International Standard

ISO 6289

Skis — Vocabulary

Skis — Vocabulaire

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CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

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Foreword

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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 document 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).

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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 6289:2003), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Technical Corrigendum ISO 6289:2003/Cor 1:2005.

The main changes are as follows:

— many terms and definitions have been amended, deleted or added.

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Skis — Vocabulary

1 Scope

This document defines terms for the specification of important characteristics of alpine skis, cross-country skis (XC-skis) and snowboards.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

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

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

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3.1 Terms related to ski

3.1.1
ski
sliding skid of narrow width in relation to its length, with the front end turned up in a radius to ride over obstacles, used as a sporting and recreational device for sliding on snow, ice and artificial snow, but also serving other purposes

Note 1 to entry: The term “ski” does not include use under other conditions, for example sliding on plastic mats, unless this is clearly stated by the manufacturer. In this document, the term “ski” is used to refer to the different types of snow skis.

Note 2 to entry: In the English language, the term “snow ski” is sometimes used in alpine and Nordic skiing. A similar term does not exist in German and French.

3.2 Terms related to alpine skiing

3.2.1
alpine ski
snow *ski* (3.1.1) used for sliding down slopes as a result of gravitational force

Note 1 to entry: The control of direction and speed is accomplished through combined motion in the longitudinal and lateral directions of the ski. In order to transmit the steering forces, the edges of the *running surface* (4.1.1) are generally equipped with hard and wear-resistant materials.

3.2.2
mountaineering ski
alpine touring ski
randonnee ski
alpine ski (3.2.1) designed for the ascent and descent of mountains

Note 1 to entry: Usually, mountaineering skis include so-called touring bindings which allow heel lift in the ascent phase. Normally, the ski is light, short and wide.

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3.2.3
snowfield slider
figl
skiboard
firnglider
ski (3.1.1) used for sliding down snowfields

Note 1 to entry: Generally, the length of a snowfield slider does not exceed twice the length of the boot.

3.2.4
downhill ski
alpine ski (3.2.1) intended for downhill competitions in which high speeds are attained according to the downhill racing rules or with similar specifications for non-competitive use

3.2.5
slalom ski
alpine ski (3.2.1) intended for slalom competitions according to the slalom racing rules or with similar specifications for non-competitive use

3.2.6
giant-slalom ski
alpine ski (3.2.1) intended for giant-slalom competitions according to the giant-slalom racing rules or with similar specifications for non-competitive use

3.2.7
freestyle ski
park and pipe ski
twintip ski
terrain park ski
alpine ski (3.2.1) intended to be used in freestyle competitions according to the freestyle rules or with similar specifications for non-competitive use

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3.2.8
junior ski
ski (3.1.1) intended to be used by persons of 9 years to 15 years of age

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3.2.9
children's ski
ski (3.1.1) intended to be used by persons of 9 years of age and younger

3.2.10
speed ski
alpine ski (3.2.1) intended for speed competitions according to the speed racing rules or with similar specifications for non-competitive use

3.2.11
super-G ski
alpine ski (3.2.1) intended for super-G competitions according to the super-G racing rules or with similar specifications for non-competitive use

3.2.12
rocker
alpine ski (3.2.1) with a negative curve and with extended shovel length and/or tail turn-up length

Note 1 to entry: Rocker is a design feature.

3.2.13
freeride ski
ski (3.1.1) that is specially designed for non-groomed slopes

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3.2.14
powder ski
ski (3.1.1) specially designed for powder snow

3.3 Terms related cross-country skiing

3.3.1
cross-country ski
XC-ski
nordic ski
snow *ski* (3.1.1) designed for skiing over flat and hilly terrain

3.3.2
cross-country racing ski
cross-country ski (3.3.1) designed for use in cross-country competitions

Note 1 to entry: Design emphasis is placed on light weight in addition to gliding ease in well-prepared tracks.

3.3.3
back-country touring ski
ski (3.1.1) intended to be used in back country as well as in touring areas

3.3.4
cross-country adult's ski
ski (3.1.1) intended to be used by adult persons who are 16 years of age and older

3.3.5
cross-country junior ski
ski (3.1.1), usually of the same construction as an adult's ski but shorter, intended for juniors of 10 years to 15 years of age

3.3.6
cross-country children's ski
ski (3.1.1), usually of a special construction, intended to be used by children who walk rather than glide on the snow and are 9 years of age and younger

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3.4 Terms related to snowboarding

3.4.1
snowboard
single-plane device ridden with a sideways stance with the feet angled to the longitudinal axis of the device

3.4.2
alpine snowboard
snowboard (3.4.1) designed for the practice of alpine type of riding, especially competition oriented

3.4.3
free-ride snowboard
snowboard (3.4.1) for the purpose of riding the mountains on natural terrain with different snow conditions

3.4.4
free-style snowboard
snowboard (3.4.1) for the purpose of doing tricks and manoeuvres adopted directly from skateboarding

3.4.5
goofy
stance on the *snowboard* (3.4.1) with the right foot forward

3.4.6
regular
stance on the *snowboard* (3.4.1) with the left foot forward

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3.4.7
split board
snowboard (3.4.1) divisible in two or more parts for the purpose of ascent and reassembled for descent

3.5 Terms related to specific skis

3.5.1
monoski
single-plane sliding *ski* (3.1.1) ridden with the feet parallel to the longitudinal axis of the ski

3.5.2
telemark skiing
type of alpine skiing technique where the heel of the boot is not fixed during downhill skiing

4 Terms related to design features

4.1 Terms related to functional ski elements

4.1.1
bottom surface
running surface
underside of the *ski* (3.1.1) which interfaces the snow when skiing

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 1.

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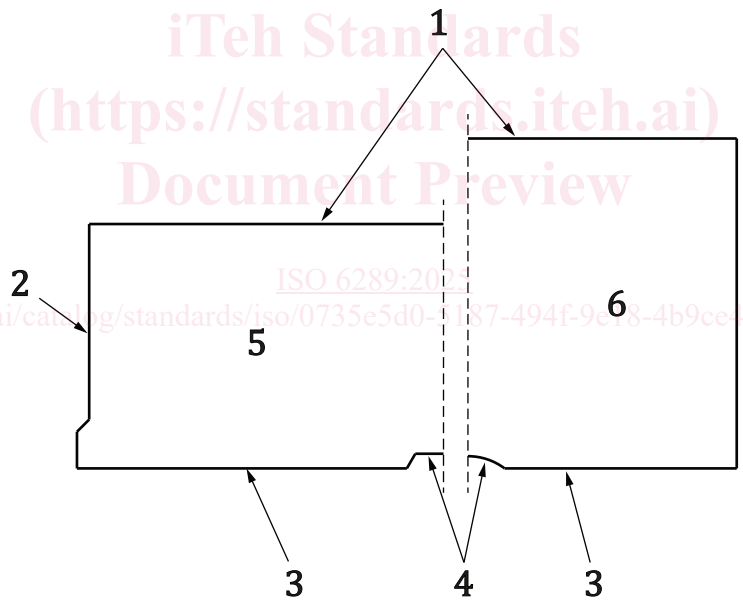

Key

1 *top surface* (4.1.2)
2 *side surface* (4.1.3)
3 bottom surface
4 *bottom groove* (4.1.4)
5 *alpine ski* (3.2.1)
6 *cross-country ski* (3.3.1)

Figure 1 — Functional ski elements

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4.1.2
top surface
side of the *ski* (3.1.1) opposite to the *bottom surface* (4.1.1)

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 1.

4.1.3
side surface
surface which borders the sides of the *ski* (3.1.1)

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 1.

4.1.4
bottom groove
concave recess running longitudinally along the *bottom surface* (4.1.1) of the *ski* (3.1.1)

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 1.

4.1.5
bottom-surface edge
intersection of *bottom surface* (4.1.1) and *side surface* (4.1.3)

4.2 Terms related to ski sections

4.2.1
ski tip
extreme forward point of the *ski* (3.1.1)

4.2.2
ski tail
extreme rear-edge point of the *ski* (3.1.1)

4.2.3
ski shovel
forward section of the *ski* (3.1.1), which is turned up in order to ride easily over obstacles

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 2.

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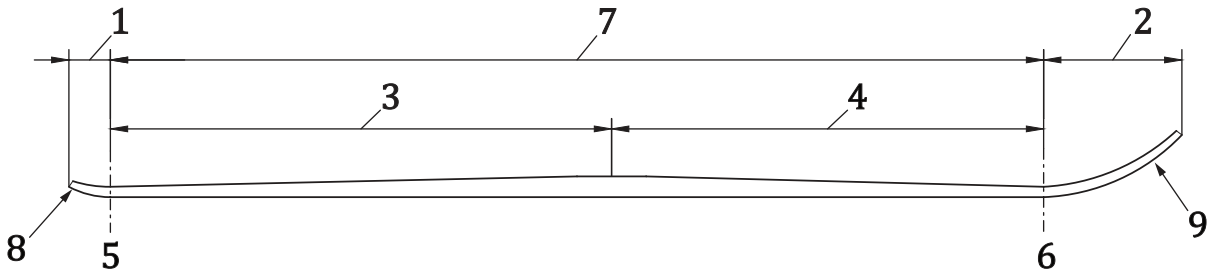

Key

1 *tail turn-up* (4.2.7)
2 ski shovel / *tip turn up* (4.2.8)
3 *afterbody of ski* (4.2.10)
4 *forebody of ski* (4.2.9)
5 *rear contact line* (4.2.5)
6 *forward contact line* (4.2.4)
7 *body of ski* (4.2.6)
8 *ski tail* (4.2.2)
9 *ski tip* (4.2.1)

Figure 2 — Ski sections

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4.2.4
forward contact line
forwardmost contact line between the *bottom surface* (4.1.1) of the *ski* (3.1.1) and a flat surface against which the ski body is pressed

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 2.

4.2.5
rear contact line
rearmost contact line between the *bottom surface* (4.1.1) of the *ski* (3.1.1) and a flat surface against which the ski body is pressed

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 2.

4.2.6
body of ski
part of the *ski* (3.1.1) between the *forward contact line* (4.2.4) and the *rear contact line* (4.2.5)

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 2.

4.2.7
tail turn-up
turned-up portion of the *ski* (3.1.1) rearward of the *rear contact line* (4.2.5)

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 2.

4.2.8
tip turn-up
turned-up portion of the *ski* (3.1.1) forward of the *forward contact line* (4.2.4)

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4.2.9
forebody of ski
front half of the *ski* (3.1.1) body towards the shovel

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 2.

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4.2.10
afterbody of ski
rear half of the *ski* (3.1.1) body towards the *tail turn-up* (4.2.7)

Note 1 to entry: See Figure 2.

4.2.11
neutral plane
plane internal to the *ski* (3.1.1) where no bending stresses occur when the ski is bent perpendicular to its *bottom surface* (4.1.1)

4.3 Terms related to types of construction

4.3.1
sandwich construction
composite structure in which the ski *core* (4.4.3) is reinforced above and below with materials of higher strength and higher Young's modulus than the core itself

Note 1 to entry: These reinforcing materials are generally distributed over the entire width and length of the ski. The ski core may be partly hollow and made from a variety of materials, such as wood or polyurethane.

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4.3.2
box construction
composite structure in which the load-carrying members are built as a combination of webs and flanges arranged in box form following the external shape of the ski cross-section or partly in the interior of the ski

Note 1 to entry: The ski core may be partly hollow and made from a variety of materials, such as wood or poly-urethane.

4.3.3
wood ski
ski (3.1.1) with wood *core* (4.4.3), not having load-carrying layers of higher strength and higher Young's modulus than wood, except the steel edge

4.3.4
metal ski
sandwich or box structure where the load-carrying layers are metal, normally aluminium alloy

Note 1 to entry: The *core* (4.4.3) material may be partly hollow and made from a variety of materials, such as wood or polyurethane.

4.3.5
fibreglass ski
sandwich construction (4.3.1) or *box construction* (4.3.2) where the load-carrying facings (except the steel edges or metal top edges) are made from glass fibre-reinforced plastics

Note 1 to entry: The *core* (4.4.3) material may be partly hollow and made from a variety of materials, such as wood or polyurethane.

4.3.6
carbon or aramid fibre ski
sandwich construction (4.3.1) or *box construction* (4.3.2) where the load-carrying facings (except the steel edges or metal top edges) are made from carbon fibre-reinforced plastics, aramid fibre or other fibre, usually in combination with glass fibres

Note 1 to entry: The *core* (4.4.3) may be partly hollow and made from a variety of materials, such as wood or polyurethane.

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4.3.7
fibre-metal ski
ski (3.1.1) with load-carrying layers which consist of a combination of fibre-reinforced plastics and metals

Note 1 to entry: The *core* (4.4.3) may be partly hollow and made from a variety of materials, such as wood or poly-urethane.

4.3.8
asymmetrical
ski (3.1.1) or *snowboard* (3.4.1) which is designed asymmetrically along the longitudinal axis

4.3.9
twin-tip snowboard
snowboard (3.4.1) with turned-up tips

4.3.10
cap construction
form of *sandwich construction* (4.3.1) with a continuous peripheral envelope, forming the *top surface* (4.1.2) and whole or part of the sides

4.3.11
shell construction
form of *box construction* (4.3.2) with a continuous peripheral envelope, the *top surface* (4.1.2) and whole or part of the sides forming the structure of the ski

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