
**Alpine skis — Determination of
mass and polar moment of inertia —
Laboratory measurement method**

*Skis alpins — Détermination de la masse et du moment d'inertie
polaire — Méthode de mesurage en laboratoire*

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 83, *Sports and other recreational facilities and equipment*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Snowsports equipment*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 6003:1984), which has been technically revised.

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Alpine skis — Determination of mass and polar moment of inertia — Laboratory measurement method

1 Scope

This document specifies laboratory measurement methods for mass and polar moment of inertia of alpine skis.

If laboratory measurement data are determined and published by the ski manufacturer or other institutions, standard measurement procedures can be used to ensure comparability.

This document also specifies a tolerance range which can be met by the measurement data of all manufactured skis, if for the specific model length measurement data are published by the manufacturer of the ski.

NOTE The appropriate ski length can be given with the published measurement data.

It is not the purpose of this document to evaluate the measurement data with regard to their influence on the quality of the ski.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1

mass of ski

m

mass of a finished manufactured ski without any mounted parts

Note 1 to entry: Expressed in kilograms.

3.2

polar moment of inertia

I

mass moment of inertia of the ski about its centre of gravity

Note 1 to entry: The unit used to express the polar moment of inertia is the kilogram metre squared.

4 Apparatus

4.1 **Weighing device**, accurate to $\pm 0,02$ kg.

4.2 **Fulcrum**, for locating the centre of gravity of the ski.

4.3 Time measurement device (stop watch), accurate to at least 0,1 s.

4.4 Measuring device in accordance with [Figure 1](#), consisting of the following parts.

4.4.1 Clamping device A (see [Figure 1](#)), consisting of two clamping fixtures.

The top clamping fixture has a hole with a mark to locate the centre of gravity and a further two holes at a distance e from the centre mark for fixation of the filaments B.

The recommended dimension for, e , is 25 mm and the mass of the clamping device shall be less than 0,1 kg.

4.4.2 Top plate C, with two holes separated by the distance $2d_f$ for the fixation of filaments B. The plate C shall be fixed on a stiff, horizontal beam.

4.4.3 Two filaments B, with equal length, l , which connect the top plate with the clamping device. The ratio $d_f:l$ shall be approximately 1:40. With the recommended dimension $d_f = 25$ mm, the length, l , shall be 1 000 mm. The filaments shall be made of materials with low elongation and high strength (for example, tennis string, silk fishing line).

The diameter of the filaments shall be not more than 1,0 mm.

5 Sampling and conditioning

5.1 In order to ensure comparability, it is recommended to use one of the following ski sizes if data of measurements are published:

— 150 cm, 165 cm or 180 cm.

From these three sizes, the one which is most representative for the tested model shall be selected.

5.2 All measurements according to this document shall be taken from a finished manufactured ski without any mounted parts.

5.3 All measurements according to this document shall be taken with a measuring device, which has been conditioned at a temperature of (20 ± 2) °C and a relative humidity of (65 ± 1) % (i.e. the device shall be placed in this atmosphere for at least 24 h before measurement).

6 Calibration of measuring device

Differences in construction between the different measuring devices can lead to different measurement results, which deviate from the theoretical accurate value of the polar moment of inertia.

In order to compensate such deviations, it is recommended to determine a correction factor, c , for each measuring device, to correct the measured data and improve reproducibility.

The correction factor is determined from the ratio of the calculated polar moment of inertia to the measured polar moment of inertia of a bar of steel with dimensions 0,1 cm × 2 cm × 170 cm.

The theoretical polar moment of inertia, I_{th} , is calculated by [Formula \(1\)](#):

$$I_{th} = \frac{m(a^2 + b^2)}{12} \quad (1)$$