



## ISO 10256-5

### Protective equipment for use in ice hockey —

#### Part 5: Neck laceration protectors for use in ice hockey

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

*Partie 5: Protections contre les lacérations du cou pour le hockey sur glace*

Second edition  
2026-07

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ISO copyright office  
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8  
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva  
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11  
Email: [copyright@iso.org](mailto:copyright@iso.org)  
Website: [www.iso.org](http://www.iso.org)

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This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 10256-5:2017), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- update of definitions in [Clause 3](#);
- [4.1](#) has been added to describe the two types of neck laceration protectors;
- [4.3.2](#) has been modified;
- in [4.6](#) a new requirement and test procedure for protector stability and recovery have been added;
- [4.7](#) has been modified to clarify cut resistance;
- [5.1.2.3](#) has been modified to clarify sample preparation;
- [5.5](#) has been modified to clarify protector stability and recovery;
- [5.6](#) has been modified to clarify cut resistance verification;
- in [Clause 8](#), [Table 2](#), the number of neck forms required was reduced, and a small neck form to include smaller protector sizes was added.

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

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Ice hockey is a high-speed, collision sport in which there is a risk of injury.

By playing this sport, participants accept the risk of serious injury, paralysis or death.

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