

Base Materials

**Sin-ter Verb \ Sin-T r **
transitive verb
: to cause to become a coherent mass by heating without melting

**Ex-trude Verb \ Ik- Strüd **
: to force, press, or push (something) out
: to shape (something) by forcing it through a hole

The terms sintered and extruded are verbs used to describe the process by which a base material is made.

Most of us have been taught to think of Extruded and Sintered as ways of describing the quality and/or hardness of a base material. Extruded being softer and slower, and Sintered being harder and presumably faster. Unfortunately this is not always true. Rather than re-educate, the industry tends to play on your current understanding, which we think is a little disingenuous.

The 3 Base Materials We Use

Extruded

Just like it says. This material is formed by extrusion. It is softer than our other two bases, which isn't necessarily a bad thing. At the speeds many of us ride, this material is actually quicker (gets up to speed faster) than sintered when waxed correctly. You may have your own proof of this when you're smoking by someone with a dried out "high-end" base. It also retains wax better because it's more porous and is easy to fix with a P-Tex stick if you get scratches in it.

Sintered Spec

This is the term we use, and is the grey zone many companies play in. We call it Sintered Spec because both its hardness and chemical properties, and its on-snow performance, are very close to true sintered - but it is formed using the extrusion process. How? - The raw material is actually pre-consumer recycled (meaning it never left the factory) sintered base material. So while the heating and extrusion process has softened it slightly, it's still much harder than true Extruded.

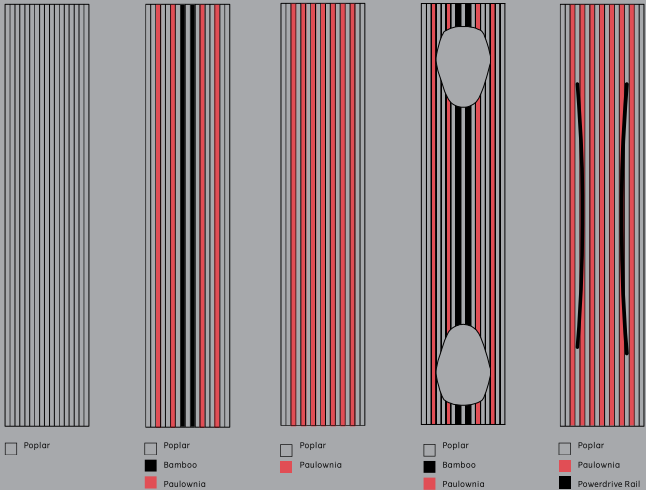
Forever Flex

Forever Flex is a new manufacturing process that helps stabilize the flex and rocker profile of a board for its lifetime. Our boards now finish the first stages of production slightly overbuilt and then we "break them in" using specialized machinery that mimics extreme riding use. By flexing the fresh board fibers and epoxy at the factory the materials settle in to their final arrangement within the board layup much the same as if you rode the board for 20 days. This process helps us narrow our production tolerances so the board you buy has a more accurate specified flex and rocker profile that will change less as you ride it more.



Sintered True

Just like it says. Pellets or coarse powder are pressed until they form a solid. There are several suppliers for our entire industry and each have different codes for them depending on the colour and transparency. These codes can make it seem like you're getting many different kinds and grades of sintered but they're all pretty much the same as far as you and I will ever tell. True Sintered is harder and more expensive than extruded and it can be faster for those that ride aggressively fast. But to do that, it needs to be waxed often and prepared for local conditions.



Core Profiles

Full Poplar	Poplar/Paulownia/Bamboo	Weightless Core	Coreless Tech	Carbon Powerdrive 2.0
Our baseline core for tip to tail woodcore snowboard construction. Strikes a predictable balance between durability, consistent flex and light weight.	Creates a lighter, more responsive core than the Full Poplar. The Poplar + Bamboo uses the same durable core, lightens it up by replacing 30% of the Poplar with Paulownia and then inserts two bamboo stringers down the full length for added pop and response.	Designed originally for the 420 and 20/20. The weightless core strikes a critical balance between light weight and strength. Using a lower density species of Poplar in areas that are not as structural and Paulownia in the areas that are, we're able to shave precious weight off boards designed to surface-fly. This helps a board not only float, but "feel" floaty.	The challenge with removing areas of a wood core and replacing with foam or honey-comb materials is the fact that these materials often just fill up with resin. This defers the purpose as resin is much heavier than wood. Removing the wood removed weight, but resin ratios also became more efficient netting us some weight savings there too. A few rounds of protos later and we had adjusted the surrounding core profile to structurally compensate and maintain optimal strength/flex ratios. Beyond weight, removing the core here was specifically an advantage developing the 20/20's new PowderHull design. Naturally it gave us a lighter swing weight but without the shaping/flex limitations of wood, we were able to create highly refined base contours and hit the performance targets we were after.	Carbon PowerDrive performance is achieved by the strength and snap inherent in monocoque structures. Starting with the Poplar/Paulownia/Bamboo core, we then mill two custom programmed channels about 30mm in from the edge, running parallel to the sidecut. Inserted into this channel are pre-bent bamboo stringers wrapped in carbon. The end result is a highly responsive core that precisely matches and compliments the outline of each board. From intuitive turn initiation, solid edge hold and explosive release, the PowerDrive core is constantly active.
Fun Inc.	Hel YES.	PYL	20/20	Optimistic
Dacey	Standard	420	AFH	Globe Traditionalist
Emoticon	Greats Unlinc.	420 Ph		
Basic	Hybrid			
Type	Optisplittic			
The Y.				
Jackpot				
Clark				
Pow Inc.				

