# SLOVENSKI STANDARD
# SIST ISO 8364:2011

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**Alpske smuči in varnostne vezi - Področje montaže varnostnih vezi - Zahteve in preskusne metode**

Alpine skis and bindings -- Binding mounting area -- Requirements and test methods



Skis et fixations de skis alpins -- Zone de montage de la fixation -- Exigences de tenue et méthodes d'essai

**Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z:** **ISO 8364:2007**



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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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# Alpine skis and bindings — Binding mounting area — Requirements and test methods

*Skis et fixations de skis alpins — Zone de montage de la fixation — Exigences de tenue et méthodes d'essai*



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## 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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. 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.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 8364 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 83, *Sports and recreational equipment*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Skis and snowboards*.



This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 8364:1999), which has been technically revised.

# Alpine skis and bindings — Binding mounting area — Requirements and test methods

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies requirements and test methods for the binding mounting area and free space area, ski bindings and retention devices of alpine skis, in order to optimize the compatibility of the functional unit "ski binding — retention device — boot".

It contains data for the manufacturer of alpine skis, bindings and retention devices, concerning dimensions, tests and other specifications for the binding mounting area.

## 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.



ISO 4287:1997, *Geometrical Product Specifications (GPS) — Surface texture: Profile method — Terms, definitions and surface texture parameters*



ISO 5355, *Alpine ski-boots — Requirements and test methods*

ISO 6004:1991, *Alpine skis — Ski binding screws — Requirements*

ISO 6289, *Skis — Vocabulary*

ISO 6506:2005 (all parts), *Metallic materials — Brinell hardness test*

ISO 10045, *Alpine skis — Binding mounting area — Requirements for test screws*

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 6289 and the following apply.

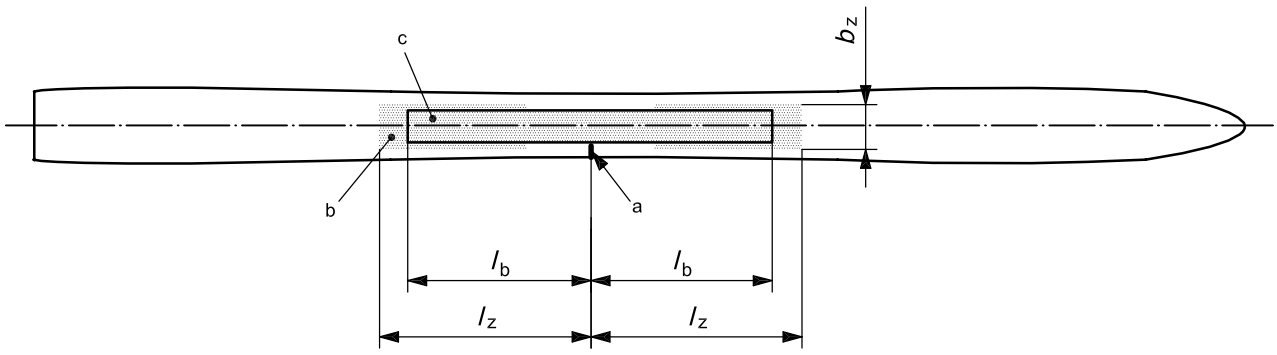
**3.1**
**mounting point**
location on the ski that indicates the position of the boot along the length of the ski for the purpose of mounting the binding, and which corresponds to the boot sole mark established by ISO 5355 for alpine ski-boots

**3.2**
**free space area**
area forward and backward from the mounting point, fulfilling minimum flatness requirements in accordance with Clause 5

See Figure 1.

**3.3**
**binding mounting area**
area forward and backward from the mounting point, fulfilling minimum strength requirements in accordance with Clause 7

See Figure 1.




**Key**

$l_b$ length of binding mounting area
$l_z$ length of free space area
$b_z$ width of the free space area

a Mounting point.
b Free space area.
c Binding mounting area (width in accordance with 6.2).



**Figure 1 — Free space and binding mounting areas**



## 4 Specifications of free space area

### 4.1 Length of free space area ($l_z$)

The length of the free space area forward and backward from the mounting point shall be according to the values given in Table 1.

**Table 1 — Length of free space area**

| Group | Length of free space area forward and backward from the mounting point<br>mm |
|---|---|
| 1 | 300 |
| 2 | 270 |
| 3 | 210 |
| 4 | 190 |

### 4.2 Width of the free space area ($b_z$)

The minimum width of the free space area shall be as follows:

— For Groups 1 and 2:

  48 mm within an area 100 mm forward and 100 mm backward from the mounting point;

  53 mm in the remaining part of the free space area.

— For Group 3:

  48 mm within an area 100 mm forward and 100 mm backward from the mounting point;

  53 mm in the remaining part of the free space area.

— For Group 4:

  46 mm within an area 100 mm forward and 100 mm backward from the mounting point;

  50 mm in the remaining part of the free space area.

## 5 Geometrical requirements of free space area



### 5.1 Longitudinal profile of the ski surface within the free space area



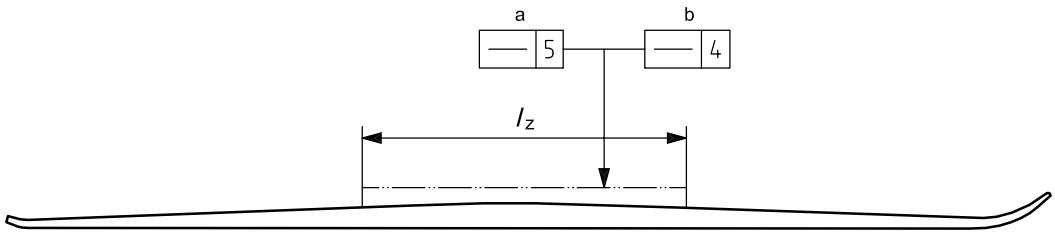
Deviations from the straightness of the longitudinal profile from a flat profile are only permissible in the form of a constant curve in the length of the free space area; the tolerance on straightness in this area, the ski base being pressed against a flat surface, is as follows (see Figure 2):



— Groups 1 and 2: 5 mm;

— Groups 3 and 4: 4 mm.

Tolerance in millimetres




**Key**

$l_z$ length of free space area

a Groups 1 and 2.

b Groups 3 and 4.

**Figure 2 — Longitudinal profile of the surface**

Outside the binding mounting area, within the length of the free space area, a maximum downward deviation of 2 mm from the constant curve is permissible.