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## What engine size is 1248 cc

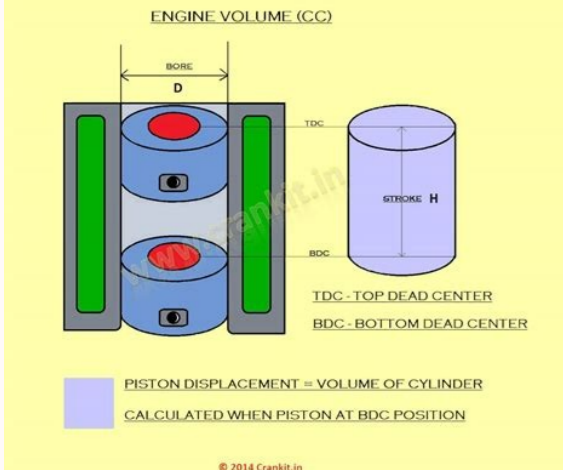
## What engine size is 1197 cc. What engine size is 1560 cc.

This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "Hyundai Kappa engine" - news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (December 2018) (Learn how and when to remove this template message)Motor vehicle engine κ engine Kappa engine2009 Hyundai i10 1.25-litre Kappa engineOverviewManufacturerHyundai Motor CompanyProduction2008–presentLayoutConfigurationInline-3Inline-4Displacement1.0 L (998 cc)1.2 L (1,197 cc)1.25 L (1,248 cc)1.4 L (1,353 cc)1.4 L (1,368 cc)1.4 L (1,397 cc)1.6 L (1,579 cc)Cylinder bore71 mm (2.8 in)72 mm (2.83 in)Piston stroke75.6 mm (2.98 in)78.8 mm (3.10 in)84 mm (3.31 in)97 mm (3.82 in)Block materialAluminiumHead materialAluminiumValvetrainDOHC 4 valves x cyl. with VVTCombustionTurbochargerYes, On Kappa II TCI/T-GDiFuel systemMultipoint injectionDirect injectionFuel typeGasolineLPGCooling systemWater-cooledOutputPower output69–140 PS (51–103 kW; 69–138 hp)Torque output9.6–24.7 kg·m (94–242 N·m; 69–179 lbf·ft)DimensionsDry weight71.4–84 kg (157–185 lb)ChronologyPredecessorEpsilonSuccessorSmartstream G1.0T/G1.2/G1.4T/G1.5/G1.6HEV Hyundai's Kappa automobile engine series consists of three-cylinder[1] and four-cylinder models.[2] Kappa The Kappa engine series are gasoline powered, all-aluminum block and utilizes a 16-valve design with DOHC as opposed to the 12-valve design SOHC of its Epsilon engine family predecessor. 1.2 L (G4LA) The 1.197 cc (1.2 L) is a destroked variant of the Kappa G4LA engine produced in India to circumvent the 1,200 cc tax bracket. It makes 90 PS (59 kW; 79 hp) at 5,200 rpm and 11.3 kg·m (82 lb·ft; 111 N·m) of torque at 4,000 rpm. Applications This list is incomplete; you can help by adding missing items. (December 2020) Hyundai i10 (PA) (2008–2010) Hyundai i20 (PB) (2008–2012) 1.25 L (G4LA) The 1.248 cc (1.25 L) is the European version. It makes 77–78 PS (57–57 kW; 76–77 hp) at 6,000 rpm and 11.8–12.1 kg·m (85–88 lb·ft; 116–119 N·m) of torque at 4,000 rpm. Engine output figures varies depending on application and target market. Fuel economy is rated at 5 L/100 km (47 mpg-US; 56 mpg-imp) in the European combined test cycle. Applications This list is incomplete; you can help by adding missing items. (December 2020) Hyundai i10 (PA) (2008–2013) Hyundai i20 (PB) (2008–2014) Kia Picanto/Morning (SA) (2008–2011) 1.4 L The 1,353 cc (1.4 L) version makes 95 PS (70 kW; 94 hp) at 6,000 rpm and 13.2 kg·m (95 lb·ft; 129 N·m) of torque at 4,000 rpm. Kappa II MPI Main improvement is adding VVT (variable valve timing) to the engine. 1.0 L MPI (G3LA) 2021 Hyundai Grand i10 Nios 1.0 engine The 998 cc (1.0 L) three-cylinder engine makes 69 PS (51 kW; 68 hp) at 6,200 rpm and 9.7 kg·m (70 lb·ft; 95 N·m) of torque at 3,500 rpm.



Applications This list is incomplete; you can help by adding missing items. (December 2020) Hyundai Eon (HA) (2011–2019) Hyundai Grand i10 (BA) (2013–present)[3] Hyundai Grand i10 (A13) (2019–present)[4] Hyundai HB20 (HB) (2012–2019) Hyundai i10 (PA) (2010–2013) Hyundai i10 (IA) (2013–2019) Hyundai i10 (AC3) (2019–present) Kia Picanto/Morning (TA) (2011–2017) Kia Picanto/Morning (JA) (2017–present) Kia Ray (TAM) (2011–present) 1.0 L FLEX (F3LA) Flex fuel compatible version of the 1.0 MPI engine. The 998 cc (1.0 L) three-cylinder engine makes 80 PS (59 kW; 79 hp) at 6,200 rpm and 10.2 kg·m (74 lb·ft; 100 N·m) of torque at 4,500 rpm. Applications This list is incomplete; you can help by adding missing items. (March 2022) Hyundai HB20 (BR2) (2019–present) Kia Picanto/Morning (JA) (2018–2019) 1.0 L TCI/T-MPI (G3LB) The 998 cc (1.0 L) three-cylinder engine is turbocharged and makes 106 PS (78 kW; 105 hp) at 6,000 rpm and 14 kg·m (101 lb·ft; 137 N·m) of torque between 1,600 and 3,500 rpm.[5] Applications Kia Picanto/Morning (TA) (2015–2017) Kia Ray (TAM) (2012–2017) 1.0 L Turbo FLEX (F3LB) Flex fuel compatible version of the 1.0 TCI engine. The 998 cc (1.0 L) three-cylinder engine is turbocharged and makes 106 PS (78 kW; 105 hp) at 6,000 rpm and 14 kg·m (101 lb·ft; 137 N·m) of torque between 1,600 and 3,500 rpm. Applications This list is incomplete; you can help by adding missing items. (March 2022) Hyundai HB20 1.2 L (G4LA) 2021 Hyundai Grand i10 sedan 1.2 engine The 1,197 cc (1.2 L) is a destroked variant of the Kappa II G4LA engine produced in India to circumvent the 1,200 cc tax bracket. It is a four-cylinder engine making 83 PS (82 hp; 61 kW) at 6,300 rpm and 11.6–12 kg·m (84–87 lb·ft; 114–118 N·m) of torque at 4,200 rpm. Applications This list is incomplete; you can help by adding missing items. (December 2020) Hyundai Aura (A13) (2020–present) Hyundai Grand i10 (BA) (2013–present)[3] Hyundai Grand i10 (A13) (2019–present)[4] Hyundai i10 (PA) (2010–2016) Hyundai i10 (AC3) (2019–present) Hyundai i20 (PB) (2012–2015) Hyundai i20 (IB) (2014–2020) Hyundai i20 (B13) (2020–present) Hyundai Venue (QX1) (2019–present) Hyundai Xcent (BA) (2014–present) 1.25 L (G4LA) 2012 Kia Picanto 1.25-litre Kappa II engine The 1,248 cc (1.25 L) is the European version. It is a four-cylinder engine making 87 PS (64 kW; 86 hp) at 6,000 rpm and 12.3 kg·m (89 lb·ft; 121 N·m) of torque at 4,000 rpm. Applications This list is incomplete; you can help by adding missing items. (December 2020) Hyundai i10 (PA) facelift (2010–2014) Hyundai i10 (IA) (2013–2019) Hyundai i20 (GB) (2014–2020) Kia Picanto (TA) (2011–2017) Kia Picanto (JA) (2017–present) Kia Rio (UB) (2011–2017) Kia Rio (YB) (2017–present) Kia Stonic (YB) (2017–present) 1.4 L (G4LC) 2019 Kia Soltuo 1.4-litre Kappa II engine The 1,368 cc (1.4 L) version adds Dual-CVVT and VIS, the engine makes 95–100 PS (70–74 kW; 94–99 hp) at 6,000 rpm and 13.5–13.7 kg·m (98–99 lb·ft; 132–134 N·m) of torque at 4,000 rpm. Applications This list is incomplete; you can help by adding missing items.

(December 2020) Hyundai Accent/Verna/Solaris (RB/RC) (2011–2017) Hyundai Accent/Verna/Solaris (HC/YC) (2017–present)[6] Hyundai Bayon (BC3 CUV) (2021–present) Hyundai Celesta (ID) (2017–present) Hyundai i20 (GB) (2014–2020) Hyundai i20 (B13) (2020–present) Hyundai i30 (PD) (2016–present) Hyundai Reina (CB) (2017–2021) Kia Pegas/Soltuo (AB) (2017–present) Kia Rio/K2 (UB) (2011–2017) Kia Rio/K2/KX Cross (FB) (2017–present)[7] Kia Stonic/KX1 (YB CUV) (2017–present) Kappa II GDi 1.0 T-GDi (G3LC) The 998 cc (1.0 L) turbocharged three-cylinder engine makes 120 PS (118 hp; 88 kW) at 6,000 rpm and 17.5 kg·m (127 lb·ft; 172 N·m) of torque between 1,500 and 4,000 rpm.[8] A detuned version that makes 100 PS (99 hp; 74 kW) between 4,500 and 6,000 rpm is also available for some applications. Applications Hyundai Accent/Verna (HC1) (2020–present)[9] Hyundai Aura (A13) (2020–present, detuned) Hyundai Casper (AX1) (2021–present, detuned)[10] Hyundai Grand i10 (A13) (2019–present, detuned) Hyundai HB20 (BR2) (2019–present) Hyundai i10 (AC3) (2019–present, detuned) Hyundai i20 (GB) (2014–2020)[11] Hyundai i20 (B13) (2020–present) Hyundai i30 (PD) (2016–present) Hyundai Kona (OS) (2017–2020) Hyundai Venue (QX1) (2019–present) Kia ceed (JD) (2012–2018)[12] Kia Ceed (CD) (2018–present) Kia Picanto (JA) (2017–present, detuned) Kia Rio (YB) (2017–present)[13] Kia Sonet (QY) (2020–present) Kia Stonic (YB) (2017–present) 1.0 T-GDi FLEX (F3LC) Flex fuel compatible version of the 1.0 T-GDi engine. The 998 cc (1.0 L) turbocharged three-cylinder engine makes 120 PS (118 hp; 88 kW) at 6,000 rpm and 17.5 kg·m (127 lb·ft; 172 N·m) of torque between 1,500 and 4,000 rpm. Applications Hyundai Creta (SU2) (2021–present) Hyundai HB20 (BR2) (2019–present) 1.4 T-GDi (G4LD) The 1,353 cc (1.4 L) turbocharged four-cylinder engine which was announced in 2015 makes 140 PS (138 hp; 103 kW) at 6,000 rpm and 24.7 kg·m (242 N·m; 179 lbf·ft) of torque between 1,500 and 3,200 rpm. A detuned version which produces 130 PS (128 hp; 96 kW) at 5,500 rpm and 21.6 kg·m (212 N·m; 156 lbf·ft) of torque between 1,400 rpm and 3,700 rpm is also available for some applications. Applications Hyundai Celesta RV (ID) (2018–2019, detuned) Hyundai Creta (SU2) (2020–present) Hyundai Elantra (AD) (2016–2020, detuned) Hyundai i30 (PD) (2016–present) Hyundai Lafesta (SQ) (2018–present) Hyundai Veloster (JS) (2018–2020) Kia Ceed (CD) (2018–present) Kia K3 (BD) (2018–present) Kappa II GDi HEV Announced in 2016 and intended for use in Hybrid applications, main improvements are utilizing Atkinson cycle, higher compression ratio, cooler EGR system and higher pressure fuel system. 1.6 L (G4LE) The 1,579 cc (1.6 L) four-cylinder with a 72 mm (2.8 in) bore, 97 mm (3.8 in) stroke and a 13.0:1 compression ratio. The engine makes 105 PS (104 hp; 77 kW) at 5,700 rpm and 15 kg·m (147 N·m; 108 lbf·ft) of torque at 4,000 rpm. The Hybrid version combines a 1.56 kWh battery with an electric motor making 44 PS (43 hp; 32 kW) between 1,800 and 2,500 rpm with 17.3 kg·m (170 N·m; 125 lbf·ft) of torque between 0 and 1,800 rpm. The Plug-in Hybrid version combines a 8.9 kWh battery with an electric motor making 60.5 PS (60 hp; 44 kW) between 1,800 and 2,500 rpm with 17.3 kg·m (170 N·m; 125 lbf·ft) of torque between 0 and 1,800 rpm. Both the Hybrid and Plug-in Hybrid versions total combined system power is 141 PS (139 hp; 104 kW) at 5,700 rpm with 27 kg·m (265 N·m; 195 lbf·ft) of torque at 4,000 rpm. Applications Hyundai Ioniq (2016–2022) Hyundai Kona Hybrid (OS) (2019–2020) Kia Niro (2016–present) Kappa II LPI For use in LPG applications. 1.0 L Biofuel (B3LA) The 998 cc (1.0 L) three-cylinder. The engine makes 78–82 PS (77–81 hp; 57–60 kW) at 6,200 rpm and 9.6 kg·m (94 N·m; 69 lbf·ft) of torque at 3,500 rpm. Applications Kia Morning (2011–2017) Kia Ray (2011–2017) 1.0 L LPG (L3LA) The 998 cc (1.0 L) three-cylinder. The engine makes 74 PS (73 hp; 54 kW) at 6,200 rpm and 9.6 kg·m (94 N·m; 69 lbf·ft) of torque at 3,500 rpm. Applications Kia Morning (2017–2020) Kia Ray (2017–2019) Development Developed at a cost of \$421 million over a period of 48 months, the Kappa project was aimed at increasing fuel economy while ensuring compliance to stringent EURO-4 emission regulations. The newest versions of Kappa engine family comply with Euro-6DTemp regulations. Design The engine block is made from high pressure die-cast aluminum which results in considerable weight savings - the entire engine with a manual gearbox only weighs 82.4 kg (182 lb). The main block features a ladder frame construction for structural stiffness while its cylinders are fitted with cast-iron liners for improved abrasion durability. Additional weight was shaved off by integrating the engine support bracket with the timing chain cover. The shape of the piston skirt was optimized to reduce its size while the compression height of the piston was also reduced, resulting in weight savings. The optimized piston skirt is also treated with molybdenum disulfide. A highly sophisticated process of Physical Vapor Deposition (PVD) is used to apply an ultra-thin layer of Chromium nitride to the piston's oil ring. Chromium Nitride-coated piston rings using PVD is an innovative technology borrowed from the Hyundai Tau engine introduced earlier. Friction between the oil ring and cylinder wall has been further minimized by reducing the oil ring tension. The Kappa engine is the first Hyundai engine to be fitted with an accessory drive belt which does not require a mechanical auto-tensioning adjustment device, reducing the hardware and further lowering weight and cost. Because it is designed to maintain an ideal tension setting, the belt runs quieter and with proper preventative maintenance and care, the belt will last 100,000 mi (160,000 km). For ignition, the Kappa engine uses a new, longer reach spark plug which enabled engineers to enlarge the size of the water jacket to promote more efficient engine cooling around the critically important spark plug and exhaust port area. The long reach spark plug (M12 thread) also enabled engineers to enlarge the valve diameter for increased airflow and combustion efficiency. A lightweight, heat-resistant engineering plastic was used for the intake manifold. The fuel delivery pipe assembly is a reurlness type (to eliminate evaporative fuel emissions) and is made of SUS (steel use stainless) with a specially designed inner structure for the reduction of pulsation noise. Valvetrain The valvetrain features a number of innovations: friction reducing roller swing arm, hydraulic lash adjusters which ensure proper clearances between the valve stem and roller swing arm, which significantly reduce valve tapping noise. The valve springs feature a beehive shape and smaller retainer. The reduced weight and spring load further help lower friction and improve fuel economy. The valvetrain is driven by a silent-type, maintenance free steel timing chain that replaces a roller-type timing chain: The optimized design greatly reduces impact forces and noise when the gear tooth and chain engage. Offset crank Unlike a conventional engine where the centerline of the cylinder bore is in perfect vertical alignment with the rotating axis of the crankshaft, the Kappa's centerline is offset by a small distance. This offset minimizes the lateral force created by the rotating piston & rod assembly (known, and audible, as "piston slap" at its extreme). The net effect is an improvement in fuel consumption and a reduction in noise, vibration and harshness - it should also help with engine longevity since reduced lateral force will equal reduced bore wear. Engine management Engine management is provided by two 16-bit 32 MHz microprocessors which control and monitor ignition timing, idle speed, knocking and emissions. References ^ "2012 Kia Picanto Brochure" (PDF). Kia Motors Philippines. Archived from the original (PDF) on 2012-06-19. Retrieved 2012-07-28. ^ "Totally Technical: Hyundai's Kappa Engine Explained ^ a b "Hyundai Grand i10 Brochure" (PDF). Hyundai India.{{cite web}}: CS1 maint: url-status (link) ^ a b "Hyundai Grand i10 Nios Brochure" (PDF). Hyundai India.{{cite web}}: CS1 maint: url-status (link) ^ ^/ G3LB 1.0L T-MPI (Kappa Engine for Gasoline)". Motor Reviewer. 2020-05-01. Retrieved 2021-09-01. ^ "Обновленный Hyundai Solaris 2020 модельного года (рестайлинг)". www.hyundai.ru. Retrieved 2020-12-09. ^ "Новый KIA Rio 2020 - старт продаж в России". www.kia.ru. Retrieved 2020-12-09. ^ "Hyundai KIA 1.0 MPI/T-GDi Engine (Kappa G3LA/G3LC) Review". Motor Reviewer. {{cite web}}: CS1 maint: url-status (link) ^ "2020 Hyundai Verna review, test drive". Autocar India. Retrieved 2020-12-09. ^ "7. SUV (AX1) ", (in Korean). Retrieved 2021-08-19. Retrieved 2021-09-01. ^ "Engine HYUNDAI i20 (GB, IB) 1.0 T-GDi G3LC; FP162115 | B-Parts". www.b-parts.com. Retrieved 2020-12-09. ^ "Kia's new 1.0-liter turbocharged three-cylinder 'Kappa' engine - Car Engineer: Learn Automotive Engineering from Auto Engineers". 20 February 2015. Retrieved 2020-12-09. ^ Events, UK1 Media & (2017-02-14). "Engines on test: Hyundai-Kia G3LC-6iL". Engine + Powertrain Technology International. Retrieved 2020-12-09. See also List of Hyundai engines Retrieved from " If you are searching for a new car to buy, one of the factors to consider is the size of the engine, which can have a big impact on the value and performance of your vehicle. In this guide, we'll take a look at why the size of your car's engine is important, the different types of engines that there are, and how you can check to see what size your current car's engine is. What is the Meaning of a Car Engine Size? The engine size of a car is the volume of fuel and air that can be pushed through its cylinders, which is measured in cubic centimetres (cc). The sizes are often listed in litres, which is then rounded up to the nearest tenth of a litre. In years gone by, it was usually the case that if a car has a bigger engine, then it can generate more power than a similar car with a smaller engine. In the last few years though, cars have been developed to have turbocharged engines, making them a lot more powerful. As far as cars go, power is determined by horsepower (bhp). Small and Large Engines Explained There's no particular hard and fast rule for what constitutes a small or a large engine car, but the following summaries are a common way to differentiate the two. Small Engine Cars A small engine is often considered to be between 1 litre and 1.9 litres. They tend to be the most economical since there is less space for fuel in the tank which can be burned to create power. Although these cars have less power when you put your foot down, they do have their benefits in certain scenarios, such as being easier to drive around the inner city and urban locations than cars with a bigger, and thus more powerful engine. Since smaller engine cars tend to have less power, they have to work harder to match the output of other cars, which leads to an increase in the amount of fuel the car burns through. Large Engine Cars Larger engines are often considered to be anything above 2.0 litres.



These engines are naturally more powerful than their smaller counterparts and thus can accelerate quicker while reaching higher overall speeds. This isn't without its drawbacks though, as more fuel will need to be burned to produce these greater levels of power, which in turn can cost you more money in petrol or diesel and they are also less eco-friendly. Turbocharged Engines Some cars feature a turbocharged engine that has an increased level of power and fuel efficiency without having a higher engine cc. The main benefit to a car having a turbocharged engine is that it can go toe-to-toe and match power with a car that has a naturally bigger engine. What Size Engine Does My Car Have? There are a few different ways to find out what size engine your car has. The easiest way is to find your car's manual, which will list the engine size in there. Just check the Specifications or Mechanical Information section, where it will tell you what you need to know. You could also locate your car's Vehicle Identification Number (VIN), which can be found on the driver's side of your car's dashboard. You can then use this VIN number to call your car manufacturer and they can tell you what size your car engine is. Which Car Engine Size Is Right For Me? The best engine size for you will depend on your personal needs, and where you will be driving the car consistently. You'll also need to consider your budget, and how much you can afford to outlay on your next car. If your main priorities are saving money on fuel costs and having the ability to get a cheaper insurance deal, then cars with a smaller engine and a lower cc will likely be the way to go. These types of cars are also ideal for inner city driving, so if you spend most of your time on urban roads then look at a car with a smaller engine. If you are after something with a bit more power, and can accelerate at a quicker rate, a car with a larger engine will be for you. These will be particularly effective if you spend a lot of time driving on open roads. If you want a mix of the two or a best of both worlds, a moderate engine that has been turbocharged may be a good option. The performance levels are of a high standard without huge fuel bills. Being eco-friendly is also a big factor for many drivers, and a car with a hybrid or fully electric engine may be worth a look.

Year	Model	Engine	Power (PS)	Power (kW)	Power (hp)	Torque (kg·m)	Torque (N·m)	Torque (lbf·ft)
2008	Hyundai i10	1.25	69	51	69	9.6	94	69
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	77	57	77	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	78	57	78	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	79	58	79	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	80	59	80	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	81	59	81	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	82	60	82	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	83	61	83	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	84	61	84	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	85	62	85	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	86	62	86	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	87	63	87	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	88	64	88	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	89	64	89	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	90	65	90	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	91	65	91	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	92	66	92	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	93	67	93	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	94	68	94	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	95	69	95	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	96	69	96	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	97	70	97	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	98	70	98	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	99	71	99	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	100	72	100	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	101	72	101	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	102	73	102	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	103	74	103	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	104	74	104	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	105	75	105	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	106	76	106	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	107	76	107	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	108	77	108	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	109	77	109	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	110	78	110	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	111	78	111	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	112	79	112	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	113	79	113	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	114	80	114	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	115	80	115	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	116	81	116	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	117	81	117	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	118	82	118	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	119	82	119	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	120	83	120	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	121	83	121	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	122	84	122	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	123	84	123	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	124	85	124	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	125	85	125	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	126	86	126	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	127	86	127	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	128	87	128	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	129	87	129	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	130	88	130	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	131	88	131	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	132	89	132	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	133	89	133	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	134	90	134	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	135	90	135	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	136	91	136	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	137	91	137	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	138	92	138	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	139	92	139	11.3	111	82
2008	Hyundai i20	1.25	140	93	140	11.3	111	82