BURTON REFERENCE GUIDE

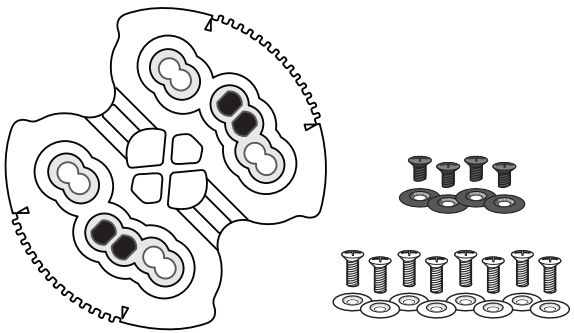
BINDINGS

YOU ARE STOKED!

You just picked up a pair of Burton bindings, the most comfortable and trusted bindings on the mountain. Now it's time to set them up and start riding.

WHAT'S IN THE BOX?

Re:Flex Uni discs for mounting to The Channel™ and 4x4 snowboards.
For boards with The Channel™, please use M6x13 black screws and four black washers.
For mounting to 4x4 use eight M6x16 silver screws and eight silver washers.



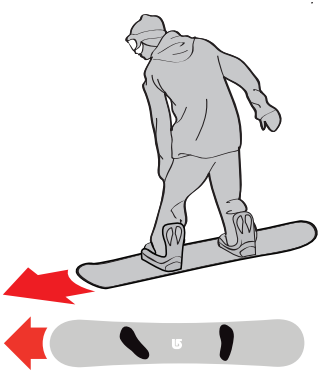
WHAT YOU NEED TO MOUNT 'EM UP?

1. **#2 Phillips screwdriver, #3 Phillips screwdriver**
2. **About 15 minutes and a patch of flat space**

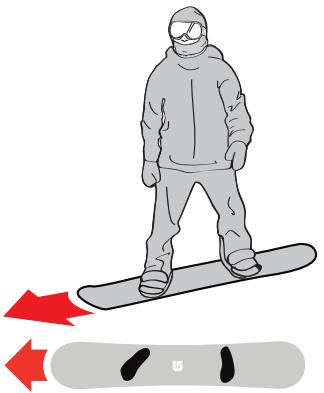
ARE YOU REGULAR OR GOOFY?

This one is more of a life choice, so if you don't already surf or skate, you will need to figure this one out. To sort it out from scratch try one of the following three tests:

If you are unsure of your stance, we recommend setting up your board at an even "duck stance", which means both feet angled outward at the same degree. We recommend 12 degrees for both bindings (12, -12). This way, you can decide on the mountain which foot you feel more comfortable having in front.



Left foot forward means you're regular.



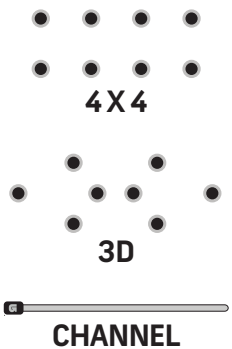
Right foot forward means you're goofy.

MOUNTING YOUR RE:FLEX SETUP

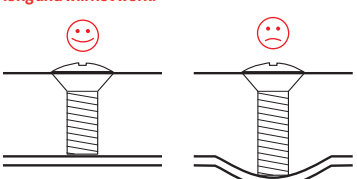
USE THE RIGHT SCREWS. Black screws come with their own lock washer and mate to the tracked insert that slides into The Channel.

WARNING: Never Use Loctite® or threadlock on your screws. It can corrode or weaken your bindings and void all warranties.

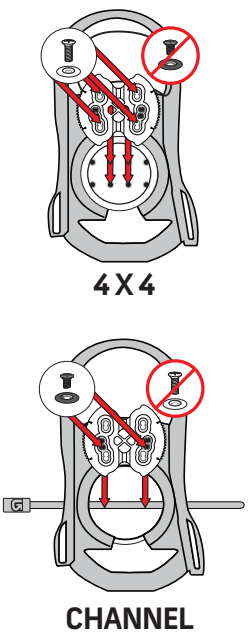
1. Pick the right screws. Silver screws work with 4x4 and 3D® setups (call 800-881-3138 to receive a 3D specific disc). Black screws work with The Channel.



**** WARNING: Standard (silver M6 x 16) are too long and will not work.**



2. Line up screws with the inserts at the desired stance width and centering between the nose and tail.



3. Tighten screws.

   If your binding screws aren't tight, you're going to have a bad day. Make sure that you tighten them up real good with a #3 Phillips screwdriver. Tighten screws one full turn each, then move to the next screw and tighten one full turn. Continue tightening at least one more full turn each and alternating from screw to screw until all screws are equally tight.

   Check your binding screws every time you ride, every Sunday afternoon, and every full moon.

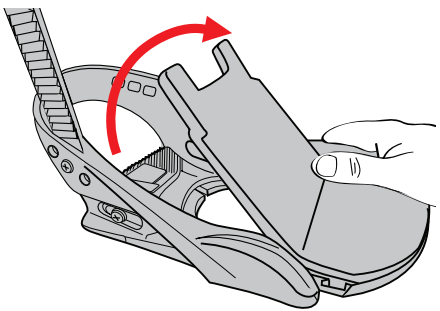
Note: Check and/or re-tighten screws before each day of riding.

GAS PEDAL ADJUSTMENTS

Gas Pedals reduce toe drag, cut down on foot fatigue, and add more power to your turns.

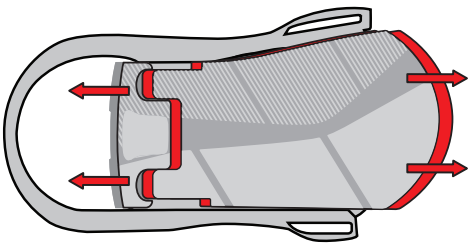
Tip: The Gas Pedal should only go as far as the contact point of the sole of the boot to the binding BED. Excess adjustment can lead to major toe drag.

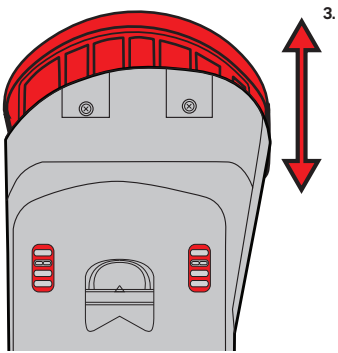
1. Pop rear tabs loose with screwdriver or index finger



2. Slide Gas Pedal toward toe side until it matches boot sole length.

Note: the Gas Pedal has four different indexed settings.





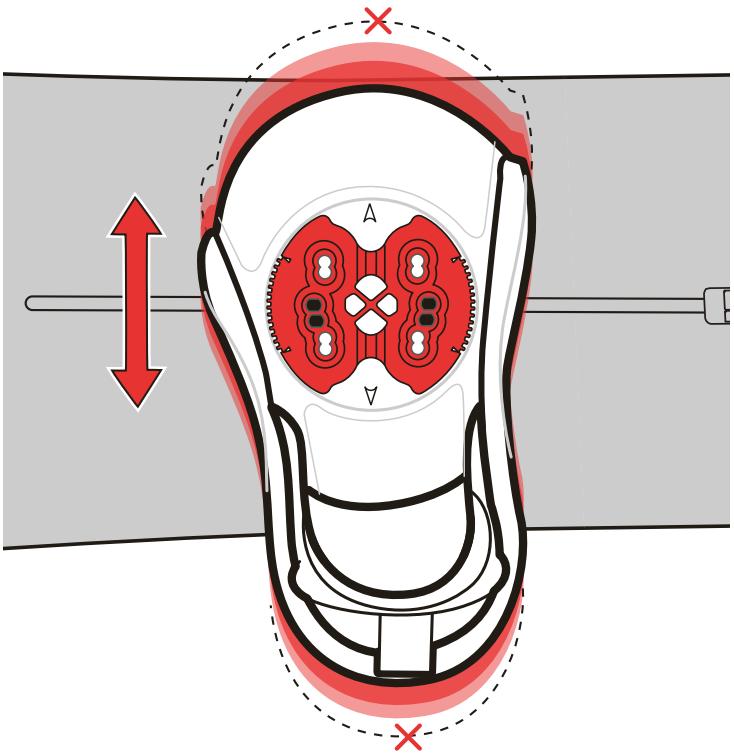
3. Re-attach rear Gas Pedal tabs into notches in the baseplate.

STANCE ADJUSTMENT: BOOT CENTERING

Toe drag is bad. Heel drag is worse.

**Both act like a snow anchor by preventing your board from sliding smoothly through a turn.
Centering boots between the toe and heel edge is the fix to prevent drag and to maximize edging power.**

Toe/Heel adjustment can be made by rotating the disc 180 degrees for both channel and 4x4 mounting.



Tip: If you have smaller feet on a wider board, shift your bindings toward the toe edge for more power on toeside turns.

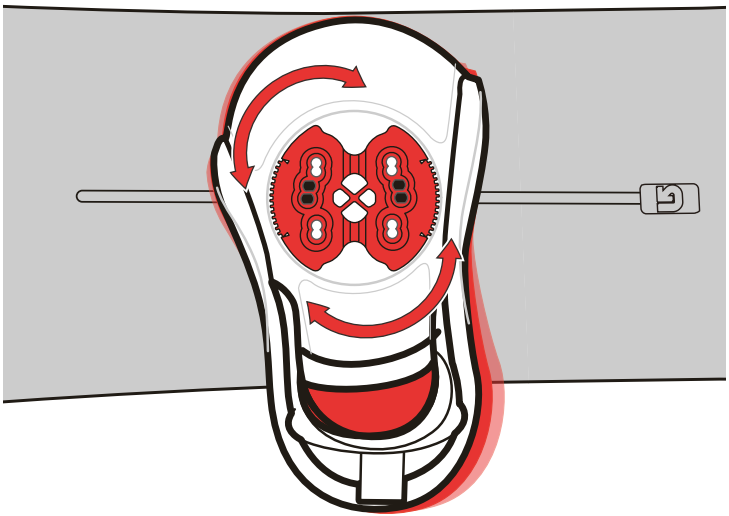
Tip: If you have big feet on a narrower board, shift your bindings toward the heel edge for less toe drag.

STANCE ADJUSTMENTS: STANCE ANGLE

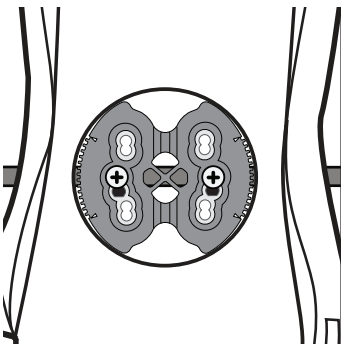
Some riders like a little angle, some like a lot.

It's all personal preference and what feels comfortable for you, but typical front foot angles range from positive 6 to positive 22 degrees. Typical back foot angles range from negative 15 to zero degrees. Ladies can comfortably run a bigger difference between front foot and back foot angle due to hip anatomy.

Your stance can always be tweaked and adjusted until you find what feels best, just make sure your screws are tight before riding.



1. **To adjust stance angle with Re:Flex bindings, loosen mounting hardware, remove Re:Flex disc, rotate disc within binding, then place binding back on board at desired angle setting.**



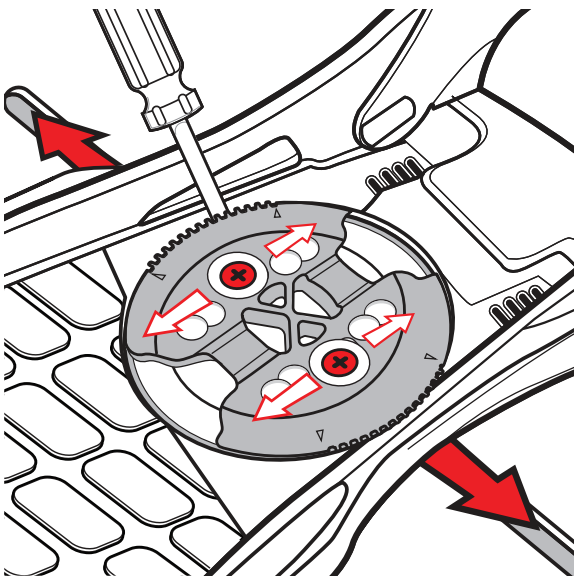
2. **Re-tighten mounting hardware and then "carpet test" by strapping in and seeing if the stance feels comfortable. Just don't bonk grandma's coffee table.**

STANCE ADJUSTMENTS: WIDTH AND CENTERING

All Burton boards come stock with a suggested reference stance.

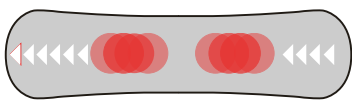
Some riders like to rock a slightly wider stance for easier grabs and more stable landings. Some narrow the stance width for greater turning power and responsiveness. Ultimately it's just a matter of what feels comfortable. Some of our team riders are still trying to find their perfect stance.

To experiment with stance widths, loosen screws and move bindings closer together (for a narrower stance) or further apart (for a wider stance) iin 1-in, 1/2-in or even 1/4-in increments, then re-tighten. The Channel let's you get extremely picky and precise with your stance width, so take advantage.



To shift your stance centering, loosen screws and move both bindings equal distances toward tip or tail, then re-tighten.

A centered stance (same distance to tip and tail) is best for park, groomers, or firm snow.



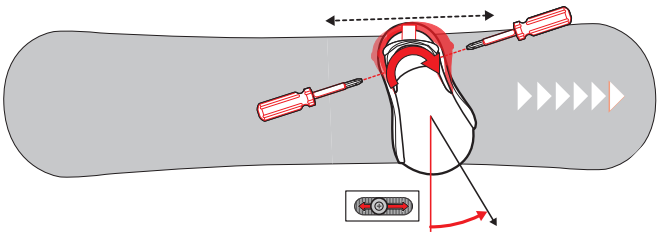
A back-of-center stance (shifted about an inch or two toward the tail) is better for powder, backcountry or freeriding since it naturally sinks the tail and helps the board float in deep snow.

Warning: Do not rock a forward-of-center stance. It's a guaranteed faceplant.

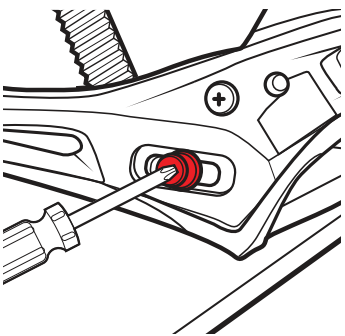
Tip: A good solution for recurring back-leg burn is to shift only the back binding an inch toward the tail.

HI-BACK ROTATION

For maximum power and easier trickery, hi-backs should be rotated parallel to the board's heelside edge.



1. To rotate, loosen the screws on either side of the binding that connect the hi-back to the baseplate.



2. Twist hi-back—between zero and thirty degrees—so that it is parallel to the board's heel edge.

3. Retighten screws.

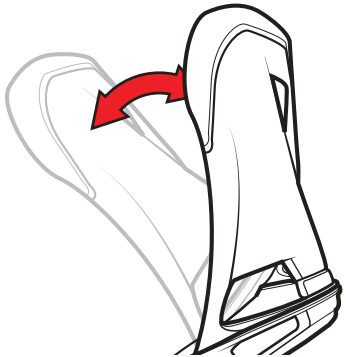
Tip: For greater hi-back rotation the plastic washer can be rotated within the slot to extend even further for those extreme angles.

Tip: When re-tightening hi-back screws, make sure the hi-back is snug in the heelhoop and the forward lean adjustor is properly seated on the heelhoop (MicroFLAD models only).

FORWARD LEAN

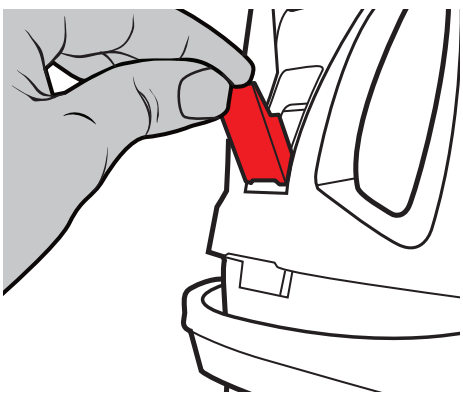
More forward lean equals quicker turns and more response.

Less forward lean means more freedom and freestyle tweak-ability.



MicroFLAD

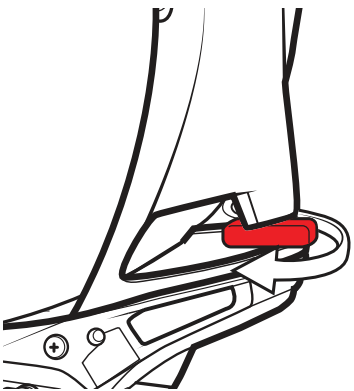
1. To adjust forward lean, first unlock the forward lean adjustor (FLAD™) lever on the back of the hi-back.
2. Slide FLAD block to desired position and re-lock lever.



Tip: Use "F" markings on the hi-back's FLAD block to precisely set your forward lean.

DialFLAD

1. To adjust forward lean turn FLAD™ dial to desired position.
2. Once desired position is found, ensure that dial is flush with hi-back inner and outer surfaces.

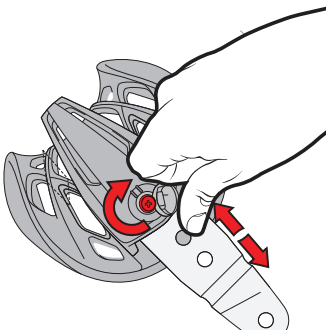


Tip: "F" markings for reference can be found on the FLAD post.

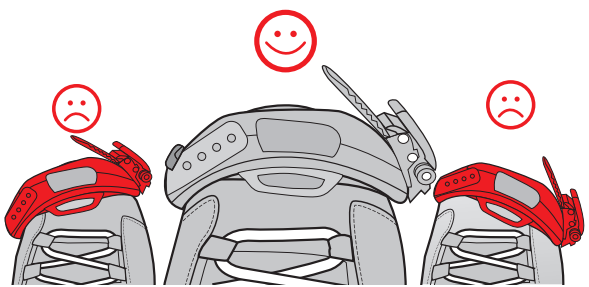
ANKLE AND TOE STRAP ADJUSTMENTS

Strap Length

1. To adjust strap length, first loosen screw that connects strap to slider. Slide strap to desired length and match up slider hole to screw.



2. Place empty boot in binding, check length and re-tighten strap screw. Contour of the ankle strap should align with the contour of the boot so that the strap is centered on the boot.

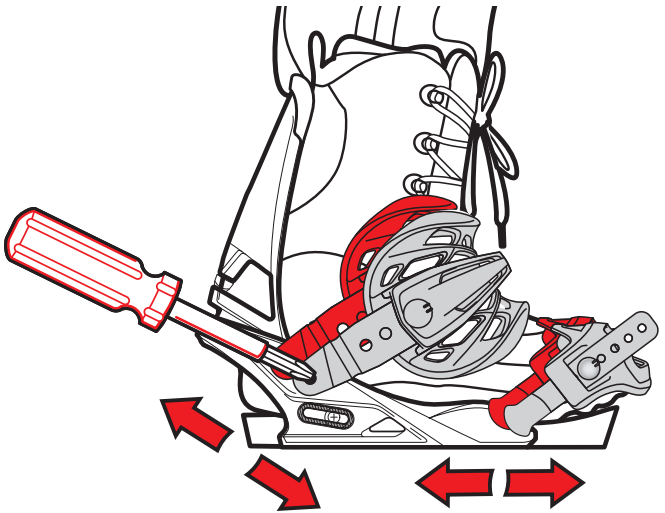


Note: Even though these adjustments can be made on the mountain, it's best to spend more time riding and less time tweaking by checking the fit before you leave the house, the lodge, or the shop.

Note: Straps don't stretch, but boots break in, so slight adjustments may be needed with new gear as the season progresses.

ANKLE AND TOE STRAP ADJUSTMENTS

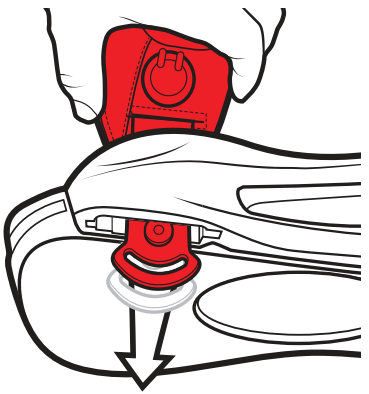
Strap Height



1. To adjust strap height, first unscrew strap to baseplate connection.
2. Remove strap and screw. Reposition at either high or low hole.

Note: There is a D-nut inserted into the inside surface of the baseplate. This will also need to be removed to reposition strap.

3. Align strap slider or ratchet tongue with new baseplate mounting position. Insert D-nut to hold part in place. Retighten strap screw with screwdriver and re-check strap length to boot size.



Straps can be mounted high for greater support and power or low for more flexibility and tweakability. Not sure which way to go? Then just play around with the strap height until you find what's most comfortable for you.

Note: Strap height adjustment options vary by baseplate/binding model.

Warning

Keep it rad. Look both ways before you cross the street. Bathtubs are slippery. Do not stand on the top step of a ladder. Life has risks—snowboarding is one of them. These are the best bindings in the world, but they are not designed to release. The best protection you have is yourself. Read the instruction manual and learn to ride. Accept the risks you can handle without putting others at risk.

A runaway snowboard is a dangerous thing. When not attached to your feet they can slide away and cause serious injuries. Remember YOU are responsible for preventing your board from hurting others. Make sure your snowboard doesn't fall off a rack or get dropped when you're hiking. In compliance with ISO Code 14573, you are required to use a leash at all times when strapped in. The leash must be attached to the binding by looping it through the notch on the interior side of the front foot baseplate, and securely fastened to your body on the other end. No one gets hurt and we all shred another day!

Avoid compression damage by folding down your high-performance hi-backs before loading / unloading the chairlift.

Attention / Achtung / リフトに乗る際の注意

⚠ Attention. Sois prudent. Regarde des deux côtés avant de traverser la rue. Une baignoire, c'est glissant. Ne te place pas debout sur la dernière marche d'une échelle. La vie comporte des risques...pratiquer le snowboard en est un. Voici les meilleures fixations au monde. Par contre, ces fixations ne sont conçues pour dégager tes pieds. La meilleure protection que tu peux avoir c'est toi-même. Lis le mode d'emploi...apprends à rider. Assume les risques que tu peux prendre sans mettre les autres en danger.

Un snowboard qui s'échappe sans contrôle sur les pistes peut être très dangereux. Lorsque le snowboard n'est pas attaché à tes pieds, il peut glisser et provoquer des blessures graves. Souviens-toi que c'est TA responsabilité d'empêcher que ton snowboard ne blesse quelqu'un. Assure-toi que ta planche ne tombe pas d'un support ou ne chute pas lors d'une ascension. En conformité avec le Code ISO 14573, tu dois utiliser une courroie de sécurité en permanence lorsque tu as ton snowboard aux pieds. Cette courroie doit être attachée en permanence à la fixation à l'aide d'une boucle autour du cran situé du côté interne de la base du pied avant. La courroie doit être accrochée solidement à une partie de ton corps lorsque tu utilises ton snowboard. Personne ne sera blessé et on peut rider une journée de plus!

Évite les dommages de compression en pliant toi-même le hi-back de fixation avant de prendre le télésiège.

⚠ Achtung! Vor dem Überqueren der Strasse immer in beide Richtungen schauen. Die Badewanne ist rutschig. Nicht auf die oberste Stufe der Leiter stellen. Das Leben birgt Risiken in sich und Snowboarden ist eins davon. Dies sind die besten Bindungen der Welt, aber sie sind nicht dazu gemacht, um sich selbstständig zu öffnen. Der beste Schutz ist man selbst. Die Gebrauchsanleitung muss unbedingt gelesen werden. Das Snowboarden muss gelernt werden. Nur solche Risiken dürfen akzeptiert werden, denen man gewachsen ist und die andere nicht in Gefahr bringen.

Ein den Hang hinunter rasendes Snowboard ist eine gefährliche Angelegenheit. Wenn das Snowboard nicht an den Füssen befestigt ist, kann es wegrutschen und ernsthafte Verletzungen verursachen. DU allein bist dafür verantwortlich, dass dein Board niemanden verletzt. Es muss immer sicher gestellt werden, dass das Board nicht vom Dachträger fliegt oder beim Transport herunterfällt. ISO Code 14573 schreibt bindend vor, dass immer ein Sicherungsband („Leash") verwendet werden muss, wenn die Bindung angeschnallt ist. Die Leash wird an der Bindung angebracht, indem sie durch die Nute an der Innenseite der Grundplatte des vorderen Fusses gezogen und mit dem anderen Ende sicher am Körper befestigt wird. Keiner wird verletzt und alle können weiter snowboarden.

Durch Druck verursachte Schäden können durch das Herunterklappen der Highbacks vor dem Ein- und Ausladen des Snowboards vermieden werden.

⚠ 道を渡る時には左右をしっかり確認しよう。お風呂場は滑りやすい。ハシゴのてっぺんに立つのは危ない。生活の中には危険がイッパイ・・・スノーボーディングもその 1 つです。これは世界最高のバインディングですが、リリース（開放）するようにはデザインされていません。最高のプロテクションはあなた自身です。インストラクションマニュアル (取扱説明書）をきちんと読んで、他の人々を傷つけることなく、自分のリスクは自分自身で負いましょう。

警告：足から外れ、斜面を流れていくボードは凶器です。ボードを足につなげておかないと、時として大きな事故を引き起こす可能性があります。スノーボーダーには、自分のボードで誰かにケガを負わせないようにする責任があるということを忘れないで下さい。ハイク中に背負ったボードがバックパックから落ちたり、脇に抱えたボードを手から落としたりしないようにしましょう。ISO Code 14573 に従い、ボードを装着している時は常にリーシュコードを使わなければなりません。リーシュは、バインディング前足ベースプレートの内側にループにして通し、反対側を自分の体にしっかり固定します。誰もケガをすることなく一日を終えて、また次の日も皆でライディングを楽しみましょう。

リフトを使用する際には、ハイパフォーマンス・ハイバックを前に倒し、リフトとの接触によるハイバックへのダメージを防ぎましょう。

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