
Yamaha Raptor 660

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THE YAMAHA RAPTOR 660: A DEEP DIVE INTO THE SPORT ATV THAT DEFINED A GENERATION

The roar of a high-performance engine tearing across a dirt trail is a sound that resonates deeply with any off-road enthusiast. Among the many machines that have carved their name into the history of sport ATVs, few hold the legendary status of the **Yamaha Raptor 660**. Launched at a time when the sport quad market was fiercely competitive, the Raptor 660 didn't just join the race; it redefined the standards for power, handling, and pure adrenaline. For many riders, this machine represents a golden era of quad riding—a time when raw, unfiltered power met agile, race-inspired chassis dynamics. In this comprehensive guide, we will explore everything that makes the Yamaha Raptor 660 a timeless classic, from its potent engine and innovative suspension to its enduring legacy in the used market and the vibrant community that still keeps these quads thundering across dunes and trails today.

THE BIRTH OF A LEGEND: HISTORY AND EVOLUTION

Before the Raptor, Yamaha had established itself as a dominant

player in the sport ATV segment with machines like the Warrior and the Banshee. However, by the late 1990s and early 2000s, the market was demanding a new kind of machine that could bridge the gap between trail riding and high-performance dune running. Enter the **Yamaha Raptor 660R** in 2001. It was a radical departure from its predecessors. Yamaha engineers took the proven 660cc engine from their road-going motorcycles—specifically the Thundercat and the R1—and adapted it for the rugged demands of off-road use. The result was a liquid-cooled, four-stroke, five-valve, single-cylinder engine that delivered a smooth yet ferocious powerband. The Raptor 660 was an immediate sensation. It offered the thrilling acceleration of a two-stroke but with the reliability and manageable low-end torque of a modern four-stroke. This combination made it accessible to intermediate riders while still satisfying the cravings of seasoned veterans. The production run saw several updates, including revised graphics, suspension tweaks, and carburetion changes, but the core formula remained beautifully intact until 2006, when it was succeeded by the larger-displacement Raptor 700R.

The Engine Heart: Power and Performance

The centerpiece of the Yamaha Raptor 660 is, without a doubt, its engine. The 660cc, liquid-cooled, four-stroke powerplant is a masterpiece of engineering. It features a five-valve cylinder head derived from Yamaha's high-performance motorcycle lineage, which allowed for exceptional airflow and combustion efficiency. This design gave the Raptor a broad, usable powerband that started with strong, tractable torque low in the rev range and pulled hard all the way to its impressive redline. Riders often describe the feeling as a wave of smooth, building power rather than the sudden hit of a two-stroke. This made it incredibly effective in a variety of terrains, from tight, technical trails where low-end grunt was essential to open desert roads and sand dunes where top-end horsepower could be fully exploited. The engine is mated to a six-speed manual transmission, a feature highly prized by sport quad purists. The close-ratio gearbox allowed riders to keep the engine in its sweet spot, extracting maximum performance whether climbing a steep hill or accelerating out of a corner. The addition of a reverse gear, a convenience often overlooked on pure sport machines, was a welcome practical touch for maneuvering in tight spots.

Handling and Suspension: Chassis Dynamics

Power alone does not make a great sport ATV, and Yamaha understood this perfectly when designing the Raptor 660. The chassis was built around a lightweight, double-cradle steel frame that provided excellent rigidity and feedback. The geometry was designed to offer a perfect balance between stability at high speed and agility in the corners. The front suspension featured long-travel independent A-arms with adjustable preload, compression, and rebound damping on high-end models, allowing riders to fine-tune the setup for their weight and riding style. The rear suspension was equally sophisticated, utilizing a fully adjustable piggyback reservoir shock connected to a cast aluminum swingarm. This setup provided exceptional traction and control, keeping the rear tire planted during hard acceleration and absorbing massive bumps without bottoming out. The combination of the powerful engine and a truly capable suspension system made the **Yamaha Raptor 660** a formidable weapon on any racetrack or trail. It inspired confidence, allowing riders to push harder and faster than many had previously thought possible on a four-stroke quad.

COMMON MODIFICATIONS AND UPGRADES

One of the reasons the Raptor 660 maintains such a strong following is its incredible aftermarket support. The bike is a blank

canvas for performance enthusiasts. A vast ecosystem of parts exists to unlock even more potential from the already capable machine. Some of the most popular and effective modifications include:

- **Engine and Intake:** The stock airbox and carburetor are often the first targets for improvement. A high-flow air filter, a jet kit, and an aftermarket exhaust system (like a full Yoshimura, HMF, or Sparks system) can dramatically increase horsepower and throttle response. Many owners also opt for a big-bore kit, increasing displacement to 686cc or even 740cc for a significant power gain.
- **Carburetion Upgrades:** While the stock Mikuni carburetor is reliable, upgrading to a larger FCR (Flat Slide Carburetor) from Keihin is a popular modification. It provides superior throttle response and atomization, particularly when combined with ported cylinder heads and aggressive camshafts.
- **Suspension Tuning:** The stock suspension is excellent, but aftermarket shocks from Elka, Fox, or Works Performance can transform the ride. For serious racers and dune riders, a full long-travel suspension conversion is a common upgrade that improves stability over whoops and jumps.
- **Chassis and Braking:** Upgraded brake lines (steel braided), larger rotors, and high-performance pads are wise investments for increased stopping power. Aftermarket swingarms, tie-rods, and steering stabilizers also enhance durability and control.

Reliability and Common Issues

Like any high-performance machine of its era, the Yamaha Raptor 660 has a few known quirks that prospective buyers should be aware of. The most famous issue is the **carburetor jetting**. The stock jetting from the factory was notoriously lean to meet emission standards, leading to a condition called "lean surge" and a tendency to bog down during hard acceleration. This is easily fixed by properly re-jetting the carburetor and, ideally, installing an aftermarket exhaust and a fuel programmer (like the Dynojet Power Commander). Another common concern is the **starter gear and one-way bearing**. The starter system can be prone to failure, especially in bikes that have been heavily used or have poor maintenance habits. This can manifest as a loud grinding noise when trying to start the engine. The **oil tank and oil lines** are also areas to inspect, as the oil lines can become brittle over time and develop leaks. Finally, the **valve adjustment** is crucial. The five-valve head requires periodic checking and adjustment, and neglect can lead to hard starting and loss of performance. Overall, however, the Yamaha Raptor 660 is a remarkably robust machine when properly maintained. The engine is known for its longevity, and many examples with high hours are still running strong today.

A frequent question among sport quad enthusiasts is how the Raptor 660 stacks up against its successor, the Yamaha Raptor 700. The 700R, introduced in 2006, shares the same basic design philosophy but comes with a larger, fuel-injected engine and a host of refinements. The Raptor 700 produces more horsepower and torque across the entire rev range, and its fuel injection eliminates the carburetor tuning hassles of the 660. The 700 also features a revised chassis with improved geometry, electric power steering (on later models), and a slightly more comfortable riding position. So, why would anyone choose a 660 over a 700? The answer lies in character and accessibility. Many riders feel the **Yamaha Raptor 660** has a more raw, aggressive, and engaging power delivery. The carbureted engine has a distinct personality that some argue is lost with the smoother, more linear fuel-injected motor of the 700. Additionally, Raptor 660s are typically significantly cheaper in the used market, making them an excellent entry point for new riders or a budget-friendly option for experienced builders. For those seeking a lighter, more playful feel, the 660 is often praised for its nimble handling, while the 700 is considered more planted and stable at extreme speeds. Both are exceptional machines, but the choice ultimately comes down to personal preference and intended use.

BUYING A USED YAMAHA RAPTOR 660

Since the Raptor 660 has been out of production for nearly two decades, most of the market now revolves around used examples. For a potential buyer, this presents both an

opportunity and a challenge. Price can vary widely based on condition, modifications, and location. A clean, unmodified, and well-maintained low-hour Raptor 660 can command a premium, while a heavily modded, beat-up machine with high hours can be found for a bargain. When inspecting a used Raptor 660, pay close attention to the following:

1. **Engine Compression and Starting:** A cold engine should start within a few kicks or cranks with the choke on. Listen for knocking, ticking, or unusual noises. Check the oil for any signs of metal shavings or a milky appearance, which can indicate water contamination.
2. **Transmission and Clutch:** Test all six gears (including reverse) and ensure the clutch engages smoothly without slipping. Hard shifting or grinding can indicate worn gears or a damaged shift fork.
3. **Suspension and Frame:** Look for leaks around the shocks and check the frame for any cracks or welds, especially around the steering head, rear shock mount, and swingarm pivot. Bent A-arms or a twisted frame are common in crashed machines.
4. **Electrical System:** Check that the lights, starter, and kill switch all function properly. The wiring harness on older machines can become brittle and frayed, leading to shorts or fires.
5. **Tires and Wheels:** Inspect the tires for dry rot, uneven wear, or sidewall damage. Bent or cracked rims are also a sign of hard use.

ESSENTIAL MAINTENANCE TIPS FOR LONGEVITY

Owning a Yamaha Raptor 660 is a rewarding experience, but it demands a commitment to proper maintenance to keep it running at its best. The most critical tasks are regular oil and oil filter changes. Yamaha recommends changing the oil every 20-30 hours of operation, and this is especially important for a high-strung sport quad. Use a high-quality 10W-40 or 20W-50 oil designed for wet clutches (such as Yamalube). The air filter is another critical component. Off-road riding generates a tremendous amount of dust and debris. Cleaning and re-oiling the air filter after every ride is essential to prevent engine wear. The valve clearance should be checked and adjusted every 100 hours or annually, whichever comes first. Neglecting this can lead to hard starting, poor performance, and costly damage. The carburetor should be cleaned and re-jetted as needed, particularly if the bike is stored for long periods. Finally, keep an

eye on the fuel system. Modern ethanol-blended fuels can degrade rubber components and clog carburetors. Using a fuel stabilizer and draining the carburetor bowl during storage can prevent many headaches. By following these simple practices, your Raptor 660 will reward you with thousands of miles of reliable, grin-inducing performance.

THE COMMUNITY AND LIFESTYLE

Perhaps the most enduring aspect of the **Yamaha Raptor 660** is the passionate community that surrounds it. Forums, Facebook groups, and local riding clubs are filled with dedicated owners who share technical advice, modification guides, and stories of epic adventures. The machines themselves have become symbols of a certain era—a time when sport quad riding was at its peak in popularity. Whether you are a weekend warrior hitting the local dunes like Glamis or Silver Lake, or a dedicated racer competing in GNCC or