

Why use a structure.

Begin If ski to glide on snow is converted into kinetic energy potential energy.

When sliding on snow caused power losses through aerodynamic drag and frictional heat. The sliding friction between snow and ski coating has various interdependent effects.

Through external friction, which takes place directly between the tread and snow, snow crystals are melted and thus produces a hydro mechanical lubricant which reduces the frictional resistance of the overall system covering / Snow considerably.

You have to imagine so that the tread no longer slides on hard snow crystals, but on a fine film of water and the snow at a temperature of -12°C , everything is under one speaks of a dry friction the.

Through this film of water results in the formation of an internal friction in the water film due to the toughness (viscosity) of the water.

The structure is responsible for this film of water to swirl as soon as possible to a suction effect to prevent and to increase the lubricity of the coating.

A structure consists of a macrostructure and a microstructure. In practice, it can be shown that for sliding the microstructure is in addition to the macro-structure is crucial.

For wet snow with high humidity snow deeper cut with very little surface structures are required.

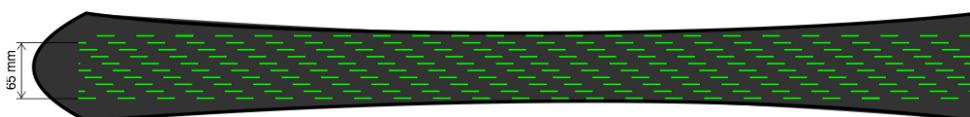
For normal - and artificial snow at medium snow moisture cut structures are finer required more space.

For cold snow and less snow moisture structures are fine, shallow and flat running required.

In addition to the size of the structure sections but also the shape of the microstructure is an important parameter for the sliding in the snow.

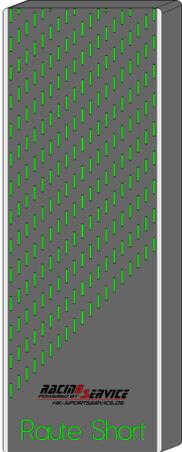
In question come spherical caps, parts of an ellipsoid, paraboloid or straight bow-shaped or U-shaped structures in different dimensions.

Why a cut in strip form structure.



Structures which are ground in a stripe shape (stripe width corresponds to ski width center about 65 mm) have the advantage that the lower edge of the ski is not violated with structural cracks during grinding of the structure.

The lateral surfaces of the shovel and end area cause easier turning of the ski in the curve entrance and easier handling in the whole swing process.



Struktur: Raute Short

Nr.: 6210-65

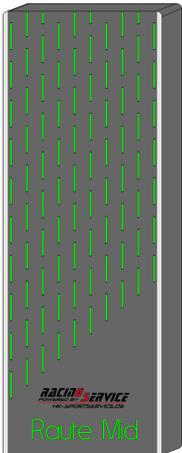
Cross structure with short sections at an angle of 45 °.
 with high acceleration values in the low to mid-speed range.
 Rigid structure with a width of 65 mm, guarantees high performance momentum.

Application:

- Slalom

Verwendungsbereich:

_1	Kalt	(cold and aggressive snow)
_2	Kalt/Feucht	(cold or slightly damp snow)



Struktur: Raute Mid

Nr.: 6211-65

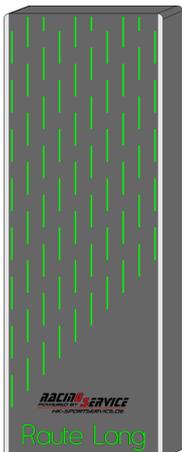
Cross with medium length structure sections at an angle of 45 °.
 with high acceleration values at medium to high speed range.
 Rigid structure with a width of 65 mm, guarantees high performance momentum.

Application:

- Giant Slalom
- Super G

Verwendungsbereich:

_1	Kalt	(cold and aggressive snow)
_2	Kalt/Feucht	(cold or slightly damp snow)
_3	Feucht/Nass	(damp to wet snow)



Struktur: Raute Long

Nr.: 6212-65

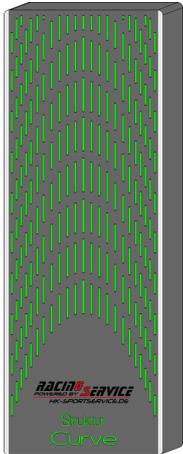
Cross structure with long sections at an angle of 45 °.
 perfect acceleration values in the high speed range.
 Rigid structure with a width of 65 mm, guarantees high performance momentum.

Application:

- Super G
- Downhill

Verwendungsbereich:

_1	Kalt	(cold and aggressive snow)
_2	Kalt/Feucht	(cold or slightly damp snow)
_3	Feucht/Nass	(damp to wet snow)



Struktur: Curve

Nr.: 6380-65

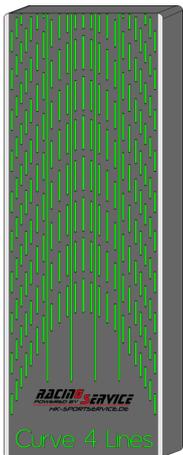
Curve with different lengths structural sections, towards the center, the structure cuts longer, results in an optimal glide at plangestelltem Ski. The shorter sections at the edges result in a high curve acceleration.

Application:

- Giant Slalom
- Super G

Verwendungsbereich:

- | | | |
|----|-------------|------------------------------|
| _1 | Kalt | (cold and aggressive snow) |
| _2 | Kalt/Feucht | (cold or slightly damp snow) |
| _3 | Feucht/Nass | (damp to wet snow) |



Struktur: Curve 4 Lines

Nr.: 6381-65

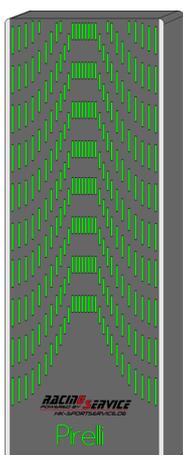
Curve with different lengths structural sections, towards the center, the structure cuts longer that arise 4 lines optimum guidance properties in the sliding phase when wet to wet snow conditions. The shorter sections at the edges result in a high curve acceleration.

Application:

- Giant Slalom
- Super G
- Downhill

Verwendungsbereich:

- | | | |
|----|-------------|------------------------------|
| _2 | Kalt/Feucht | (cold or slightly damp snow) |
| _3 | Feucht/Nass | (damp to wet snow) |



Struktur: Pirelli

Nr.: 6390-65

This structure shape resembles a tire tread and has been developed for the Speed range. When this form is created between the structure of styles much smooth surface and is thus suitable for cold and aggressive snow and artificial snow types.

Application:

- Super G
- Downhill

Verwendungsbereich:

- | | | |
|----|-------------|------------------------------|
| _1 | Kalt | (cold and aggressive snow) |
| _2 | Kalt/Feucht | (cold or slightly damp snow) |