



Vehicle type: mid-engine, rear-wheel-drive, 2-passenger, 2-door coupe

Price as tested: \$11,000 (estimated)

Options on test car: base Fiero SE; WS6 special performance suspension; air conditioning; cruise control; power mirrors, windows, and door locks; Delco electronic-tune radio; fleece and pigskin bucket-seat upholstery; tilt steering wheel.

Sound system: Delco AM/FM-stereo radio/cassette, 6 speakers, 7 watts per channel

ENGINE

Type	4-in-line, iron block and head
Bore x stroke	4.00 x 3.00 in, 101.6 x 76.2mm
Displacement	150.8 cu in, 2471cc
Compression ratio	9.0:1
Fuel system	1x1-bbl Rochester throttle-body fuel injection
Emissions controls	3-way catalytic converter, feedback fuel-air-ratio control, EGR, auxiliary air pump
Valve gear	pushrods, hydraulic lifters
Power (SAE net)	92 bhp @ 4000 rpm
Torque (SAE net)	134 lbs-ft @ 2800 rpm
Redline	5000 rpm

DRIVETRAIN

Transmission	4-speed
Final-drive ratio	4.10:1
Gear Ratio	Mph/1000 rpm
I	3.53
II	1.95
III	1.24
IV	0.81
	Max. test speed
I	4.8
II	8.7
III	13.6
IV	20.9
	24 mph (5000 rpm)
	43 mph (5000 rpm)
	68 mph (5000 rpm)
	104 mph (5000 rpm)

DIMENSIONS AND CAPACITIES

Wheelbase	93.4 in
Track, F/R	57.8/58.7 in
Length	160.7 in
Width	68.9 in
Height	46.9 in

CAR AND DRIVER TEST RESULTS

ACCELERATION

Zero to 30 mph	3.4
40 mph	5.5
50 mph	8.4
60 mph	10.9
70 mph	16.7
80 mph	23.6
90 mph	33.6
Standing 1/4-mile	18.1 sec @ 74 mph
Top speed	104 mph

BRAKING

70-0 mph @ impending lockup	210 ft
Modulation	poor fair good excellent
Fade	none moderate heavy
Front-rear balance	poor fair good

HANDLING

Roadholding, 282-ft-dia skidpad	0.81 g
Understeer	minimal moderate excessive

FUEL ECONOMY

EPA city driving	26 mpg
EPA highway driving	42 mpg
EPA combined driving	31 mpg
C/D observed fuel economy	23 mpg

INTERIOR SOUND LEVEL

Idle	52 dBA
Full-throttle acceleration	78 dBA
70-mph cruising	73 dBA
70-mph coasting	72 dBA

we consulted, tire and suspension characteristics are more important than static weight distribution under these circumstances. The engineers report that excellent performance can be achieved over a wide range of weight distributions in both front- and rear-drive configurations.

While the evidence seems confusing at first, certain conclusions can be drawn. The optimal static weight distribution for simultaneous braking and cornering cannot be determined. A strong rear bias with rear drive is far and away the best design for acceleration and braking. Equal front and rear distribution is best for pure cornering, no matter which wheels are driving. When we add up the pluses and minuses, our conclusion is that the best layout for overall performance is rear drive. The ideal weight distribution is impossible to specify to the third decimal, but it lies somewhere between a small rear bias and the long-revered 50/50. —Csaba Csere