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

### **Part 5: Neck laceration protectors for ice hockey players**

*Équipement protectif destinées à être utilisées en hockey sur glace —*

*Partie 5: Protège-cous contre les lacérations pour joueurs de hockey sur glace*



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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)).

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](http://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 voluntary nature of standards, 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 10256-5, together with ISO 10256-1, ISO 10256-2, ISO 10256-3, ISO 10256-4 and ISO 10256-6, cancels and replaces ISO 10256:2003, which has been technically revised.

This document was developed primarily from neck laceration protector standards previously published by Bureau de Normalisation du Québec (BNQ) (CAN/BNQ 9415-370) and the European Committee for Standardization (CEN/TS 15256:2005).

A list of all the parts in ISO 10256 can be found on the ISO website.

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## Introduction

The intention of neck laceration protection is to reduce the frequency and severity of lacerations to the neck while playing ice hockey. The protective function is such that the penetration of a skate blade is counteracted.

Neck laceration protection for use in ice hockey consists of a neck laceration protector. To achieve the performance of which it is capable and to ensure stability on the neck, a neck laceration protector should be as closely fitting as possible consistent with comfort. In use, it is essential that the neck laceration protector is securely fastened according to the manufacturer's instructions.

ISO/TC 83/SC 5 is aware that specifications for the performance of the neck laceration protector are required to reduce the risk of injury in ice hockey. The goal of the subcommittee is to promote the use of improved materials and/or constructions as they become available to meet the future requirements of the sport of ice hockey. ISO/TC 83/SC 5 recognizes that in order to provide for comfort, fit and use, neck laceration protectors should be constructed from materials providing the appropriate performance characteristics.

The intent of this document is to reduce the risk of lacerations to the neck without compromising the form or appeal of the game.

Ice hockey is a sport in which there is a risk of injury. This document is intended only for neck laceration protectors used for ice hockey. Ice hockey neck laceration protectors do not afford protection from impacts to the neck or spine, nor do they protect against axial compressive loading of the cervical spine. Severe head, brain or spinal injuries, including paralysis or death, may occur even though an ice hockey neck laceration protector meeting the requirements of this document is used.

In order for a neck laceration protector to perform adequately, it needs to be in good condition, fit properly, be worn properly and not be altered in any way.