



SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST ISO 9119:1995

01-december-1995

Tekaške smuči - Področje montaže varnostnih vezi - Zahteve in preskusne metode

Cross-country skis -- Binding mounting area -- Requirements and test methods

Skis de fond -- Zone de montage de la fixation -- Spécifications et méthodes d'essai

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **ISO 9119:1990**

[SIST ISO 9119:1995](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/6480c243-fdd3-4c96-948b-f68475c0ceec/sist-iso-9119-1995)

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97.220.20 Oprema za zimske športe Winter sports equipment

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO
9119**

First edition
1990-12-01

Cross-country skis — Binding mounting area — Requirements and test methods

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*Skis de fond — Zone de montage de la fixation -- Spécifications et
méthodes d'essai*

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Reference number
ISO 9119:1990(E)

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 9119 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 83, *Sports and recreational equipment*.

This first edition cancels and replaces ISO 7264:1983, ISO 7265:1984 and ISO 7793:1984.

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Introduction

Standardized dimensions for a binding mounting area enable a ski designer to locate reinforcing elements within this area. Standard dimensions also enable the binding designer to determine all interface dimensions for binding unit size, screw locations, etc. Bindings and skis manufactured in compliance with this International Standard are compatible.

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Cross-country skis — Binding mounting area — Requirements and test methods

1 Scope

1.1 This International Standard specifies requirements and test methods for the binding mounting areas of cross-country skis, within which parts of the toe-clip binding in accordance with ISO 6960 may be mounted. Different values are specified for two groups of nominal ski lengths, l_N :

Group 1: $1\,750\text{ mm} < l_N \leq 2\,200\text{ mm}$

Group 2: $1\,300\text{ mm} \leq l_N \leq 1\,750\text{ mm}$

It specifically excludes alpine skis.

1.2 A designated binding attachment area, or binding mounting area (see 3.1), shall be provided by the ski manufacturer and shall be the only area of the ski subjected to this test.

1.3 This International Standard covers skis the bindings of which are attached by means of screws in area A_1 and screws, nails or other fasteners in areas A_2 and A_3 (see figure 1 and figure 2).

1.4 Using test screws loaded normal to the ski surface, the test methods specified simultaneously evaluate the tendency of

- screws to be pulled out;
- skis to delaminate;
- screw hole threads to strip.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to

agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 6289:1985, *Skis — Terms and definitions*.

ISO 6960:1983, *Cross-country ski bindings with three pins — Dimensions, interface and design*.

ISO 7138:1984, *Cross-country skis — Determination of mass and location of balance point*.

ISO 7794:1984, *Cross-country skis — Ski binding screws — Requirements*.

ISO 7795:1984, *Cross-country skis — Ski binding screws — Test methods*.

ISO 10228:—¹⁾, *Cross-country skis — Binding mounting area — Requirements for test screws*.

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the definitions given in ISO 6289 and the following definitions apply.

3.1 binding mounting area A_1 : Portion of the top surface of the ski which is intended for mounting toe-clip bindings. The standardized binding mounting area establishes the area on the ski within which the entire diameter of binding screws should be placed.

3.2 binding mounting areas A_2 and A_3 : Portions of the top surface of the ski intended for mounting other parts of a binding such as heel support plates. These are the areas on the ski within which the entire diameter of the part attachment fasteners should be placed (see figure 1 and figure 2).

1) To be published.

4 Specifications

4.1 Indication of mounting point

The ski manufacturer is responsible for the proper location of the mounting point on the ski.

The mark of a mounting point shall be a line perpendicular to the axis of the ski, the minimum length being 30 mm. It is permissible to use a scale indicating different mounting points for different boot applications.

If there is no mark on the ski for the mounting point, MP, the balance point, BP, of the ski — defined by placing the ski on a knife-edge fulcrum point — shall be used as a reference point (see ISO 7138). In the case of a difference between two skis of the same pair, the most rearward point shall be used.

4.2 Minimum length of the binding mounting area

4.2.1 Ski lengths from 1 300 mm to 1 750 mm

The minimum length of the binding mounting area for ski lengths l_N , from 1 350 mm to 1 750 mm shall be as shown in figure 1.

Where a mounting scale is used, the area A_1 shall be extended such that there is 40 mm beyond the rear and 70 mm beyond the front limits of the scale.

4.2.2 Ski lengths from 1 750 mm to 2 200 mm

The minimum lengths of the binding mounting area for ski lengths l_N , from 1 750 mm to 2 200 mm shall be as shown in figure 2 and table 1.

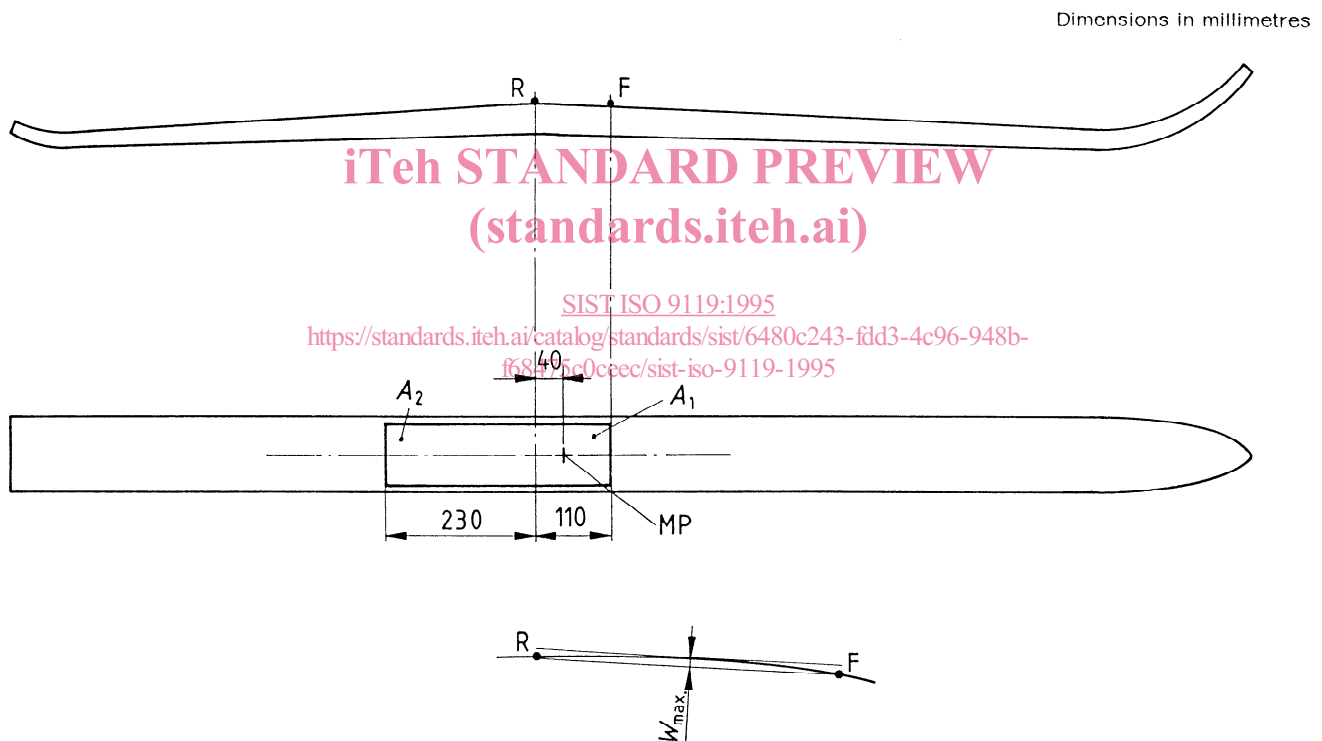


Figure 1 — Minimum length of the binding mounting area for ski lengths l_N , from 1 300 mm to 1 750 mm and curvature of the surface

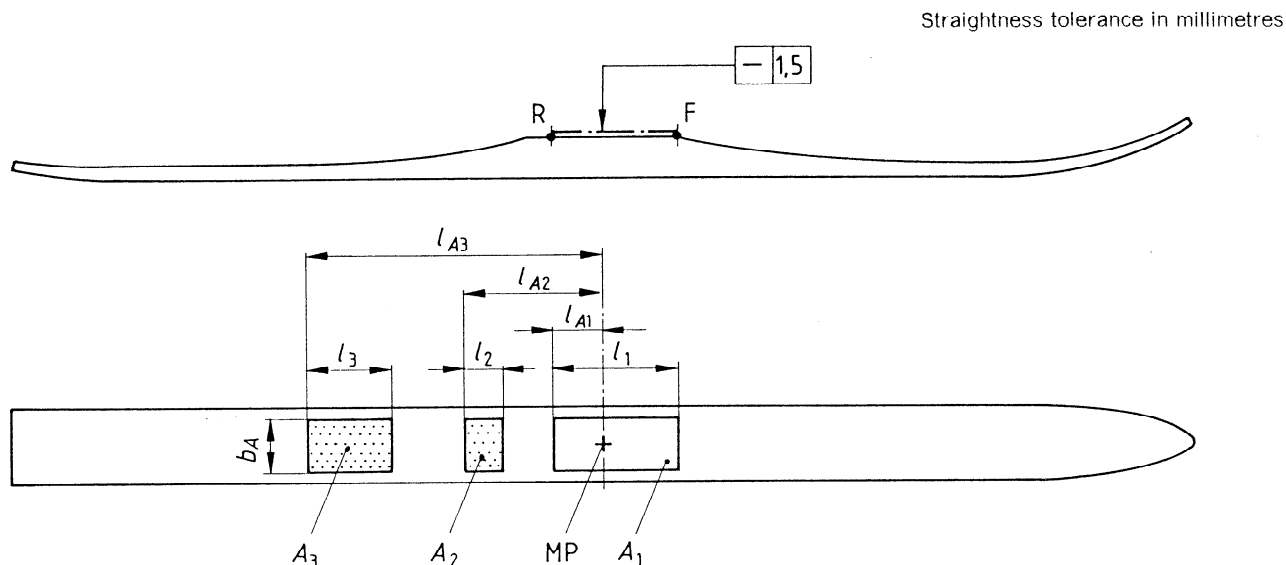


Figure 2 — Minimum length of the binding mounting area for ski lengths l_N , from 1 750 mm to 2 200 mm and curvature of the surface

Table 1 — Minimum lengths of the binding mounting area for nominal ski lengths, l_N , from 1 750 mm to 2 200 mm

Dimensions in millimetres

Nominal ski length, l_N	Binding mounting area					
	l_{A1}	l_1	l_{A2}	l_2	l_{A3}	l_3
1 750	40	110	—	—	245	150
1 800	40	110	—	—	245	150
1 850	40	110	165	70	275	100
1 900	40	110	165	70	285	100
1 950	40	110	165	70	285	100
2 000	40	110	165	70	295	100
2 050	40	110	165	70	300	100
2 100	40	110	165	70	315	100
2 150	40	110	165	70	325	100
2 200	40	110	165	70	325	100

Where a mounting scale is used, the area A_1 shall be extended such that there is 40 mm beyond the rear limit and 70 mm beyond the front limit of the scale.

4.3 Minimum width of the binding mounting area

The minimum width of the binding mounting area, b_A , shall be 33 mm.

Staying within this area requires a binding design such that the centre-to-centre distance between screws perpendicular to the centre-line is less than

26,7 mm, allowing for a 6,3 mm screw diameter and tolerances (see figure 3).

Dimensions in millimetres

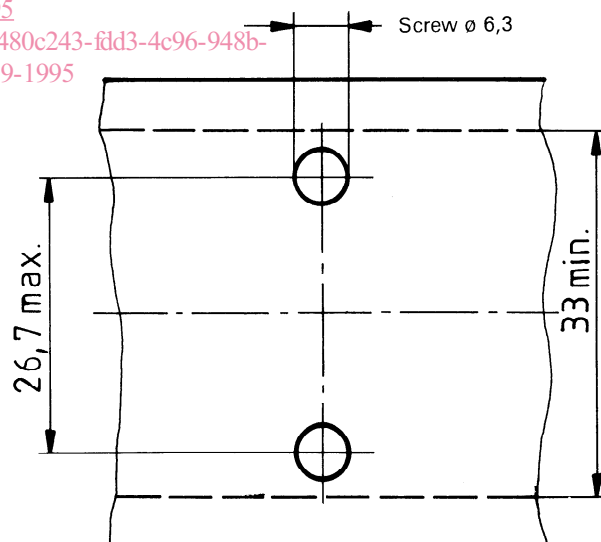


Figure 3 — Minimum width of the binding mounting area

4.4 Minimum thickness of the binding mounting area

The minimum thickness of the total binding mounting area shall be such that the drill hole depth as shown in table 2 and figure 4 is possible.