasure]

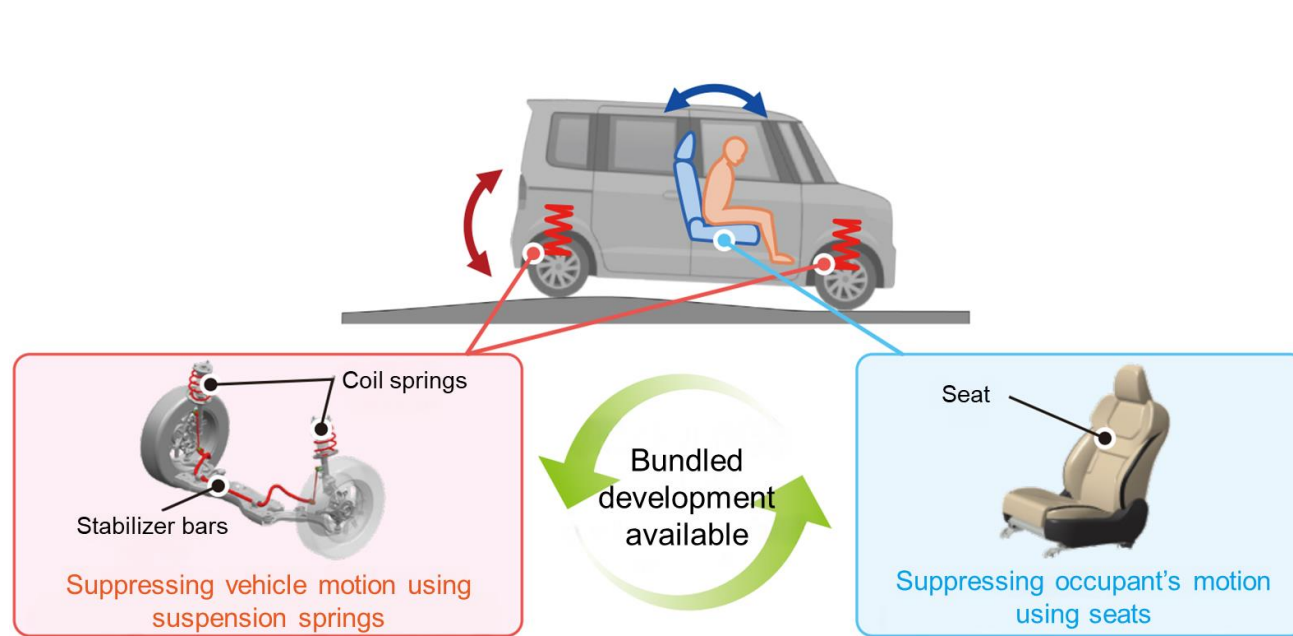
Supporting the hands and elbows with a hand support enables the smartphone to be held in a higher position.

[Effects]

- Hand support reduces carsickness when using a smartphone by half, and combined with a headrest, reduces carsickness to one-third.
- In addition, head fatigue is reduced to about one-fourth, and smartphone screen visibility is improved.



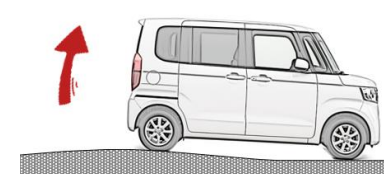
Suppression of passenger movement during BEV body pitch



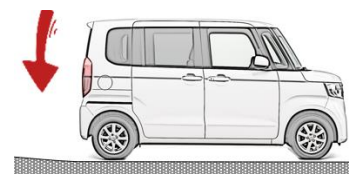
(1) Front wheel ride up



(2) Rear wheel run-up



(3) Rear wheel landing



[Watch video](#)



Strengthening Competitiveness: Automation Initiatives


Automation of heavy load transfer



Manual replacement



Position correction with
3D cameras
+
Automatic supply to
conveyor lines
by collaborative robots

 Automation of seat frame (approx. 10–15 kg)
transfer, reducing the burden on workers

Automation of cart transport operations



Manual cart transport



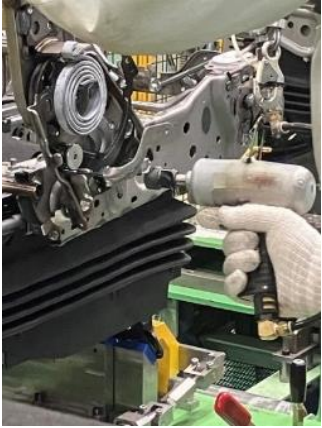
Automation of transport
using automated guided vehicles
(AGVs)/autonomous mobile robots (AMRs)



 Automating transport operations to reduce
the burden of walking

Strengthening Competitiveness: Automation Initiatives

Automation of bolt fastening



Tightening with
hand tools



Setting seat frames
on
unmanned transport
vehicles and
tightening
them with robots

 Automation of 2,000 repetitive tasks per shift,
reducing the burden on workers (less strain on
wrists and fingers)


Automation of heavy material handling



Manual replacement



Automatic supply of
seat frames
transported
by unmanned vehicles
to conveyor lines

 Automated transfer of seat frames (approx. 10–
15 kg × 500 times per shift), reducing the
burden on workers

Strengthening Competitiveness: Improvement of Heavy Duty Work Operations

Automation of heavy material handling



600–800 boxes per shift
(each box weighing over 10 kg)

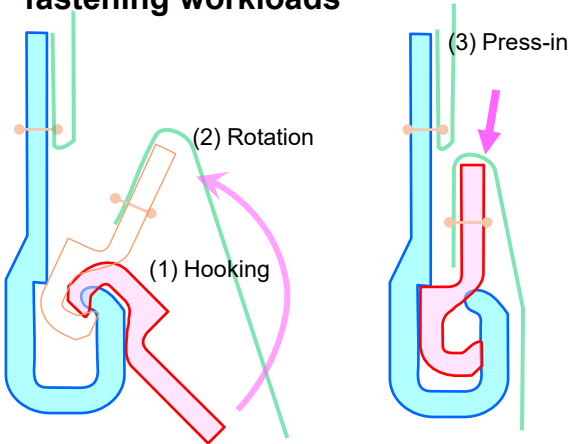


Work improvement through process and product development



Establishing NHK's original fastener structure (patent pending)

Development of tools to reduce fastening workloads



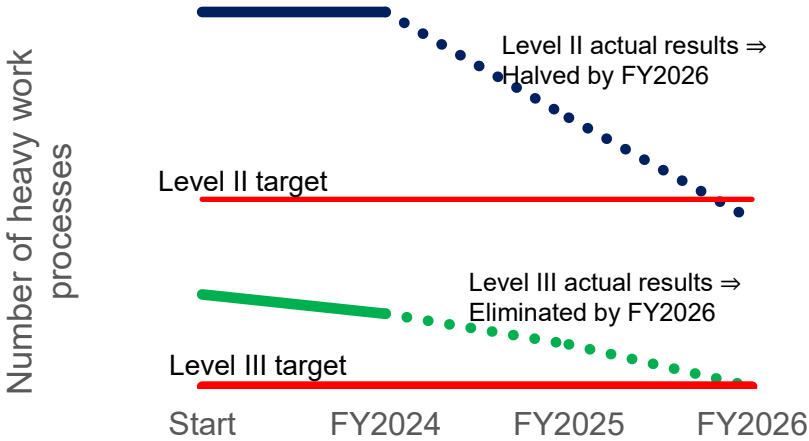
Definition of workload levels in heavy duty work

[Evaluation points]

- (1) Posture & weight score: Defined by weight, posture, and frequency
- (2) Upper limb score: Defined by the load applied to the upper limbs

| | Male | Female | Senior |
|-----------|------|--------|--------|
| Level III | × | × | × |
| Level II | ○ | × | × |
| Level I | ○ | ○ | × |
| Level 0 | ○ | ○ | ○ |

Improvement progress by level



Strengthening Competitiveness: DX Initiatives



**Shortening trial verification periods
with actual equipment by 25%**

Build an environment that uses simulation tools to identify problems that may occur during the launch of new production lines before arranging the actual equipment.

Problem

Many defects are discovered only during actual trials, leading to extended preparation periods for mass production.

Initiatives

Establish a production process simulation environment using 3D data and various control programs.

Vision

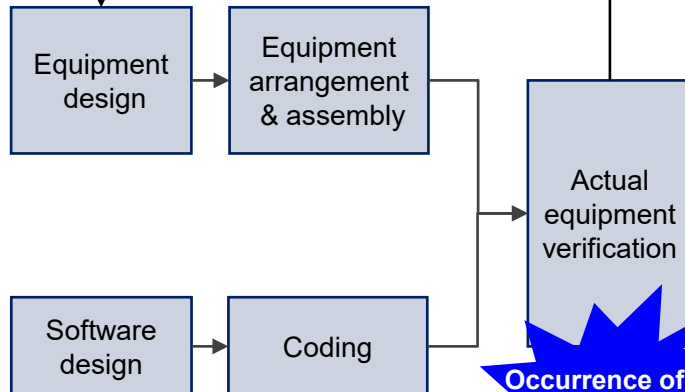
Reduce rework after trials and shorten production preparation periods through pre-verification in virtual space.

■ Process design flow

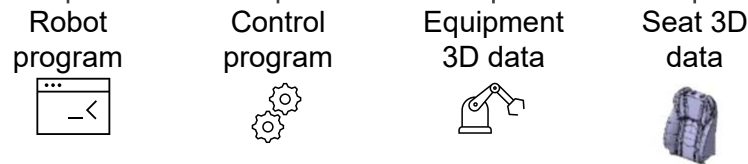
Operating specifications are not communicated accurately

Rework

Mechanical domain



■ Simulation tools

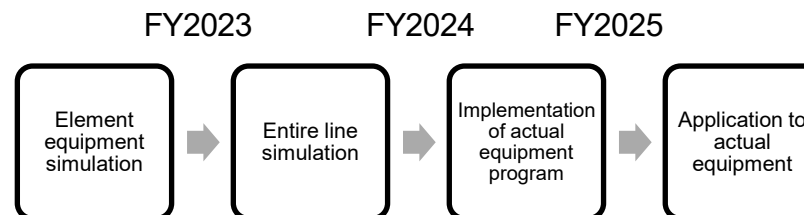


■ Activity steps

Occurrence of defects

Difficult to understand detailed movements merely by checking signals

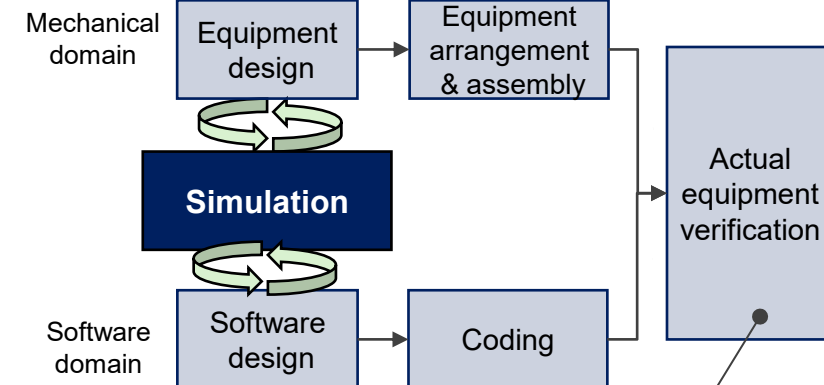
Rework



■ Process design flow

Identify problems and examine countermeasures in simulations

Reduction of rework



Minimize verification with actual equipment

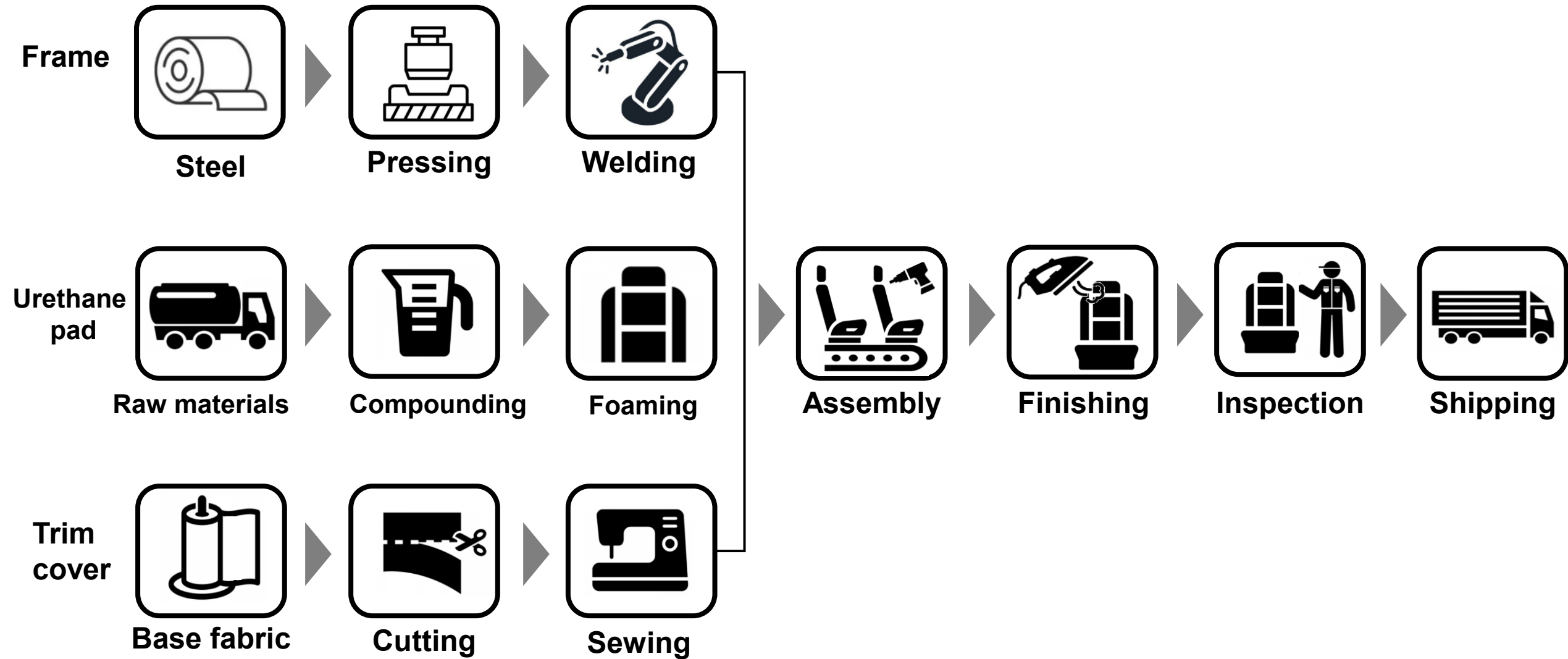
Reduction of rework

Overview of Yokohama Plant (Seating)



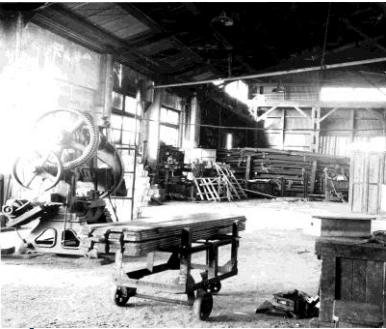
| | |
|---------------------------|---|
| Start of operation | 1990 (relocated from Kawasaki Plant) |
| Site area | Entire Yokohama Office: 123,749 m² |
| Building area | Seat building: 12,613 m² |
| Floor area | Seat building: 35,840 m² |
| Employees | 250 (As of end of June 2025) |
| Building structure | 1F Production area 2F Production area 3F Prototyping and evaluation testing area |

Seat Production Process



Supplementary Information

History of the Automotive Suspension Springs Business



1940
Start of leaf spring production



1955
Three-leaf spring

1941
Start of coil spring production



1958
Start of torsion bar production



1985
Start of hollow stabilizer bars production

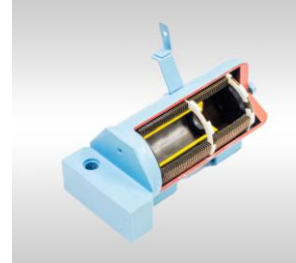


1985
FRP leaf spring

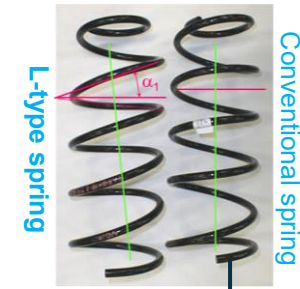


1957
Start of solid stabilizer production

1989
Accumulator



1992
Stabilizer link



1999
L-type spring



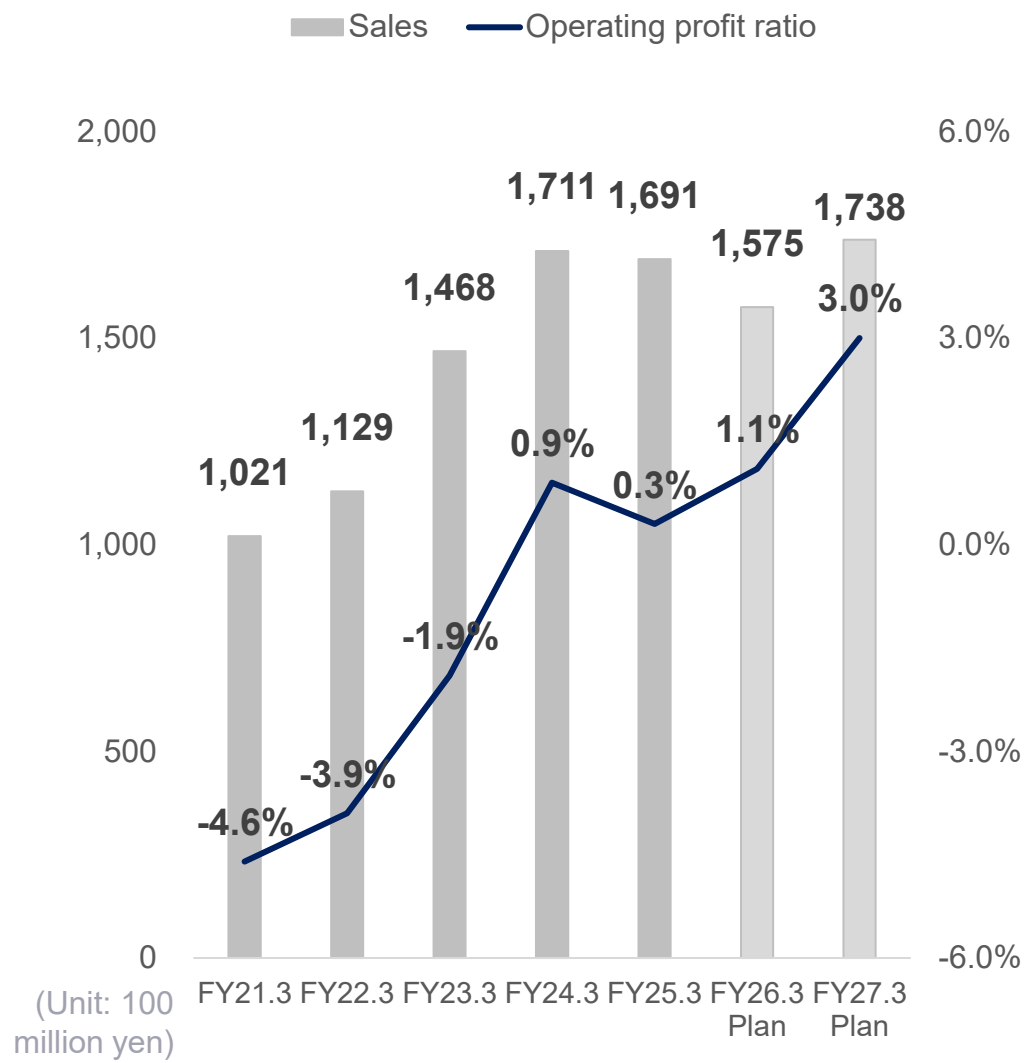
2015
Bush-bonded stabilizer

2004
Brake-use accumulator

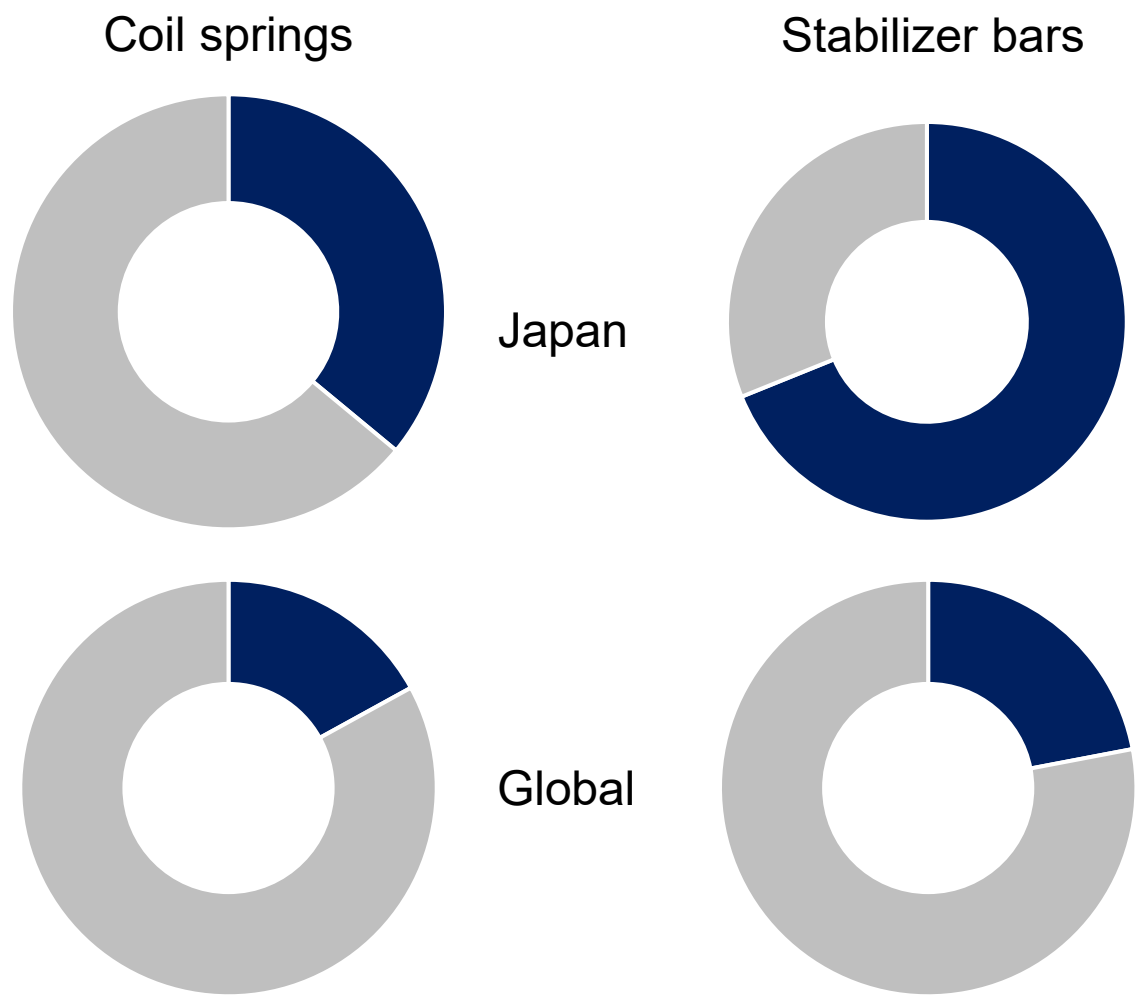


Automotive Suspension Springs Business: Sales and Profit

Sales and profit

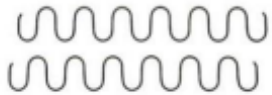


Market share by product

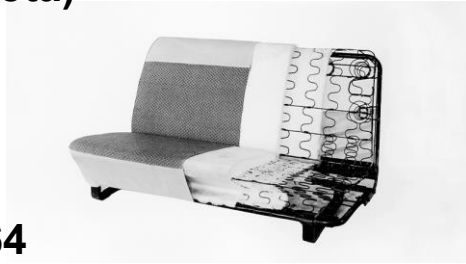


History of the Automotive Seating Business

1956
Nagoya (present-day Toyota)
Plant established
Start of seat spring
production
* For Toyota



1964
Start of integrated-
foam urethane seat
production



1986
SNIC established
Increased
production
for Suzuki

1995
ITES established
Increased production
for Isuzu

2001
Faurecia-NHK and Faurecia-
NHK Kyushu established
Increased production for
Nissan

2017
NHK Spring Mizushima
established
Increased production for
Mitsubishi

1962
Kawasaki Plant established
Seat production for **Nissan and Isuzu** begins

1969
Gunma Plant established
Seat production for **SUBARU** begins

1973
Start of seat
production at NHK
Spring (**Thailand**)

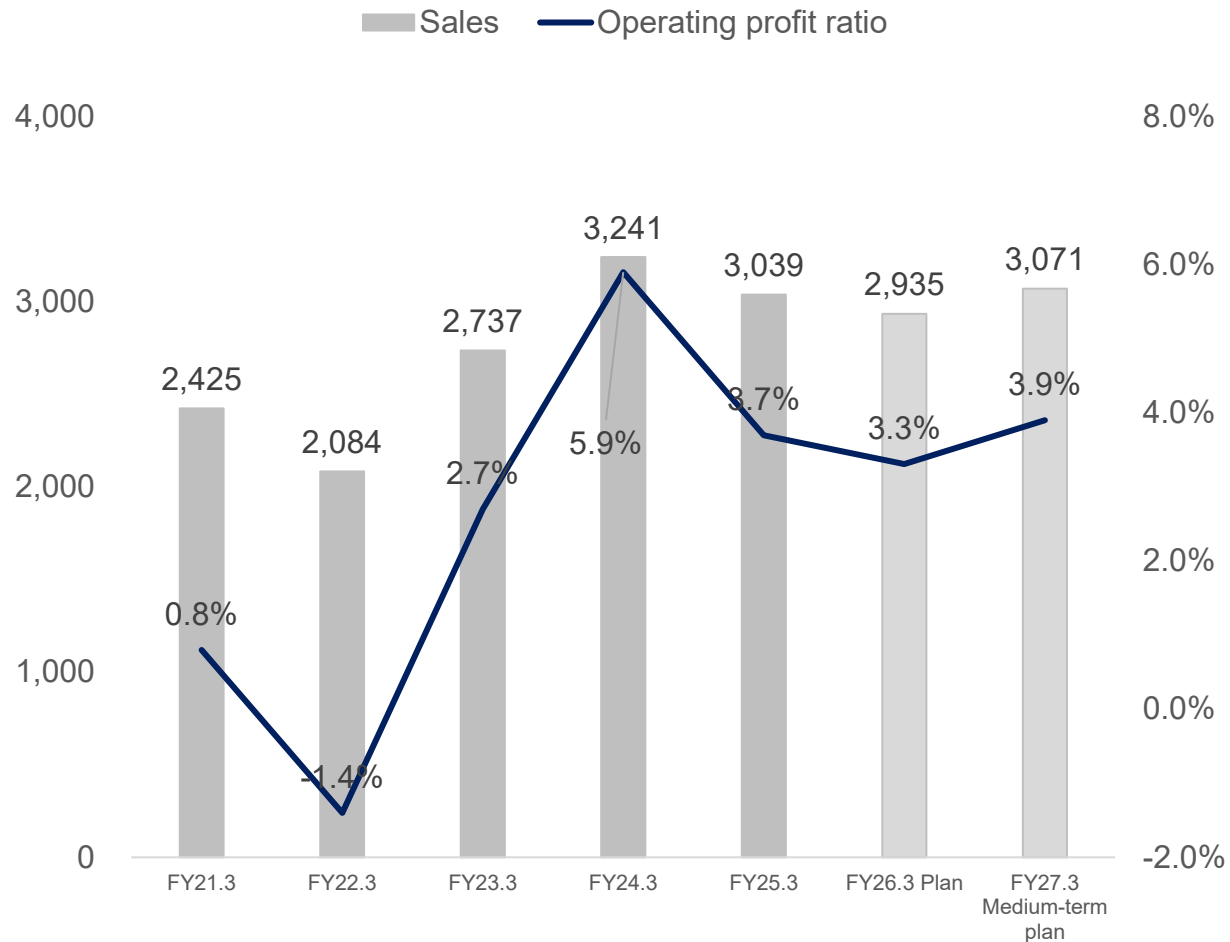
1987
Seat production begins
in **the U.S.**
(GSA established)

2016
Seat production
begins in **Indonesia**
(NKS established)

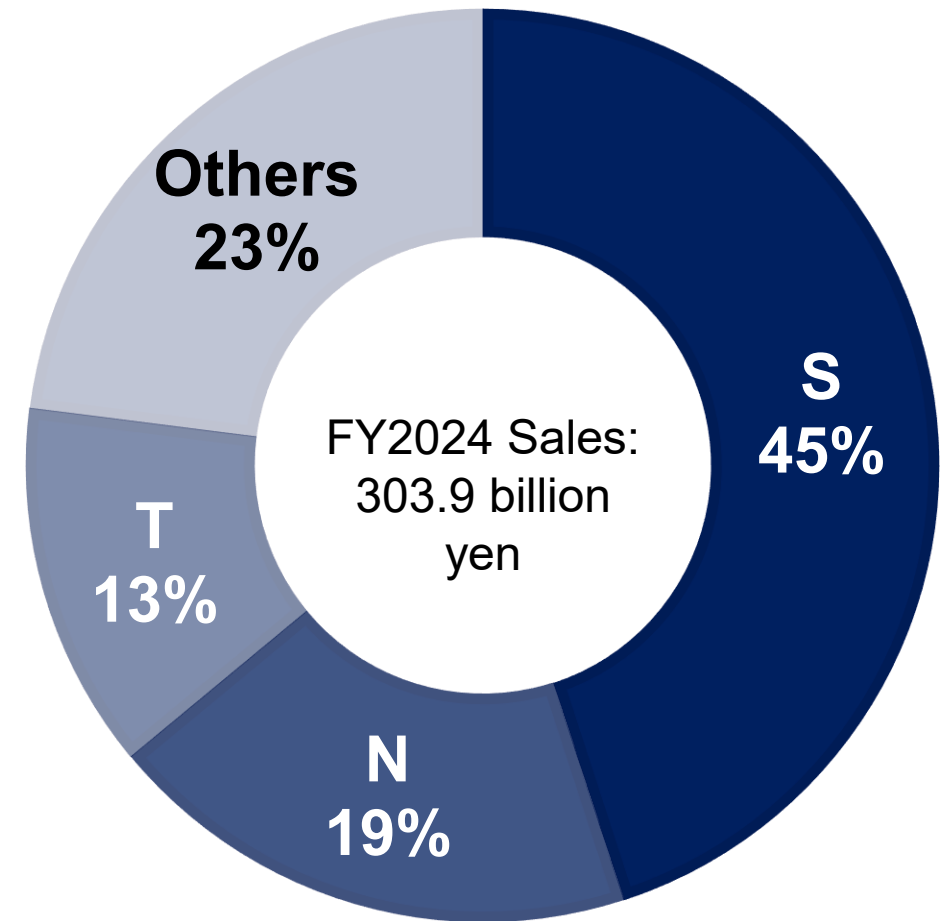


Automotive Seating Business: Sales and Profit

Sales and profit



Sales composition ratio by customer





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