

In all events these protectors must be worn underneath the plombed racing suit. (Exception forearm protection used in SG, GS and SL and shin protection used in SL)

Protectors must fulfil the 30 litre permeability rule with the exception of the shoulder, scapular region, chest, arms and legs. The anatomical body shape may not be changed.

5.1 Examination of materials, suits

The guidelines for minimum air permeability established by the Control Procedures/Equipment Working Groups in collaboration with the Federal Institute for Materials Control are valid. Multi-layered materials are accordingly permitted for alpine racing suits and undergarments, as long as they conform to the air permeability requirements in question.

6. Crash helmets

6.1 General Principles

The use of crash helmets is compulsory at all FIS alpine ski events. The crash helmets shall have no spoilers nor protruding parts. The crash helmets models shall comply with safety standards set forth below in regard to the specific disciplines.

6.2 Safety standards

The crash helmets used in the respective alpine ski disciplines shall satisfy the following safety standards:

6.2.1 GS/SG/DH

Requirements:

- Helmet model to fulfill and to be certified under both ASTM 2040 and EN 1077 (class A)
- In addition Helmet model to pass an additional specific test under EN 1077 test procedure but at higher test speed of 6.8m/s
 - o Additional test to be effected through CEN laboratories. The laboratory shall issue a test protocol showing that the tested model passed the EN test requirements at the increased speed.

Label attesting conformity with FIS specifications for racing helmets (GS/SG/DH):

Fulfilment of requirements is to be attested by a specific standardised conformity label affixed in a non removable way at the back of the helmet in a location which is and shall remain visible. The label shall in particular not be covered by the goggle strap. The conformity label is shown in the attachment (see page 43). It shall include the following text: «Racing helmet conform to FIS specifications 2013». Labels affixed by manufacturers shall comply with the specifications set forth in the attachment.

The conformity label attests that the manufacturer has obtained the required certifications (EN 1077 A and ASTM 2040) and obtained a test protocol confirming that the concerned helmet model fulfils the requirements set forth above under 6.2.1. Upon request, the certification documentation and test protocol shall be provided to the FIS.

6.2.2 SL

Requirements:

- Helmet model to be certified under EN 1077 (class B) or ASTM 2040 as minimum standards
 - o NB1: soft ear padding is allowed
 - o NB2: crash helmets fulfilling higher safety standards can be used a fortiori in SL. This includes:
 - EN 1077 (Class A), SNELL 98 and all helmets fulfilling the GS/SG/DH specific standard described above.

Labels:

Compliance with the above requirements is attested by the corresponding certification label (e.g. CE label) and/or by the conformity label set forth above under 6.2.1 (i.e. helmets fulfilling the requirements for GS/SG/DH can be used in SL).

6.2.3 *General reminders*

It is reminded that the manufacturers remain the only entities liable in regard of product liability in connection with manufactured helmets. It is further reminded that crash helmets must be worn in strict compliance with instructions of use and do not offer an absolute protection against the consequences of accidents.

7. **Ski goggles**

Ski goggles are devices protecting the eyes against weather and rays with optically correct lenses. Their aim is to guarantee good, contrast-free visibility in all weather conditions. The use of ski goggles is recommended. It is prohibited to reshape the ski goggles in order to obtain aerodynamic advantages.

8. **Ski gloves**

Gloves offer protective covering against weather and external forces. The wearing of gloves is urgently recommended. Reshaping the glove, the application of a plastic coating on the outer surface, or the use of skai (imitation leather) with the aim of attaining more aerodynamic features, are not allowed. The glove must not reach beyond the elbow. Protective padding along the entire length of the glove is permitted. The use of protective guards in the form of shields, which are pulled over the glove, is permitted.

9. **Back protectors**

9.1 **Definition**

The back protector is an additional item of equipment, which protects the athlete's back against weather and external forces.

9.2 **Specifications**

The back protector must adapt to the anatomical bend of the athlete's spine and lie flat against the body. The top edge of the back protector must be situated in the area of the spinal column and may not go above the 7th cervical vertebrae (C7). The maximum thickness must be in the middle part and may not exceed 45 mm; the thickness reduces at the