



Designation: F472 – 92 (Reapproved 2006)

## Standard Terminology for Geometry of Alpine Skis<sup>1</sup>

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### 1. Scope

1.1 This terminology covers the terms required to describe the geometry of Alpine skis and does not cover special purpose skis.

1.2 The terms are presented in a sequence considered to be the most logical, with definitions presented later calling upon those presented earlier.

### 2. Significance and Use

2.1 A standard set of definitions is needed to allow manufacturers, consumers, retailers, and scientists to use a common language in describing Alpine skis.

### 3. Definitions (Refer to Figs. 1 and 2)

**ski tail, T**—the extreme rear edge of the ski.

**ski tip, S**—the extreme forward point or edge of the ski.

**ski size**—see the following:

*developed length,  $L_N$* —bottom contour length as measured from the ski tip to the ski tail, commonly called the material length.

*chord length,  $L_{TS}$* —straight line distance measured between the ski tail and ski tip with the ski pressed against a plane surface.

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

**projected length,  $L_P$** —length of the projection of the ski, measured between the ski tip and the ski tail parallel to the ski body pressed against a plane surface.

**tail turn-up length,  $l_T$** —the projected length of the tail turn-up, measured from the ski tail to the contact point where a 0.5-mm feeler gauge intersects the running surface with the ski body pressed against a plane surface.

**shovel length,  $l_S$** —the projected length of the forward turn-up, measured from the tip to the contact point where a 0.5-mm feeler gauge intersects the running surface with the ski body pressed against a plane surface.

**contact length,  $l_C$** —the difference between the projected

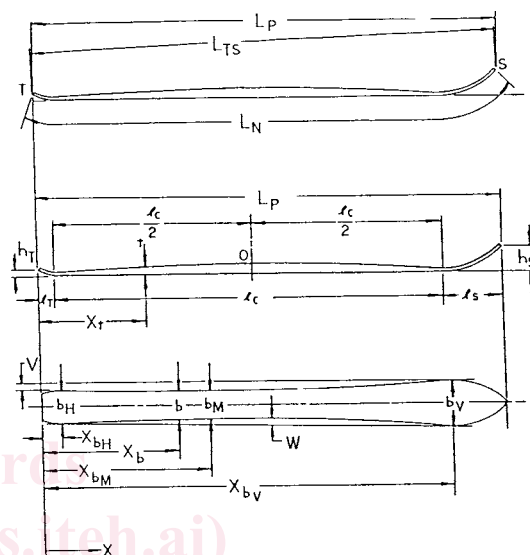


FIG. 1 Alpine Ski Locations

length,  $L_P$  and the sum of  $l_T$  plus  $l_S$  or  $l_C = L_P - (l_T + l_S)$ .

**tail height,  $h_T$** —the height of the underside of the tail from a plane surface with the center of the ski body pressed against that surface.

**tip height,  $h_S$** —the height of the underside of the tip from a plane surface with the center of the ski body pressed against that surface.

**thickness,  $t$** —thickness, measured perpendicular to the running surface.  $X_A$  indicates the location of thickness measurement from the tail of the ski.

**width,  $b$** —total distance measured perpendicular to the center line on the running surface.  $X_b$  indicates the location of ski width from the tail of the ski.

**heel,  $b_H$** —the widest part of the ski in the tail section of the ski.

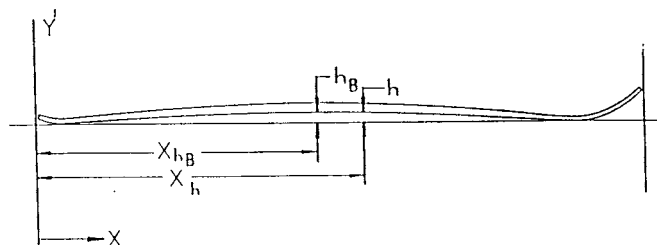


FIG. 2 Alpine Ski

<sup>1</sup> This terminology is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F27 on Snow Skiing and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F27.30 on Skis and Boots.

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