INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 11634

First edition
1996-12-15

Snowboard-boots — Interface with ski-binding

Chaussures de surf des neiges — Zone de jonction avec les fixations de skis

Reference number
ISO 11634:1996(E)

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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 11634 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 83, *Sports and recreational equipment*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Ski bindings*.

Annex A of this International Standard is for information only.

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Snowboard-boots — Interface with ski-binding

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the dimensions and characteristics of the interface zone of the sole and parts of the shaft of snowboard-boots, with an interface for clamping, to provide defined attachment conditions for the snowboard-binding.

There may be other systems to attach the snowboard-boot to the board, which are not yet covered by this International Standard.

It applies to snowboard-boots of sizes 15,0 and larger in the Mondopoint system.

Alpine ski-boots are covered in ISO 5355 [1] and touring ski-boots in ISO 9523 [2].

2 Normative reference

The following standard contains 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 2768-1:1989, *General tolerances — Part 1: Tolerances for linear and angular dimensions without individual tolerance indications.*

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definitions apply.

3.1 interface: Area which is in contact with the snowboard-binding and which provides the function of the snowboard-binding.

3.2 longitudinal median plane: Middle plane of the sole, longitudinal and perpendicular to the bearing surface.

3.3 bearing surface: Surface of the boot sole which is in contact with a plane on which the boot is standing.

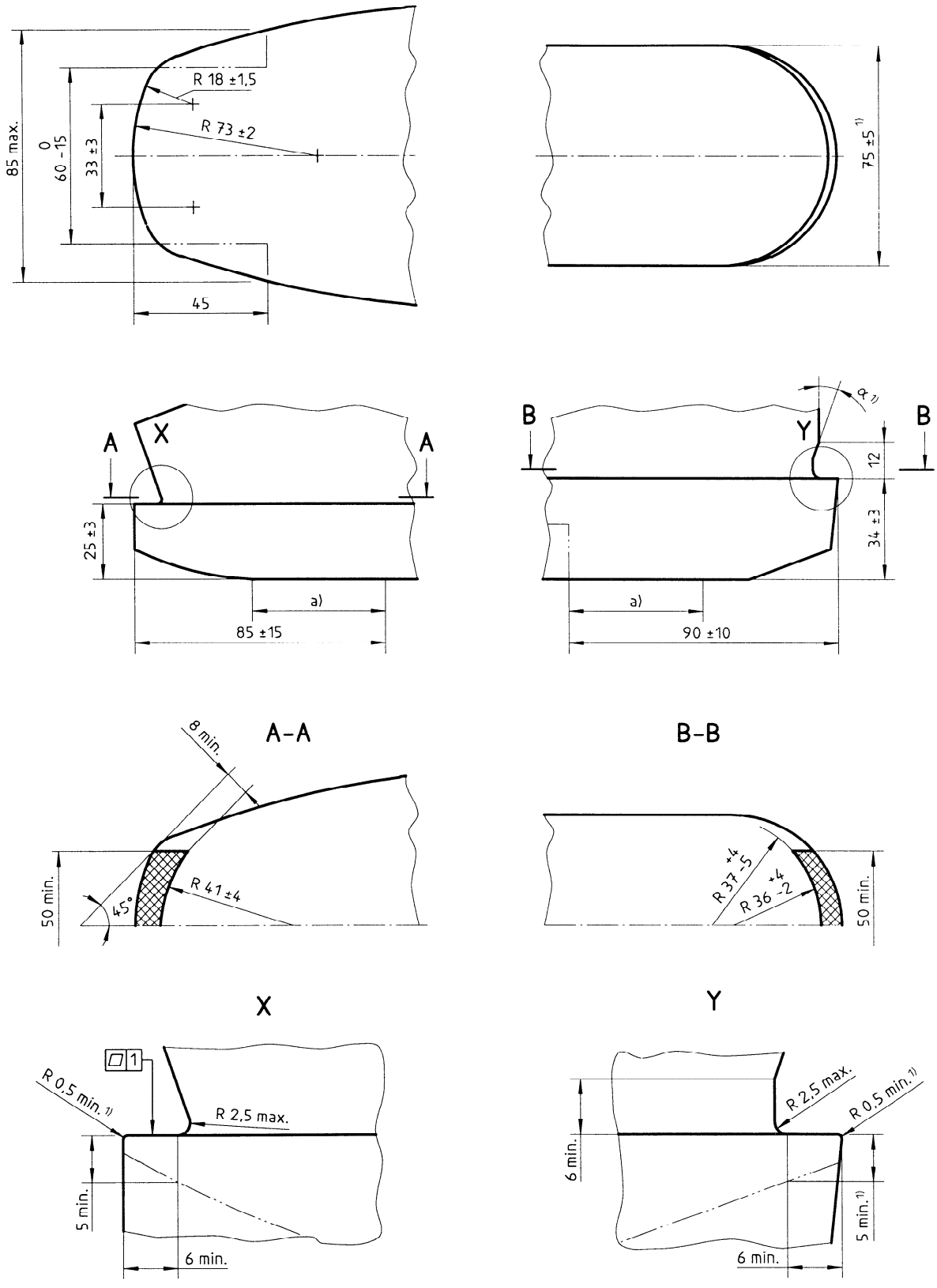
4 Requirements

4.1 Dimensions

The snowboard-boot shall comply with the dimensions given in figure 1.

For general tolerances see ISO 2768-1.

Dimensions in millimetres



$\alpha = 0°$ to 30°

a) Contact surface 45 mm min.

NOTE — Shaded areas are those in which the tolerances of evenness and the dimensions 25 ± 3 and 34 ± 3 are valid.

1) This dimension becomes valid three years after publication of this International Standard.

Figure 1 — Dimensions of snowboard-boot

4.2 Design

4.2.1 Shape

In addition to the design where the front of the sole has a continuous shape, alternative shapes are also allowed, with parallel side walls between 60 mm and 75 mm wide until 45 mm from the front of the sole (see the dashed lines in figures 2 and 3).

4.2.2 Free space at the heel

The boot shaft at the heel shall not extend into the area which is limited by the angle α of 0° to 30°.

4.2.3 Mounting point

The mounting point for positioning the binding on the snowboard shall be indicated by a line on each side of the bottom surface of the boot.

This line shall be permanent and clearly visible and it shall indicate the centre of the boot length.

Dimensions in millimetres

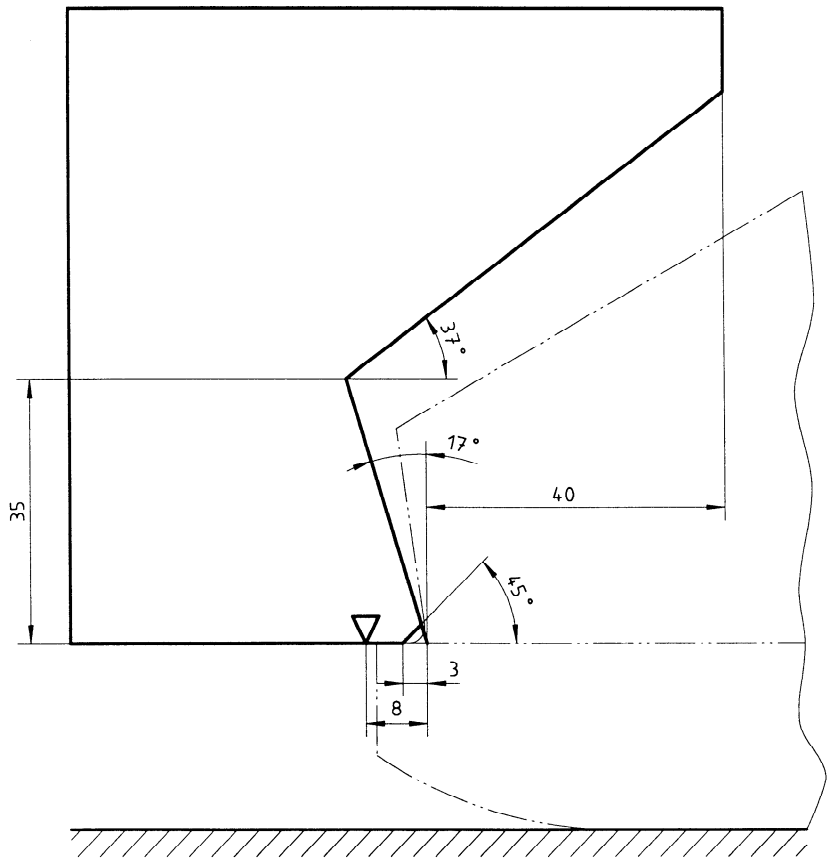


Figure 2 — Test pattern for the boot toe (maximum version)

Dimensions in millimetres

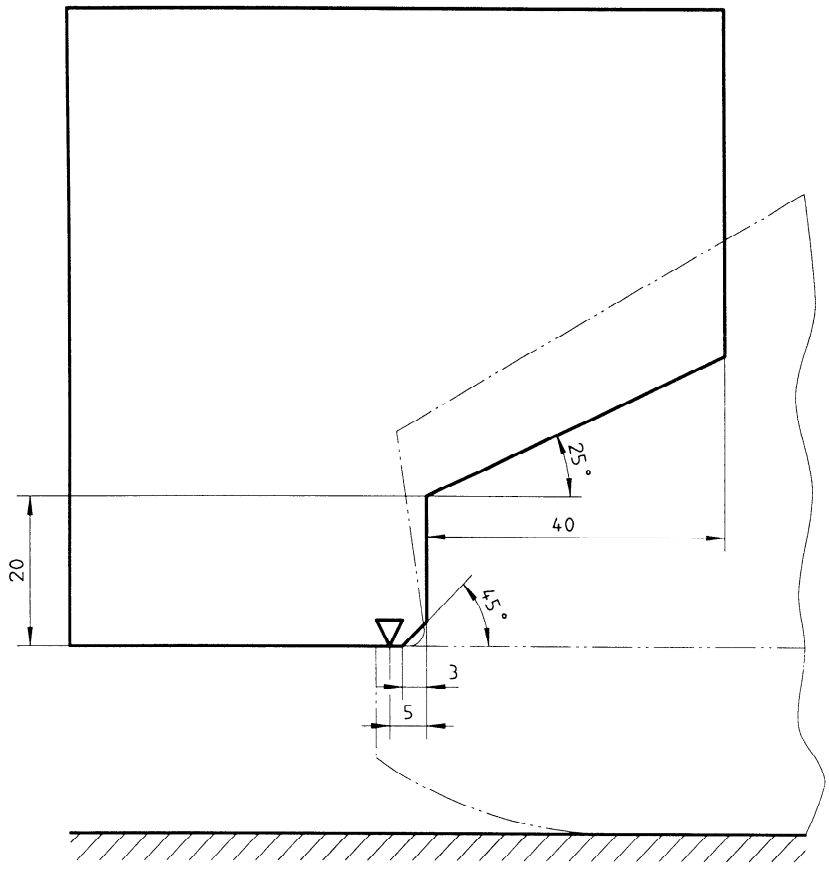


Figure 3 — Test pattern for the boot toe (minimum version)

5 Testing

5.1 General

If not otherwise indicated, execute the testing under standard atmosphere (23 °C and 50 % relative humidity) with ordinary tolerances.

5.2 Measuring free space at boot toe

See figures 2 and 3.

6 Marking

Snowboard-boots that meet the requirements of this International Standard shall be marked with the name or trademark of the manufacturer or importer.

The manufacturer is allowed to claim compliance of snowboard-boots with this International Standard by an additional reference to ISO 11634, under his sole responsibility.

Annex A
(informative)

Bibliography

[1] ISO 5355:1991, *Alpine ski-boots — Safety requirements and test methods.*

[2] ISO 9523:1990, *Touring ski-boots for adults — Interface with ski-binding.*

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Descriptors: sports equipment, snowboards, boots, specifications, dimensions, tests, marking.

Price based on 5 pages