



Designation: F1107 – 04

## Standard Terminology Relating to Snowboarding<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F1107; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

### 1. Scope

1.1 This terminology covers terms used to describe the geometry and common hardware used on snowboards (skis), snowboard bindings, and snowboard boots.

### 2. Significance and Use

2.1 A standard set of definitions is needed to allow producers, dealers, users, consumers, general interest individuals, and consultants to use a common language for describing snowboards, snowboard bindings, and snowboard boots.

### 3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions* (Refer to Figs. 1-6):

**asymmetrical**—this refers to a snowboard shape that does not have a longitudinal line of symmetry. Heel-side and toe-side sidecuts shaped and offset differently from each other; they are not mirror images of each other. This typically requires that a different snowboard be utilized for regular-foot (left foot forward) and goofy-foot (right foot forward) snowboard binding mounting positions (Fig. 5).

**asymmetrical offset,  $O_s$ ,  $O_h$** —the distance along the longitudinal axis that each side of an asymmetrical shape is offset from the other side. Offset may be different at the shoulder and heel (Fig. 5).

**chord length**—(LTS) the straight-line distance between the snowboard tail and the snowboard tip with the snowboard pressed flat to a plane surface to take out the camber (Fig. 2).

**DISCUSSION**—Either method of measurement, at the manufacturer's discretion, may be used to indicate nominal snowboard length or snowboard size when rounded to common increment.

**contact length**—the difference between the projected length,  $L_p$ , and the sum of  $L_t + L_s$  or  $L_c = L_p - (L_t + L_s)$  (Fig. 1).

**contact surface area**—the product of the average width times the contact length expressed quantitatively as follows (Fig. 4):

$$A_c = \frac{b_h + 2b_m + b_v}{4} (L_c)$$

<sup>1</sup> This terminology is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F27 on Snow Skiing and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F27.85 on Snowboarding.

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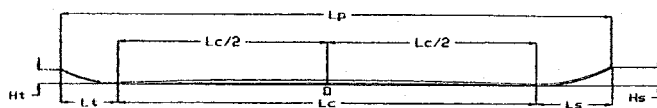


FIG. 1 Side View of Snowboard

**developed length, LN**—the bottom contour length from the snowboard tip to the snowboard tail, sometimes called the material length (Fig. 2).

**edge**—a sharp, narrow, steel surface that is attached throughout the length of the sidecut on the bottom edge of the snowboard.

**free bottom camber,  $H_f$** —the height of the running surface from a vertical plane surface measured at the highest point, with the snowboard held laterally on edge, free from the effect of the snowboard weight.

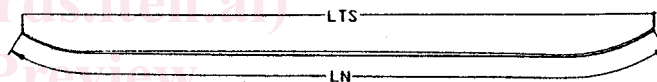


FIG. 2 Side View of Snowboard, Pressed Against a Flat Surface

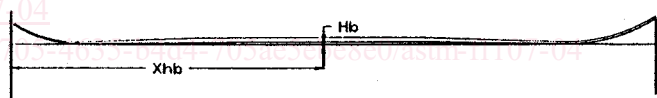


FIG. 3 Side View of Snowboard, Relaxed

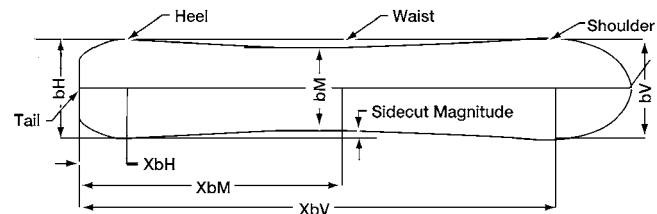


FIG. 4 Top View of a Symmetrical Snowboard

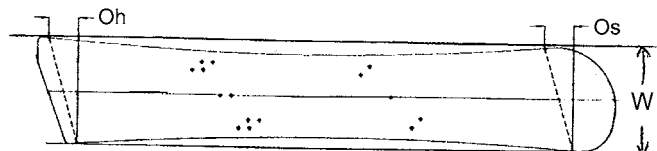


FIG. 5 Top View of an Asymmetrical Snowboard