Bmw e46 automatic vs manual

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High-performance car manufacturer owned by BMW For other uses, see M (disambiguation). BMW M GmbHCurrent logo introduced in March 2020FormerlyBMW Motorsport GmbH) IndustryAutomotive sports
 accessoriesServicesHigh Performance Driver Education, automobile tuningParentBMW AGWebsitewww.bmw-m.com BMW M ("M" for "motorsport") was initially created to facilitate BMW's racing program, which was
 very successful in the 1960s and 1970s. As time passed, BMW M began to supplement BMW's vehicle portfolio with specially modified higher trim models, for which they are now most known by the general public. These M-badged cars traditionally include modified engines, transmissions, suspensions, interior trims, aerodynamics, and exterior
 modifications to set them apart from their counterparts. All M models are tested and tuned at BMW's private facility at the Nürburgring racing circuit in Germany. BMW M also provides M packages for the BMW S1000RR motorcycle, with a limited-production 2021-onwards homologation-special, race-type machine designated M1000RR. History
 Origins BMW E36 M3 in United Kingdom Established in May 1972 with 35 employees, [1] it grew to 400 employees by 1988, and is currently an integral part of BMW's market presence. The first racing project was BMW's 3.0 CSL. After this came the BMW 530MLE in 1976. It was designed to compete in South Africa's Modified Production Series
 instead of the regular E12 528i. 100 homologated road cars had to be produced for this.[2] After the success of BMW M products like BMW 3.0 CSL in racing venues and the public. The first official M-badged car for sale to the public was the M1, revealed at the Paris
 Motor Show in 1978. The M1, however, was more of a racecar in domestic trim than an everyday driver. The direction of BMW's popular 5 Series mid-size sedan. In 1993, BMW Motorsport GmbH changed their name to BMW M GmbH. BMW Motorsport
 GmbH supplied the 6.1-litre V12 DOHC 48 valve engine that powers the McLaren F1, which, like its engine supplier and manufacturer, has enjoyed plenty of racing success, famously winning the 24 Hours of Le Mans in 1995, the first year of competition for the GTR racing variant. Recent history At present, BMW M has offered modified versions of
 nearly every BMW nameplate, except for the Z1, 7 Series flagship luxury sedan and the X1 compact crossover SUVs. There is no BMW M version of the 7 Series flagship luxury sedan and the X1 compact crossover SUVs. There is no BMW M version of the 7 Series flagship luxury sedan and the X1 compact crossover SUVs. There is no BMW M version of the 7 Series flagship luxury sedan and the X1 compact crossover SUVs.
 are considered too heavy for a sporty offshoot. So far the unofficial "BMW M7" is the Alpina B7, which is produced on BMW's assembly line though its engine and finishing touches are done by auto tuner Alpina.[3][4][5][6][7] However, as BMW M shifted to turbocharged engines, there are rumors that there is an in-house BMW M7 in the works, and it
 is speculated that its performance may exceed that of the BMW 760Li and Alpina B7.[8][9] The BMW X5 and X6 sport activity vehicles with xDrive four-wheel drive and automatic transmissions, and also the first M-badged SUV models. However, the E70 and E71
 X5 and X6 M were actually developed by BMW Group rather than by BMW M. Although these are considered the most well known in-house tuning divisions, BMW M has a considerably different philosophy than Mercedes-AMG. BMW M has emphasized tuning only vehicles with "Lateral agility" (which has long been the 3 Series, 5 Series, and
 roadsters), while AMG has created high-performance versions of many of its nameplates, including flagship sedans and SUVs. Accordingly, "an M car has to be responsive and fundamentally keen on turning as well as accelerating. The M5's technical spec is all about connecting the driver to a car that reacts blindingly fast, whatever request the driver
 hands down." Until the 2010 model year, BMW M has also never used supercharging or turbocharging, unlike Mercedes-AMG or Audi; for instance the E39 and E60 iterations of the BMW M5 (using naturally-aspirated engines) competed against the Mercedes-Benz E55 AMG (with a supercharged V8) and the Audi RS6 (twin-turbo).[10][11] BMW M
 vehicles typically use manual and automatic transmission, (the most recent type being a dual-clutch transmission, (the most recent type being a dual-clutch transmission), in contrast to Mercedes-AMG which largely has automatic transmission, (the 7-speed AMG SpeedShift MCT, which is a multi-clutch transmission), in contrast to Mercedes-AMG which largely has automatic transmission, (the 7-speed AMG SpeedShift MCT, which is a multi-clutch transmission), in contrast to Mercedes-AMG which largely has automatic transmission, (the 7-speed AMG SpeedShift MCT, which is a multi-clutch transmission), in contrast to Mercedes-AMG which largely has automatic transmission, (the 7-speed AMG SpeedShift MCT, which is a multi-clutch transmission).
 onward). However, the North American market E36 M3s in sedan and convertible form were the first M-vehicles offered with a traditionally large displacement naturally aspirated high revving engines, particularly the S85 V10 in the E60 M5 and E63 M6 and the related S65 may be related S65 with a traditional torque-converter automatic transmission.
 V8 in the E90 M3. These are the most powerful engines BMW has ever built (not including the BMW S70/2) without supercharging or turbocharging, with an output of 100 hp per liter of displacement, and each has won numerous International Engine of the Year Awards.[10][13][14] As late as the early 2000s, BMW regarded forced-induction
 (supercharging or turbocharging) as low-tech shortcuts to boosting horsepower, stating that this adds weight and complexity while reducing throttle response.[11] BMW purists have noted that while forced induction and/or large displacement does produce more torque for better day-to-day driving, most of them like the "character" and sound of low
 displacement naturally aspirated engines with high redlines.[15] However, the late 2000s international regulations trends on reducing CO2 emissions and fuel consumption are cited as the reasons not to continue further development on naturally aspirated high redline engines. The N54 twin-turbo inline-6 which debuted in the 2007 BMW 335i (E90)
  gives almost equivalent performance to the E46 and E90 iterations of the BMW M3, while being much more practical and fuel-efficient as a daily driver. [16] Starting with the X5 M and X6 M, and featured in the F10 M5, BMW used the twin-turbocharged S63 which not only produces more horsepower and torque, but is also more efficient than the S85 more efficient than the S85 more horsepower and torque, but is also more efficient than the S85 more effic
  V10. Also unlike the S85 and S65 which do not share a design with non-M BMW engines, the S63 has significant parts commonality with the base N63 V8 engine (which is also has twin turbochargers) making them less expensive to build.[17][18] BMW has not yet considered supercharging.[19] From 2013, the BMW M3 (E92/E93) is the only
  "traditional" M car left, as the rest of the list features turbocharged engines, and the next iteration of the M3 (F80) and M4 (F82/F83) features a twin-turbocharged straight-6 engine. [20][21][22][23][24] M cars versus M-badged cars Apart from the pinnacle M versions of each model, BMW Motorsport also offers "M Sport" accessories upgrades to cars
 in its lineup. This single purchase option, which is superior to the standards Sports Package, includes a more sporty suspension, sports aerodynamic package. Cars with the "M Sport" option, while not being the pinnacle M model of each series are considerably
 sportier than the stock model. Vehicles with the "M Sport" upgrade feature smaller M badges on the wheels, front fenders, steering wheel, gearshift and door sills with the model number (e.g., "M4" or "M5"). Two exceptions
 are the M Roadster and M Coupe models, both Z3, Z4 and 1 Series variants, which only have an "M" badge with no number displayed on the boot. However, these cars are still proper M cars. BMW has offered these 'M Sport' options on their standard vehicles since the late 1970s which explains why these vehicles carry M badges straight from the
 factory. In comparison, vehicle maker Audi also employs this same type of nomenclature. There are fully fledged 'S' models (S4, S5, S6, S7 and TTS), as well as an optional 'S'-line package that can be equipped to their standard vehicle lineup. [25] An example of 'M'-badged vehicles in recent times include the 5 Series and 6 Series only had a choice of
  either a manual or automatic transmission, but the 'M' Sport package had an optional Sequential Sport Gearbox similar to the M5 and M6 (SMG)) until after the 2007 model year. M Performance models In 2012 BMW introduced a new category for M cars, branded as M Performance, designed "to bridge the gap between M Sport
 variants and the outright M high-performance models. "[26] The lineup included the diesel-powered M550d in saloon and touring body styles, X5 M50d, and X6 M50d, marking the first diesel-powered BMW models to ever carry M-badging. The gasoline-powered M135i debuted shortly after. BMW has since announced M Performance variants of nearly
 every model in their lineup, including three new electric models, the i4, ix and the i7. Exceptions The 2010 X5 and X6-based M vehicles bore their normal model designations followed by the "M" stripe badge (the X5 M and X6 M). If the nomenclature followed tradition, then they would have had an MX5 and MX6, already used by Mazda.[27][28] The
 Z3-based M Roadster and M Coupe bore numberless "M" badges as standard fitment. The first generation Z4-based Z4 M Roadster and Z4 M Coupe bore their normal model designations followed by the "M" stripe badge (the Z4 M Roadster and Z4 M Coupe bore their normal model designations followed by the "M" stripe badge (the Z4 M Roadster and Z4 M Coupe). The M635CSi followed by the "M" stripe badge (the Z4 M Roadster and Z4 M Coupe).
 The BMW 1 Series-based M cars is called the BMW 1 Series M Coupe to avoid confusion with the original BMW M1. List of Cars Current M cars M2 – F87 coupé, G83 Cabriolet (2021–) M5 – F90 saloon (2017–) M8 – F92 coupé, F91 convertible, F93 gran coupé (2019–) X3 M – F97 coupé, G83 Cabriolet (2021–) M5 – F90 saloon (2017–) M8 – F92 coupé, F91 convertible, F93 gran coupé (2019–) X3 M – F97 coupé, G83 Cabriolet (2021–) M5 – F90 saloon (2017–) M8 – F90 saloon (2017–
 (2019-) X4 M - F98 (2019-) X5 M - F95 (2020-) X6 M - F96 (2020-) Current M Performance models i4 M50 xDrive - G26 BEV gran coupé (2019-) M235i xDrive - G42 coupé (2021-) M340i/M340i xDrive and M340d xDrive - G20 saloon and G21 estate (2019-)
 M440i xDrive and M440d xDrive - G22 coupé and G23 convertible (2017-) M550i xDrive - G12 saloon (2017-) M550
 G01 (2018–) X4 M40i and X4 M40d - G02 (2018–) X5 M50i and X5 M50d - G05 (2019–) X6 M50i and X6 M50d - G06 (2019–) X7 M50i and X7 M50d - G07 (2019–) X8 M50d - G07 (2019–) X9 M50d - G07 
  453[32] 1980-1984 M535i E12 3.5-litre l6 160 kW (220 PS) Sedan with 4 doors 1,410[33] 1984-1989 M 635 CSi E24 3.5-litre l6 136 kW (185 PS) to160 kW (220 PS) Sedan with 4 doors 9,483[35] 1985-1988 M5 E28 3.5-litre l6 120 kW (290 PS) Sedan with 4 doors 1,410[33] 1984-1989 M 635 CSi E24 3.5-litre l6 136 kW (185 PS) to160 kW (220 PS) Sedan with 4 doors 1,410[33] 1985-1988 M5 E28 3.5-litre l6 136 kW (185 PS) to160 kW (220 PS) Sedan with 4 doors 1,410[33] 1985-1988 M5 E28 3.5-litre l6 136 kW (290 PS) Sedan with 4 doors 1,410[33] 1985-1988 M5 E28 3.5-litre l6 136 kW (290 PS) Sedan with 4 doors 1,410[33] 1985-1988 M5 E28 3.5-litre l6 136 kW (290 PS) Sedan with 4 doors 1,410[33] 1985-1988 M5 E28 3.5-litre l6 136 kW (290 PS) Sedan with 4 doors 1,410[33] 1985-1988 M5 E28 3.5-litre l6 136 kW (290 PS) Sedan with 4 doors 1,410[33] 1985-1988 M5 E28 3.5-litre l6 136 kW (290 PS) Sedan with 4 doors 1,410[33] 1985-1988 M5 E28 3.5-litre l6 136 kW (290 PS) Sedan with 4 doors 1,410[33] 1985-1988 M5 E28 3.5-litre l6 136 kW (290 PS) Sedan with 4 doors 1,410[33] 1985-1988 M5 E28 3.5-litre l6 136 kW (290 PS) Sedan with 4 doors 1,410[33] 1985-1988 M5 E28 3.5-litre l6 136 kW (290 PS) Sedan with 4 doors 1,410[33] 1985-1988 M5 E28 3.5-litre l6 136 kW (290 PS) Sedan with 4 doors 1,410[33] 1985-1988 M5 E28 3.5-litre l6 136 kW (290 PS) Sedan with 4 doors 1,410[33] 1985-1988 M5 E28 3.5-litre l6 136 kW (290 PS) Sedan with 4 doors 1,410[33] 1985-1988 M5 E28 3.5-litre l6 136 kW (290 PS) Sedan with 4 doors 1,410[33] 1985-1988 M5 E28 3.5-litre l6 136 kW (290 PS) Sedan with 4 doors 1,410[33] 1985-1988 M5 E28 3.5-litre l6 136 kW (290 PS) Sedan with 4 doors 1,410[33] 1985-1988 M5 E28 3.5-litre l6 136 kW (290 PS) Sedan with 4 doors 1,410[33] 1985-1988 M5 E28 3.5-litre l6 136 kW (290 PS) Sedan with 4 doors 1,410[33] 1985-1988 M5 E28 3.5-litre l6 136 kW (290 PS) Sedan with 4 doors 1,410[33] 1985-1988 M5 E28 3.5-litre l6 136 kW (290 PS) Sedan with 4 doors 1,410[33] 1985-1988 M5 E28 3.5-litre l6 136 kW (290 PS) Sedan with 4 doors 1,410[33] 1985-1988 M5 E28 
 2,191[36] 1986-1991 M3 E30 2.3-litre 2.5-litre 14 143 kW (194 PS) to175 kW (238 PS) CoupeConvertible 17,184 (Coupe)[37]786 (Convertible)[38] 1988-1995 M5 E34 3.6-litre 2.5-litre 14 143 kW (194 PS) to175 kW (238 PS) CoupeConvertible 17,184 (Coupe)[37]786 (Convertible)[38] 1988-1995 M5 E34 3.6-litre 2.5-litre 14 143 kW (194 PS) to175 kW (238 PS) to175 kW (238 PS) to175 kW (340 PS) to175 kW
  PS) Coupe 1 prototype 1992-1999 M3 E36 3.0-litre 3.2-litre l6 179 kW (243 PS) to236 kW (321 PS) Roadster Coupe 6,291 (Coupe);[42]15,375 (Roadster)[43] 1998-2003 M5 E39 5.0-litre V8 294 kW (400 PS)
 Sedan with 4 doors 20,482[44] 2000-2006 M3 E46 3.2-litre 4.0-litre (GTR) 16V8 252 kW (343 PS) to 279 kW (379 PS) CoupeConvertible 85,744[45] 2005-2010 M5 E60E61 5.0-litre V10 373 kW (507 PS) Sedan with 4 doors Station wagon (since 2007) 19,522 (Sedan);1,025 (Station wagon)[46] 2005-2010 M6 E63E64 5.0-litre V10 373 kW (507 PS)
 CoupeConvertible (since 2006) 9,087 (Coupe);5,065 (Convertible)[47] 2006-2008 Z4 M RoadsterZ4 M Coupé E85E86 3.2-litre l6 252 kW (343 PS) RoadsterCoupe 4,275 (Coupé);[48]5,070 (Roadster)[49] 2007-2013 M3 E90E92E93 4.0-litre4.4-litre (CRT & GTS) V8 309 kW (420 PS)331 kW (450 PS) Sedan with 4 doorsCoupeConvertible 9,606 + 68 M3
 CRT (Sedan);39,954 + 138 M3 GTS (Coupé);16,219 (Convertible)[50] 2011-2012 1M Coupe E82 3.0-litre l6 250 kW (340 PS) Coupe 6,342[51] 2009-2014 X6 M E71 4.4-litre V8 408 kW (555 PS) SAV 10,678[53] 2011-2016 M5 F10 4.4-litre V8 412 kW (560 PS) to 441 kW (600 PS) Sedan
  with 4 doors 19,533[46] 2012-2018 M6 F06/F12/F13 4.4-litre V8 412 kW (560 PS) to 441 kW (600 PS) Sedan with 4 doorsCoupeConvertible 6,719 (Sedan with 4 doorsCoupeConvertible)[54] 2013-2018 X5 M F85 4.4-litre V8 423 kW (575 PS) SAV 12,915[55] 2014-2018 M3 F80 3.0-litre l6 317 kW (431 PS) to 338 kW (460 PS) Sedan
 with 4 doors 33,414 + 1,263 M3 CS[56] 2014-2019 X6 M F86 4.4-litre V8 423 kW (575 PS) SAV 9,794[57] M-badged cars All these cars are true BMW Motorsport models, not M-line sport models, not M-line
 built by BMW Motorsport E31 850CSi (1992–1996) – an M car in all but name; it had a BMW M-sourced engine and its VIN indicated that it was developed by BMW Motorsport, like all other M cars. [58] M-engined cars In the late 1980s, due to prohibitive taxes for cars above 2.0-litres of engine displacement in Italy and Portugal, BMW decided to
 build the E30 320is as an alternative to the 2.3-litre M3. This car was equipped with a shorter stroke S14 engine and produced a total of 3648 units between 9/1987 and 11/1990 of which a majority of 2542 units were made available in two-door form (code name AK95). No catalytic converters were installed on this limited
 version. The steering rack, springs, shock absorbers, and brakes were similar to the normal E30 6-cylinder models (i.e. 325i) with sports suspension. The engine was mated to a Getrag 265 5-speed transmission in dog-leg configuration. [59] Competition Audi's RS models, Mercedes-Benz's AMG models, and Lexus F models are often reviewed in direct
 competition to a similarly sized BMW M car, such as the Lexus IS-F vs. Audi RS4 vs. Mercedes C63 AMG vs. BMW M3.[60] In contrast to aftermarket tuners, Alpina BMW-based cars are currently mostly built by BMW on its production lines and are more comfort-oriented. Alpina is recognized as a car manufacturer and works very closely with BMW,
 sometimes participating in the development of BMW models and engines. Some Alpina models are even sold in North-America by BMW and either compete with the BMW M6 Gran Coupé, in the case of the Alpina B6 Gran Coupé, in the case of the Alpina B6 Gran Coupé, in the case of the Alpina B7 as there is no M7 variant of the 7 Series to compete with the model.[61]
 BMW M also faces competition from several independent companies offering their own performance versions of BMW models; some performance versions of BMW models; some performance packs can be retrofitted to existing cars while others are applied to new cars bought directly from BMW AG and converted prior to first registration. Such companies include Hamann Motorsport, Dinan
 Cars, G-Power, AC Schnitzer and Hartge. See also BMW in motorsport BMW Motorsport
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  Retrieved from "2Motor vehicle engine BMW M70 engineOverviewProduction1987-1994LayoutConfiguration60° V12Displacement5.0 L (4,988 cc)Cylinder bore84 mm (3.31 in)Piston stroke75 mm (2.95 hp)Torque
 output 450 N·m (332 lb·ft)ChronologyPredecessorNoneSuccessorBMW M70 is a naturally-aspirated, DOHC, V12 petrol engine, largely unrelated to the M70 and S70B56 engines, is a naturally-aspirated, DOHC, V12 petrol engine, largely unrelated to the M70 and S70B56 engines, is a naturally-aspirated, DOHC, V12 petrol engine, which was BMW's first produced from 1987 to 1996. The BMW M70 is a naturally-aspirated, DOHC, V12 petrol engine, largely unrelated to the M70 and S70B56 engines, is a naturally-aspirated, DOHC, V12 petrol engine, largely unrelated to the M70 and S70B56 engines, is a naturally-aspirated, DOHC, V12 petrol engine, largely unrelated to the M70 and S70B56 engines, is a naturally-aspirated, DOHC, V12 petrol engine, largely unrelated to the M70 and S70B56 engines, is a naturally-aspirated, DOHC, V12 petrol engine, largely unrelated to the M70 and S70B56 engines, largely unrelated to the M70 and S70B56 engines and largely unrelated to the M70 and S70B56 engines and largely unrelated to the M70 and
 which powered the 1993 to 1998 McLaren F1. Design The M70's design is similar to that of two 2.5 L M20 straight-six engines joined at a 60 degree angle, [2] due to the following features: single overhead camshaft valvetrain, bore spacing of 91 mm (3.6 in), bore of 84 mm (3.31 in), stroke of 75 mm (2.95 in), and a compression ratio of 8.8:1.[3] The
 M70 has the following differences with the M20 engine: Aluminium alloy engine block (AluSil) instead of cast-iron (both engines have an aluminium cylinder head), to reduce weight.[4] Airflow measurement using Mass air flow sensors (MAFs)[5] instead of Air flow meters (AFMs) to improve fuel economy. Electronic Throttle Control instead of a
 mechanical throttle cable. A timing chain was used instead of a timing belt, [6] to reduce servicing requirements. The M70 has two Motronic 1.7[7] ECUs (one for each cylinder bank). To provide redundancy, the M70 also has two fuel pumps, fuel rails,
 distributors, mass air flow sensors, crankshaft position sensors, coolant temperature sensors and throttle bodies.[8] Some M70 engines (such as fitted to the E32 750iL Highline) are fitted with two alternators. The second alternator is smaller and is used to charge an auxiliary battery and power equipment in the rear passenger compartment, such as
 a telephone, fax machine, wine cooler, independent climate control and power sun shields.[9] Versions Version Displacement Power Torque Redline Years M70B50 4,988 cc (304.4 cu in) 220 kW (295 hp)[10] at 5,200 rpm 450 N·m (332 lb·ft) at 4,100 rpm 6,000 1987–1994 S70B56 5,576 cc (340.3 cu in) 280 kW (375 hp) at 5,300 rpm 550 N·m
 (406 \text{ lb} \cdot \text{ft}) at 4,000 \text{ rpm } 6,400 \ 1992 - 1996 \ S70/2 \ 6,064 \text{ cc} (370.0 cu in) 461 \text{ kW} (618 hp) at 7,400 \text{ rpm } 7,500 \ 1993 - 1998 \ S70/3 \ 5,990 \text{ cc} (365.5 cu in) 467 \text{ kW} (626 hp) at 6,700 \text{ rpm } 7,500 \ 1993 - 1998 \ S70/3 \ 5,990 \text{ cc} (365.5 cu in) 467 \text{ kW} (626 hp) at 6,700 \text{ rpm } 7,500 \ 1993 - 1998 \ S70/3 \ 5,990 \text{ cc} (365.5 cu in) 467 \text{ kW} (626 hp) at 6,700 \text{ rpm } 7,500 \ 1993 - 1998 \ S70/3 \ 5,990 \text{ cc} (365.5 cu in) 467 \text{ kW} (626 hp) at 6,700 \text{ rpm } 7,500 \ 1993 - 1998 \ S70/3 \ 5,990 \ cc (365.5 cu in) 467 \text{ kW} (626 hp) at 6,700 \text{ rpm } 7,500 \ 1993 - 1998 \ S70/3 \ 5,990 \ cc (365.5 cu in) 467 \text{ kW} (626 hp) at 6,700 \text{ rpm } 7,500 \ 1993 - 1998 \ S70/3 \ 5,990 \ cc (365.5 cu in) 467 \text{ kW} (626 hp) at 6,700 \text{ rpm } 7,500 \ 1993 - 1998 \ S70/3 \ 5,990 \ cc (370.0 cu in) 467 \text{ kW} (627 hp) at 6,700 \text{ rpm } 7,500 \ 1993 - 1998 \ S70/3 \ 5,990 \ cc (370.0 cu in) 467 \text{ kW} (628 hp) at 6,700 \text{ rpm } 7,500 \ 1993 - 1998 \ S70/3 \ 5,990 \ cc (370.0 cu in) 467 \text{ kW} (628 hp) at 6,700 \text{ rpm } 7,500 \ 1993 - 1998 \ S70/3 \ 5,990 \ cc (370.0 cu in) 467 \text{ kW} (628 hp) at 6,700 \text{ rpm } 7,500 \ 1993 - 1998 \ S70/3 \ 5,990 \ cc (370.0 cu in) 467 \text{ kW} (628 hp) at 6,700 \text{ rpm } 7,500 \ 1993 - 1998 \ S70/3 \ 5,990 \ cc (370.0 cu in) 467 \text{ kW} (628 hp) at 6,700 \text{ rpm } 7,500 \ 1993 - 1998 \ S70/3 \ 5,990 \ cc (370.0 cu in) 467 \text{ kW} (628 hp) at 6,700 \text{ rpm } 7,500 \ 1993 - 1998 \ S70/3 \ 5,990 \ cc (370.0 cu in) 467 \text{ kW} (628 hp) at 6,700 \text{ rpm } 7,500 \ 1993 - 1998 \ S70/3 \ 5,990 \ cc (370.0 cu in) 467 \text{ kW} (628 hp) at 6,700 \text{ rpm } 7,500 \ 1993 - 1998 \ S70/3 \ 5,990 \ cc (370.0 cu in) 467 \text{ kW} (628 hp) at 6,700 \text{ rpm } 7,500 \ 1993 - 1998 \ S70/3 \ 5,990 \ cc (370.0 cu in) 467 \text{ kW} (628 hp) at 6,700 \text{ rpm } 7,500 \ 1993 - 1998 \ S70/3 \ 5,990 \ cc (370.0 cu in) 467 \text{ kW} (628 hp) at 6,700 \text{ rpm } 7,500 \ 1993 - 1998 \ S70/3 \ 5,990 \ cc (370.0 cu i
 air restrictors,[11] as required by 24 Hours of Le Mans rules at the time.[12] M70B50 Applications: 1987–1994 E31 850i/850Ci - this was mated to either the automatic ZF 4HP24 transmission or the optional Getrag 560G S70 engine Motor vehicle engine
 BMW S70 engineEngine bay of a McLaren F1OverviewProduction1992-2000LayoutConfiguration60° V12Displacement5.6 L (5,576 cc)6.1 L (6,064 cc)6.0 L (5,990 cc)Cylinder bore86 mm (3.39 in)Piston stroke80 mm (3.15 in)87 mm (3.43 in)85.9 mm (3.38 in)Block materialAluminiumHead materialAluminiumWalvetrainDOHCCompression
  ratio11:1CombustionFuel typePetrolCooling systemWater-cooledOutputPower output280-671 kW (375-900 hp)[13][14][15][16]Torque output550-900 N·m (406-664 lb·ft)DimensionsDry weight265 kg (584 lb)ChronologyPredecessorNone The first engine to use the S70 name is a 5,576 cc (340.3 cu in) variant of the M70 engine fitted
  only to the E31 850CSi.[17] With 1,510 units produced, this is the lowest production BMW engine to date.[18] Three prototype dual overhead camshaft S70 engines were constructed, prior to the decision to not produce an E31 M8 model.[19] Applications: 1992–1996 E31 850CSi.[17] With 1,510 units produced, this is the lowest produced and the lowest
 S70/2, while sharing the same 12 cylinder layout, bore spacing and design principle as the S70B56, is essentially a new design with the heads based on the European market S50B32,[20] and thus featuring 4 valves per cylinder and variable valve timing (called VANOS by BMW) and individual throttle bodies. A dry sump oiling system is used.[21] The
 weight of the S70/2, plus ancillaries and full exhaust, is 265 kg (584 lb).[22] Applications: 1993–1998 McLaren F1 S70/3 The S70/3 is a racing engine based on the S70/2. Applications: 1993–1999 BMW V12 LM racing car 1999–2000 BMW V12 LM racing car 2000 BMW X5 LM racing car 2010 BMW X5 LM racing car 2010
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