



Designation: F 1107 – 9504

Standard Terminology Relating to Snowboarding¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F 1107; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

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 snowboardskis, snowboard bindings, and snowboard boots.

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions* (Refer to Figs. 1-6):

asymmetrical—this refers to a snowboard-ski 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-ski 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_{th} —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-ski tail and the snowboard-ski tip with the snowboard-ski 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-ski length or snowboard ski 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, L_N —the bottom contour length from the snowboard-ski tip to the snowboard-ski 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-ski.
free bottom camber, H_f —the height of the running surface from a vertical plane surface measured at the highest point, with the snowboard-ski held ~~vertically~~ laterally on edge, free from the effect of the snowboard-ski weight.

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

hybrid asymmetrical—this refers to a snowboard-ski 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-ski 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-ski, 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-ski, measured between the snowboard-ski tip and the snowboard-ski tail with the snowboard-ski unweighted on a plane surface (unweighted meaning solely under the influence of its own weight) (Fig. 1).

¹ This terminology is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F-27 on Snow Skiing and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F27.85 on Snowboarding. Current edition approved June 15, 1995; Feb. 1, 2004. Published August 1995; March 2004. Originally published as F 1107 – 88; approved in 1988. Last previous edition approved in 1995 as F 1107 – 8895.