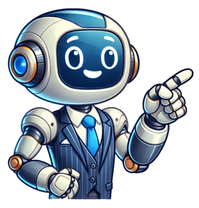
I'm not a bot



Buccaneer Gale, Brooklore, Champion, Chris-Craft, Clinton, Commodore, Comanco, Corsair, Elgin, Eska, Fisher Pierce, Firestone, Flambeau, Hiawatha, Lauson, Majestic, Martin, McCulloch, Muncie & Neptune, Oliver, Scott-Atwater, Sea King, Royal, Sea Bee, Sea Flyer, Sea King, Sears, Voyager, West Bend & Wizard Let Others Know – Share on Facebook Primary Location: On the transom clamp bracket(port/left side of the motor) Look for a metal plate or sticker with black text Contains model code, prefix code, and serial number Alternative Location: On the engine block near the starter motor Round decal (quarter-sized) Black with white band through the middle Serial number appears on the white section If Serial Number is Missing: Check for a small circular sticker on top rear of powerhead Approximately the size of a 5p coin Black top/bottom with white block in middle How to Read Yamaha Outboard Serial Numbers Example: F115XA / 68V X 1154349 B First Line Breakdown: Model code including horsepower (F115XA) Tells you engine type and power output Second Line Breakdown: Prefix model code (68V) Shaft length indicator (X) Six/seven-digit serial number (1154349) Third Line: Yamaha Model Prefix Meanings Engine Type Prefixes: F= Four-stroke engine E= Enduro series (commercial use) Z= High-pressure direct injection two-stroke VF= VMAX SHO (Super High Output) models T= High thrust version L= Counter-rotating gearbox (for twin installations) Any letter appearing between Prop Shaft Horsepower and Starting/Tilt Method is a 'New Model Designator.' Where used, these distinguish enhancement(s) to an existing outboard model sufficient to deem it a new model, or a completely new outboard that is a direct replacement of an existing outboard model. Examples: VZ300BTLR, F9.9FMSH, F15CPLH, F40BTLR Control and Feature Suffix Codes Control Type: H= Tiller handle R= Remote control Trim & Starting System: T= Power trim and tilt with electric start P= Power tilt with electric start E= Manual trim and tilt with electric start M= Manual trim and tilt with manual start Advanced Features: C= Command Link digital controls S= Integrated digital electric power steering 2= Pearlescent white color (instead of standard gray) Shaft Length Reference Codes Shaft Length Options: S= Short shaft (15") L= Long shaft (20") X= Extra-long shaft (25") U= Ultra-long shaft (30") J= Jet drive Yamaha Outboard Year Identification For Models 1984-2004: Look for a letter in bottom right corner of ID plate This letter corresponds to manufacturing year Year Code Reference Chart: Year Code Year Code Year Code Year Code 2018 W 2008 H 1998 V 1988 G 2017 X 2007 J 1997 W 1987 H 2016 Y 2006 K 1996 X 1986 J 2015 Z 2005 N 1995 Y 1985 K 2014 A 2004 P 1994 Z 1984 L 2013 B 2003 Q 1993 A 1983 P 2012 C 2002 R 1992 B 1982 Q 2011 D 2001 S 1991 C 1981 R 2010 F 2000 T 1990 D 1980 S 2009 G 1999 U 1989 F 1979 T For Models 2005 and Newer: Starting April 2005 (2006 model year), Yamaha stopped using year letters For newer models, the serial number itself contains manufacturing date Format changed to include letter between horsepower and control method Example: VZ300TLRY (300hp, power trim/tilt, long shaft, remote control, 2016) Common Questions About Yamaha Outboard Serial Numbers Q: My serial number plate is missing. How can I identify my outboard? A: Check for the alternative circular sticker near the starter motor. If that's also missing, look for numbers stamped directly on the engine block. Yamaha dealers can sometimes identify motors based on internal components. Q: What's the difference between model number and serial number? A: The model number (like F90LB) identifies the type and specifications of the motor. The serial number is unique to your specific unit and identifies that exact motor. Q: How can I verify if my used Yamaha outboard's serial number is legitimate? A: Contact an authorized Yamaha dealer with the serial number. They can verify if it matches their records for that model and hasn't been reported stolen. Q: Can I determine my outboard's specifications from just the serial number? A: The serial number alone provides limited information. The complete model code (like F90LB) is more useful for determining specifications. Q: My serial number is hard to read. What should I do? A: Try cleaning the plate gently with a soft cloth and mild detergent. Take a photo in good lighting and enhance the image. If still unreadable, check the alternative location or consult a Yamaha dealer. Useful Resources Official Yamaha Support: Dealer Support: Authorized Yamaha dealers can access complete records using your serial number Can help identify outboards with missing or damaged identification plates When Contacting Support: Have your serial number ready Note any visible model codes Mention the motor's approximate age and horsepower if known Keep Your Serial Number Carefully Keeping your Yamaha outboard's serial number for: Ordering correct replacement parts Determining warranty coverage Verifying authenticity when buying used Accessing correct service information Filing insurance claims Registering your motor Taking a clear photo of your serial number plate and storing it with your boat documentation ensures you'll always have this critical information available when needed. Founded in 2002, JLM Marine has established itself as a dedicated manufacturer of high-quality marine parts, based in China. Our commitment to excellence in manufacturing has earned us the trust of top marine brands globally. As a direct supplier, we bypass intermediaries, which allows us to offer competitive prices without compromising on quality. This approach not only supports cost-efficiency but also ensures that our customers receive the best value directly from the source. We are excited to expand our reach through retail channels, bringing our expertise and commitment to quality directly to boat owners and enthusiasts worldwide. To determine the year or features of your OUTBOARD, please click the brand of your OUTBOARD to begin. Please CLICK HERE for the model year information for the following vintage OUTBOARDS Buccaneer Gale, Brooklore, Champion, Chris-Craft, Clinton, Commodore, Comanco, Corsair, Elgin, Eska, Fisher Pierce, Firestone, Flambeau, Hiawatha, Lauson, Majestic, Martin, McCulloch, Muncie & Neptune, Oliver, Scott-Atwater, Sea King, Royal, Sea Bee, Sea Flyer, Sea King, Sears, Voyager, West Bend & Wizard If you are still having trouble, you are welcome to send us a email with your model and serial number customerservice@marinepartswarehouse.com You are also welcome to visit www.yearofmyoutboard.com If you're on the market for a used boat motor or looking to sell one yourself, knowing the year of the motor can be crucial information. Luckily, determining the year of a boat motor by its serial number is not as complicated as it may seem. In this article, we'll go over the process step-by-step. Step 1: Locate the Serial Number The first step in determining the year of your boat motor is to locate its serial number. The location of the serial number can vary depending on the make and model of your motor, but it's typically located on a metal plate somewhere on the motor's exterior. In most cases, you can find it near the transom mount. Tip: If you're having trouble finding the serial number, consult your owner's manual or contact the manufacturer for assistance. Step 2: Understand Serial Number Format Once you have located your boat motor's serial number, it's time to understand how to decode it. The format of a boat motor's serial number varies depending on its manufacturer. However, most manufacturers use a code that includes letters and numbers to indicate important information about the motor, including its year of manufacture. Step 3: Decode Serial Number Now that you understand how serial numbers work, it's time to decode yours. To do this, consult your owner's manual or contact the manufacturer for decoding instructions specific to your make and model. Example: As an example, let's say you have a Yamaha outboard motor with this serial number: 6E5 L 100101 – The first letter (6E5) represents the model code. – The second letter (L) represents engine type/series. – The third letter (1) represents horsepower. – The fourth and fifth letters (00) represent shaft length. – The last six digits (10101) represent the production sequence number. To determine the year of manufacture for this Yamaha motor, we need to look at the second-to-last letter in the serial number (L). This letter corresponds to a code that indicates the year of manufacture. In this case, L corresponds to 1990. Tip: Some manufacturers may use a different letter or number to indicate the year of manufacture. Always consult your owner's manual or contact the manufacturer for decoding instructions specific to your make and model. Conclusion: Determining the year of a boat motor by its serial number is an important piece of information that can help you make informed decisions when buying or selling a used motor. With these simple steps, you can easily decode your boat motor's serial number and find out its year of manufacture. Remember to always consult your owner's manual or contact the manufacturer for decoding instructions specific to your make and model. Whether you're buying or selling a boat, one of the most important pieces of information you'll need is the year it was manufactured. Fortunately, you can easily determine the year of a boat by its serial number. In this article, we'll walk you through the steps to do just that. If you're a boat owner, it's important to know what year your boat motor is. This information can help you determine the value of your boat and its motor, as well as identify any potential issues or recalls that may affect your motor's performance. The easiest way to find out what year your boat motor is by using its serial number. If you own a boat, it's important to know the year of your boat motor for maintenance and repair purposes. However, finding out the year of your boat motor can be a bit tricky if you don't know where to look. In this article, we'll discuss a few ways to determine what year your boat motor is. If you are looking to buy a used boat, it is important to know the year it was manufactured. The hull number of a boat contains valuable information that can help you determine its age, origin, and other important details. In this article, we will show you how to tell the year of a boat by hull number. Are you the proud owner of a boat but unsure about its manufacturing year? Don't worry! In this article, we will walk you through the various methods to find out what year your boat is. Are you looking to purchase a boat or verify the authenticity of a boat? One of the most important pieces of information to have on hand is the boat's serial number. The serial number, also known as the hull identification number (HIN), is a unique identifier assigned to each boat by the manufacturer. If you are a boat owner or planning to purchase a used boat, you may wonder if you can look up a boat by its serial number. The answer is yes, you can. In fact, the serial number of a boat is also known as the hull identification number (HIN), and it is a unique identifier for each vessel. Boat registration numbers are an essential requirement for boat owners. They serve as a unique identification for vessels and are used to track ownership, ensure compliance with regulations, and promote safety on the water. Understanding the rules and regulations surrounding boat registration numbers is crucial for every boat owner. If you're a boat owner or planning to buy one, you might wonder if it's possible to look up boat registration numbers. The answer is yes! Boat registration numbers are public records and can be accessed by anyone who knows where to look. Are you curious to find out who owns a boat by its registration number? You've come to the right place! In this article, we will guide you through the process of discovering the owner of a boat using its registration number. Leading or presiding officer of an organized group "Chairman of the Board" redirects here. For other uses, see Chairman of the Board (disambiguation). Agustín Vásquez Gómez, ambassador of the Republic of El Salvador, chairing the OPCW's Fourth Review Conference, November 2018 The chair, also chairman, chairwoman, or chairperson, is the presiding officer of an organized group such as a board, committee, or deliberative assembly. The person holding the office, who is typically elected or appointed by members of the group or organisation, presides over meetings of the group, and is required to conduct the group's business in an orderly fashion.[1] In some organizations, the chair is also known as president (or other title).[2][3] In others, where a board appoints a president (or other title), the two terms are used for distinct positions. The term chairman may be used in a neutral manner, not directly implying the gender of the holder. In meetings or conferences, to "chair" something (chairing) means to lead the event.[4] Terms for the office and its holder include chair, chairman, chairwoman, chairperson, convenor, facilitator, moderator, president, and presiding officer.[5][6][7][8][9] The chair of a parliamentary chamber is sometimes called the speaker.[10][11] Chair has been used to refer to a seat or office of authority since the middle of the 17th century; its earliest citation in the Oxford English Dictionary dates to 1658–1659, four years after the first citation for chairman.[12][13][14] Feminist critiques have analysed Chairman as a possible example of sexist language, associating the male gender with the exercise of authority, this has led to some use of the generic "Chairperson".[15] In World Schools Style debating, as of 2009, chair or chairman refers to the person who controls the debate; it recommends using Madame Chair or Mr. Chairman to address the chair.[16] The FranklinCovey Style Guide for Business and Technical Communication and the American Psychological Association style guide advocate using chair or chairperson.[17][18] The Oxford Dictionary of American Usage and Style (2000) suggested that the gender-neutral forms were gaining ground; it advocated chair for both men and women.[19] The Daily Telegraph's style guide bans the use of chair and chairperson; the newspaper's position, as of 2018, is that "chairman is correct English".[20] The National Association of Parliamentarians adopted a resolution in 1975 discouraging the use of chairperson and rescinded it in 2017.[21][22] Ambassador Leena Al-Hadid of Jordan chairs a meeting of the International Atomic Energy Agency, 2018.[23] The word chair can refer to the place from which the holder of the office presides, whether on a chair, at a lectern, or elsewhere.[1] During meetings, the person presiding is said to be "in the chair" and is also referred to as "the chair".[1] Parliamentary procedure requires that members address the "chair" as "Mr. (or Madam) Chairman (or Chair or Chairperson)" rather than using a name – one of many customs intended to maintain the presiding officer's impartiality and to ensure an objective and impersonal approach.[7][24] In the British music hall tradition, the chairman was the master of ceremonies who announced the performances and was responsible for controlling any rowdy elements in the audience. The role was popularised on British TV in the 1960s and 1970s by Leonard Sachs, the chairman on the variety show The Good Old Days.[25] "Chairman" as a quasi-title gained particular resonance when socialist states from 1917 onwards shunned more traditional leadership labels and stressed the collective control of Soviets (councils or committees) by beginning to refer to executive figureheads as "Chairman of the X Committee". Lenin, for example, officially functioned as the head of Soviet Russian government not as prime minister or as president, but as "Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars".[26][27] At the same time, the head of the state was first called "Chairman of the Central Executive Committee" (until 1938) and then "Chairman of the Presidium of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet". In Communist China, Mao Zedong was commonly called "Chairman Mao", as he was officially Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman of the Central Military Commission. Sam Ervin (right), chairman of the United States Senate Watergate Committee, 1973 In addition to the administrative or executive duties in organizations, the chair presides over meetings.[28] Such duties at meetings include: Calling the meeting to order Determining if a quorum is present Announcing the items on the "order of business", or agenda, as they come up Recognition of members to have the floor Enforcing the rules of the group Putting questions (motions) to a vote, which is the usual way of resolving disagreements following discussion of the issues Adjourning the meeting While presiding, the chair should remain impartial and not interrupt a speaker if the speaker has the floor and is following the rules of the group.[29] In committees or small boards, the chair votes along with the other members; in assemblies or larger boards, the chair should vote only when it can affect the result.[30] At a meeting, the chair only has one vote (i.e. the chair cannot vote twice and cannot override the decision of the group unless the organization has specifically given the chair such authority).[31] The powers of the chair vary widely across organizations. In some organizations they have the authority to hire staff and make financial decisions. In others they only make recommendations to a board of directors, or may have no executive powers, in which case they are mainly a spokesperson for the organization. The power given depends upon the type of organization, its structure, and the rules it has created for itself. If the chair exceeds their authority, engages in misconduct, or fails to perform their duties, they may face disciplinary procedures. Such procedures may include censure, suspension, or removal from office. The rules of the organization would provide details on who can perform these disciplinary procedures.[32] Usually, whoever appointed or elected the chair has the power to discipline them. There are three common types of chair in public corporations. The chief executive officer (CEO) may also hold the title of chair, in which case the board frequently names an independent member of the board as a lead independent director.[33] This position is equivalent to the position of président-directeur général in France.[citation needed] Executive chair is an office separate from that of CEO, where the titleholder wields influence over company operations, such as Larry Ellison of Oracle, Douglas Flint of HSBC and Steve Case of AOL Time Warner. In particular, the group chair of HSBC is considered the top position of that institution, outranking the chief executive, and is responsible for leading the board and representing the company in meetings with government figures. Before the creation of the group management board in 2006, HSBC's chair essentially held the duties of a chief executive at an equivalent institution, while HSBC's chief executive served as the deputy. After the 2006 reorganization, the management cadre ran the business, while the chair oversaw the controls of the business through compliance and audit and the direction of the business.[34][35][36] Non-executive chair is also a separate post from the CEO; unlike an executive chair, a non-executive chair does not interfere in day-to-day company matters. Across the world, many companies have separated the roles of chair and CEO, saying that this move improves corporate governance. The non-executive chair's duties are typically limited to matters directly related to the board, such as:[37] Chairing the meetings of the board. Organizing and coordinating the board's activities, such as by setting its annual agenda. Reviewing and evaluating the performance of the CEO and the other board members. Christina Magnuson, as chairman,[38] presides over the 2016 annual meeting of the Friends of the Ulriksdal Palace Theater. Many companies in the US have an executive chair; this method of organization is sometimes called the American model. Having a non-executive chair is common in the UK and Canada; this is sometimes called the British model. Expert opinion is rather evenly divided over which is the preferable model.[39] There is a growing push by public market investors for companies with an executive chair to have a lead independent director to provide some element of an independent perspective.[40][41] The role of the chair in a private equity-backed board differs from the role in non-profit or publicly listed organizations in several ways, including the pay, role and what makes an effective private-equity chair.[42] Companies with both an executive chair and a CEO include Ford,[43] HSBC,[44] Alphabet Inc.,[45] and HP.[46] A vice- or deputy chair, subordinate to the chair, is sometimes chosen to assist and to serve as chair in the latter's absence, or when a motion involving the chair is being discussed.[47] In the absence of the chair and vice-chair, groups sometimes elect a chair pro tempore to fill the role for a single meeting.[48] In some organizations that have both titles, deputy chair ranks higher than vice-chair, as there are often multiple vice-chairs but only a single deputy chair.[49] This type of deputy chair title on its own usually has only an advisory role and not an operational one (such as Ted Turner at Time Warner).[50] An unrelated definition of vice- and deputy chairs describes an executive who is higher ranking or has more seniority than an executive vice-president (EVP). Look up chair, chairman, chairwoman, chairperson, or preside in Wiktionary, the free dictionary. Executive director Non-executive director Parliamentary procedure in the corporate world President (corporate title) ^ a b c Robert, Henry M.; et al. (2011). Robert's Rules of Order Newly Revised (11th ed.). Philadelphia, PA: Da Capo Press. p. 22. ISBN 978-0-306-82020-5. ^ Robert 2011, p. 448 ^ Sturgis, Alice (2001). The Standard Code of Parliamentary Procedure (Fourth ed.). New York: McGraw-Hill. p. 163. ISBN 978-0-07-136513-0. ^ "Chairing". Cambridge Dictionary (Online ed.). Retrieved 22 January 2024. ^ Hellinger, Marlis, ed. (2001). Gender across languages: The Linguistic Representation of Women and Men (IMPACT: Studies in Language and Society). Amsterdam: Benjamins. p. 125. ISBN 90-272-1841-2. ^ "Chairperson". Merriam-Webster. Retrieved 2014-01-10. ^ a b Sturgis 2001, p. 11 ^ "moderator". Chambers 21st Century Dictionary via Search Chambers. Edinburgh: Chambers Harrap. ^ Although convener means someone who summons (convenes) a meeting, the convener may take the chair. The Oxford English Dictionary (2nd edition, 1989) offers this citation: 1833 Act 3–4 Will. IV, c. 46 §43 "The convener, who shall preside at such committee, shall be entitled to a casting vote." This meaning is most commonly found in assemblies with Scottish heritage. ^ "The many roles of the Speaker". New Zealand Parliament. Office of the Speaker, Parliament of New Zealand. 2006-02-01. Archived from the original on 2019-05-09. Retrieved 2019-05-09. ^ "About Parliament: The Lord Speaker". Parliament of the United Kingdom. Archived from the original on 2008-06-09. Retrieved 2008-10-23. ... responsibilities of the Lord Speaker include chairing the Lords debating chamber,... ^ Merriam-Webster's dictionary of English usage. Springfield, Mass.: Merriam-Webster. 1993. p. 235. ISBN 0-87779-132-5. ^ "Chairman". Dictionary.com Unabridged (v 1.1). 2006. Retrieved 2008-10-22. ^ See also the American Heritage Dictionary, the Oxford English Dictionary, the online edition of the current Merriam-Webster Dictionary, Word Origins by Anatoly Liberman (page 88), Merriam-Webster's Dictionary of English Usage (page 235) ^ *Margrit Eichler (28 October 2013). Nonsexist Research Methods: A Practical Guide. Routledge. p. 14. ISBN 978-1-134-97797-0. Typically, these analyses pointed out the use of so-called generic male terms as sexist... As a consequence of these critiques, guides were published that replaced so-called generic male terms with truly generic terms: policeman became police officer; fireman, fire fighter; postman, mail carrier; workman, worker; chairman, chairperson; mankind, humanity; and so on. Barrie Thorne; Nancy Henley (1975). Language and Sex: Difference and Dominance. Newbury House Publishers. p. 28. ISBN 9780883770436. Is it possible to change sexist language? ... Much of the debate has centered around two types of change: the coining of new terms (such as Ms. to replace Miss/Mrs., and chairperson to replace chairman and chairwoman), and various proposal to replace he as the generic third person singular pronoun. Dale Spender (1990). Man Made Language. Pandora. pp. 29–30. ISBN 978-0-04-440766-9. Another factor which we must bear in mind is that women need more words - and more positive words - not less. The removal of sexist words would not leave a large repertoire of words for women to draw upon! ... Some attempts have been made to modify sexist words and there arc signs that this on its own is insufficient to reduce sexism in language. Words such as police officer and chairperson have been an attempt to break away from the negative value which female words acquire by the creation of sex-neutral terms "The language of gender". Oxford Living Dictionary. Oxford University Press. Archived from the original on 2019-05-10. Retrieved 2019-05-20. People also object to the use of the ending -man in words referring to professions and roles in society, for example postman, spokesman, or chairman. Since women are generally as likely as men to be involved in an occupation or activity nowadays, this type of word is increasingly being replaced by gender-neutral terms, e.g. postal worker, spokesperson, or chair/chairperson. "Chairman - More About". Oxford Learner's Dictionary. Oxford University Press. Archived from the original on May 30, 2017. Retrieved 2019-05-20. When you are writing or speaking English it is important to use language that includes both men and women equally. Some people may be very offended if you do not ... Neutral words like assistant, worker, person or officer are now often used instead of -man or -woman in the names of jobs ... Neutral words are very common in newspapers, on television and radio and in official writing, in both British English and North American English. "Chairman - Note". Cambridge Dictionary. Cambridge University Press. Retrieved 2019-05-20. Although chairman can refer to a person of either sex, chairperson or chair is often preferred to avoid giving the idea the person is necessarily male. "Chairperson (usage note)". Dictionary.com. Retrieved 2019-05-20. Chairperson has, since the 1960s, come to be used widely as an alternative to either chairman or chairwoman. This change has sprung largely from a desire to avoid chairman, which is felt by many to be inappropriate and even sexually discriminatory when applied to a woman ... Chairperson is standard in all varieties of speech and writing. "Chairman (usage note)". Macmillan Dictionary. Springer. Retrieved 2019-05-20. Many people prefer to say chair or chairperson, because the word chairman suggests that the person in this position is always a man. "Chairman (usage note)". The American Heritage Dictionary. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt. Retrieved 2019-05-20. These compounds sometimes generate controversy because they are considered sexist by some people who believe that -man necessarily excludes females. Others believe that -man, like the word man itself, is an accepted and efficient convention that is not meant to be gender-specific. "Chairman (usage note)". Collins English Dictionary. Retrieved 2019-05-20. Chairman can seem inappropriate when applied to a woman, while chairwoman can be offensive. Chair and chairperson can be applied to either a man or a woman; chair is generally preferred to chairperson Marshall Cavendish Corporation (2010). Sex and society Volume 1: Abstinence – Gender Identity. New York: Marshall Cavendish Reference. p. 300. ISBN 978-0-7614-7906-2. Zinsser, William (2007). On writing well : the classic guide to writing nonfiction (30. anniversary ed., 7. ed., rev. and updated, [Nachdr.] ed.). New York: HarperCollins. p. 81. ISBN 978-0-06-089154-1. ^ Quinn, Simon (2009). Debating in the World Schools style: a guide. 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ISBN 978-1-135-75840-0. On 26 October 1917, Lenin announced the creation of the Council of People's Commissars, having rejected the traditional title of minister as being too "bourgeois", and named himself the "Chairman of the Council". ^ Robert 2011, p. 449 ^ Robert 2011, p. 44: "The presiding officer must never interrupt a speaker simply because he knows more about the matter than the speaker does." ^ "Frequently Asked Questions about RONR (Question 1)". The Official Robert's Rules of Order Web Site. The Robert's Rules Association. Archived from the original on 2004-11-12. Retrieved 2015-12-17. ^ Robert 2011, p. 406 ^ "Frequently Asked Questions about RONR (Question 20)". The Official Robert's Rules of Order Web Site. The Robert's Rules Association. Archived from the original on 2004-11-12. Retrieved 2015-12-24. ^ Plouhinec, Marion (25 November 2018). "The Role of the Lead Independent Director". The Harvard Law School Forum on Corporate Governance. 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Retrieved from " Yamaha MT-10 Since its founding back in 1955, the Yamaha Motor Company, Ltd. has come a long way, today being the second largest motorcycle manufacturer in the world, after Honda. Revolutionary in their designs and continuously innovating, the brilliant people from Yamaha have achieved world fame with their incredible lineup of motorcycles. With countless successes in motorsports, Yamaha tested their motorcycles to their limits and beyond. It's how they managed to innovate and produce state of the art machines at every stage during their history. Among all their amazing motorcycles, there are some bikes which have set new standards in the industry and new records on the race tracks, and are seen even today as some of the best motorcycles ever produced. We've poked our noses through Yamaha's history of successful achievements and came up with what we think are the 20 best Yamaha motorcycles that the world has ever seen. 20. Yamaha YA-1 (1955) Yamaha YA-1 The first model ever produced by Yamaha back in 1955, the YA-1, was already a great feat of engineering when it came out, with many upgrades over the contemporary German motorcycle, the DKW RT125, which served as inspiration. It was the first Japanese motorcycle to have been equipped with a kick starter, allowing the engine to be started with the transmission in gear. It had a 125 cc, two-stroke, single cylinder engine, and a four speed transmission. The DKW had only three at the time. The high quality of engineering, materials used, and the reliability of the YA-1 started to be noticed after the bike started appearing in competitions, eventually winning the 125cc class. After winning the second year as well, fans nicknamed it the "Red Dragonfly". 19. Yamaha YD2 (1959) Yamaha YD2 / mecum.com The Yamaha YD2, introduced in 1959 and powered by 247cc engine, was the first Yamaha motorcycle imported to the United States. The bike impressed both the western and the eastern worlds with its good looks, nice paint job, and its top speed of 113 km/h, which was incredible back then. The engine was a twin cylinder with a pressed steel frame, and came with another great upgrade, an electric start. It was the first Yamaha to be equipped with one. Though not as powerful as other motorcycles previously produced by Yamaha, the YD2 was another great one in terms of reliability, which brought it a very good reputation. 18. Yamaha GTS1000 (1993) Yamaha GTS1000 A sport touring model introduced in 1993, the Yamaha GTS1000 amazed the entire world with its forkless front suspension and single sided front swingarm which improved the bike's stability under braking, plus several other advanced technologies no motorcycle had at the time. The GTS1000 came with an Omega Chassis concept for its front swingarm, electronic fuel injection, ABS brakes, a catalytic converter, and six piston front brake caliper. Though very impressive in terms of engineering, the motorcycle didn't achieve commercial success due to the increased purchasing cost that most consumers didn't want to pay. 17. Yamaha YZF-R6 (1999) Yamaha YZF-R6 The YZF-R6 came as the smaller brother of the YZF-R1, so it received the same engineering concepts. Several years later, in 2003, it received a major upgrade in the form of a ride by wire throttle, called the Yamaha Computer Control – Throttle, or YCC-T. The 600 class R6 remained in production until recently, being revised and improved several times. The Yamaha R6 was the dominant model in Supersport racing, which tells many great things about the it. 16. Yamaha RD125LC YPVS (1985) Yamaha RD125LC The Yamaha RD125LC YPVS blew away its competition when it came out in 1985, with its super performant Yamaha Power Valve System – YPVS that boosted the engine to 20 hp and gave it a much broader power curve. As a learner bike, this model changed the general preconception that these bikes are unable to do much of what an average bike is supposed to do. The new Yamaha was lightweight, performant, and way better than anything else in its class at the time. 15. Yamaha FJR1300 (2001) Yamaha FJR1300 Out on the road for the first time in 2001, the FJR 1300 is a fantastic sports touring motorcycle, which immediately got the attention and love of riders all over the world. Upgraded over the years, it's become one of the greatest motorcycles in Yamaha's lineup. In its most advanced form, it's equipped with a powerful 1,298cc inline four engine that has no less than 142 horsepower at its disposal and a hefty 101.7 lb-ft of torque. 14. Yamaha YDS3C Big Bear Scrambler (1965) Yamaha YDS3C Big Bear Scrambler / bike-urious.com The Big Bear Scrambler, Yamaha's YDS3C from 1965, wasn't such a big motorcycle, not by 1965's standards, nor today's. It was heavy for its time, at 160 kg, but the exterior looked nice and sleek, and not at all big and bulky. In fact, its name comes from the Big Bear race – a run to Big Bear Lake through the Mojave desert. The bike was a successful street scrambler, inspired by the YDS3, which got Yamaha its first victories in the world of motorsports. With a top speed of 142 km/h, it was a fast and powerful bike for its era. And beautiful as well. We know its subjective, but it's got that classic motorcycle appeal. 13. Yamaha MT-09 (2014) Yamaha MT-09 One of the best selling Yamaha motorcycles, the MT-09, is a naked bike that brings a great deal of performance for a very affordable price. The "MT" in its name actually means "Monster Torque", which is pretty self explanatory. It's an amazing street motorcycle, perfect for every day use on the city streets, and fun enough to make weekend rides a pure joy. It's no wonder why this bike is cherished by so many riders. It's exactly what a motorcycle should be and nothing more, and accessible to almost anyone. 12. Yamaha YZ250 (1974) Yamaha YZ250 Born in 1974, with similar performances to the Big Bear Scrambler we wrote about above, the Yamaha YZ250 was a favorite for many beginner riders. It featured the improved mono-shock suspension system and a thin body, making it very easy to handle, which is what made it popular. The minimalist looks and bright color color scheme, especially in blue, made this bike loved by all who cared about riding the trails with style. 11. Yamaha XV750 Virago (1981) Yamaha XV750 Virago The Yamaha XV750 Virago was the company's first V-twin cruiser motorcycle, and one of the first in the world to come with a mono-shock rear suspension. After the great success of the original, powered by a 750cc engine, Yamaha added many different variants over the years, from 125cc to 1000cc. The bike reached a top speed of 109 mph, or 175 km/h, and a total of 52.8 horsepower. It quickly became an iconic motorcycle, loved by riders of all skill levels and different styles. In North America, the bike had so much success that Harley Davidson even feared that they would lose the US market. 10. Yamaha RD350B (1973) Yamaha RD350B / collectingcars.com Yamaha's RD350B from 1973 was an upgraded motorcycle, beating both the old Big Bear Scrambler and the newly out YZ250 when it came to weight and power. It was lighter and more powerful, thanks to added reed valves, which increased the engine's power without the concern for blowouts. Thus, the RD350B came with a power output of 39 horsepower and a top speed of 169 km/h. The bike also came with an Autolube automatic oil injection system. All the improvements made this motorcycle grow a huge fanbase, much of it still active today. 9. Yamaha XTZ750 Super Ténéré (1989) Yamaha XTZ750 Super Ténéré The XTZ750 Super Ténéré was Yamaha's way to commemorate their win in the Paris-Dakar Rally. The Super Ténéré was based on the YZE750 race version that won the rally twice. And the upgraded 850cc version won it four times afterwards. With a bad-ass look, aggressive manners, and its ability to handle any type of terrain, the XTZ750 Super Ténéré quickly became a favorite of hardcore riders all over the world. The bike would grow even more powerful with the addition of a 1200cc engine. 8. Yamaha RD350LC YPVS (1983) Yamaha RD350LC YPVS In times when other motorcycle manufacturers would choose the four-stroke engine, Yamaha opted to keep to a two-stroke for its superior power output and lower weight. The Yamaha RD350LC YPVS is one of the bikes who lead that resistance. It got the newer, at the time, YPVS power valve that upped the power output of the bike to 59 hp. And weighing in at only 149 kg wet, this bike was truly impressive. Compared with the competition, with their four-stroke engines that made maybe 10 hp more and added almost 100kg to the overall weight, the Yamaha was way ahead. The bike instantly became a cult classic, a favorite among riders of all ages. It can still be found today, but with that fame, expect to pay a hefty sum. 7. Yamaha RX100 (1985) Yamaha RX100 The Yamaha RX100, with its tiny 98cc and 95kg body, might not seem like much in the world of motorcycles, especially when most people think that bigger is better, but this bike was extremely popular for its excellent reliability, and that weight. As you might expect, the market that wanted it so much was India, but teenagers everywhere wanted one, because, on top of its light weight and reliability, this was a very affordable bike compared to the alternatives. 6. Yamaha YZF-R7 OW-02 (1999) Yamaha YZF-R7 OW-02 After it appeared in 1999, the Yamaha YZF-R7 became a favorite of many racers. In the early 2000s, everybody wanted to race it, and Super Streetbikes magazine even described it as a top-spec racing bike. The R7 came with a 749cc, 4-stroke, 20-valve engine, was able to do 160 km/h with its 106 hp, and it also looked good on the outside. Today, it's still very well regarded, especially for its performance, power, and reliability. 5. Yamaha RD500LC YPVS (1984) Yamaha RD500LC YPVS The 1984 Yamaha RD500LC YPVS is a replica of the 500cc class that Yamaha pilots Kenny Roberts, Eddie Lawson, and Wayne Rainey raced during those years. The bike came with a 50 degree, V-Four 2-stroke engine that was able to output a good 86 horsepower. This is the bike that inspired other manufacturers build their own race replicas. 4. Yamaha V-Max (1985) 1985 Yamaha V-Max / mecum.com When it appeared back in 1985, the Yamaha V-Max took the motorcycle world by storm with its massive 1200cc engine and immense 145 horsepower. To get this into perspective, 80 hp at the time were seen like a lot of power. The V-Max had to be restricted in some countries due to that incredible power, but the bike became legendary. Its V4 engine could quickly push the bike to a super high 150 mph top speed, or 240 km/h. Everyone wanted to ride it. The design was another big plus, as it struck as unconventional, which only made it more popular. But that immense power and acceleration didn't come without disadvantages. The V-Max suffered in handling. All in all, the V-Max will go down in history as one of the greatest motorcycles ever made. 3. Yamaha XT500 (1975) Yamaha XT500 Drawing inspiration from the scramblers of the 1960s, Yamaha came up with the XT500 in 1975, a bike built for adventure. Even today, this bike is seen as one of the best trail and endurance

SPARet SPA5 SPA4 SPAC SPA4 PORRet POR4 POR3 ARG8 ARG6 ARG7 INA4 INAC INA8 291 4th 2022 Yamaha YZF-R1 Pata Yamaha with Brixx WorldSBK P 1 Toprak Razgatlıoğlu SPA3 SPA3 SPA3 NED3 NED2 NEDRet POR2 POR2 POR3 ITARet ITA1 ITA2 GBR1 GBR1 GBR1 CZE2 CZE1 CZE1 FRA11 FRA1 FRA1 SPA5 SPA4 SPA3 POR1 POR1 POR2 ARG15 ARG1 ARG2 INA1 INA1 INA1 AUS2 AUS2 AUS4 529 2nd 803 2nd 577 2nd 55 Andrea Locatelli SPA5 SPA5 SPA19 NED4 NED4 NED2 POR4 POR5 POR5 ITA6 ITA6 ITA6 GBR10 GBR8 GBR8 CZE6 CZE6 CZE6 FRA7 FRA10 FRA7 SPA9 SPA21 SPA16 POR6 POR7 POR6 ARG8 ARG10 ARG8 INA4 INA3 INA4 AUS4 AUS5 AUS5 274 5th 2023 Yamaha YZF-R1 Pata Yamaha Prometeon WorldSBK P 54 Toprak Razgatlıoğlu AUS3 AUS3 AUSRet INA2 INA1 INA2 NED3 NED3 NED2 SPA2 SPA2 SPA2 ITA3 ITA2 ITA2 GBR2 GBR1 GBR2 ITA2 ITA1 ITA1 CZE2 CZE1 CZERet FRA1 FRA1 FRA2 SPA2 SPA3 SPA2 POR2 POR2 POR2 SPA2 SPA4 SPA2 552 2nd 879 2nd 581 2nd 55 Andrea Locatelli AUS4 AUS5 AUS3 INA3 INA2 INA5 NED4 NED5 NED3 SPA4 SPA3 SPA7 ITA12 ITA7 ITA6 GBR5 GBR4 GBR8 ITA4 ITA3 ITA4 CZE6 CZERet CZE7 FRA6 FRA4 FRA4 SPA4 SPA4 SPARet POR9 POR3 POR5 SPA3 SPA5 SPA10 327 4th 2024 Yamaha YZF-R1 Pata Yamaha Prometeon WorldSBK P 55 Andrea Locatelli AUS2 AUS2 AUSRet SPA5 SPA8 SPA13 NED12 NED6 NED5 ITA4 ITA4 ITA5 GBR6 GBR7 GBR7 CZE7 CZE6 CZE3 POR11 POR13 POR11 FRA8 FRARet FRA9 ITA12 ITA7 ITA9 SPA10 SPA11 SPA9 PORRet POR4 PORRet SPA3 SPA5 SPA8 232 7th 377 4th 307 4th 59 Niccolò Canepa AUS AUS AUS SPA SPA SPA NED NED NED ITA ITA ITA GBR GBR GBR CZE CZE CZE POR POR POR FRA FRA FRA ITARet ITA18 ITA19 SPA SPA SPA POR POR POR SPA SPA SPA 0 33rd 65 Jonathan Rea AUS17 AUS10 AUSRet SPARet SPA12 SPA8 NED6 NED5 NED19 ITARet ITA8 ITA10 GBR5 GBR3 GBR8 CZE10 CZE8 CZE6 POR15 POR10 POR6 FRARet FRADNS FRADNS ITA ITA ITA SPA14 SPA12 SPA13 POR5 POR22 POR4 SPA11 SPA11 SPA9 127 13th 2025 Yamaha YZF-R1 PATA Maxus Yamaha WorldSBK P 20 Jason O'Halloran AUS AUS AUS POR17 POR20 PORRet NED NED NED NED ITA ITA ITA CZE CZE CZE EMI EMI EMI GBR GBR GBR HUN HUN HUN HUN FRA FRA FRA ARA ARA ARA POR POR POR SPA SPA SPA 0* 24th* 56* 4th* 56* 3rd* 55 Andrea Locatelli AUS7 AUS6 AUS7 POR3 POR5 POR4 NED NED NED NED ITA ITA ITA CZE CZE CZE EMI EMI EMI GBR GBR GBR HUN HUN HUN HUN FRA FRA FRA ARA ARA ARA POR POR POR SPA SPA SPA 56* 5th* 65 Jonathan Rea AUS AUS AUS POR POR POR NED NED NED ITA ITA ITA CZE CZE CZE EMI EMI EMI GBR GBR GBR HUN HUN HUN HUN FRA FRA FRA ARA ARA ARA POR POR POR SPA SPA SPA 0* NC* * Season still in progress. Yamaha as a Formula One engine manufacturerFormula One World Championship careerFirst entry1989 Brazilian Grand PrixLast entry1997 European Grand PrixRaces entered130 (116 starts)ChassisZakspeed, Brabham, Jordan, Tyrrell, ArrowsConstructors' Championships0Drivers' Championships0Race victories0Podiums2Points36Pole positions0Fastest laps0 Yamaha produced Formula One engines from 1989 to 1997 (with a one-year break in 1990), initially for the Zakspeed team, in 1991 for the Brabham BT60Y, in 1992 for the Jordan 192, from 1993 to 1996 for Tyrrell, and in 1997 for the Arrows A18. The Yamaha engines never won a race (Damon Hill nearly did so at the 1997 Hungarian Grand Prix). Drivers including Damon Hill, Ukyo Katayama, Mark Blundell and Mika Salo scored some acceptable results with Blundell achieving a surprise 3rd place at the 1994 Spanish Grand Prix and Hill with 2nd at the aforementioned 1997 Hungarian Grand Prix. This partly was considered to be due to Yamaha collaborating with the John Judd Engine Organization to create a better and reliable engine. However, there were questions raised as to whether the Yamaha engines used from 1993 to 1997 were just Judd engines with Yamaha branding. 1994 was considered to be Yamaha's most successful year in terms of points accrued. Apart from the podium achieved by Blundell in Spain, the Yamaha engine in the Tyrrell Car achieved 4 fifth place finishes and 1 sixth place finish over the course of the season. However, due to the inconsistency of the engine over the years, they were often unreliable and were usually regarded as not very powerful. The Yamaha engines never secured a fastest lap or pole position despite being on the grid for nearly a decade. After the conclusion of the 1997 Formula One season, Yamaha decided to pull out of the sport. A possible reason for this was due to a disagreement with Arrows regarding the 1998 engine's identification. Yamaha wished to carry out work on the engine with their engineers, while Arrows wished for their own engineers to work on the engine instead, while still having it badged as a Yamaha engine. (key) Year Entrant Chassis Engine Tyres Drivers 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 Points WCC 1989 West Zakspeed Racing Zakspeed 891 Yamaha OX88 3.5 V8 P BRA SMR MON MEX USA CAN FRA GBR GER HUN BEL ITA POR ESP JPN AUS 0 NC Bernd Schneider Ret DNPQ DNPQ DNPQ DNPQ DNPQ DNPQ DNPQ DNPQ DNPQ DNPQ DNPQ DNPQ DNPQ DNPQ DNPQ DNPQ DNPQ DNPQ DNPQ DNPQ DNPQ DNPQ DNPQ DNPQ 1991 Motor Racing Developments Brabham BT59YBrabham BT60Y Yamaha OX99 3.5 V12 P USA BRA SMR MON CAN MEX FRA GBR GER HUN BEL ITA POR ESP JPN AUS 3 9th Martin Brundle 11 12 11 EX Ret Ret Ret Ret 11 Ret 9 13 12 10 5 DNQ Mark Blundell Ret Ret 8 Ret DNQ Ret Ret Ret 12 Ret 6 12 Ret Ret DNPQ 17 1992 Sasol Jordan Yamaha Jordan 192 Yamaha OX99 3.5 V12 G RSA MEX BRA ESP SMR MON CAN FRA GBR GER HUN BEL ITA POR JPN AUS 1 11th Stefano Modena DNQ Ret Ret DNQ Ret Ret Ret Ret Ret DNQ Ret 15 DNQ 13 7 6 Maurício Gugelmin 11 Ret Ret Ret 7 Ret Ret Ret Ret 15 10 14 Ret Ret Ret Ret 1993 Tyrrell Racing Organisation Tyrrell 020CTyrrell 021 Yamaha OX10A 3.5 V10 G RSA BRA EUR SMR ESP MON CAN FRA GBR GER HUN BEL ITA POR JPN AUS 0 NC Ukyo Katayama Ret Ret Ret Ret Ret Ret 17 Ret 13 Ret 10 15 14 Ret Ret Ret Ret Andrea de Cesaris Ret Ret Ret Ret DSQ 10 Ret 15 NC Ret 11 Ret 13 12 Ret 13 1994 Tyrrell Racing Organisation Tyrrell 022 Yamaha OX10B 3.5 V10 G BRA PAC SMR MON ESP CAN FRA GBR GER HUN BEL ITA POR EUR JPN AUS 13 7th Ukyo Katayama 5 Ret 5 Ret Ret Ret Ret Ret 6 Ret Ret Ret Ret Ret 7 Ret Ret Ret Mark Blundell Ret Ret 9 Ret 3 10 10 Ret Ret 5 5 Ret Ret 13 Ret Ret 1995 Nokia Tyrrell Yamaha Tyrrell 023 Yamaha OX10C 3.0 V10 G BRA ARG SMR ESP MON CAN FRA GBR GER HUN BEL ITA POR EUR PAC JPN AUS 5 8th Ukyo Katayama Ret 8 Ret Ret Ret Ret Ret 7 Ret Ret 10 Ret 14 Ret Ret Gabriele Tarquini 14 Mika Salo 7 Ret Ret 10 Ret 7 15 8 Ret Ret 8 5 13 10 12 6 5 1996 Tyrrell Yamaha Tyrrell 024 Yamaha OX11A 3.0 V10 G AUS BRA ARG EUR SMR MON ESP CAN FRA GBR GER HUN BEL ITA POR JPN 5 8th Ukyo Katayama 11 9 Ret DSQ Ret Ret Ret Ret Ret 7 8 10 12 Ret Mika Salo 6 5 Ret DSQ Ret 5 DSQ Ret 10 7 9 Ret 7 Ret 11 Ret 1997 Danka Arrows Yamaha Arrows A18 Yamaha OX11C/D 3.0 V10 B AUS BRA ARG SMR MON ESP CAN FRA GBR GER HUN BEL ITA AUT LUX JPN EUR 9 8th Damon Hill DNS 17 Ret Ret Ret Ret 9 12 6 8 2 13 Ret 7 8 12 Ret Pedro Diniz 10 Ret Ret Ret Ret Ret 8 Ret Ret Ret Ret 7 Ret 13 5 13 Ret Lola Yamaha Abt Formula E TeamCurrent seriesFormula ECurrent drivers011. Lucas di Grassi022. Zane MaloneyRaces0Wins0Podiums1Points30First entry2024 São Paulo ePrix (December)Websitelola-cars.co.uk In March 2024, it was announced Lola Cars will enter Formula E in the 2024–25 season as a powertrain supplier in a technical partnership with Yamaha.[22][23] A month later, Lola-Yamaha secured Abt Formula E Team as its first powertrain customer for the 2024–25 season, with the team entering the season as Lola Yamaha Abt Formula E Team.[24][25] Lola Yamaha Abt Formula E Team 2024–25 Formula E Gen3 Evo Lola-Yamaha T001 H SAO MEX JED MIA MCO TOK SHA JAK BER LDN Pts Pos 11 Lucas di Grassi Ret 20 DSQ 16 2 13 Ret 17 5 18 9 13 30* 11th* 22 Zane Maloney 12 15 16 18 19 21 14 16 14 19 11 18 Yamaha Motor is a highly diversified company which produces products for a large number of industries and consumer market segments: Motorcycles: Sport bikes, Star Cruiser bikes, trail bikes, road racers and motocross racers See also: List of Yamaha motorcycles All terrain vehicles See also: Category:Yamaha ATVs Snowmobiles Commuter vehicles, including scooters Boats: Powerboats, sailboats (e.g. Yamaha 26, a sailboat produced in the 1970s), utility boats and custom boats Marine engines: Outboard motors, electric marine motors, marine diesel engines and stern drives[26] Personal watercraft – see WaveRunner Electric bicycles Automobile engines Industrial-use unmanned helicopters Golf cars Power products: generators, multipurpose engines, water pumps and snow throwers Swimming pools, watersliders and pool-related equipment Intelligent machinery, including compact industrial robots Electric wheelchairs and wheelchair electric drive units Yamaha parts and accessories, apparel, cycle helmets and motor oil[27] Industrial robots and surface mounters[28] Yamaha Aerox Scooter Yamaha YZF-R1 Superbike Yamaha Waverunner Yamaha Nytro Snowmobile Yamaha Blaster ATV Yamaha YXZ 1000R UTV Yamaha Golf Car Yamaha Inflatable Boat Yamaha Outboard Motor Yamaha-built DOHC V6 Ford Taurus SHO engine Yamaha has built engines for other manufacturers' vehicles beginning with the development and production of the Toyota 2000GT (1967). The cylinder head from the Toyota 4A-GE engine was developed by Yamaha and built at Toyota's Shimayama plant alongside the 4A and 2A engines.[29] In 1984, executives of the Yamaha Motor Corporation signed a contract with the Ford Motor Company to develop, produce, and supply compact 60° 3.0 Liter DOHC V6 engines for transverse application for the 1989–95 Ford Taurus SHO.[30][31] From 1993 to 1995, the SHO engine was produced in 3.0 and 3.2 Liter versions. Yamaha jointly designed the 3.4 Liter DOHC V-8 engine with Ford for the 1996–99 SHO. Ford and Yamaha also developed the Zetec-SE branded 4-cylinder engines used in several Ford cars like the small sports car Ford Puma. From 2005 to 2010, Yamaha produced a 4.4 Litre V8 for Volvo. The B8444S engines were used in the XC90 and S80 models, whilst also adapted to 5.0L configuration for Volvo's foray into the V8 Supercars with the S60. British sportscar maker Noble also uses a bi-turbo version of the Volvo V8 in their M600. All performance-oriented cylinder heads on Toyota/Lexus engines were designed and/or built by Yamaha. Some examples are the 1LR-GUE engine found on the 2010–2012 Lexus LFA, the 2UR-GSE found in Lexus ISF, the 3S-GTE engine found on the Toyota MR2 and Toyota Celica GT4/All-Trac, the 2ZZ-GE engine found on the 1999–2006 Toyota Celica GT-S and Lotus Elise Series 2, and the Toyota 4GR-FSE engine found on the Lexus IS250.[32] Yamaha also tunes engines for manufacturers, such as Toyota, so Yamaha logos are on Toyota S engines.[33] Yamaha also tried to produce a supercar in the 1990s, named the Yamaha OX99-11. It was made as a supercar to have a Yamaha Formula 1 engine as its powerplant and have Formula 1 technology in it. Even though their engines did not win a Grand Prix, by 1991 the team had produced a new engine, the OX99, and approached a German company to design an initial version of the car. Yamaha was not pleased with the result as it was too similar to sport cars of that time, so it contacted IAD to continue working on the project. By the beginning of 1992, just under 12 months after starting to work on the project, IAD came with an initial version of the car. The car's design was undertaken by Takuya Yura, and was originally conceived as a single seater; however, Yamaha requested a two-seater vehicle and a tandem seating arrangement was suggested which was in keeping with Yamaha's motorcycle expertise. This resulted in a radical and somewhat outrageous design based on Group C cars of the time, with features such as the cockpit-locking roof. It also shared the same chassis as the Formula 1 car, to try to give the consumer market a pure Formula 1 experience. Eventually disagreements with IAD over the budget made Yamaha take the project to its own Ypsilon Technology which was given six months to finish the project, otherwise it would be terminated. To make matters worse, Japan was in the midst of an economic downturn, which made Yamaha believe there would be no customers for the car, and so the project was cancelled in 1994 after many delays, with only 3 prototypes in existence. Beginning in 2013 Yamaha revealed a series of concept cars developed in collaboration with Gordon Murray Design utilizing the company's iStream design process. The first concept, named the MOTIV, was revealed at the 43rd Tokyo Motor Show in 2013. The MOTIV was a compact city car designed to accommodate gasoline engines, EV drivetrains, hybrid systems, and range extenders.[34] The second concept, the Sports Ride Concept, was revealed at the 44th Tokyo Motor Show in 2015. The concept was a lightweight two-seat sports car that drew inspiration from the company's motorcycles.[35] The third concept, the Cross Hub Concept, was revealed at the 45th Tokyo Motor Show in 2017. The Cross Hub was a coupé utility with a diamond-shaped sitting arrangement to allow it to carry two motorcycles in the bed while retaining compact dimensions for urban use.[36] Yamaha confirmed at the 46th Tokyo Motor Show in 2019 that cars were no longer in the company's plans.[37][38] ^ "Stock Information". global.yamaha-motor.com. ^ "Yamaha Motor Establishes Highly Profitable Business Structure". businesswire.com. February 9, 2017. Retrieved February 15, 2017. ^ "Yamaha Motor Establishes Highly Profitable Business Structure". finance.yahoo.com. Retrieved February 15, 2017. ^ "二輪車・バイク業界の動向・ランキング等を研究-業界動向サーチ" [Research on trends and rankings of motorcycles · motorcycle industry – industry trend search]. gyokai-search.com (in Japanese). Retrieved November 11, 2017. ^ "Yamaha, marine business earns earnest and leverages motorcycle know-how". nikkei.com. Nihon Keizai Shimbun. September 17, 2013. ^ Hays, Constance L. (May 28, 2002). 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Official website Retrieved from " 2Polish sportswear company 4FCompany typePLCIndustryTextileFounded2003; 22 years ago (2003)HeadquartersWieliczka, PolandArea servedEurope, AsiaKey peopleIgor Klaja (CEO)ProductsT-shirts, shorts, jackets, swimsuits, sandals, sports equipmentNumber of employees850Website4fstore.com 4F is a Polish clothing company established in 2003 and headquartered in Wieliczka, in southern Poland. The company is owned by OTCF S.A. whose other subsidiaries include brands like Outhorn and 4Faces. It offers sports, tourism and casual wear clothing as well as accessories. The brand currently operates 230 stores in East-Central Europe and its products are present in around 500 multi-brand stores in 40 countries.[1][2][3] 4F manufactures a wide range of sportswear and casual wear products, such as t-shirts, shorts, jackets, swimsuits, sandals, flip-flops, bags and backpacks. The company's sports equipment includes ski suits and bicycle helmets. 4F store in Poland In 2003, the Horn Partner company (currently OTCF S.A.) opened its first retail store offering sportswear under the 4Fun brand. In 2007, the company changed the name to 4F Performance, and since 2010 it has adopted the 4F name.[4] In 2008, it officially started cooperation with the Polish Olympic Committee (PKOl). The brand was selected to dress Polish athletes at the 2010 Winter Olympics in Vancouver, 2012 Summer Olympics in London, 2014 Winter Olympics in Sochi,[5] 2015 European Games in Baku as well as 2016 Summer Olympics in Rio de Janeiro.[6] It also provided sportswear clothing to young Polish athletes at the Youth Olympic Games in Singapore and Nanjing. Besides the PKOl, since 2010, the company has also been collaborating with the Polish Paralympic Committee.[7] 4F cooperates with seven other national olympic committees and has dressed 9 national representations, including teams from Poland, Serbia,[8][9][10] Croatia, Latvia,[11] Greece,[12] North Macedonia,[13] Lithuania, Slovakia[14] and Ukraine.[15] In 2016, 4F company opened its first stores abroad in Latvia, Slovakia, Romania and the Czech Republic.[16] The brand is also an official partner of such organizations as the Polish Ski Federation (2007), Polish Biathlon Association (2010), Polish Athletic Association (2013),[17] Polish Speed Skating Association (2014), the Polish Handball Federation (2017) and the Slovak Biathlon Association (2018).[18][2] In 2018, the 4F company was unveiled as one of the official presenting sponsors of the Four Hills Tournament held in Germany and Austria for the next four upcoming editions of the event[19] as well as the FIS Alpine World Ski Championships in 2021.[20] The company also opened its first store in Asia in Bangkok, Thailand.[21] In 2020, the company became one of the official global partners of the 7th edition of the Wings for Life World Run.[22] The company also opened its first flagship store in Ukraine in Kyiv with two more openings planned by the end of the year.[3] During the global Covid-19 pandemic, the company shifted its focus to e-commerce with internet sale of its goods soaring by 114% constitting 16.5% of the total retail sale of the company in 2020.[23] In September 2020, the company launched the sportswear collection designed by Anna Lewandowska. The collection was described as "promoting the image of modern femininity".[24] In 2021, the company had begun its cooperation with the Polish volleyball team ZAKSA Kędzierzyn-Koźle, the winner of 2020–21 CEV Champions League.[25] From the last EuroBasket 2022, the company became the new official supplier of Poland national basketball team played at home. From the 2023/2024 season the brand also became the new official kit supplier of the Slovak basketball champion's BK Inter Bratislava team. In 2023, the company opened its first two salons in Qatar and further expanded its presence on the Thai market by opening a second store in Bangkok.[26] The company also launched its first concept store in Vilnius and eighth overall in Lithuania.[27] The company has been working on sustainable development and introduced the 4 Change strategy aimed at combating the negative effects of the textile industry such as fast fashion on the environment. It focuses on such aspects as promoting circular fashion and collaborating with organizations concerned with the protection of the environment.[28][29] At the 2024 Summer Olympics in Paris, 4F became the official kit supplier of the Ukraine national football team.[30] In June 2024, 4F become the official kit supplier for Thai League 2 club Pattaya United. The list includes both present and former ambassadors of the brand: Iwona Bernardelli – long-distance runner Marcin Chabowski – long-distance runner Natalia Czerwonka – speed skater Paulína Fialková – biathlete Paula Gorycka – cyclist Jakub Grigar – slalom canoeist[31] Monika Hojnisz – biathlete Maciej Kot – ski jumper Łukasz Kubot – tennis player[32] Wilfredo Leon – volleyball player[33] Robert Lewandowski – footballer[34][35] Katarzyna Niewiadoma – cyclist Alina Rotaru-Kottmann – long jumper[31] Kamil Stoch – ski jumper[36] Bartosz Zmarzlik – speedway rider[37] Sportswear Fashion industry Economy of Poland ^ "O nas". 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Official website Retrieved from " 3 The following pages link to 4F (company) External tools (link count transclusion count sorted list) · See help page for transcluding these entries Showing 50 items. View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500)Economy of Poland (links | edit) Wieliczka (links | edit) Cannondale (links | edit) Trek Bicycle Corporation (links | edit) Adidas (links | edit) Speedo (links | edit) Yamaha Motor Company (links | edit) Kettler (links | edit) CCM (ice hockey) (links | edit) Quiksilver (links | edit) Pinarello (links | edit) Skis Rossignol (links | edit) Brunswick Corporation (links | edit) Everlast (brand) (links | edit) Puma (brand) (links | edit) Under Armour (links | edit) Rip Curl (links | edit) List of companies of Poland (links | edit) Yonex (links | edit) Mambo Graphics (links | edit) Titleist (links | edit) Colnago (links | edit) Birdy (bicycle) (links | edit) Lonsdale (clothing) (links | edit) Arena (swimwear) (links | edit) TYR Sport (links | edit) AND1 (links | edit) Asics (links | edit) Brooks Sports (links | edit) Air Jordan (links | edit) Babolat (links | edit) Hillerich & Bradsby (links | edit) Shoei (links | edit) Kappa (brand) (links | edit) Atomic Skis (links | edit) Umbro (links | edit) Voit (links | edit) Lacoste (links | edit) Giant Bicycles (links | edit) Wilson Sporting Goods (links | edit) Sports equipment (links | edit) Mizuno (links | edit) New Era Cap Company (links | edit) Stiga (links | edit) Saucony (links | edit) Callaway Golf Company (links | edit) Elan (company) (links | edit) Dainese (links | edit) Uhlsport (links | edit) Diadora (links | edit) View (previous 50 | next 50) (20 | 50 | 100 | 250 | 500) Retrieved from " WhatLinksHere/4F_(company)" Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike — If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions — You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. When it comes selecting the correct parts for your Yamaha outboard, ensuring that you have accurate information about your motor is imperative. To figuring out the details, specifically the horse power and model of your Yamaha outboard, go to the port side (left side) of your motor. On the bracketing system you will find the product information sticker or placard. The first line of the placard is the model code which includes the horse power. The secondary line is the prefix model code followed by the gear box shaft length and the six/seven-digit serial number. Yamaha has gradually phased out the older method of using an alphabetical system which corresponded with a year on a third line in the bottom right-hand corner. The following is the year list for your reference. 2018 – W, 2017 – X, 2016 – Y, 2015 – Z, 2014 – A, 2013 – B, 2012 – C, 2011 – D, 2010 – F, 2009 – G, 2008 – H, 2007 – J, 2006 – K, 2005 – N, 2004 – P, 2003 – Q, 2002 – R, 2001 – S, 2000 – T, 1999 – U, 1998 – V, 1997 – W, 1996 – X, 1995 – Y, 1994 – Z, 1993 – A, 1992 – B, 1991 – C, 1990 – D, 1989 – F, 1988 – G, 1987 – H, 1986 – J, 1985 – K, 1984 – L, 1983 – P, 1982 – Q, 1981 – R, 1980 – S, 1979 – T Other references and prefects you may see prior to the horsepower listing are as follows – F – refers to the motor being four strokes E – refers to the Enduro varieties of motor. Typically, Enduro motors have a different power head and gear box to their counterparts in a similar horsepower range. Z – refers to the high-pressure direct injection two stroke motors. VF – refers to the VMAX SHO models T – refers to the high thrust versions of motors L – refers to a motor with a left/ counter gearbox Following the horsepower listing, there are prefixes and references within the placard. They are as follows- H – Tiller handle R – Remote Control T – Power trim and tilt with electric start P – Power tilt with electric start E – Manual trim and tilt with electric start M – Manual trim and tilt with manual start T – Power trim and tilt C – Command Link digital controls S – Integrated digital electric power steering 2 – Pearlescent white instead of the standard grey 4D coloHur Following the Model codes you will find a reference letter for the gear box length which is as follows – S – Short shaft 15” L – Long shaft 20” X – Extra-long shaft 25” U – Ultra long shaft 30” J – Jet Whilst knowing the horse power and year is great information, with the newest Yamaha variants the most important information is the model code for the motor. If all else fails, Yamaha stamps/engraves the six/seven digit codes which is part of the serial number into the block. If you have successfully found this code, but still have no model details, send us an email and we can typically confirm your motors details. online@yamahaparts.au See you on the water! How to tell the age of my Yamaha Outboard? Recognizing your motor’s age and the unit number is significantly important in planning for repairs, replacement, or maintenance of its parts. You can tell the age of your Yamaha outboard by inspecting the engine’s ID sticker. An imprinted letters and numbers with different indications. To understand further, continue reading this article! What is the serial number on the Yamaha outboard? Each Yamaha outboard produced has a Primary Identification Number or so-called PID number. This indicates the serial number of the engine. Fortunately, it allows access to model type, drive shaft length, production year, and production number. This is commonly attached to the port side-mounting bracket of the engine. Its image is a printed rectangular sticker with 5-fields. How to tell the age of my Yamaha Outboard? Identifying the age of your Yamaha outboard is important especially when replacing outboard parts or in maintenance. Guessing maybe confusing especially when the manual or any related document is already gone. Lucky for you, every Yamaha outboard has an engraved ID or sticker that can be found either on the lower right side or near the port. Try peeking at the location where you can see the model number and the year of the manufacturer there. Write a copy or get a photograph for accessible reference when necessary. Let’s take this picture as an example while you also look at your copy to distinguish its meaning. The top right detail (see no. 2) serves as the outboard’s code name. The right lower number (see no. 1) is the serial number. The letter beside the serial number (see no. 3) is the shaft length. The detail below the word Yamaha (see no. 4) is the engine prefix code. The letter beside LTD is the code when the outboard is manufactured. When is my Yamaha outboard manufactured? This part is where you learn about the outboard year chart. However, every country has a different model code. Only Asian Pacific Yamaha outboard engines are a match to the code below. American and Europe have the same products but different reference codes. So, if you purchased an engine from another country, better look at their system to discover its manufactured year. Moreover, other Yamaha outboard ID stickers have changed over time. There are outboards with the exact production date (MFG) printed. But if none, better read further. As discussed earlier, the code for the manufactured year appears at the bottom right corner where a single letter was printed. Match that letter to the information below and see which year it belongs. Note that letters can be repeated with different years, so it’