



Display the new Skier Classification poster in your shop and direct the skier to use it.  
Skier type is not the same as skier ability - this is an important part of the system adjustment process, making the skier an active participant in the adjustment process.  
The skier classification decision should be made by the skier.

# Classify Yourself

## DETERMINING YOUR SKIER TYPE IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY

Your Skier Type, height, weight, age, and boot sole length are used by the shop technician to determine the release/retention settings for your bindings. Consult these descriptions to select your classification. Be sure to provide accurate information. Errors may increase your risk of injury.

 <p><b>Type I</b></p> <p><i>Cautious skiing on smooth slopes of gentle to moderate pitch</i></p> <p>Skiers who designate themselves as Type I receive lower than average release/retention settings. This corresponds to an increased risk of inadvertent binding release in order to gain releasability in a fall. This type also applies to entry-level skiers uncertain of their classification.</p>	<p>Skiers not classified as Type I or III</p> <p><b>Type II</b></p> <p>Skiers who designate themselves as Type II receive average release/retention settings appropriate for most recreational skiing.</p>	 <p><b>Type III</b></p> <p><i>Fast skiing on slopes of moderate to steep pitch</i></p> <p>Skiers who designate themselves as Type III receive higher than average release/retention settings. This corresponds to decreased release-ability in a fall in order to gain a decreased risk of inadvertent binding release.</p> <p><small>(This classification is not recommended for skiers under 45lbs.)</small></p>
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If from experience, you have been dissatisfied with the release/retention settings that result from your skier classification, mention this to your binding technician.