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# Protective equipment for use in ice hockey —

## Part 2: Head protection for skaters

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

*Partie 2: Protections de tête pour les skateurs*



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## 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](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

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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](http://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 10256-2, together with ISO 10256-1, ISO 10256-3, ISO 10256-4, ISO 10256-5, and ISO 10256-6 cancels and replaces the 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: Face protectors for skaters*
- *Part 4: Head and face protection for goalkeepers*
- *Part 5: Neck laceration protection for ice hockey players*

The following parts are under preparation:

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

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## Introduction

Ice hockey is a sport in which there is a risk of injury. Ice hockey helmets afford no protection from neck or spinal injury. Severe head, brain, or spinal injuries, including paralysis or death, can occur in spite of using an ice hockey helmet according to this part of ISO 10256.

The intention of head protection used in ice hockey is to reduce the frequency and severity of localized injuries to the head. The protective function is such that the force from impacts against the protector is distributed and dampened and the penetration of objects is counteracted.

Part of the head protection for use in ice hockey consists of a helmet. To achieve the performance of which it is capable and to ensure stability on the head, a helmet is intended to be as closely fitting as possible consistent with comfort. In use, it is essential that the helmet is securely fastened, with any chin strap or neck strap adjusted according to manufacturer's instructions.

Subcommittee 5 is aware that specifications for the performance of the helmet are required to reduce the risk of injury in ice hockey. There was consensus that most of today's head protectors meet the performance requirements of this part of ISO 10256. The 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. Subcommittee 5 recognizes that in order to provide for comfort, fit and use, helmets is intended to have a mass consistent with providing the appropriate performance characteristics.