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Date
2004-05-14

Reference
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Accepting ITC as laboratory for initial type testing according to “Material regulations edition 2002, SPCR 011”

In Appendix 2 to “Material regulations, edition 2002, SPCR 011” the procedure for acceptance of testing bodies is described. For laboratories that are accredited there shall only be need for comparison testing with SP. ITC has received accreditation from the Czech national accreditation institute for the “Material regulations edition 2002, SPCR 011, Appendix 1” on 2004-02-05. After comparison of test results from ITC and SP there where questions raised due to some differences. Some of them where answered after clarifications. A summary of the comparison is enclosed.

As a result of the comparison our decision is to accept ITC as laboratory for initial type test (ITT) according to “Material regulations, edition 2002, SPCR 011” for the following products:

Sticks, Goals, Rinks, Masks

The acceptance is valid under the following conditions:

- Comparison shall be done at least every three year on products, decided by SP Certification. Within one year there should be a new comparison on sticks, “Reactor 4000” or another with similar design.
- SP Certification is informed about changes in ITC’s accreditation regarding the “Material regulations edition 2002, SPCR 011, Appendix 1”.
- The fees for the acceptance are paid in time
- ITC doesn’t act in ways that violates the confidence SP Certification has in ITC

A new acceptance shall be written when the regulations are changed or when new comparison has been done.

For acceptance regarding testing of balls there has to be a new comparison. As there will be a new edition of the regulations soon we suggest that the comparisons shall wait until this is published.

Yours sincerely,

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Summary of comparison

Some of the test results differ. After adjusted results from ITC, the differences are less, and in most cases acceptable.

Sticks

On both types, there were differences when measuring the length c).

On model RND 86 there were also differences measuring the length of the blade, g)

After ITC's new measurements of the value c), the results are more equal.

ITC has made a new interpretation when settling the g) value, which seems to be a correct interpretation.

Actions: None

Note: The standard could be more clear.

There were also different values from the rigidity measurement on model Reactor 4000. The value of the force at 60 mm deflection differs from SPs. There is nothing that explains those different results, especially when the results from the same test of RND 86 doesn't differ that much.

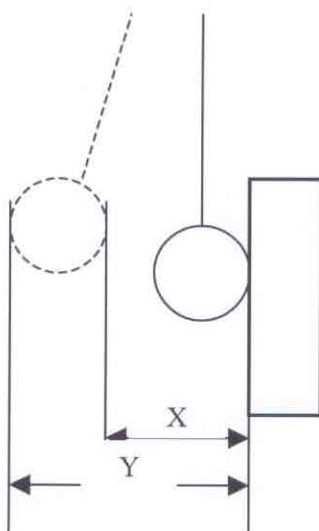
Actions (on sight): A new comparison should be done, to investigate the reason.

Grip binding covering

(This requirement is not actual any longer)

Balls

It seems like ITC has measured the distance "X" whilst SP measure the distance "Y" (see figure). This means that the result from ITC shall be increased with the ball diameter (72 mm). Taking this into consideration, the difference between the results is too big.





Action: New tests has to be carried out, and if the differences still remains, further investigation of the equipment has to be carried out.

For instance a rather large amount of balls can be bought from a supplier, made at the same occasion and from one batch of material. The batch can then be randomly divided in two parts, and one part is tested by ITC and the other by SP.

Note: The standard can more clearly specify which side of the ball shall be taken in consideration when settling the value (a_1 or a_2 according to the figure).

Goals

The values of the radius f) differed. After ITC has explained their value, and an adjustment of the value is done, the values are more equal (SP measures to the centreline of the frame).

Actions: None

Note: The standard could be clearer.

Rinks

The distance between the playing surface and the edge of the rink shall be determined. Different measurement methods gives different values. The results differs, but is within the tolerances.

The radius values differs, but can be explained by the fact that there is no defined point where the measurement shall be taken.

Actions: None

Note: The standard has to clearer define how to measure. The method using a feeler gauge seems to be an adequate method.

It has also to be specified where the radius shall be measured.

Masks

SP has come to the result that the gauge **can** come into contact with the dummy head.

Although, this was done with the mask placed in a most outmost position. The instructions for use from the manufacturer did not state how to adjust the mask.

Actions: None