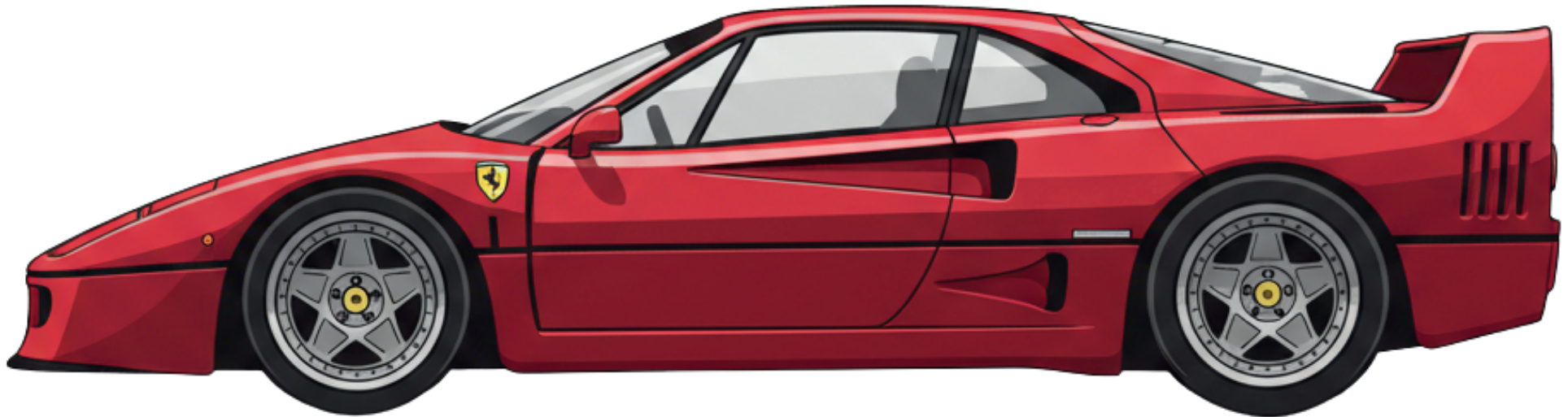


FERRARI F40

The Ferrari F40, unveiled in 1987, is without a doubt one of the most iconic cars in automotive history. Designed to celebrate the brand's 40th anniversary, it also holds a special symbolic value: it was the last Ferrari approved by Enzo Ferrari before his death in 1988.

At the time, the F40 represented the pinnacle of performance and technology. It was born in a unique context: Ferrari had just developed the 288 GTO Evoluzione, a racing version intended for the Group B championship, which was canceled before it began. The F40 inherited this technical foundation, adapted for the road, while maintaining an uncompromisingly radical philosophy.



Beneath its rear hood lies a 2.9-liter twin-turbocharged V8 producing 478 horsepower, paired with a five-speed manual gearbox. Thanks to its low weight – around 1,100 kg, achieved through extensive use of composite materials such as carbon fiber and Kevlar – it was capable of reaching over 320 km/h (200 mph), making it the fastest production car in the world at its launch.

Today, the F40 is regarded as a true mechanical masterpiece and a milestone in the history of supercars. It embodies not only Ferrari's technological peak of the late 1980s but also Enzo Ferrari's pure and uncompromising vision of what a sports car should be.

Aesthetically, the F40 stands out with its aggressive, functional design: large air intakes, sharp lines, plexiglass windows, and most notably, its massive rear wing, which became a visual trademark. The interior, stripped down to the bare essentials, reflects the car's philosophy: no compromises, only performance. No carpets, no unnecessary comfort features just what the driver needs.

Produced between 1987 and 1992 in about 1,315 units, the Ferrari F40 quickly became a legend. It marked a break from the luxurious GTs of the past: raw, demanding, but brutally authentic.