



NSAI
Standards

Irish Standard
I.S. EN ISO 10256-1:2016

Protective equipment for use in ice hockey - Part 1: General requirements (ISO 10256- 1:2016)

I.S. EN ISO 10256-1:2016

Incorporating amendments/corrigenda/National Annexes issued since publication:

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National Foreword

I.S. EN ISO 10256-1:2016 is the adopted Irish version of the European Document EN ISO 10256-1:2016, Protective equipment for use in ice hockey - Part 1: General requirements (ISO 10256-1:2016)

This document does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

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In line with international standards practice the decimal point is shown as a comma (,) throughout this document.

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 10256-1

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

December 2016

ICS 13.340.20

Supersedes EN ISO 10256:2003

English Version

Protective equipment for use in ice hockey - Part 1: General requirements (ISO 10256-1:2016)

Équipements de protection destinés à être utilisés en hockey sur glace - Partie 1: Exigences générales (ISO 10256-1:2016)

Schutzrüstung zum Gebrauch beim Eishockey - Teil 1: Allgemeine Anforderungen (ISO 10256-1:2016)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 17 September 2016.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom.



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COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
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EN ISO 10256-1:2016 (E)

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 10256-1:2016) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 85 "Sports and other recreational facilities and equipment" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 158 "Head protection" the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2017, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2017.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN ISO 10256:2003.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive(s).

For relationship with EU Directive(s), see informative Annex ZA, which is an integral part of this document.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 10256-1:2016 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 10256-1:2016 without any modification.

Annex ZA (informative)

Relationship between this European Standard and the Essential Requirements of EU Directive 89/686/EEC Personal Protective Equipment

This European Standard has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association to provide a means of conforming to Essential Requirements of the New Approach Directive 89/686/EEC.

Once this standard is cited in the Official Journal of the European Communities under that Directive and has been implemented as a national standard in at least one Member State, compliance with the clauses of this standard given in Table ZA.1 confers, within the limits of the scope of this standard, a presumption of conformity with the corresponding Essential Requirements of that Directive and associated EFTA regulations.

Table ZA.1 — Relationship between this European Standard and Directive 89/686/EEC

EN ISO 10256 Protective Equipment for Use in Ice Hockey	Part 1: General Requirements	
Essential Requirements (ERs) of Directive 89/686/EEC, Annex II	Clause(s)/sub-clause(s) of this EN	Qualifying remarks/Notes
1.1.1 Ergonomics	4.2, 5.2	
1.2 Innocuousness	4.1, 5.1	
1.3 Comfort and Efficiency	4.2	
1.4 Information supplied by the manufacturer	Clause 9, Clause 10	
2.1 Adjustment systems	4.1.2	
2.12 PPE bearing one or more identification or recognition marks directly or indirectly relating to health and safety	Clause 9, Clause 10	As per Part 1

WARNING — Other requirements and other EU Directives may be applicable to the product(s) falling within the scope of this standard.

**INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD**

**ISO
10256-1**

First edition
2016-12-01

**Protective equipment for use in ice
hockey —**

**Part 1:
General requirements**

*Équipements de protection destinés à être utilisés en hockey sur
glace —*

Partie 1: Exigences générales



Reference number
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ISO 10256-1:2016(E)

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 83, *Sports and other recreational facilities and equipment*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Ice hockey equipment and facilities*.

This first edition of ISO 10256-1, together with ISO 10256-2, ISO 10256-3, ISO 10256-4, ISO 10256-5 and ISO 10256-6, cancels and replaces ISO 10256:2003, which has been technically revised.

ISO 10256 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Protective equipment for use in ice hockey*:

- *Part 1: General requirements*
- *Part 2: Head protection for skaters*
- *Part 3: Facial protectors for skaters*
- *Part 4: Head and face protection for goalkeepers*
- *Part 5: Neck laceration protectors for ice hockey players*

The following parts are under preparation:

- *Part 6: Lower leg protectors for ice hockey players*

Introduction

Ice hockey is a high speed, collision sport in which there is a risk of injury. The object of this part of ISO 10256 is to specify general requirements and to serve as the basis for particular standards for ice hockey, taking into account the risks inherent in participating in the sport, many of which cannot be eliminated by protective equipment. By playing this sport, participants accept the risk of serious injury, paralysis and/or death.

The intention of protective equipment for use in ice hockey is to reduce the frequency and severity of localized injuries to that part of the body for which the protector is intended. The protective function is intended to distribute and dampen the force of impact and to counteract the penetration of objects applied to the protector, and in the case of neck protectors, reduce the risk of lacerations. To achieve the performance of which it is capable, and to ensure stability while worn, the protective equipment need to be as closely fitting as possible, consistent with comfort. In use, it is essential that protectors are securely fastened, properly fitted and adjusted according to manufacturer's instructions.

SC 5 is aware that specifications for the performance of protective equipment are required in order to reduce the risk of injury in ice hockey. A goal of the subcommittee is to promote the use of better materials and/or constructions as they become available to meet the future requirements of the sport of ice hockey. SC 5 is also aware that in order to provide for comfort, correct fitting and use, and in accordance with the PPE Directive of the European Union (Council Directive 89/686/EEC), protective equipment intended for ice hockey need to be as light as practicable while providing appropriate performance characteristics that meet the demands of the sport. Proper education in the proper use and fitting of protective equipment is critical to its performance. Proper enforcement of the rules of play and consistent officiating are also essential for best performance of the protective equipment in reducing the risk of injury.

This part of ISO 10256 is to be used in conjunction with other collateral standards in the ISO 10256 series.

Protective equipment for use in ice hockey —

Part 1: General requirements

1 Scope

This part of ISO 10256 specifies general requirements for head, face, neck and body protectors (hereafter referred to as protectors) for use in ice hockey.

This part of ISO 10256 is intended only for protectors used for ice hockey. Requirements are given for the following:

- a) terms and definitions;
- b) innocuousness;
- c) ergonomics;
- d) test report;
- e) permanent markings;
- f) information for users.

In the ISO 10256 series, collateral standards specify performance requirements for protectors for use in ice hockey and are intended to be read in conjunction with this part of ISO 10256.

NOTE 1 The requirements of a clause take precedence over a figure.

NOTE 2 The intent is to reduce the risk of injury to an ice hockey player without compromising the form or appeal of the game. These standards presume that the rules of play for ice hockey will be followed by players and enforced by officials.

2 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

2.1

permanent marking

information that remains legible and cannot be removed in its entirety under conditions of normal use

2.2 planes

2.2.1

basic plane of the headform

plane relative to the headform that corresponds to the *basic plane of the human head* ([2.2.2](#))

2.2.2

basic plane of the human head

plane that is located at the level of the external upper borders of the ear canal (external auditory meatus) and the inferior margins of the orbits of the eyes

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