
International Standard



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Cross-country skis — Determination of breaking load and deflection at break with quasistatic load

Skis de fond — Détermination de la charge de rupture et de la déformation à la rupture sous charge quasi-statique

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Foreword

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Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 7797 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 83, *Sports and recreational equipment*.

Cross-country skis — Determination of breaking load and deflection at break with quasistatic load

1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies a method for determination of the resistance of defined parts of cross-country skis to breaking when quasistatically loaded.

A load applied to a ski usually leads to a predominantly elastic deformation followed by a sudden break. The optimum stiffness distribution, breaking strength and deflection at break depend on the application for which the ski is designed. These applications demand variations from stiff skis with high breaking strength, but relatively low deflection at break, to soft skis which can withstand large deflections, but have a relatively low strength. Consequently, the values of the breaking strength and breaking deflection cannot be directly related to the character of the ski.

The test is applicable to all sizes of cross-country skis for adults, juniors and children.

This test procedure shall not be used for determination of breaking load of ski structures with relatively high plastic deformation (for example skis with steel edges or skis with aluminium skins).

2 References

ISO 868, *Plastics — Determination of indentation hardness by means of a durometer (Shore hardness)*.

ISO 7264, *Cross-country skis — Dimensions of the binding mounting area for toe clip bindings*.

3 Definitions

For the purpose of this International Standard, the following definitions apply:

3.1 breaking load of the ski forebody, F_{B1} : Load which causes failure of the ski (breaking, delamination, buckling, etc.) when applied at the load application point midway between two supports 200 mm apart as described in 5.1.

3.2 breaking deflection of the ski forebody, f_{B1} : Deflection as a result of the application of the breaking load F_{B1} at which failure of the ski (breaking, delamination, buckling, etc.) occurs.

3.3 breaking load of the centrepart, F_{B2} : Load which causes failure of the ski (breaking, delamination, buckling, etc.) when applied at the load application point midway between two supports 500 mm apart as described in 5.2.

4 Test apparatus

The general arrangement of the test apparatus is shown in figure 1.

The test machine, usually a tensile tester with special bending fixture, shall comprise

- two supports, with adjustable distance in longitudinal direction, at least one of which shall be a low friction roller;
- a load cell having a range of at least 10 000 N for measurement of loads F_{B1} and F_{B2} ;
- a displacement measurement gauge for measurement of the deflection f_{B1} ;
- a ram plate as shown in figure 2, which shall consist of a steel plate, 4 mm thick, and a hard rubber layer, 3 mm thick and having a Shore A hardness of 95 ± 5 (see ISO 868);
- a load-displacement recorder for recording of the load-deflection curve on graph-paper.

5 Determination of the load application points

5.1 Load application point for determination of F_{B1} and f_{B1}

The load application point for the determination of F_{B1} and f_{B1} on the ski forebody shall be 175 mm behind the reference line where a 1 mm feeler gauge intersects the running surface, when the feeler gauge is inserted from the front side of the shovel, with the ski pressed on a flat surface by a sufficient load to flatten it. This load is located 80 mm behind the mounting point.

5.2 Load application point for the determination of F_{B2}

The load application point for determination of F_{B2} is located (80 ± 1) mm rearward from the binding mounting point according to ISO 7264 (see figure 3).