

On a pair of skis, a strip is mounted lengthwise to each ski's outer side along the ski center portion/grip zone. The strip's width is from 17 to about 60 mm, height at most equivalent the ski thickness throughout, and length about equivalent the length of the ski grip zone. The strip's bottom inner edge is about smooth high with the ski base/sliding surface (A). The strip's underside (B) is widthwise outward sloping about 5 degrees upward related to the sliding surface (A). This underside (B) has an interleaving with a depth of about 2 mm, into which interleaving a piece of skins is attached, which skins constitutes the gripping surface (C). The inner edge of the gripping surface (C) then goes about 5 mm from the outer edge of the sliding surface (A), and the anterior, outer, and rear edges of the gripping surface (C) go about 2 mm from the respective adjacent bottom edges of the strip. Due to the described angel between the gripping surface (C) and the sliding surface (A), only the gripping surface (C) will be in contact with and rest on the substrate to give optimal grip, when this side is laid flat on the substrate. And only the sliding surface (A) will be in contact with and rest on the substrate to give optimal glide, when this side is laid flat on the substrate, due to the described distance as well to the angel between the two surfaces. Hence in order to get grip, stepping a bit over onto the outer side of the foot is required. With the Ski Grippers on the outer sides of the skis, the ski's inner bottom edges are retained for skating and for plow breaking in downhills. The Ski Grippers are meant fairly easily to be taken off the skis in conditions where they are less suitable.