



OUTERWEAR AND LAYERING FOR SNOWBOARDING



01 WHAT IS LAYERING

Layering is about selecting the most suitable multiple layers (typically 3) of clothing that will assist in maintaining an even body temperature irrespective of environmental conditions and exertion levels.

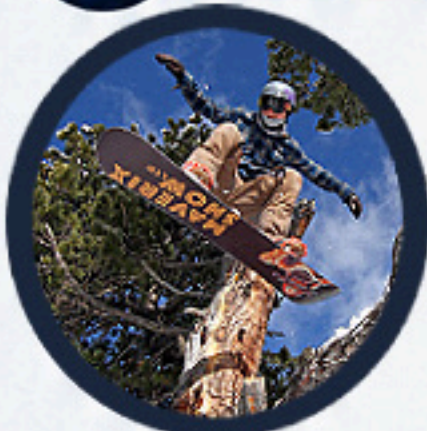


02 WHAT TO WEAR

Consider your activity and weather conditions to adjust your clothing choice accordingly. The more challenging the activity or weather the more technical you'll want your clothing to be. You should avoid non-breathable fabrics that don't wick away moisture like cotton.



PISTE/PARK



The purpose of a base layer is to evacuate moisture from your body and protect you from iceburn if you fall or sunburn if you have no other layers on.

LONG SLEEVE

Ideally semi-technical materials that are a snug fit. Polyester fleece to maintain warmth with adequate wicking. Avoid cotton if sweating will be an issue, but not as critical as you maybe in the park.

MID LAYER

A mid layer acts as the primary form of insulation in addition to supporting the wicking of your base layer. This layer can be loose fitting but shouldn't be baggy.

HOODIE/FLEECE/PUFFER

Compact fleece or hoodie that could be your primary outlayer. It doesn't need to be technical if the weather is fair. You could also add an additional T-shirt for extra warmth if needed.

2L SOFT SHELL

A mainstream comfortable insulated or shell jacket that can accommodate a midlayer. Most likely 5k/5k to 10k/10k.

VS

BASE LAYER

MID LAYER

OUTER LAYER

OFF PISTE



The purpose of a base layer is to evacuate moisture from your body and protect you from iceburn from falling or sunburn if you have no other layers. If you're splitboarding or hiking off piste you'll end up with this being your final layer.

LONG SLEEVE

Snug fit technical materials to wick sweat and maintain even temperature. Blend of Polyester, Spandex or Merino is ideal.

MID LAYER

A mid layer acts as the primary form of insulation in addition to supporting the wicking of your base layer. This layer can be loose fitting but shouldn't be baggy.

HOODIE/FLEECE/PUFFER

Midweight fleece or technical puffer that can be compressed for packing and worn easily under a jacket. Bonus is being windproof. Materials could include Polartec, Polyester or Merino.

2.5L/3L SHELL

Compact hard or soft shell that's packable with a rating at least 10k/10k. It is the most advanced protective, packable, durable and breathable option, but can be heavy and bulky.



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Manufacturers rate fabrics using two numbers, often shown as 10k/10k. The first number indicates the level of waterproofing. The second number indicates breathability. The higher the rating, the more waterproof and breathable the fabric.

Gore-Tex®

A brand of breathable and waterproof fabric made from stretched PTFE* or Teflon®, invented in 1969.



03

BREATHABILITY

Breathability measures how effectively a fabric allows water vapour to escape. It is expressed in grams (g) of moisture that can pass through one square metre of fabric from the inside to the outside over a 24-hour period. i.e. 5000g = 5k breathability.



5k

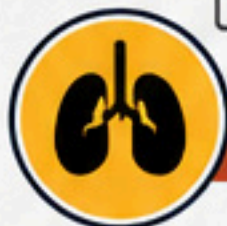
Suitable for light snow or dry conditions. Great for après-ski and park sessions.

10k

A solid all-round choice for snowboarding. Handles light rain and snow with ease.

20k

Built for technical riding in harsh conditions. Performs in heavy snow, rain and strong winds.



Technical outerwear is built using 2, 2.5 or 3 layers. 2L is the most common, combining a durable outer fabric with a waterproof membrane. 2.5L offers added comfort and protection with a thin protective mesh lining inside. 0.5L (also called 0.5 layer or half layer) uses a printed or raised pattern to protect the membrane without a separate lining. 3L jackets have a tougher outer shell with no liner, making them more durable and hard-wearing, but also heavier and more expensive. Some can also be heavy and bulky depending on the construction.

DWR

Durable Water Repellent
A treatment applied to the outer fabric that helps water bead and roll off the surface, keeping you drier for longer.



04

WATERPROOFING

Waterproofing is measured using a hydrostatic head test. It shows how tall a column of water the fabric can resist before water starts to seep through. i.e. 5000mm column = 5k waterproofing.



5k

Designed for light snow and shorter sessions. Best for milder days and low exposure.

10k

Reliable all-round protection for most snow conditions. Handles rain and snow.

20k

High-performance protection for deep snow, heavy rain and extreme weather.



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