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Introduction

This draft standard is based on national and international discussions. Your comments on this draft are invited and will assist in the preparation of the consequent standard.

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Template for comments and secretariat observations

Date: xx/xx/20xx	Document: ISO/DIS xxxx
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1	2	(3)	4	5	(6)	7
MB	Clause No./ Subclause No./Annex (e.g. 3.1)	Paragraph/ Figure/Table/Note	Type of comment	Comment (justification for change) by the MB	Proposed change by the MB	Secretariat observations on each comment submitted
	3.1	Definition 1	ed	Definition is ambiguous and needs clarifying.	Amend to read '...so that the mains connector to which no connection...'	
	6.4	Paragraph 2	te	The use of the UV photometer as an alternative cannot be supported as serious problems have been encountered in its use in the UK.	Delete reference to UV photometer.	



DRAFT International Standard

ISO/DIS 6289

Skis — Vocabulary

Skis — Vocabulaire

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Contents

Page

Foreword.....iv

1 Scope.....1

2 Normative references.....1

3 Terms and definitions.....1

4 Terms and definitions relating to design features.....4

4.1 Terms and definitions relating to functional ski elements.....4

4.2 Terms relating to types of construction.....6

4.3 Terms and definitions relating to ski elements.....8

5 Terms, definitions and symbols relating to geometry of ski.....9

5.20 Terms, definitions and symbols relating to length and position of kicking-aid area.....16

6 Terms, definitions and symbols for physical properties.....17

7 Terms and definitions relating to the binding-mounting area.....18

8 Terms and definitions relating to ski performance.....19

8.1 Alpine skis.....19

8.1.1 Terms and definitions relating to straight running performance without edging.....19

8.1.2 Terms and definitions describing traversing performance.....20

8.1.3 Terms and definitions describing turning performance.....20

8.1.4 General performance terms and definitions.....20

8.2 Cross-country skis.....21

8.2.1 Terms and definitions relating to straight running performance without edging.....21

8.2.2 Terms and definitions describing turning performance.....21

8.2.3 General performance terms and definitions.....21

8.3 Terms and definitions relating to the performance and use of snowboards.....22

Bibliography.....23

Index.....24

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 083, Sports and other recreational facilities and equipment, Subcommittee SC 04 Snowsports equipment.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 6289:2003) and the Corrigendum (ISO 6289:2003/Cor 1:2005), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- the text is no longer bilingual;
- many definitions have been amended, deleted or added;
- the text has been editorially revised.

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 International Standard defines terms for this specification of important characteristics of alpine, 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 terminological 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 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. It is to be understood that, in this International Standard, 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 alpine ski

snow ski 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 are generally equipped with hard and wear-resistant materials.

3.2.1 mountaineering ski alpine touring ski randonnee ski

alpine ski designed for the ascent and descent of mountains

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

3.2.2

snowfield slider

fig1

skiboard

firnglider

ski used for sliding down snowfields

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

3.2.3

downhill ski

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

3.2.4

slalom ski

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

3.2.5

giant-slalom ski

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

3.2.6

freestyle ski

park and pipe ski

twintip ski

terrain park ski

alpine ski intended to be used in freestyle competitions according to the freestyle rules or with similar specifications for non-competitive use

3.2.7

junior ski

ski intended to be used by persons of a age of 9 to 15.

3.2.8

children's ski

ski intended to be used by persons of a age 9 and younger

3.2.9

speed ski

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

3.2.10

super-G ski

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

3.2.11

rocker

alpine ski with a negative curve; alpine ski with extended shovel length and/or tail turn-up length

Note 1 to entry: Rocker is a design feature.

3.2.12

freeride ski

ski that is specially designed for non-groomed slopes

3.2.13

powder ski

ski specially designed for powder snow

3.2.14

powder ski

ski specially designed for powder snow

3.3

cross-country ski

XC-ski

nordic ski

snow ski designed for skiing over flat and hilly terrain

3.3.1

cross-country racing ski

cross-country ski 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.

3.3.2

back-country touring ski

skis are skis intended to be used in back country as well in touring areas

3.3.3

cross-country adult's ski

ski intended to be used by adult persons who are 16 years and older

3.3.4

cross-country junior ski

ski, usually of the same construction as an adult's ski but shorter, intended for juniors with a age of 10 to 15

3.3.5

cross-country children's ski

ski, usually of a special construction, intended to be used by children who walk rather than glide on the snow and have a age of 9 and younger

3.4

snowboard

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

3.4.1

alpine snowboard

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

3.4.2

free-ride snowboard

snowboard for the purpose of riding the mountains on natural terrain with different snow conditions

3.4.3

free-style snowboard

snowboard for the purpose of doing tricks and manœuvres adopted directly from skateboarding

3.4.4

goofy

stance on the snowboard with the right foot forward

3.4.5

regular

stance on the snowboard with the left foot forward

3.4.6

split board

snowboard divisible in two or more parts for the purpose of ascent and reassembled for descent

3.5

monoski

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

3.6

telemark skiing

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

4 Terms and definitions relating to design features

4.1 Terms and definitions relating to functional ski elements

4.1.1

bottom surface

running surface

underside of the ski which interfaces the snow when skiing

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

4.1.2

top surface

side of the ski opposite to the bottom surface

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

4.1.3

side surface

surface which borders the sides of the ski

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

4.1.4

bottom groove

concave recess running longitudinally along the bottom surface of the ski

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

4.1.5

bottom-surface edge

intersection of bottom surface and side surface