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Skis — Vocabulary

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Contents

Foreword.....	iv
1 Scope.....	1
2 Normative references.....	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
3.1 Terms related to ski	1
3.2 Terms related to alpine skiing	1
3.3 Terms related cross-country skiing	3
3.4 Terms related to snowboarding.....	3
3.5 Terms related to specific skis.....	4
4 Terms related to design features	4
4.1 Terms related to functional ski elements	4
4.2 Terms related to ski sections	6
4.3 Terms related to types of construction.....	8
4.4 Terms related to ski elements.....	9
5 Terms and symbols related to the geometry of ski	11
5.1 Terms related to length definition	11
5.2 Terms related to width definition	12
5.3 Terms related to height definition	16
5.4 Terms related to camber definition	18
5.5 Terms related to residual camber definition	19
5.6 Terms related to length and position of kicking-aid area.....	20
6 Terms related to physical properties	22
6.1 Terms related to general properties	22
6.2 Terms related to alpine properties.....	22
6.3 Terms related to XC properties	24
7 Terms related to the binding-mounting.....	24
7.1 Terms related to the area	24
7.2 Terms related to the screw.....	24
7.3 Terms related to the accessories	25
8 Terms related to ski performance	25
8.1 Alpine skis	25
8.2 Cross-country skis	27
8.3 Snowboards	28
Bibliography	29
Index	30

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

The main changes are as follows:

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

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

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 ~~related to general concepts 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/>

3.1 ~~3.1~~ Terms related to ski

3.1.1 ~~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 ~~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

~~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.

3.2.3 ~~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 ~~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 ~~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 ~~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 ~~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

3.2.8 ~~3.2.8~~

junior ski

ski (3.1.1) intended to be used by persons of ~~age 9~~ years to 15- years of age

3.2.9 ~~3.2.9~~

children's ski

ski (3.1.1) intended to be used by persons of 9 years of age ~~9~~ and younger

3.2.10 ~~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 ~~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 ~~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 ~~3.2.13~~**freeride ski**

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

3.2.14 ~~3.2.14~~**powder ski**

ski (3.1.1) specially designed for powder snow

3.3 Terms related cross-country skiing**3.3.1 ~~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 ~~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 ~~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 ~~3.3.4~~**cross-country ~~adult's~~adult's ski**

ski (3.1.1) intended to be used by adult persons who are 16 years ~~old~~of age and older

3.3.5 ~~3.3.5~~**cross-country junior ski**

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

3.3.6 ~~3.3.6~~**cross-country ~~children's~~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 ~~old~~of age and younger

3.4 Terms related to snowboarding**3.4.1 ~~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 3.4.2

alpine snowboard

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

3.4.3 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 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 3.4.5

goofy

stance on the snowboard (3.4.1) with the right foot forward

3.4.6 3.4.6

regular

stance on the snowboard (3.4.1) with the left foot forward

3.4.7 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 3.5.1

monoski

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

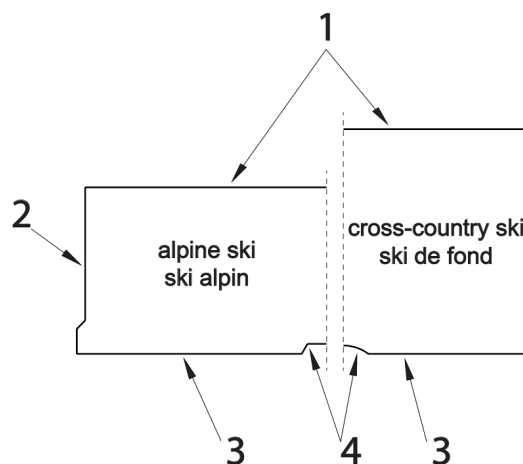
3.5.2 3.5.2

telemark skiing

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

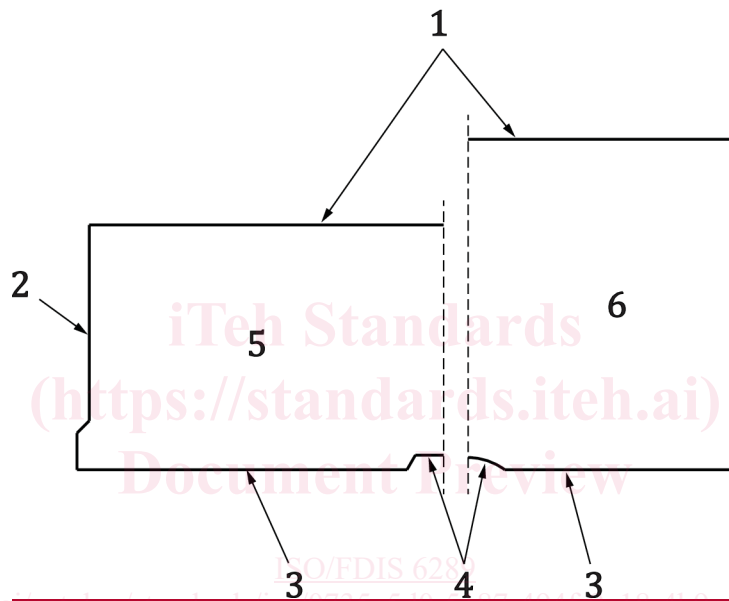
4 Terms related to design features

4.1 Terms related to functional ski elements



Key

- 1 top surface
- 2 side surface

3 ~~bottom surface~~4 ~~bottom groove~~**Figure 1 — Functional ski elements****4.1.1 4.1.1****bottom surface****running surface**underside of the *ski* (3.1.1) which interfaces the snow when skiingNote 1 to entry: See [Figure 1](#) ~~Figure 1.~~**Key**1 *top surface* (4.1.2)2 *side surface* (4.1.3)3 *bottom surface***4.1.2**4 *bottom groove* (4.1.4)5 *alpine ski* (3.2.1)6 *cross-country ski* (3.3.1)**Figure 1 — Functional ski elements****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](#) ~~Figure 1.~~**4.1.24.1.3 4.1.3****side surface**surface which borders the sides of the *ski* (3.1.1)Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 1](#) ~~Figure 1.~~

4.1.34.1.4 4.1.4

bottom groove

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

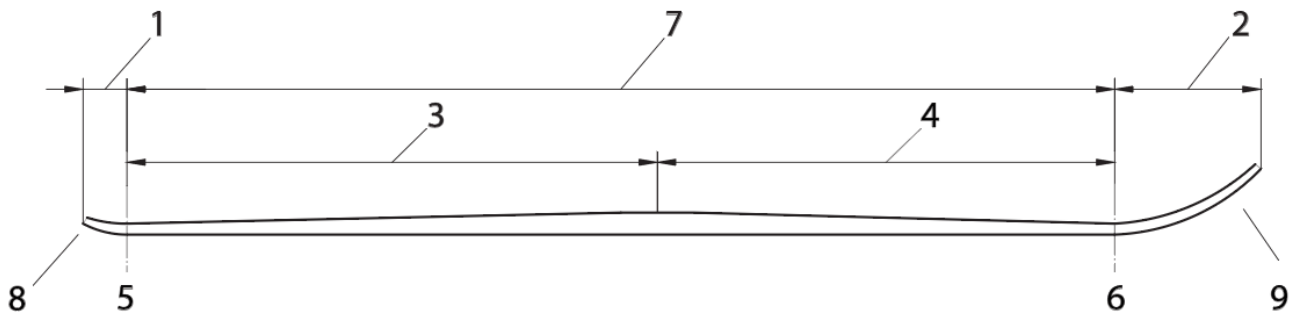
Note 1 to entry: See [Figure 1](#) ~~Figure 1.~~

4.1.44.1.5 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



Key

1	tail turn-up	6	forward contact line
2	ski shovel / tip turn up	7	body of ski
3	afterbody of ski	8	ski tail
4	forebody of ski	9	ski tip
5	rear contact line	-	

Figure 2 — Ski sections

4.2.1 4.2.1

ski tip

extreme forward point of the *ski* (3.1.1)

4.2.2 4.2.2

ski tail

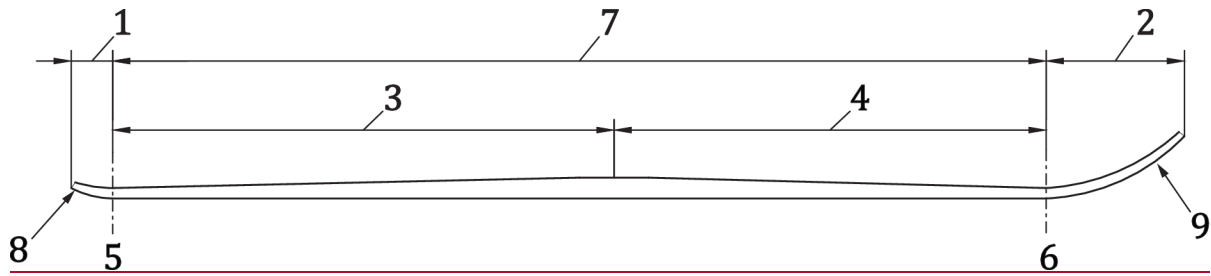
extreme rear-edge point of the *ski* (3.1.1)

4.2.3 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](#) ~~Figure 2.~~

**Key****4.2.4**

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

Figure 2 — Ski sections**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](#) ~~Figure 2~~.

4.2.4.2.5**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](#) ~~Figure 2~~.

4.2.5.4.2.6 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](#) ~~Figure 2~~.

4.2.6.4.2.7 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](#) ~~Figure 2~~.

4.2.7.4.2.8 4.2.8**tip turn-up**

turned-up portion of the *ski* (3.1.1) forward of the ~~front~~*forward* contact line (4.2.4)

4.2.8.4.2.9 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](#) ~~Figure 2~~.

~~4.2.94.2.10~~ ~~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](#) ~~Figure 2~~.

~~4.2.104.2.11~~

~~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 ~~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.

4.3.2 ~~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 ~~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 ~~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 ~~4.3.5~~

fibre-glass 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 ~~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