
Alpine ski-bindings — Selection of release torque values

*Fixations de skis alpins — Sélection des valeurs du couple de
déclenchement*



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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 documents 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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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#).

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 83, *Sports and other recreational facilities and equipment*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Snowsports equipment*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO 8061:2004), which has been technically revised to remove Annex B. It also incorporates the Amendment ISO 8061:2004/Amd 1:2006.

Introduction

This International Standard is one of a series of International Standards dealing with the safety of ski bindings; the other International Standards of this series are ISO 9462 and ISO 9465.

National standards, complying with legal regulations, may be more extensive regarding, for example, the following:

- combined loading;
- deflexion of the ski.

International Standards covering these aspects are being prepared.

To verify the safety of ski-bindings, it is necessary to use all three International Standards of the series and also national standards covering aspects which are not yet standardized internationally.

Alpine ski-bindings — Selection of release torque values

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies methods for the selection of the release torques for alpine ski-bindings. It gives information necessary to determine the release torques; these are to be recommended for use by ski-binding manufacturers in their instructions for installation and use, and by ski shops for the adjustment of already mounted ski-bindings.

It applies to alpine ski-bindings in current use.

It might be inappropriate for non-mechanical bindings or bindings used with boots which reach more than half-way up the lower leg.

Manufacturers may use either of the two specified methods, or a combination of the two, as the basis for their recommended release torques.

The methods apply to torque-measuring binding test machines. If force-measuring test machines are used, it is necessary to report the release force, calculated as shown in [Clause 3](#).

In recommending the release torques, it is necessary to take into account the abilities of the skier concerned by applying skier-type correction factors. For this purpose, three types of skier are defined, as described in [Annex A](#).

2 Symbols

See [Figure 1](#).

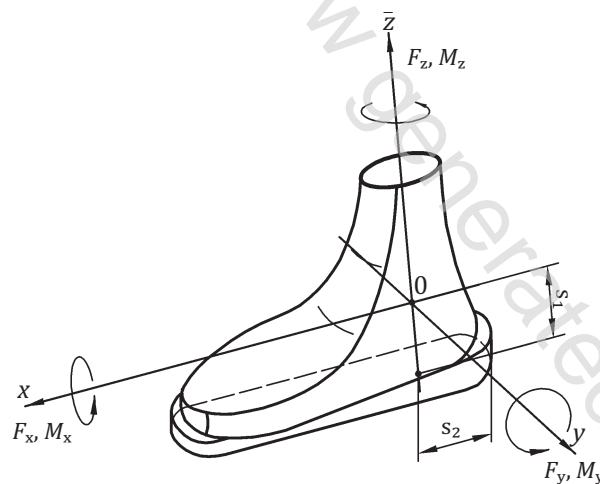


Figure 1 — Symbols

All imaginable loads on the ski boot can be referred to as force F acting along the x , y , or z axes of a system of coordinates, and a moment of rotation M about that axis.

The origin of the system of coordinates is fixed at approximately the bottom of the boot sole.

The torques and forces shown in [Figure 1](#) are positive. Torques and forces in the opposite directions are negative.