



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
oSIST prEN ISO 10256-3:2022

01-januar-2022

Varovalna oprema za uporabo pri hokeju na ledu - 3. del: Ščitniki za obraz in oči za drsalce (ISO/DIS 10256-3:2021)

Protective equipment for use in ice hockey - Part 3: Face and eye protectors for skaters (ISO/DIS 10256-3:2021)

Schutzausrüstung zum Gebrauch beim Eishockey - Teil 3: Gesichtsschützer für Eisläufer (ISO/DIS 10256-3:2021)

Équipements de protection destinés à être utilisés en hockey sur glace - Partie 3: Protections faciales et oculaires pour les patineurs (ISO/DIS 10256-3:2021)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: prEN ISO 10256-3

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ICS:

13.340.20	Varovalna oprema za glavo	Head protective equipment
97.220.20	Oprema za zimske športe	Winter sports equipment

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Protective equipment for use in ice hockey — Part 3: Face and eye protectors for skaters

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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).

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 of 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 www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 83, *Sports and other recreational facilities and equipment, Subcommittee SC 5, Ice hockey equipment and facilities*.

This second edition, which has been technically revised, cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 10256-3:2016).

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- Definitions were reordered to reflect their location in the document and updated.
- [Clauses 4.1, 4.2, 4.6, 5.1, 5.3, 5.4, 5.5](#), and [5.6](#) were updated.
- In [Clause 4.6 a\)](#), the degree of the superior plane was changed from 35° to 25° to align with ISO 10256-2:202X.
- In [Clause 5.9](#) a field of vision test was added to refer to EN 13087-6:2012.
- [Clause 5.10](#) (optical quality) was updated and references to ISO 26723:2020 and ISO 14782:1999 were added.
- [Table 2](#) was revised into [Table 2a](#) and [2b](#) to include additional tests by protector type.
- [Annex ZA](#) was revised.

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

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

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European foreword

This document (ISO 10256-3:202x) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 83, “Sports and other recreational facilities and equipment” /SC 5 “Ice hockey equipment and facilities” in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 158 “Head protection” the secretariat of which is held by SIS.

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 Month 202x, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by Month 202x.

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

This document has been prepared under a standardization request (M/571) given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association and supports essential requirements of Regulation (EU) 2016/425.

For the relationship with EU Regulation, see informative [Annex ZA](#), which is an integral part of this document.

In accordance with 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, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

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The text of ISO 10256-3:202x has been approved by CEN as ISO 10256-3:202x without any modification.

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Introduction

Ice hockey is a high speed, collision sport in which there is a risk of injury. The objective of ISO 10256-3:202x is to specify performance requirements and test methods for face and eye protectors, considering 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, or death.

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

Protectors can consist of face protectors or eye protectors (visors) worn in conjunction with an ice hockey head protector.

To achieve the performance of which it is capable, and to ensure stability on the head, a head protector and associated face or eye protector is intended to be as closely fitting as possible consistent with comfort. In use, it is essential that the head protector and associated protector are securely fastened, with any chin strap or neck strap adjusted in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

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Protective equipment for use in ice hockey —

Part 3: Face and eye protectors for skaters

1 Scope

ISO 10256-3:202x specifies performance requirements and test methods for face and eye protectors (visors) for use in ice hockey. It is intended to be used in conjunction with ISO 10256-1:202x and ISO 10256-2:202x.

Requirements and the corresponding test methods, where appropriate, are given for the following:

- a) materials and construction;
- b) design;
- c) protected area (coverage);
- d) penetration resistance (test blade);
- e) puck impact resistance;
- f) optical quality;
- g) test report;
- h) markings; and
- i) information for users.

This part of ISO 10256 applies to face and eye protectors worn by

- ice hockey players (not goaltenders except where ISO 10256-4:202x references this Standard), and
- referees.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 10256-1:202x, *Protective equipment for use in ice hockey — Part 1: General requirements*

ISO 10256-2:202x, *Protective equipment for use in ice hockey — Part 2: Head protection for skaters*

EN 960:2006, *Headforms for use in the testing of protective head protectors*

ISO 14782:1999, *Plastics — Determination of haze for transparent materials*[new edition at DIS]

ISO 26723:2020, *Plastics — Determination of total luminous transmittance and reflectance*

CSA Z262.6-14, *Specifications for facially featured headforms*

ASTM D2240-15, *Test Method for Rubber Property—Durometer Hardness*

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3 Terms and definitions

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

- 3.1**
face protector
device intended to reduce the risk of injury to the eyes and face of ice hockey participants
- 3.2**
eye protector (visor)
device intended to reduce the risk of injury to the eyes of ice hockey participants
- 3.3**
prism dioptre
unit used in measuring prismatic power; one prism dioptre equals a deviation of 1 cm per meter of path length of light
- 3.4**
dioptré
measure of the power of a lens, equal to the reciprocal of its focal length expressed in metres
- 3.5**
field of vision
extent of vision through the protector in the "as worn" position
- Note 1 to entry: Note to entry: See [Figure 1](#) and [Figure 3](#).
- 3.6**
combination
combined unit of a face or eye protector placed on a hockey head protector with which it is intended to be used
- 3.7**
fracturing (breakage)
a condition in which there is a complete separation into pieces or fragments of any part of the protector.
- 3.8**
chip
readily visible particle missing from the protector with an area bigger than 9 mm²
- 3.9**
no-contact zone
designated zone of the headform in which contact is not permitted during the puck impact resistance test
- Note 1 to entry: Note to entry: See [Figure 4](#).
- 3.10**
crack
a condition in which the protector breaks through the full thickness of the material without complete separation of parts.
- 3.11**
luminous transmittance
the ratio of the luminous flux (light) transmitted through the protector to the flux (light) incident upon it
- 3.12**
haze
percentage of transmitted light that, in passing through the specimen, deviates from the incident beam by forward scattering