
अल्पाइन और पर्यटन स्कीइंग के लिए
स्की-पोल — अपेक्षाएं और परीक्षण की
पद्धतियां

(तीसरा पुनरीक्षण)

**Ski-Poles for Alpine and Touring
Skiing — Requirements and Test
Methods**

(*Third Revision*)

ICS 97.220.20

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भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो
BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

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NATIONAL FOREWORD

This Indian Standard (Third Revision) which is identical with ISO 7331 : 2020 ‘Ski-poles for alpine and touring skiing — Requirements and test methods’ issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on the recommendation of the Mountaineering Sectional Committee and approval of the Production and General Engineering Division Council.

This standard was originally published in 1987. The first and second revisions of this standard were published in 2001 and 2018 respectively. This third revision has been undertaken to align it with ISO 7331 : 2020.

Ski poles have been used for a long time. People first used one ski pole when skiing. The first ski poles could also be used as a weapon. A flat circle was put near the bottom of the ski pole in the 17th century. People started to use two ski poles by the start of World War I.

A steel ski pole was first made in 1937. It was invented by Otto Lang. Before this, some people used bamboo for ski poles. More and more people started using metal ski poles after World War II.

The major change in this revision is as follows:

- a) Requirements and test methods for adjustable poles have been added.

The text of ISO standard has been approved as suitable for publication as an Indian Standard without deviations. Certain conventions are however not identical to those used in Indian Standards. Attention is particularly drawn to the following

- a) Wherever the words ‘International Standard’ appear referring to this standard, they should be read as ‘Indian Standard’.
- b) Comma (,) has been used as a decimal marker while in Indian Standards, the current-practice is to use a point (.) as the decimal marker.

In this adopted standard, reference appears to certain International Standards for which Indian Standards also exist. The corresponding Indian Standards, which are to be substituted in their respective places, are listed below along with their degree of equivalence for the editions indicated:

<i>International Standard</i>	<i>Corresponding Indian Standard</i>	<i>Degree of Equivalence</i>
ISO 6508-1 Metallic materials — Rockwell hardness test — Part 1: Test method	IS 1586 (Part 1) : 2018 Metallic materials — Rockwell hardness test: Part 1 Test method (<i>fifth revision</i>)	Identical with ISO 6508-1 : 2016
ISO 6508-2 Metallic materials — Rockwell hardness test — Part 2: Verification and calibration of testing machines	IS 1586 (Part 2) : 2018 Metallic materials — Rockwell hardness test: Part 2 Verification and calibration of testing machines (<i>fifth revision</i>)	Identical with ISO 6508-2 : 2015

ISO 6508-3 Metallic materials — Rockwell hardness test — Part 3: Calibration of reference blocks and indenters	IS 1586 (Part 3) : 2018 Metallic materials — Rockwell hardness test: Part 3 Calibration of reference blocks (<i>fifth revision</i>)	Identical with ISO 6508-3 : 2015
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The standard also makes a reference to the BIS Certification Marking of the product. Details of which are given in National Annex A.

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or analysis shall be rounded off in accordance with IS 2 : 2022 'Rules for rounding off numerical values (*second revision*)'.

National Annex A
(*National Foreword*)

A-1 BIS CERTIFICATION MARKING

The product(s) confirming to the requirements of this standard may be certified as per the conformity assessment schemes under the provisions of the *Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016* and the Rules and Regulations frames thereunder, and the product(s) may be marked with the Standard Mark.