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Standard Terminology Relating to Snowboarding[1]

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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):

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

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.

heel (of the snowboard)—the widest part of the tail section of the snowboard (Fig. 4).

hybrid asymmetrical—this refers to a snowboard shape that is asymmetrical from side to side but symmetrical from tip to tail, allowing the same board to be used by both regular-foot and goofy-foot riders by reversing the direction of travel, but retaining the non-mirror image sidecut shapes of a full asymmetrical (Fig. 6).

insert—a reusable, threaded attachment point fixed permanently in the snowboard at the time of manufacture, used to mount the bindings to the board. It is typically arranged in a pattern corresponding to a particular binding manufacturer's pattern.

leash—a cord-like device wherein one end is attached to the top surface of the snowboard, or the binding, and the other end provides an apparatus to attach to one of the rider's legs.

projected length, L_p**—**the length of the projection of the snowboard, measured between the snowboard tip and the snowboard tail with the snowboard unweighted on a plane surface (unweighted meaning solely under the influence of its own weight) (Fig. 1).

running surface—the entire bottom surface of the snowboard ordered by the side geometry.

self-weighted bottom camber, H_b**—**the height of the running surface from a plane surface, measured at the highest point, with only the influence of the snowboard weight (Fig. 3).

[1] This terminology is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F27 on Snow Skiing and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F27.30 on Skiing and Snowboarding Equipment.

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