

BINDINGS MANUAL





Thanks for purchasing Jones bindings.

Prepare to be blown away by the unreal comfort, response and edge control these bindings offer.

For maximum performance the bindings must be properly set up.

Please take the time to read over this manual and learn how to customize the binding settings to suit your boot size and riding style.

What is SkateTech?



The components of the Skate Tech design mimic the function of a skateboard truck. The “Hanger” acts as a lever that transfers energy input from the straps to the “Bushings” and onto the board edges. The “Kingpin” acts as the fulcrum for the “Hanger” and magnifies the energy transfer through leverage. Traditional bindings lose energy when the baseplate flexes and bends unevenly. The energy loss forces you to crank your straps tighter and ride with more forward lean to gain the same control. Uneven pressure and tight straps lead to more foot fatigue and pain. By evenly pivoting over the “Post”, the middle of your board flexes more uniformly and your energy inputs are focused directly on your edge. Your feet stay more relaxed and more comfortable because the bindings transfer power to the board with less work.

WARNING

RIDERS, BE ADVISED:

Snowboarding is a hazardous sport, which can result in serious injury or death to yourself or others. Use these Jones bindings at your own risk. Check and tighten hardware before each use. Use only snowboard specific boots. Read this instruction manual when installing your Jones bindings and before use. This binding does not release on impact. A runaway snowboard is a dangerous object and it can cause serious injuries or death – you are responsible so be aware. In compliance with ISO code 14573, you are required to wear a leash at all times. The leash must be attached to your bindings baseplate and securely fastened to your body.

DURABILITY

Binding warranty & safety:

Jones offers to the original purchaser a lifetime warranty on the baseplate components (Hanger, Post and Nylon disc), along with a one year limited warranty on all other parts. This warranty is not transferable, and Jones reserves the right to repair or replace the faulty parts at its own discretion.

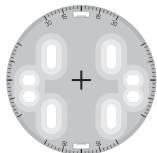
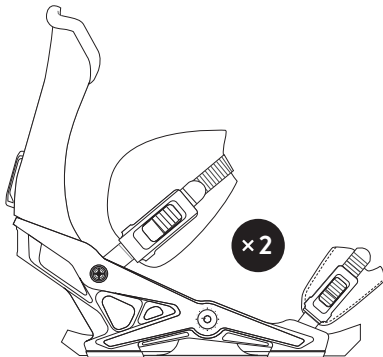
All coverage under this warranty is void if any modification, change or alteration has been made to the product that is not specifically authorized in writing.

It is forbidden to cut, mill, grind, melt or weld any of the metal parts of the binding as it could result in some hazardous particles being emitted.

For more information visit our warranty policy at:

jonesnowboards.com

What's in the box?



×2

Disk Compatibility
4x4, 2x4, EST/Channel



×8

Bushings



×8

DO NOT USE SCREWS OTHER THAN THE ONES PROVIDED BY JONES.

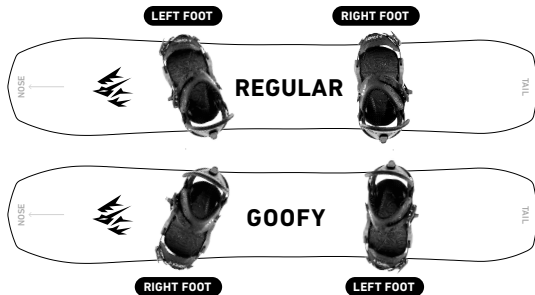
Find your natural riding stance

Goofy or regular?

If you are new to snowboarding your first decision to make is whether you are goofy footed (right foot forward) or regular footed (left foot forward).

Your dominant foot is typically your back foot as the back foot provides the power steering. The front foot provides balance and direction and is usually your less dominant foot.

Which foot do you step up a flight of stairs with first? Which foot do you naturally kick a soccer ball with? The answer to these questions is likely your back foot.

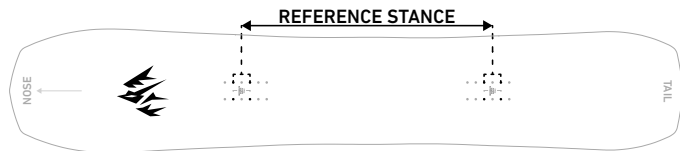


Choosing a stance width

Stance width plays a critical role in your balance and turning ability on a snowboard. Until you develop a defined favorite riding style, most riders will find a slightly wider than shoulder width stance to be a good starting point. A just wider than shoulder width stance offers good stability and a powerful jumping position. Use this chart to find a stance width range that traditionally works for riders of these heights.

Height	Recommended stance
< 5'1" / 155cm	17-19" / 43-48 cm
5'2"-5'4" / 156-163 cm	19-21" / 48-54 cm
5'5"-5'8" / 164-172 cm	20-22" / 48-56 cm
5'9"-6' / 173-184 cm	21-23" / 53-58 cm
6'1"-6'4" / 185-193 cm	22-24" / 56-61 cm
> 6'4" / 193 cm	23-25" / 58-63.5 cm

For most boards, your ideal stance width should be within an inch of your board's reference stance. Reference stance is the stance location that the dimensions of a given model/ size board are designed around.

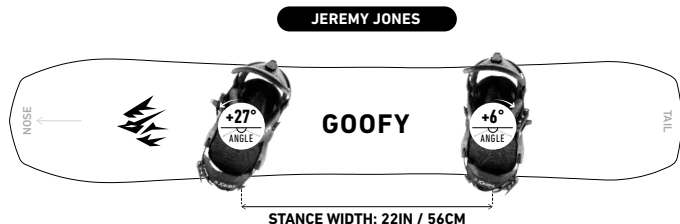


Choosing stance angles

The angles of your front and back binding play a huge role in how you can move your body over your snowboard. It's safe to say every rider will want their front foot angled toward the nose of the board. Angling your front foot towards the nose allows you to keep front foot pressure driving into a turn. Angling your binding toward the nose is referred to as a positive angle relative to setting your binding at zero. Setting your binding at zero aligns it completely perpendicular to the edge. Most riders will find a front binding angle of +15-21 degrees is ideal. Racers and more surf style, turn focused riders often run a more aggressive front foot angle (+21 degree or more) as it opens up your hips toward the fall line and allows you to rock deeper into toe side turns.

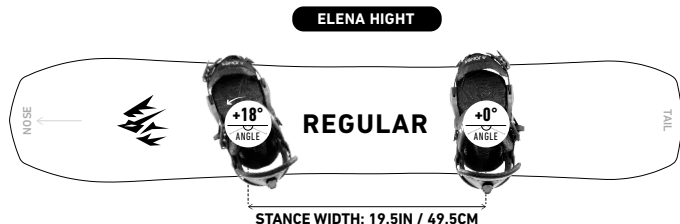
Positive / Positive (+/+)

If you angle your front and back bindings toward the nose you are riding positive/positive (+/+). Riders who run +/+ typically run only a few degrees of positive angle in the back binding (+3-6 degrees). By slightly turning your back binding toward the nose it aligns both your knees into the same plane and makes it easier for you to dive into toe side turns more aggressively. Running positive angle on your back foot does make riding switch more challenging but the “crossed-up” feeling can be overcome with experience. Running +/+ angles on directional board models like the Storm Chaser and Storm Wolf is ideal as these board shapes aren’t designed to ride switch.



Positive / Zero (+/0)

If you angle your front binding toward the nose and keep your back binding set perpendicular to your edge at zero degrees you are riding positive/zero (+/0). Setting your back binding at zero is a very common back binding stance angle. By keeping your foot straight across the board you can lean into front side carves and ride switch without cross loading your knee. Setting your back foot at zero is a great place to start as you experiment with the angle of your front binding and stance width.



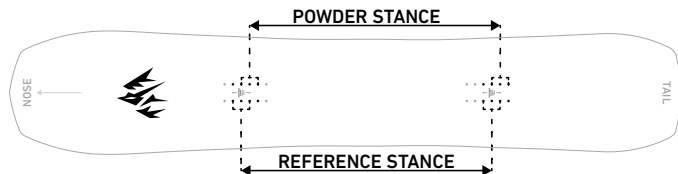
Positive / Negative (duck)

If you angle your front binding toward the nose and angle your back binding toward the tail you are riding positive/ negative, otherwise known as a “duck” stance. Terrain park rippers who ride switch a lot and freeriders who like to run a wide stance for added balance often prefer a duck stance. These riders typically run only a few degrees of negative angle in the back binding (-3 to 6 degrees). That little bit of negative angle can drastically improve your stability landing switch and will help your body look less “crossed-up” riding switch.



Setting back stance for powder days

On deep powder days keeping your nose afloat is critical. Setting your stance back so that your board is set up with more nose than tail can definitely help on the deep days and especially if you are riding a twin or directional twin shape. Start by setting your stance back 1-2in (2-5cm) and try to setback each binding the same amount relative to the reference stance.



Riders' examples

Here are the stance settings the Jones team uses:

Rider	Goofy/Regular	Height	Stance width	Front angle	Back angle
Jeremy Jones	G	5'8" (173cm)	22in (55.8cm)	+27°	+6°
Victor De Le Rue	R	5'8" (175cm)	22in (56cm)	+18°	-6°
Elena Hight	R	5'1" (155cm)	19.5in (49.5cm)	+18°	0°
Sammy Luebke	R	5'9" (176cm)	22.8in (57.8cm)	+15°	-3°
Nick Russell	R	5'9" (176cm)	19.5in (49.5cm)	+18°	+6°
Iris Lazzareschi	R	5'8" (173cm)	21in (53.4cm)	+18°	+3°
Jimmy Goodman	R	5'10" (178cm)	21.5in (53.4cm)	+21°	0°
Forrest Shearer	R	5'10" (178cm)	21in (53.4cm)	+24°	0°
Harry Kearney	G	5'11" (180cm)	22in (55.8cm)	+18°	0°
Taylor Carlton	R	5'10" (178cm)	21in (53.4cm)	+12°	-3°
Ryland Bell	R	6'0" (183cm)	24in (61cm)	+21°	-15°

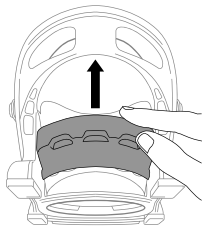
Learn more

Ready to learn more about how to perfectly dial in your bindings? Check out the Gear 101 product info hub on our website!

jonnassnowboards.com/gear101

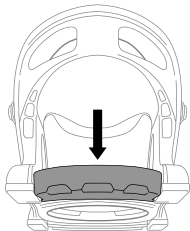


Opening and closing the foot pillow



Opening the foot pillow

To open the Foot Pillow, grab the soft EVA pad at the heel and pull upward. Carefully read the instructions provided on the disc cover before mounting our bindings onto your board.

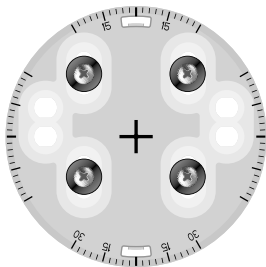


Closing the foot pillow

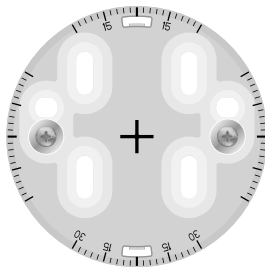
To close the foot pillow, simply push down on the EVA while the other hand is on the heelcup pulling upwards. You will hear a **CLICK** on both sides when the foot pillow is properly closed.

Disk pattern: 4x4, 2x4, EST/Channel

Important: the slotted holes are offset for strength and durability. You may need to flip your disk around to reach the desired stance. The cross in the middle indicates the center of the disk. Please use that as reference. See the next page on how to set-up your disks.



4x4 and 2x4

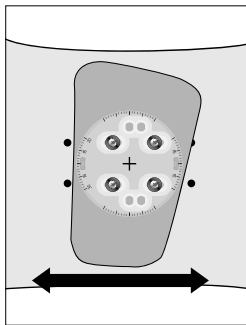


EST / Channel

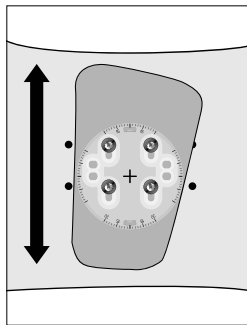
You can use the same screws for 4x4 and EST/Channel.

Disk orientation options

If your boot size is in the middle of the recommended size range for your binding size, position the disc with slots parallel to edges for maximum stance width adjustment. Otherwise, position disc with slots perpendicular to the edges such that you can position the toe and heel of your boot evenly over the center of the board.



Stance width adjustment



Boot size adjustment

Toe & heel boot size adjustment chart

All snowboard boots are not alike, so please check your settings and make sure that your boot is centered across your board.

You can use the same screws for 4x4 and EST/Channel



4X4 screw placement



Channel screw placement

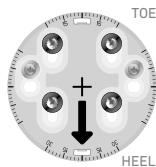
Small binding



Boot size 5



Boot size 6.5



Boot size 7.5

Medium binding



Boot size 7



Boot size 8



Boot size 10

Large binding



Boot size 10



Boot size 11



Boot size 12+

Mounting your bindings

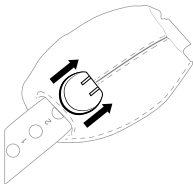
Binding bushings are a key part of the SkateTECH binding system. The bushings deliver SkateTECH's signature plush feel and awesome shock absorption.

When binding bushings are new they are uncompressed so they cause the bindings to float slightly high off the topsheet. **This can make it difficult to mount new bindings on a board. If you are having this issue, try mounting one or two of the binding screws without using the washers. It should be easy to get the screw to engage without the washer, but do not fasten it all the way down. If you sink the screw deeper than the board's insert it may dimple the board base.** Once a screw or two are engaged, the bushings will compress and the mounting disc will sink flush into the binding post. It should then be possible to mount the remaining two screws **WITH** the washers. Once these screws are engaged with the washers, undo the two screws without the washers and add them.

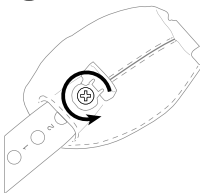
Straps adjustments

To adjust, simply open the tool-free lever. Unscrew it, move straps to desired location, tighten, and close the tool-free lever.

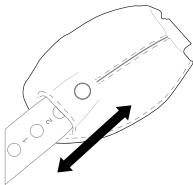
1 Open lever



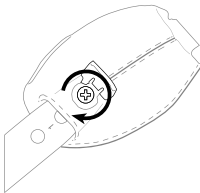
2 Unscrew



3 Move strap

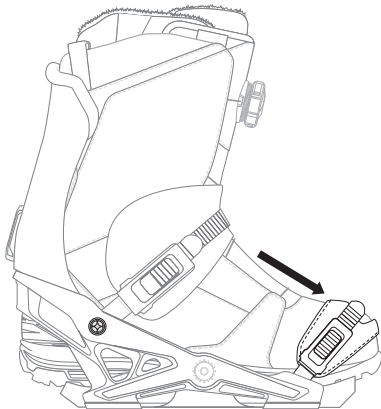


4 Tighten and close lever



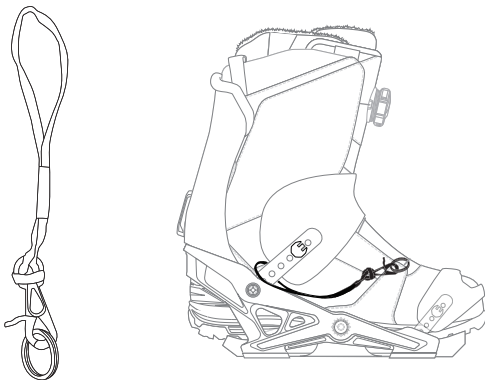
Toe strap placement

The toe cap strap is designed to be positioned and centered at the tip of your boots. To adjust please follow the same instructions as straps adjustments on previous page.



Snowboard leash

A snowboard leash is designed to keep your board attached to your boot should you need to take off your board mid-slope. Without the leash, it can be tricky to step out of your board and hold on to it. Use the leash to avoid losing your board in deep powder or dropping it off a cliff! Leashes are mandatory at some resorts.

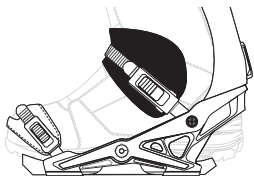


Freeride mode VS Surf mode

Jones bindings offer customizable dampening and response by switching between Surf Mode and Freeride Mode. Surf Mode lets you tweak harder, while Freeride Mode keeps you locked in for maximum response.

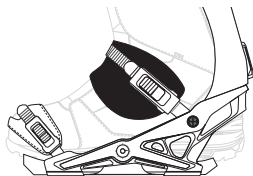
Flip-It strap

The Flip-It strap allows you to interchange the ankle straps between the left and right binding to create custom response. Ride with the ankle straps in Freeride mode for more lateral support and board response or flip the straps into Surf Mode for solid heel support, but more ankle flexibility for getting loose.



Freeride mode

Position the wide half of the strap above the buckle for more lateral support and board response.

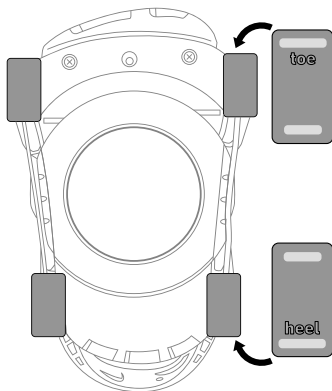


Surf mode

Position the wide half of the strap below the buckle for solid heel support but more ankle flexibility for getting loose.

Custom bushings options

Switch modes by changing the bushings from soft (Surf Mode) to hard (Freeride Mode) and adjusting the Flip-It ankle straps.



Two bushings densities

☐ **Surf mode | Soft (40 shore)**

Use soft bushings for a looser, more dynamic surf feel.

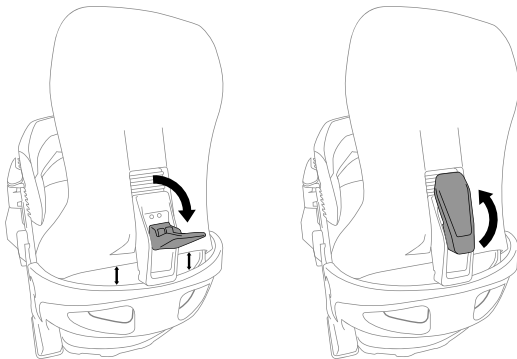
☒ **Freeride mode | Hard (55 shore)**

Use hard bushings for maximum board response.

Forward lean adjustment

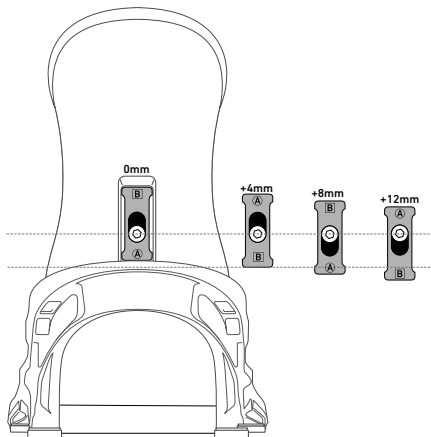
Type 1

To change your forward lean, simply pull down the lever and move the forward lean block either up or down. When you reach the desired position, simply flip the lever back to the locked position.



Type 2

This type of forward lean block allows four different settings: 0 mm, +4 mm, +8 mm and +12 mm. By default, it is set to 0 mm. You can switch to +12 mm by spinning the block. If you want to change to +4 mm / +8 mm settings, you have to unscrew the block from the highback, flip the small plastic piece 90° and screw it back onto the highback.





JONES

THE JOURNEY IS THE REWARD

PROUD MEMBER OF



**FOR THE
PLANET**



POW

