
Telemark skis and bindings — Binding mounting area — Requirements and test methods

*Skis et fixations de skis pour télémark — Zone de montage de la fixation —
Exigences et méthodes d'essai*



Foreword

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Telemark skis and bindings — Binding mounting area — Requirements and test methods

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies requirements and test methods for the binding mounting area of skis, ski bindings and retention devices used for telemark skiing, in order to optimize the compatibility of the functional unit "ski — binding — retention device — boot".

It contains data for the manufacturer of telemark skis, bindings and retention devices concerning dimensions, tests and other specifications for the binding mounting area.

This International Standard is applicable to telemark skis of the following nominal lengths:

$$l_N \geq 1\,700 \text{ mm.}$$

For dimensions with no tolerance indicated, a tolerance of ± 1 mm is valid.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the edition indicated was valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the standard indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 2632-1:1985, *Roughness comparison specimens — Part 1: Turned, ground, bored, milled, shaped and planed*.

ISO 6289:1985, *Skis — Terms and definitions*.

ISO 6506:1981, *Metallic materials — Hardness test — Brinell test*.

ISO 7794:1991, *Cross-country skis — Ski binding screws — Requirements*.

ISO 10228:1991, *Cross-country skis — Binding mounting area — Requirements for test screws*.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the terms and definitions given in ISO 6289, and the following, apply.

3.1

binding mounting

all the connections between the parts of the binding and the ski, especially designed to transmit the forces between binding and ski and which shall fulfil the minimum strength requirements determined for the function of the binding

3.2

mounting point

location on the ski that will indicate the position of the boot along the length of the ski for the purpose of mounting the binding, which corresponds to the front upper part of the boot and indicates placement of the drilling jig

3.3

telemark skiing

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

4 Specifications of binding mounting area

4.1 Indication of mounting point

The mounting point shall be located by the ski manufacturer with a clearly visible mark at least on the left side and/or the top surface of the ski, up to the left outer edge.

4.2 Length of binding mounting area

The length of the binding mounting area about the mounting point shall be

110 mm forward, and

300 mm rearward.

4.3 Width of binding mounting area

The minimum width of the binding mounting area shall be 44 mm, symmetrical about the longitudinal axis of the ski.

4.4 Centre-to-centre distances for binding mounting screws

4.4.1 Maximum centre-to-centre distance

The maximum centre-to-centre distance perpendicular to the centre-line of the ski shall be such that the screws are located entirely within the binding mounting area.

If standard ski binding screws in accordance with ISO 7794 of nominal diameter 6,3 mm are used, the maximum centre-to-centre distance of the binding mounting screws shall be 36 mm.

4.4.2 Minimum centre-to-centre distance

For screws which are used for mounting of parts of the binding and retention devices, the centre-to-centre distance shall not be less than

26 mm in the longitudinal direction, and

21 mm in all other directions.

4.5 Conditions relating to the surface of the binding mounting area

4.5.1 Transverse profile (convexity) of the surface

Deviations of straightness of the transverse profile from a flat profile are only permissible in the form of a constant curve across the width of the mounting area, the tolerance on straightness within this area is given in figure 1.