

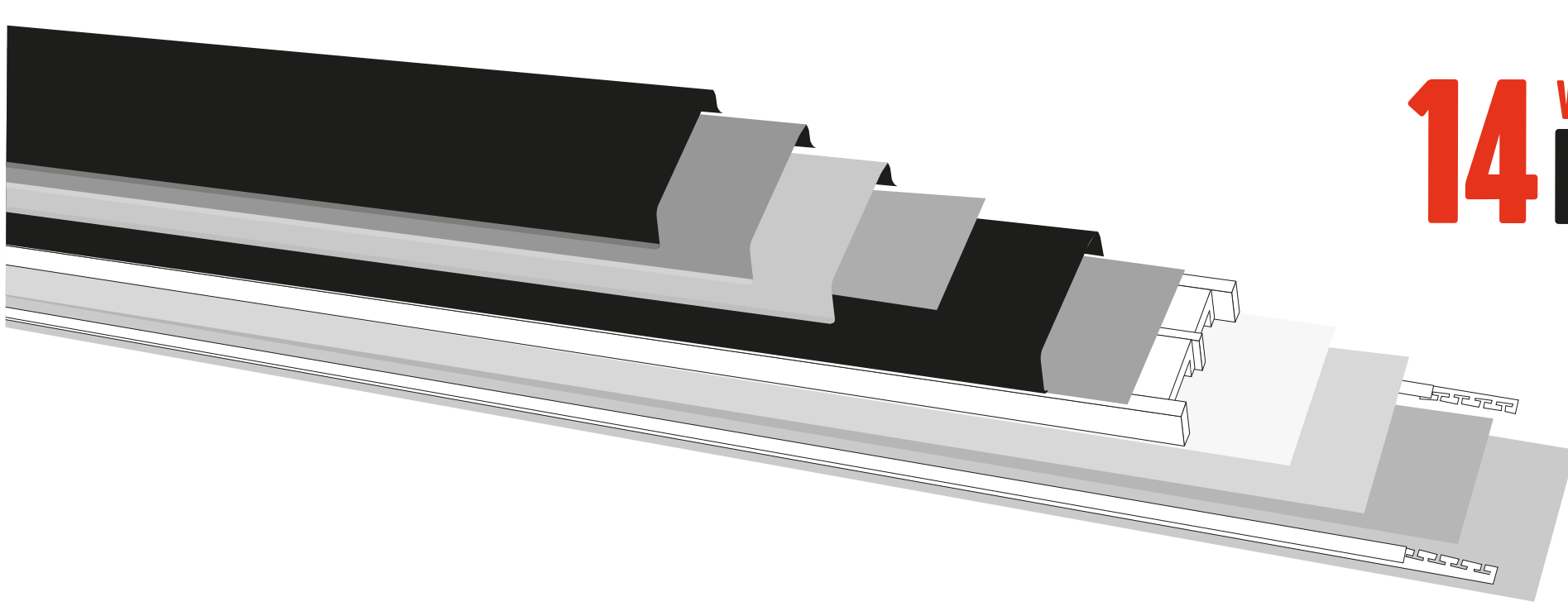
Better skiing
Longer lasting



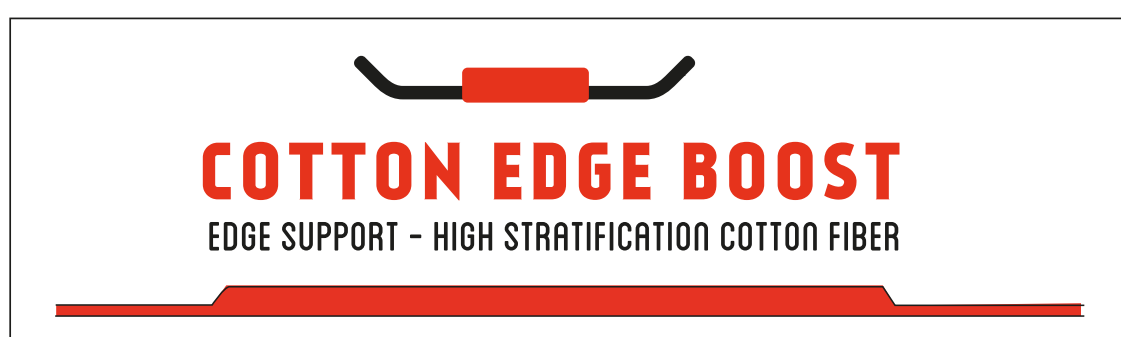
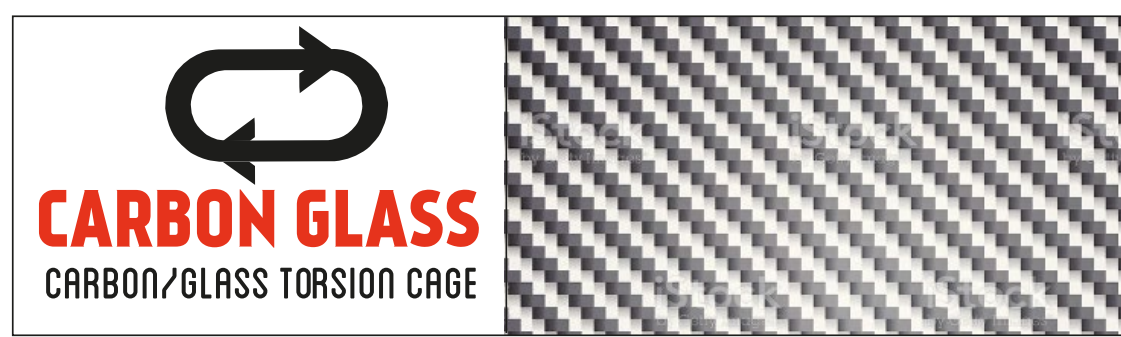
THE NEW FREETOURING SKI
NEVE 104
SIZE 188 cm
SIDECUT 131/104/120
RADIUS 27.2 m
WEIGHT 1600 g



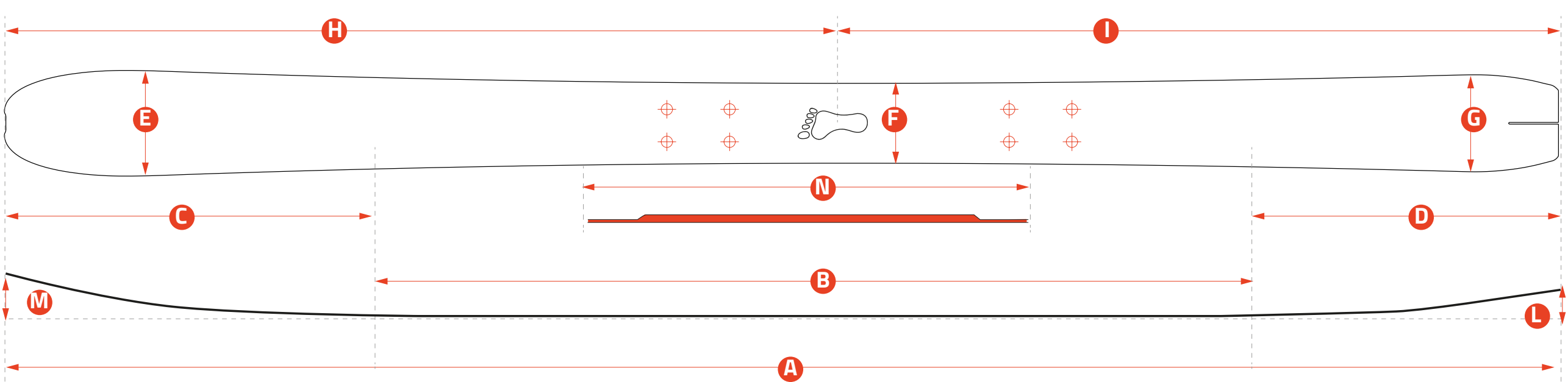
CONSTRUCTION



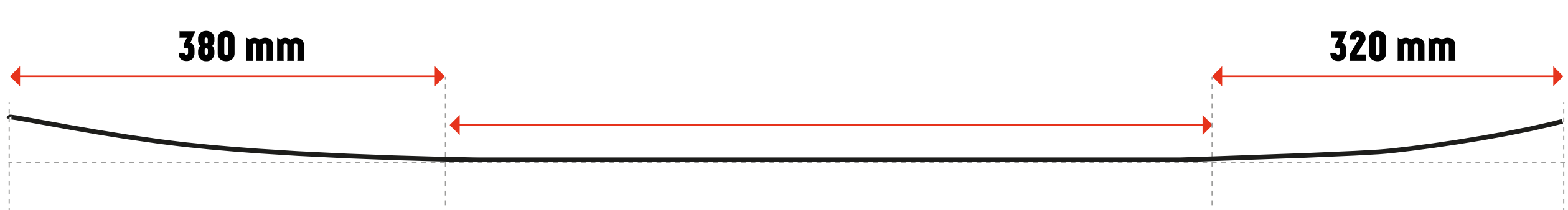
14 ^{WIDE CONTROL} LAYER



Features



SKI TRAB NEVE FLOW 102		BENEFIT:	FLOATATION	CONTROL	RELIABILITY
A LENGTH	1880 mm		■	■	
B CAMBER	1180 mm			■	
C RAISED TIP	380 mm		■		
D RAISED TAIL	320 mm		■		
E TIP WIDTH	131 mm		■		
F CENTER WIDTH	104 mm		■	■	
G TAIL WIDTH	120 mm		■		
H DISTANCE TIP/BOOT CENTER				■	
I DISTANCE TAIL/BOOT CENTER				■	
J TAIL HEIGHT	15 mm			■	
K TIP HEIGHT	58 mm			■	
L NO SHOCK EDGE BOOST	500 mm			■	■
M RADIUS	27.2 m			■	
N WEIGHT	1600 g				■
O 14-LAYER WIDE CONTROL				■	■



SHAPE

Ultra long tip & tail
Raised tail

Floatation
Adaptability
Ease of use

FREETOUR (F) FLEX

Freetour
Supportive flex

Support
Floatation
Ease of use

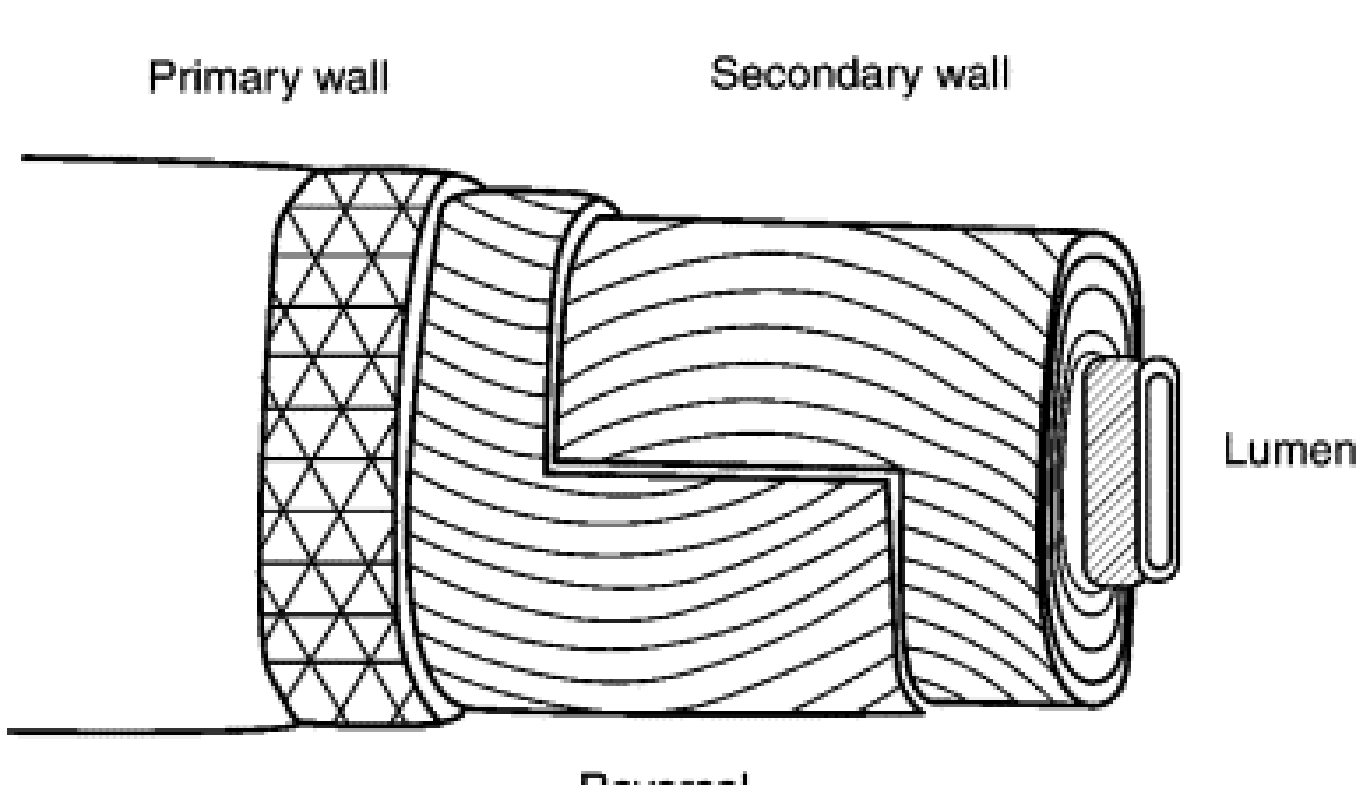
RELIABILITY & DURABILITY

14 layer technology
Cotton edge boost

Cotton edge boost

COTTON EDGE BOOST
EDGE SUPPORT - HIGH STRATIFICATION COTTON FIBER

SKI SIDEWALL



Strength
Resilience
Elasticity

WHY COTTON

Cotton fibres have a multilayered structure. The structure of the primary cell wall of the cotton fibre, and particularly the outer surface layer (the cuticle), has a major influence on fibre properties, processing and use. Cotton fibre has a fibrillar structure which consists of a primary wall, a secondary wall and a lumen

Cotton fibers are naturally occurring biodegradable polymer which is frequently employed to reinforce polymer composite. The crystalline and fibrillar structure of cotton is responsible for its remarkable strength. It also possesses good heat conductivity, resilience, and elasticity. The cotton reinforced composites displaced desirable properties and was explored in textile, construction, and automobile fields.