

Made In Torino

Torino FC

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Torino Football Club (Italian pronunciation: [toˈriːno]), colloquially referred to as Toro, is an Italian professional football club based in Turin, Piedmont that currently plays in the Serie A, the highest football league of Italy. Founded in 1906 as Foot-Ball Club Torino, they are historically among the most successful clubs in the nation with seven league titles, many of which coming from the Grande Torino era in the 1940s. Their most recent Serie A title was won in 1976. Torino have won the Coppa Italia five times, and have won one international, now-defunct tournament—the Mitropa Cup—in 1991.

Torino plays all of its home games at the Stadio Olimpico Grande Torino (also known as the Stadio Comunale "Vittorio Pozzo" until 2006). The club's traditional colour is maroon, and its symbol is a rampant bull, the traditional symbol of the city of Turin, from which the club's nickname Il Toro (The Bull) is derived. Torino have a local rivalry with Juventus and the two sides contest the Derby della Mole.

Ford Torino

The Ford Torino is an automobile that was produced by Ford for the North American market between 1968 and 1976. It was a competitor in the intermediate

The Ford Torino is an automobile that was produced by Ford for the North American market between 1968 and 1976. It was a competitor in the intermediate market segment and essentially a twin to the Mercury Montego line.

Just as the Ford LTD had been the upscale version of the Ford Galaxie, the Torino was initially an upscale variation of the intermediate-sized Ford Fairlane. In the 1968 and 1969 model years, the intermediate Ford line consisted of lower-trim Fairlanes and its subseries, the upper-trim Torino models. In 1970, Torino became the primary name for Ford's intermediate, and the Fairlane was now a subseries of the Torino. In 1971, the Fairlane name was dropped altogether, and all Ford intermediates were called Torino.

Most Torinos were conventional cars, and generally the most popular models were the four-door sedans and two-door hardtops. However, Ford produced some high-performance "muscle car" versions of the Torino by fitting them with large powerful engines, such as the 428 cu in (7.0 L) and 429 cu in (7.0 L) "Cobra-Jet" engines. Ford also chose the Torino as the base for its NASCAR entrants, and it has a successful racing heritage.

Gran Torino

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Gran Torino is a 2008 American drama film directed, produced by and starring Clint Eastwood. It features a significant Hmong American cast, a first for mainstream American films. The score was composed by Kyle Eastwood and Michael Stevens, with Jamie Cullum and Clint Eastwood providing the lead track.

Set in Highland Park, Michigan, the story follows Walt Kowalski (Eastwood), a recently widowed Korean War veteran alienated from his family. When Kowalski's neighbor Thao Vang Lor is pressured by his cousin into stealing Walt's prized Ford Torino for his initiation into a gang, Walt thwarts the theft and develops a

relationship with the boy and his family.

Gran Torino opened with a limited theatrical release in the United States on December 12, 2008, before expanding wide on January 9, 2009. It grossed \$270 million worldwide, making it Eastwood's second highest-grossing film to date. The film received generally positive reviews from critics, noting Eastwood's direction and performance.

IKA-Renault Torino

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The IKA Torino, later renamed as Renault Torino, is a mid-sized automobile made by Industrias Kaiser Argentina (IKA) between 1966 and 1981, under an agreement with American Motors Corporation (AMC). The 1966 Torino was IKA's first national product. IKA was eventually bought out by Renault in 1975 to form Renault Argentina S.A.

The Torino was built on the same hybrid AMC platform through 1981 in both two-door hardtop and four-door sedan variants. It has been described as "Argentina's national car".

Grande Torino

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The Grande Torino (Italian for 'Great Torino') was the historic Italian football team of Torino Football Club in the 1940s, five-time champions of Italy, whose players were the backbone of the Italy national team and died on 4 May 1949 in the plane crash known as the Superga air disaster.

With this name, although it is commonly used to identify the team that died in the disaster, it defines the entire sports cycle which lasted eight years and led to the conquest of five consecutive championships, equaling the record previously set by Juventus of the Quinquennio d'oro; Grande Torino also won a Coppa Italia.

Torcetti

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Torcetti (torcèt in Piedmontese) are a type of yeasted cookie from the Northern Italian region of Piedmont. Torcetti have been classified as a traditional, protected Piedmontese product (PAT, i.e. Prodotti agroalimentari tradizionali). They are most commonly made in Torino, the Lanzo Valleys, the Canavese region, and the Province of Biella. The name, which means "twisted" in Italian, derives from the twisted shape of the biscuits, which are similar to sweet version of grissini. Also related are the Saint-Vincent torcetti, produced in the Aosta Valley region.

Torino Cherokee

The Torino Cherokee is a racing car manufactured and developed in Argentina for its participation in the Turismo Carretera. It is a sports development

The Torino Cherokee is a racing car manufactured and developed in Argentina for its participation in the Turismo Carretera. It is a sports development carried out under the regulations of the Asociación Corredores de Turismo Carretera, using the IKA Torino production model, manufactured in Argentina between the

1960s and 1980s, as its basis.

This prototype was developed and presented in the mid-1990s, under production standards imposed by ACTC, in order to grant users of the IKA brand (vulgar and directly identified by the name of the Torino model), a new tool to compete under equal conditions in the category, taking into account the sporting situation they lived after, after their debut at the end of the 1960s (in which they would exercise a very notorious dominance between 1966 and 1971), various technical restrictions were imposed that would lead to a drop in performance and their almost subsequent disappearance from the considerations of the riders in the category.

The development of this prototype consisted in the replacement of the original IKA Torino powertrain, being implemented in its place an impeller developed by the American Motors Corporation and produced first by it and later by Chrysler, to equip its Jeep Cherokee product (hence, the name is borrowed to baptize the prototype), which in turn receives a modification in its original nominal measurements to comply with the regulatory fee imposed by the ACTC, all this, added to continuous aerodynamic reforms developed by the entity rector of the category, according to the technical regulations presented in the different seasons.

Thanks to this driver, the prototype would not only be able to return the IKA Torino model to the top of the category, but would also obtain approval from ACTC for participation in its lower divisions, where it would also reap great results while exhibiting great performance.

The presentation of this prototype came in conjunction with the previous development of the impeller for use in the Dodge GTX model, on which the performance of the AMC XJ impeller was tested for subsequent homologation. However, contrary to expectations, the engine was first released and homologated in the Torino model, the driver Luis Rubén Di Palma being the first to release it in 1995.

Liebre Torino

Liebre Torino, also known as the Hare Torino, is a series of race cars that were manufactured between the 1960s and 1970s in Argentina, for use in the Turismo

The Liebre Torino, also known as the Hare Torino, is a series of race cars that were manufactured between the 1960s and 1970s in Argentina, for use in the Turismo Carretera and Sport Prototipo Argentino categories. These are prototypes created by coachbuilder Heriberto Pronello and motorist Oreste Berta on the basis of the IKA Torino production car.

The idea of creating these cars was feasible thanks to the revolutionary regulations imposed at the end of the 60s in order to generate an evolution within the category, a product of the fact that they had been competing since the 40s with the same units of that time. This extensive regulation opened up a true range of possibilities for both pilots and trainers to compete with models designed to their liking and convenience, and combining elements from different brands. Among these machines, the Liebre-Torino marked dominance within the specialty.

There were four evolutions of the Liebre-Torino, known as:

Hare Mk I

Hare Mk I and ½

Hare Mk II

Hare Mk III.

Of these units, the Liebre Mk II and Mk III became champions in 1967 and 1969 with Eduardo Copello and Gastón Perkins, respectively.

Turin

Turin (/tj??r?n, ?tj??r?n/ ture-IN, TURE-in; Piedmontese: [ty?ri?] ; Italian: Torino [to?ri?no] ; Latin: Augusta Taurinorum, then Taurinum) is a city

Turin (ture-IN, TURE-in; Piedmontese: [ty?ri?] ; Italian: Torino [to?ri?no] ; Latin: Augusta Taurinorum, then Taurinum) is a city and an important business and cultural centre in northern Italy. It is the capital city of Piedmont and of the Metropolitan City of Turin, and was the first Italian capital from 1861 to 1865. The city is mainly on the western bank of the River Po, below its Susa Valley, and is surrounded by the western Alpine arch and Superga hill. The population of the city proper is 856,745 as of 2025, while the population of the urban area is estimated by Eurostat to be 1.7 million inhabitants. The Turin metropolitan area is estimated by the OECD to have a population of 2.2 million.

The city was historically a major European political centre. From 1563, it was the capital of the Duchy of Savoy, then of the Kingdom of Sardinia ruled by the House of Savoy, and the first capital of the Kingdom of Italy from 1861 to 1865. Turin is sometimes called "the cradle of Italian liberty" for having been the political and intellectual centre of the Risorgimento that led to the unification of Italy, as well as the birthplace of notable individuals who contributed to it, such as Camillo Benso, Count of Cavour. Although much of its political influence had been lost by World War II, having been a centre of anti-fascist movements during the Ventennio fascista including the Italian resistance movement, Turin became a major European crossroads for industry, commerce and trade, and is part of the industrial triangle along with Milan and Genoa. It is ranked third in Italy, after Milan and Rome, for economic strength.

As of 2018, the city has been ranked by GaWC as a Gamma-level global city. Turin is also home to much of the Italian automotive industry, hosting the headquarters of Fiat, Lancia, and Alfa Romeo.

The city has a rich culture and history, and it is known for its numerous art galleries, restaurants, churches, palaces, opera houses, piazzas, parks, gardens, theatres, libraries, museums and other venues. Turin is well known for its Baroque, Rococo, Neoclassical, and Art Nouveau architecture. Many of Turin's public squares, castles, gardens, and elegant palazzi, such as the Palazzo Madama, were built between the 16th and 18th centuries. A part of the historical centre of Turin was inscribed in the World Heritage List under the name Residences of the Royal House of Savoy.

In addition, the city is home to museums, such as the Museo Egizio, and the Mole Antonelliana, the city's architectural symbol, which in turn hosts the National Museum of Cinema. Turin's attractions make it one of the world's top 250 tourist destinations and the tenth-most visited city in Italy in 2008.

The city also hosts some of Italy's best universities, colleges, academies, lycea, and gymnasia, such as the University of Turin, founded in the 15th century, and the Turin Polytechnic. Turin is also worldwide famous for icons such as the Shroud of Turin, the gianduiotto, the automobile brand Fiat, and the association football club Juventus, which competes with its rival Torino in the Derby della Mole, the city's derby. The city was one of the host cities of the 1934 and 1990 FIFA World Cups, along with hosting the 2006 Winter Olympics; Turin also hosted the Eurovision Song Contest 2022 and is hosting the tennis ATP Finals from 2021 until 2025.

Stadio Olimpico Grande Torino

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The Stadio Olimpico Grande Torino (English: Great Turin Olympic Stadium), named after the Grande Torino team, is a multi-purpose stadium located in Turin, Italy. It is the home ground of Serie A club Torino Football Club. The stadium is located in Piazzale Grande Torino, in the district of Santa Rita, in the south-central area of the city. The stadium is currently rated by UEFA as a Category 4 stadium, the highest ranking possible.

Constructed in the 1930s, and originally known as the Stadio Municipale Benito Mussolini (or colloquially the Stadio Municipale) and later the Stadio Comunale, it was the home of Juventus and Torino until the 1990s, when it was abandoned in favour of the bigger and more modern Stadio delle Alpi. After a sixteen-year stint without Serie A football, the stadium was renovated and renamed the "Stadio Olimpico" on the occasion of the 2006 Winter Olympics. In a reversal of 1990, both Juventus and Torino moved back to the Olimpico during the demolition of the Stadium and the construction of the Juventus Arena at the same place, with Juventus using it until the end of the 2010–11 season, and Torino retaining it as their home stadium to the present day.

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