WAXING GUIDE FOR SKATING AND CLASSIC SKIING
This manual is not directed towards World Cup racers, but rather to frequent skiers keen to keep in shape. Follow the guidelines found in this manual and we can promise better and more enjoyable skiing.

Swix takes pride in its more than 50 year history as one of the strongest and most recognized brand names in skiing. Followed by pioneering research work in 1946, the Astra Pharmaceutical Company introduced revolutionary ski waxes based upon fully synthetic materials. The new 3-colored system was a breakthrough for all skiers, and de-mystified and simplified waxing. The new Swix system of waxing replaced unscientific and often secret concoctions of tar, beeswax, melted bicycle tire inner rubes and phonograph records, to mention just a few of the obscure ingredients. Before long, Swix waxes were discovered the world over, and recreational skiers and racers alike realized a new level of enjoyment and success.

Traditionally famous for its XC-waxes, today Swix is also the number one alpine ski wax company. We are present at all big events on the World Cup for cross-country, alpine and snowboard. The most important markets are Japan, Russia, USA and the Nordic Countries. Swix is owned by the industrial group FERD.

Useful accessories that will make waxing easier:

- Fibertex for removal of oxidation on new ski bases (T0264).
- Waxing Iron (T73220).
- Base Cleaner with fibertex applicator (I63C).
- Fiberlene Cleaning Towel (T0151).
- Wax Scraper (T0086).
- Combi Cork with sandpaper to be used on the kick zone (T0011).
- Pencil groove scraper (T0088).
- Waxing profile with legs.
- Wax Scraper (T0824D).
- Bronze Brush for brushing the glider out of the base structure (T0162).
- Ski straps (R0402).

Cover photo: SWIX

Photo: Sverre Hjoernevik
NEW SKATING SKIS/CLASSIC SKIS
GLIDEZONES

1. **Base conditioning**
The preparation of new skis starts with Fibertex treatment (T0264), 8-10 passes in both directions along the base. Polyethylene hairs and micro-burrs are removed, and the base surface is “opened” for better glide wax absorption.

   NB! Only in the glide zones.

2. **Cleaning with the Glide Wax Cleaner (I84-70C)**
   Brush lightly with a Bronze Brush (T0162B). Moisten a piece of Fiberlene with the cleaner and apply to the glide zone of the base. Rub forward and backward a few times with a Nylon Brush (T0161B) and wipe off as much as possible with Fiberlene. Let the ski dry for 5-10 minutes. Brush firmly with the Bronze Brush (T0162B). The ski is now ready for application of glide wax.

3. **Ironing wax**
   Iron in a soft wax such as CH10X or CH8X to prevent dry bases. Start at the tip moving the iron towards the tail three times. Use one continuous motion to avoid overheating. Wait 5 minutes, use the iron three more times without adding wax.

4. **Groove scraping**
   Wait 15 minutes. Remove all wax out of the groove with the Groove Scraper (T0088).

5. **Base scraping**
   Scrape off wax with a sharp Plexi Scraper (T0824D). Do not press too hard.

6. **Brushing**
   Use a Bronze Brush (T0162B) tip to tail 10-20 times.
   **Note:** No brushing in the kick zone.

7. **Storage wax**
   Finally iron in CH8X for wet snow skis and CH7X for cold snow skis. Leave wax on as storage wax.

   **Skis having a new stone grind should be treated also as from step 1 to 7.**

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GLIDE WAX FOR THE DAY FOR SKATING SKIS/CLASSIC SKIS GLIDEZONES

Three glide waxes will cover most snow conditions:
CH8X (or LF8X) for normal winter conditions from +1°C to -4°C (34°F to 25°F),
CH10X (or LF10X) for wet snow (free water), and
CH7X (or LF7X) for cold snow.

**LFX waxes are fluorinated and give better glide when high humidity and in wet snow.**

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1. **Base conditioning**
   Scrape storage wax away with Plexi Scraper (T0824D). Make 10 passes with the Bronze Brush (T0162B) to re-new and clean the base, ensuring maximum wax absorption.

2. **Hot wax application**
   Set the Waxing Iron to the recommended temperature shown on the wax package. The waxes should easily melt.
   **Remember:** No glide waxes in the kick zone of Classic skis!

3. **Ironing**
   Go from tip to tail, constantly moving the iron to prevent over-heating the base. Let the skis cool for 5 to 10 minutes.

4. **Groove scraping**
   Remove all wax out of the groove with the Groove Scraper (T0088).

5. **Base scraping**
   Scrape the base with a sharp Plexi Scraper (T0824D). Do not press too hard.

6. **Brushing**
   Brush the base with a Bronze Brush (T0162B) from tip to tail approx. 20 times. This will remove wax from the base structure (grinding pattern) to give better glide.

7. **Brushing**
   Polish with a fine Nylon Brush (T0160B), 10 strokes, or use Fiberlene Cleaning Towel (T0151).
   **Note:** Do not brush in the kick zone of Classic skis.
SWIX GLIDE WAXES

CHX AND LFX CATEGORIES

Three glide waxes are sufficient to obtain good glide on most snow conditions: CH10X (or LF10X) for very wet snow from +10°C to 0°C (50°F to 32°F), CH8X (or LF8X) in normal winter conditions from +1°C to -4°C (34°F to 25°F), and CH7X (or LF7X) for colder than -4°C (25°F).

Note: All Swix temperatures are air temperatures in the shade.

CH7X Violet
For cold snow, -2°C (28°F) and colder.
Recommended iron setting: 140°C (284°F).

CH8X Red
For normal winter conditions.
+4°C to -4°C (39°F to 25°F).
Also for saturating the bases of new skis. Will always improve the glide, even beyond its ideal range.
Recommended iron setting: 130°C (266°F).

CH10X Yellow
For very wet snow (free water in the snow). +10°C to 0°C (50°F to 32°F). Often used to saturate the bases of new skis due to its softness and penetration potential.
Recommended iron setting: 120°C (248°F).

LF7X Violet
Fluorocarbon Glide Wax. -2°C and colder (28°F and colder). For cold conditions and high humidity.
Recommended iron setting: 140°C (284°F).

LF8X Red
Fluorocarbon Glide Wax. +4°C to -4°C (39°F to 25°F). For normal winter conditions and high air humidity. The fluorocarbon additive definitely improves glide around the freezing point and moist snow.
Recommended iron setting: 130°C (266°F).

LF10X Yellow
Fluorocarbon Glide Wax. +10°C to 0°C (50°F to 32°F). For very wet snow. The fluorocarbon additive will improve glide and increase dirt resistance.
Recommended iron setting: 120°C (248°F).

TREATMENT OF THE KICK ZONE

The stiffness of the skis is very important for obtaining the combination of good glide and good kick. Take care when selecting skis.

For optimal function of the kick waxes, accurate matching of ski stiffness to skier weight is necessary. At the moment of kick, having full weight on one ski, the ski should have sufficient contact with the snow. However, skis that are too soft will reduce the gliding properties and create unnecessary wear of the kick wax. Reputable ski shops will have good methods and instruments to match ski stiffness to body weight.

The waxing of the kick zone should take place after finishing the glide zones. The length of the kick zone should be in the range of 65-70 cm for both klister and hard wax. Generally the kick zone is measured from the heel of the binding and forward.

Don't be afraid to extend the kick zone forward if the skis are slipping. A longer kick zone has less influence on glide than what you might imagine, and having good kick will make the ski tour much more enjoyable.

Note: No glide wax in the kick zone!

KICK ZONE (KLISTER=HARD WAX)

Enjoy environmental skiing with Swix FUTURE CERA™ technology!
Swix Future Cera™ technology decreases the half-life time of the product from years to months!
APPLICATION OF HARD WAXES

1. Sanding
   The kick zone should first be sanded with #120 grit sandpaper approx. 60 cm (about 2 feet).
   Sand the zone back and forth parallel to the length of the ski. The Swix Combi Waxing Cork (T0011) with sandpaper on one side is an ideal tool.

2. Base wax
   At temperatures below 0°C (32°F) a relatively hard wax, such as V30 Blue, is recommended as a base wax. Base Binder VG30 is applied as the first layer when the snow becomes coarser.

3. Ironing base wax
   The first layer of wax should be ironed into the base. The heat will improve the bond between the wax and base giving longer wear. Iron setting should be 100°C (212°F).

4. Hard wax application
   The actual hard wax should be applied in 4-5 thin layers, smoothing each layer with the cork. Above freezing and wet snow 2 layers are sufficient.
   Note: Leave 2 cm (1 inch) at each end of the kick zone. With corking, the wax is expanded into these areas.

5. Corking
   Corking in between each layer of wax.

SWIX HARD WAXES

The V-line is made both for racing and ski touring. The high quality is due to high-grade raw materials and proven formulas that are continually adjusted to improve effectiveness.

Along with the two temperature ranges shown on the label are two snow-type symbols. One for new and falling snow, and one for older, fine grained snow.

Note: All temperatures given on Swix waxes are air temperatures measured in the shade.

Waxing for new snow and fine grained snow
On new snow a harder (colder) wax is applied than on older snow. The reason for this is that new snow crystals are sharper and have better penetration into the wax giving better kick. Older snow particles are more rounded and a softer wax is needed to get sufficient kick.

Therefore Swix has introduced a system showing two different temperature intervals on all waxes, one for the new snow and one for the older snow. This makes it easier to find the right wax. Do not be concerned about applying a wax that is one step "warmer" than what the temperature is indicating if the snow has become coarser. Normally the snow transforms from new to fine grained after a couple of days, although this process might happen faster closer to 0°C (32°F).

V20 GREEN
- New fallen snow: -8°C to -15°C (18°F to 5°F)
- Old, transformed snow: -10°C to -18°C (12°F to 0°F)

V30 BLUE
- New fallen snow: -2°C to -10°C (28°F to 14°F)
- Old, transformed snow: -5°C to -15°C (23°F to 5°F)

V40 BLUE EXTRA
- New fallen snow: 0°C to -3°C (32°F to 27°F)
- Old, transformed snow: -2°C to -6°C (28°F to 21°F)

V45 VIOLET SPECIAL
- New fallen snow: 0°C to -3°C (32°F to 27°F)
- Old, transformed snow: -2°C to -6°C (28°F to 21°F)

V50 VIOLET
- New fallen snow: 0°C to -3°C (32°F to 27°F)
- Old, transformed snow: -1°C to -3°C (30°F to 27°F)

V55 RED SPECIAL
- New fallen snow: +3°C to 0°C (38°F to 32°F)
- Old, transformed snow: +1°C to -1°C (34°F to 30°F)

V60 RED/SILVER
- New fallen snow: +3°C to 0°C (38°F to 32°F)
- Old, transformed snow: +1°C to -1°C (34°F to 30°F)
SWIX VR HARD WAXES (KRYSTAL LINE)

- Wider ideal range
- Better glide
- Reduced risk of icing-up

These hard waxes are characterized by a high degree of flexibility. Each VR-wax has two specified temperature ranges, one for falling and new fallen snow, characterized by sharp snow crystals with relatively strong penetration capacity, and one range for older snow, when the crystals are more rounded and have less penetration power.

NOTE: All Swix temperatures are air temperatures in the shade.

VR30 LIGHT BLUE
Designed for cold to extremely cold conditions.

New fallen snow
-7°C to -20°C (19°F to -4°F)
Old, transformed snow
-10°C to -30°C (14°F to -22°F)

VR40 BLUE
For normal, subfreezing temperatures.

New fallen snow
-2°C to -8°C (28°F to 18°F)
Old, transformed snow
-4°C to -12°C (25°F to 10°F)

VR45 FLEXI
Light violet. A flexible wax for temperatures around freezing and colder.

New fallen snow
0°C to -2°C (32°F to 28°F)
Old, transformed snow
-2°C to -8°C (28°F to 18°F)

VR50 VIOLET
Designed for moist to dry snow around freezing 0°C (32°F). When used below freezing, the snow must be transformed.

New fallen snow
0°C to -4°C (32°F to 25°F)
Old, transformed snow
-1°C to -2°C (34°F to 23°F)

VR55N VIOLET SOFT
For slightly moist snow around freezing, +2°C to 0°C. Works well in older transformed snow +1°C to -1°C. Have been tested in World Cup for two seasons.

New fallen snow
+2°C to 0°C (36°F to 32°F)
Old, transformed snow
+1°C to -2°C (34°F to 28°F)

VR60 SILVER
Designed for moist snow. When used below freezing high humidity and transformed snow is required.

New fallen snow
0°C to +2°C (32°F to 36°F)
Old, transformed snow
+1°C to -2°C (34°F to 28°F)

VR62 KLISTERWAX HARD
For moist and fine grained snow. Good when fresh, slightly wet to moist snow 0°C to +3°C. Works well in older transformed snow +1°C to -2°C. Have been tested in World Cup for two seasons.

New fallen snow
0°C to +3°C (32°F to 38°F)
Old, fine grained snow
+1°C to -2°C (34°F to 28°F)

VR65 RED/YELLOW/SILVER
For moist snow. Excellent wax on fresh slightly wet to moist snow.

New fallen snow
0°C to +3°C (32°F to 38°F)
Old, transformed snow
+1°C to -1°C (34°F to 30°F)

VR65N VIOLET
For slightly moist snow around freezing, +2°C to 0°C. Gives good grip on older snow below freezing from 0°C to -3°C without sacrificing glide. Have been tested in World Cup for two seasons.

New fallen snow
+2°C to 0°C (36°F to 32°F)
Old, transformed snow
+1°C to -2°C (34°F to 28°F)

VR70 KLISTERWAX
Red. For wet and moist new snow. Works also on wet transformed snow down to 0°C (32°F). Apply thicker if very wet.

New fallen snow
+2°C to +5°C (36°F to 41°F)
Old, transformed snow
0°C to +2°C (32°F to 36°F)

VR75 KLISTERWAX SOFT
Yellow. For wet snow, glazy tracks. Must be applied evenly. To be used in maintained tracks only.

New fallen snow
0°C to +3°C (32°F to 38°F)
Old, transformed snow
+1°C to -2°C (34°F to 28°F)
APPLICATION OF KLISTERS

Klisters are generally used when the snow has gone through one or more cycles of thawing and refreezing, or when very wet.

1. Sanding
   Sand the kick zone with #100 sandpaper (or T0011 Combi-Cork).

2. Base Klister
   KB20 Green is normally chosen as the first layer as a base. Apply in a thin layer, just covering the sanding. For lower temperatures, high tear and wear conditions, or long distances always use KB20.

3. Klister application
   Select and apply the klister of the day. One layer normally is enough. The product is applied in a “fish-bone” like pattern, or as a thin string on each side of the groove.

4. Smoothing the Klister
   Distribute evenly with the scraper, found in the package, or with the hand.

SWIX UNIVERSAL KLISTERS

- **KB20 Green Base Klister Spray**
  - First klister layer to be applied. To be used with regular klister on top. For Racing, Sport and Recreation. Spray nozzle for upside down application that gives better control and less waste. The spray nozzle makes it easy to apply a thin layer of base klister with only one stroke.

- **K21S Silver Universal Klister**
  - +3°C to -5°C (37°F to 23°F).
  - For coarse to fine grained snow and changing conditions around freezing.

- **K22 VM Universal Klister**
  - +10°C to -3°C (50°F to 27°F).
  - For coarse grained to fine grained snow, with an ideal range above freezing.

- **SWIX Universal Klister**
  - Transformed moist fine grained snow
  - Wet corn snow
  - Frozen corn (old) snow

SPRAY ON BASE KLISTER
NEW KX KLISTER LINE

This is a complete new klister line based upon new formulas that has a logical build-up going from hard to soft, from cold corn snow to extreme wet corn snow. The higher the number, the softer the wax.

- Better kick and glide!
- More fun less mess.
- Smaller opening on tubes for better control when applying.

**KX30 ICE KLISTER**
Blue. 0°C to -12°C (32°F to 10°F).
For frozen, icy tracks and cold conditions. Can be used as base klister on wet snow. Scraper included.

**KX45 VIOLET KLISTER**
-2°C to +4°C (28°F to 39°F).
All round klister. For wet coarse snow as well as frozen corn snow. Scraper included.

**KX65 RED KLISTER**
+1°C to +5°C (34°F to 41°F).
For wet and moist coarse corn snow. Scraper included.

**KX75 RED EXTRA WET KLISTER**
+2°C to +15°C (36°F to 59°F).
Wet snow klister. Used when the snow has a high water content such as slush, and the air temperature is well above freezing. Late spring klister. Scraper included.

CLEANING OF SKIS

Cleaning is recommended after each ski trip.

Waxes and klisters consist of tough, rubbery, water-resistant, inert, and stable materials. This means that they are also difficult to remove from the ski base. Solvents are necessary for thorough base cleaning.

Swix Base Cleaner and Swix Citrus Solvent are both formulated to minimize health and fire hazards.

**CLEANING OF THE KICK SECTION**

1. **Scraping**
Remove as much wax as possible using a scraper (T0087).

2. **Final Cleaning**
The remainder is taken away with base cleaner and Fiberlene (T0151).

   The Base Cleaner I63C has a coarse applicator that efficiently removes klister.

**Glide Wax Cleaner (I84-70C)**
Cleaner for fluoro glide wax and CHX wax. Solves fluoro components, improves glide and conditions the base. To be used in glide wax zone and on skating skis. 70 ml spray.

**Swix Base Cleaner (I62C)**
The active ingredient in the cleaner is a low aromatic hydrocarbon with good solvent capacity. 150 ml spray.

After the skis are cleaned, the glide sections should be ironed with either BP88, CH8X or LF8X to avoid oxidation in the base. Remember never use glide wax in the kick section.

**SUMMER STORAGE OF SKIS**

**Skating skis:** Clean the skis. Cold snow skis are to be ironed in with a LF7X/CH7X wax, wet snow skis with a LF10X/CH10X.

**Classic skis:** Clean the skis. Cold snow skis are to be ironed in glide sections with a LF7X/CH7X wax, wet snow skis with a LF10X/CH10X. Grip section should not have any wax at all.
Swix Skin Care is developed to protect integrated skins from icing and to improve the glide properties. The risk of icing is in particular present around zero when the snow is changing from wet to dry. In these conditions the Skin Care works as an impregnation preventing the ice from building up.

The skin’s glide properties are improved in all conditions as the Skin Care reduces the friction between the skin and the snow. For the best possible glide experience, the Skin Care can also be applied in the glide section of the ski.

To be used before skiing:


2. Optional:
   Can also be applied in the glide section.

3. Wait 3 minutes.
   If used in the glide section, polish with fresh paper.
Swix Skin Cleaner is developed to clean integrated skins in a gentle way, without affecting the skin glue. Over time skins pick up wax leftovers, dirt and pollution from the snow, which will make the skin both slower and less effective. By using the Swix Skin Cleaner you will help restore the properties of the skin and increase its efficiency.

To be used after skiing:

1. Spray cleaner on paper and clean the skin in a tip-to-tail direction.

TIP: We recommend using Swix Skin Conditioner before skiing.

EASY APPLICATION AND DRIES QUICKLY - TIME SAVING!

LIQUID GRIP LINE

The Swix Liquid Grip Waxes inherit their qualities from the traditional V-series of waxes including the famous “V40 Blue Extra”. The three waxes in the Grip Line are the solution for dedicated skiers demanding a fast and clean product with reliable kick qualities. The Liquid Grip Line includes V40L Blue, V50L Violet and V60L Red, and are used for new and fine grained snow conditions.

- V40L Blue Grip: -2°C to -15°C (28°F to 5°F). Liquid wax covering a wide range on the cold side in new and fine grained snow conditions. 70 ml/2.5 fl. oz.
- V50L Violet Grip: 0°C to -3°C (32°F to 27°F). Liquid wax covering the range on the cold side below freezing in new and fine grained snow conditions. 70 ml/2.5 fl. oz.
- V60L Red Grip: 0°C to +3°C (32°F to 38°F). Liquid wax covering the range on the warm side above freezing in new and fine grained snow conditions. 70 ml/2.5 fl. oz.