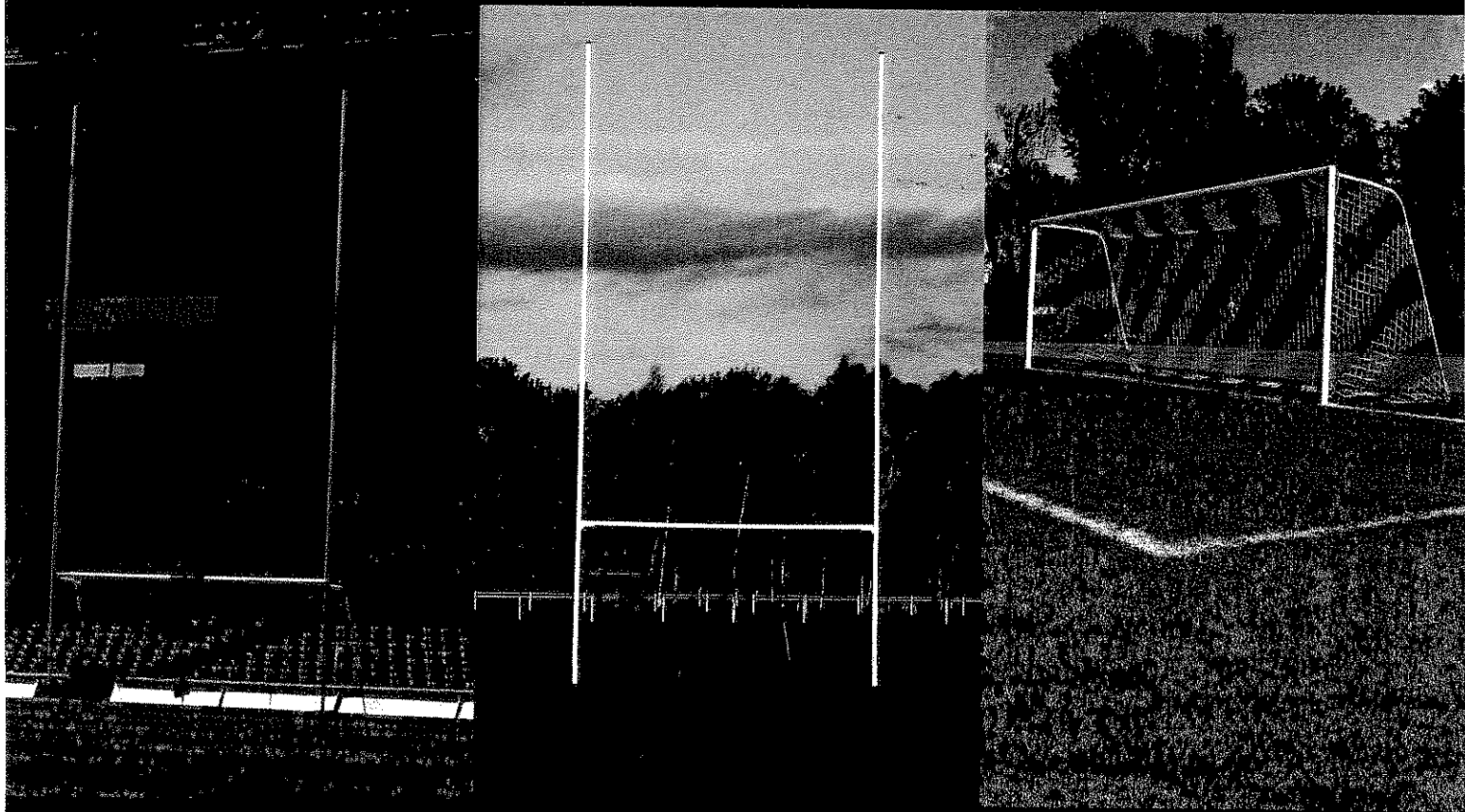


nsai

National Standards Authority of Ireland
Údarás um Chaighdeán Náisiúnta na hÉireann

**Irish Standard
I.S. 356:2007**



Playing Field Equipment

Goals

Functional and Safety Requirements
– Test Methods for Portable and Fixed Goals

DECLARATION

OF

SPECIFICATION

ENTITLED

PLAYING FIELD EQUIPMENT – GOALS – FUNCTIONAL AND
SAFETY REQUIREMENTS – TEST METHODS FOR PORTABLE
AND FIXED GOALS

AS

THE IRISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR

PLAYING FIELD EQUIPMENT – GOALS – FUNCTIONAL AND
SAFETY REQUIREMENTS – TEST METHODS FOR PORTABLE
AND FIXED GOALS

NSAI, in exercise of the power conferred by section 16 (3) of the National Standards Authority of Ireland Act, 1996 (No. 28 of 1996) and with the consent of the Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Employment, hereby declares as follows:

1. This instrument may be cited as the Standard Specification (Playing field equipment – Goals – Functional and safety requirements – Test methods for portable and fixed goals) Declaration, 2007.
2. (1) The Specification set forth in the Schedule to this declaration is hereby declared to be the standard specification for Playing field equipment – Goals – Functional and safety requirements – Test methods for portable and fixed goals.

(2) The said standard specification may be cited as Irish Standard 356: 2007 or as I.S. 356: 2007.

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Foreword

This Irish Standard has been prepared by the NSAI Technical Committee on Goal Safety in response to fatal accidents involving defective, modified, unstable or incorrectly anchored goals.

It has been developed specifically for those involved in the **Manufacture** and **Testing** of new goals and specifies **Functional** and **Safety** requirements for portable and fixed goals.

Attention is drawn to I.S. 357, which gives guidance for the procurement, installation, maintenance, inspection and storage of goals.

Attention is also drawn to standards specified in section 2, Normative References which may be used in conjunction with this standard.

SCHEDULE

PLAYING FIELD EQUIPMENT – GOALS – FUNCTIONAL AND SAFETY REQUIREMENTS – TEST METHODS FOR PORTABLE AND FIXED GOALS

1 Scope

This Irish Standard specifies the functional requirements for portable and fixed goals for rugby, hurling and gaelic football, futsal, mini-soccer and small-sided football (a goal under 5,0m width).

It is applicable to goals used for recreational, training or competition in indoor or outdoor areas.

It does not apply to goals that fall within the scope of I.S. EN 748/ I.S. EN 749/ I.S. EN 750.

2 Normative references

This Irish Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies (including amendments).

I.S. 357	<i>Playing Field Equipment – Goals – Code of Practice on the Procurement, Installation, Maintenance, Inspection and Storage</i>
EN ISO 1806	<i>Fishing nets – Determination of mesh breaking force of netting</i>
I.S. EN ISO 2062	<i>Textiles – Yarns from packages – Determination of single-end breaking force and elongation at break</i>
I.S. EN ISO 2307	<i>Fibre ropes – Determination of certain physical and mechanical properties</i>
I.S. EN ISO 10002-1	<i>Metallic Materials – Tensile Testing – Part 1: Method of Test at Ambient Temperature</i>
I.S. EN 748	<i>Playing Field Equipment – Football Goals – Requirements and Test Methods including Safety</i>
I.S. EN 749	<i>Playing Field Equipment – Handball Goals – Functional & Safety Requirements, Test Methods</i>
I.S. EN 750	<i>Playing Field Equipment – Hockey Goals – Functional and Safety Requirements, Test Methods</i>
BS 8461	<i>Football Goals – Code of practice for their procurement, installation, maintenance, storage and inspection</i>
BS 8462	<i>Goals for youth football, futsal, mini-soccer and small sided football – Specification</i>
Laws of the Game	<i>FIFA</i>
Laws of the Game	<i>Cumann Lúthcleas Gael and Cumann Camógaíochta na nGael</i>
Laws of the Game	<i>International Rugby Board</i>

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this standard the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1 owner

club/organisation/institution /private individual that owns the goal and has responsibility for its integrity

3.2 competent person

one who possesses sufficient training, experience and knowledge appropriate to the nature of work to be undertaken

3.3 goal

uprights, crossbar, together with any other parts such as the net, net support posts, sockets and anchoring systems

3.4 portable goal

goal structure which may or may not be temporarily located by light ground sockets but which, when erected or assembled is stabilised by means of a specific ground anchorage system which enables the structure to withstand the required design and test loads

NOTE portable goals can be referred to as free standing goals

3.5 fixed goal

goal structure which is set in a suitably -sized permanent foundation in such a way as to enable the combined structure to withstand the required design and test loads

3.6 goalframe

crossbar and uprights

3.7 brittle material

a material that when subjected to a progressively increasing load will fail in an abrupt manner. For the purpose of this standard, a brittle material is a material that will fail at less than 10% elongation, when subjected to a tensile test as per I.S. EN 10002-1

3.8 ductile material

a material that when subjected to a progressively increasing load will progressively deform, but will not fail abruptly. For the purpose of this standard, a ductile material is a material that can withstand an elongation at fracture of not less than 10%, when subjected to a tensile test as per I.S. EN 10002-1

3.9 in use

that period commencing with the erection of the goals on the field of play and their subsequent use for training or play, in accordance with the rules of the game for that particular code of sport

3.10 intended use

the purpose for which the goal has been designed

3.11 not in use

the commencement of the dismantling of goals and the subsequent period when they are not available for their intended use

3.12 net support

attachment which may be fixed to the goal frame for supporting the net, but which does not support the goal frame

3.13 support frame

framework comprising the side bars and back bars that may support the goal frame

3.14 diagonal support (Figure 1)

diagonal bar connected to goal frame and supporting bar

3.15 anchoring system

system for ensuring that a portable goal can not tip over, slide or displace

3.16 youth soccer

eleven-or nine-a-side football played by players under the age of eighteen

3.17 small-sided soccer

type of football played by less than eleven players, including five, six, and seven-a-side football, that are governed by Football Association's Small Sided Football Laws of the Game

3.18 futsal

modified version of five-a-side football, governed by FIFA's Futsal Laws of the Game

3.19 mini-soccer

simplified version of five-a-side football played by children, as defined in the Football Association's Laws of Mini-Soccer

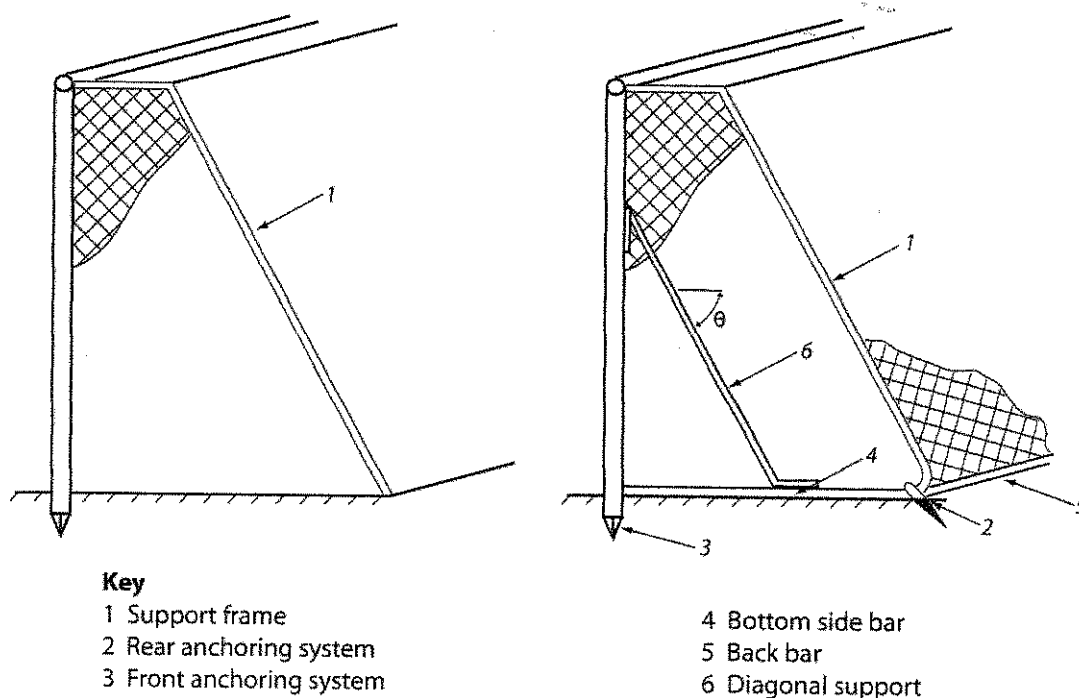


Figure 1 — Typical Support Frame

4 Specifications

4.1 Classification

Goals shall be classified according to Tables 1 and 2.

Goal Type	Size (width x height to crossbar) (m)	Overall height of uprights (m)
Portable		
Senior Gaelic	6,5 x 2,5	8,5 max
Juvenile Gaelic Under 12	4,6 x 2,2	4,5
Juvenile Gaelic Under 10	3,0 x 1,83	4,5
Juvenile Gaelic Under 8	2,5 x 1,5	4,5
Senior Soccer	Refer to I.S. EN 748	Refer to I.S. EN 748
Small Sided Soccer Goal	3,6 x 1,83 4,88 x 1,83 4,88 x 1,22 3,66 x 1,22 3,0 x 2,00 2,44 x 1,22	n/a
Futsal Goal	3,0 x 2,00	n/a

Table 1 — Portable Goals - Sizes and Types

Goal Type	Size (width x height to crossbar) (m)	Overall height of uprights (m)	Length of Socket (min) m
Senior Rugby	5,6 x 3,0	3,4 - 11,0 >11,0	0,9 1,2
Senior Gaelic – Stadium	6,5 x 2,5	≥ 13,0	1,2
1. Club/Schools – Senior Gaelic	6,5 x 2,5	10,67	1,0
2. Club/Schools – Juvenile Gaelic	4,6 x 2,2	6,0 – 10,0 max	0,9
Senior Soccer	Refer to I.S. EN 748	Refer to I.S. EN 748	Refer to I.S. EN 748

Table 2 — Fixed Goals - Sizes and Types

NOTE This standard shall refer to goals which are deemed to comply with the respective laws of the game of the respective organisations at the time of issue.

NOTE All dimensions are to inside of uprights and underside of crossbars except the figure for height of crossbar in Rugby which refers to the top of the crossbar.

4.2 Dimensions

Goals shall comply with the dimensions shown in Table 1 and 2.

4.3 Support frame

For a portable goal the depth of the support frame shall be a minimum of 80 % of the height of the crossbar for stability.

The mass of the back bar shall be greater than or equal to the mass of the crossbar.

For futsal free standing goal the minimum depth will be greater than 2,0 m. (see NOTE)

NOTE In the situation where there is inadequate space for a 2,0 m frame, a minimum of 1,0m is specified. When a support frame of less than 2,0 m is used the goals shall always be socketed or bolted to the floor to prevent tipping .

4.4 Elbow net supports

The dimensions of elbow net supports, if applicable shall be in accordance with Table 3.

Type of goal	Dimensions as shown on Figure 2		
	a	b	c
Small sided soccer and mini-soccer	≥ 310 mm	≥ 340 mm	≥ 230 mm
Futsal – socketed goals	≥ 310 mm	≥ 800 mm	≥ 650
Senior Soccer	Refer to I.S. EN 748	Refer to I.S. EN 748	Refer to I.S. EN 748

Table 3 — Dimensions of net supports

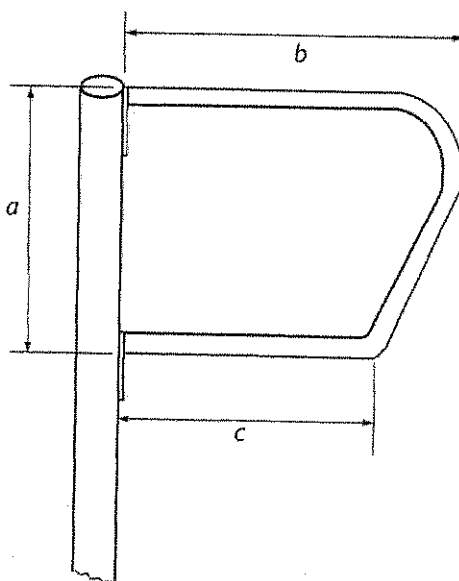


Figure 2 — Minimum dimensions of net support

4.5 Diagonal supports for soccer goals

Where diagonal support is supplied, they shall be connected to the goal frame at a minimum height of 1500mm and to the support frame at a distance of at least 200mm from the goal frame.

4.6 Materials

The goal shall be made of material that satisfies the following requirements:

It is structurally capable of withstanding the test procedures outlined in clause 6, as well as the normal loads and impacts which may be expected in the course of play and when not in use.

The goal frame is fixed to its appropriate foundation/ anchorage system in a manner suitable to the particular materials used in both frame and foundation.

It is treated and/or finished in a manner which makes it resistant to normal damage including moisture (both rain and groundwater), sunlight and impacts which may result from normal play, handling or maintenance.

Goals shall be manufactured from a ductile material.

For goals under 5,0 m width the goal frame, net supports or support frame, ground sockets or ground fixings shall be made of metal or rigid plastics tube that incorporate a U.V. stabilizer and demonstrates acceptable ductility

Pegs for fixing the net to the ground shall be made of either appropriate metal or rigid plastics that incorporate a U.V. stabiliser.

4.7 Net

4.7.1 Netting material

Goal netting may be of synthetic or natural fibre while head line ropes should be of synthetic material. All synthetic netting and roping should contain a minimum of 2.5 % U.V. stabiliser.

4.7.2 Physical properties

The net material shall comply with the requirements indicated in Tables 5 and 6, as appropriate.

Class	Load (N) (min)	Test Method
A	1500	ISO 2062
B	900	
C	660	

Table 4 — Breaking Forces of Net Yarn

Class	Load (N) (min)	Test Method
Z	7000	ISO 2307
Y	3000	

Table 5 — Rope Breaking forces of Net Head Line

4.7.3 Net construction

When tested according to 6.3 no point of fixation of the net to the goalframe shall break or deform.

- a) The net shall be suspended loosely, falling so that a ball scoring a goal cannot rebound immediately. The net shall be loosely attached to the frame. The net shall be held to the ground (e.g. with a weighted line or fixing points), to prevent the ball from passing through.
- b) Net dimensions shall comply with the requirements of goal frame dimensions and the associated goal frame net supports.
- c) The fixings of the net to the frame and/or the ground shall be of non-corrodible material and shall be connected to the net in such a way that there is no relative movement between adjacent fixings.
- d) Mesh sizes shall be $\leq 50\text{mm}$ for Gaelic & Hurling.
- e) Mesh sizes shall be $\leq 120\text{ mm}$ for Soccer.
- f) Net yarn shall have a minimum diameter of 2mm.

4.7.4 Net fixings

Net fixings shall be designed in such a way that a player cannot be injured. Net fixings which fix the net to the goal shall be designed so that any external openings (i.e. on the circumferences of the cross section of the uprights and the cross bar) are $\leq 8\text{mm}$ or $\geq 25\text{mm}$.

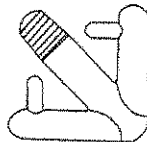


Figure 3 — Typical Net Hook for Net Fixing

4.7.5 Net dimensions

The net dimensions shall comply with Table 6 for gaelic games goal sizes.

Dimensions in Millimetres

size	length min	height min	Depth top min	depth ground min	Width of mesh max	diameter of yarn min. ^a
750x250	7 500	2 500	800	1500	≤50	2
515x205	5 150	2 050	800	1500	≤50	2
^a The diameter is minimum to minimize the risk of cutting.						

Table 6 — Net Dimensions Physical Properties

The net dimensions shall comply with Table 7 for soccer goal sizes.

Goal Size	Dimensions of net (mm)					
	Minimum length	Minimum height	Minimum depth at top	Minimum depth at ground	Maximum size of net mesh	Minimum yarn diameter
2,44 x 1,22	2 590	1 229	300	See Note*	120 x 120	2
3,0 x 2,0 (Futsal)	3 100	2 100	800	1 000	120 x 120	2
3,66 x 1,22	3 800	1 229	300	See Note*	120 x 120	2
3,66 x 1,83	3 800	1 900	300	See Note*	120 x 120	2
4,88 x 1,22	5 030	1 229	300	See Note*	120 x 120	2
4,88 x 1,83	5 030	1 900	300	See Note*	120 x 120	2

NOTE Minimum depth of ground : 80% of goal height or 1 000mm, whichever is greater

Table 7 — Net Dimensions Physical Properties

Class	N (min)	Test Method
A	1800 (1 500) ^a	EN ISO 1806
B	1080 (900) ^a	
C	792 (660) ^a	
^a This corresponds to the breaking strength of the net yarn, tested in accordance with EN ISO 2062		

Table 8 — Mesh breaking strength

5 Design and construction

5.1 Goal

5.1.1 General

The construction shall be sufficiently secure to withstand the stresses of play and when not in use.

All exposed edges or corners shall have a minimum radius of 3mm.

There shall be no pointed or sharp-edged protrusions on the framework or net supports.

The uprights and the crossbar may be made of one or more pieces.

Each fixing point of the net shall withstand the test in section 6.0 without breakage.

For futsal goals the Rules of the Game require the goalframe to be of 80 mm x 80 mm cross section.

NOTE Colour is in line with the relevant Laws of the Game of the individual sport.

5.1.2 Net fixings

The net shall be attached firmly to the frame of the goal. There shall be no gaps large enough to allow a ball to pass under or around the net in either direction.

Net fixings shall be designed so that any external openings (i.e. on the circumference of the cross-section of the uprights and the crossbar) are less than 8 mm or greater than 25 mm.

The spacing between net attachments shall be no more than 400 mm.

Neither spring hooks nor metal cup hooks shall be used as a means of fixing the net to the goal frame.

NOTE In practice, the method used to attach the net should also allow it to be removed reasonably easily and quickly.

5.1.3 Ground sockets

The ground sockets shall be adapted to the diameter and length of uprights. Each ground socket shall be supplied with the appropriate tightly fitted metal, rubber, or plastic cap or drop in lid.

Ground sockets shall be installed and maintained at a minimum of 50 mm below ground level.

NOTE The ground sockets should be placed in concrete blocks, see example in Annex A, ensuring a drainage hole is inserted.

5.1.4 Finish

All steel components shall be protected against corrosion by hot-galvanising, electroplating, powder coating or painting.

5.2 Ancillary equipment

The above requirements are also applicable to any framing in relation to net supports, stabilizers or any other ancillary equipment.

5.2.1 Padding used on uprights for rugby

When padding is attached to the goalposts the distance from the goal line to the external edge of the padding must not exceed 300 mm.

5.3 Frame entrapment

Any possible entrapment in the frame higher than 1200mm above the ground, (e.g. net supports) shall be inclined at a downward angle of θ greater than or equal to 60° (where θ is defined as shown in Figure 1). In addition, the diameter of openings in the frame should exceed 230mm in diameter.

5.4 Strength

When tested in accordance with 6.1, the crossbar shall not fracture or collapse or show permanent deformation greater than 10mm.

5.5 Stability

When tested in accordance with 6.2, a goal frame shall not fall over nor slide, and shall recover vertically to its original position on completion of test.

6 Test Requirements

6.1 Determination of strength for portable and fixed goals

Condition the goal frame for a minimum of 1 hr at a temperature of $15 \pm 10^\circ \text{C}$. These shall be recorded.

Assemble the goal and fix it into position using the anchoring system/socket system in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

6.1.1 Strength test procedure

The strength test as indicated in clause 5 must account for the possibility that the loadings may cause localised settlement of the uprights. The following procedure shall apply to take this into account:

- 1) Measure dimensions A, B, C (defined in Fig 4.). These dimensions are called A_1 , B_1 and C_1 , respectively.
- 2) Apply the appropriate vertical load (F), as indicated in clause 6.1.2, at the centre of the crossbar for the indicated time, and then remove the load.
- 3) After the appropriate time, as specified in clause 6.1.2, again measure dimensions A, B, C. These dimensions are called A_2 , B_2 and C_2 , respectively.

4) Determine the deflection (or deformation) of the centre of the crossbar (d) as follows:

$$d = (C_1 - C_2) - \frac{(A_1 - A_2) + (B_1 - B_2)}{2}$$

In terms of the criteria indicated in clause 5.4 the goal post shall be deemed to have passed the test if

- a) there are no visible signs of fracture of the goal post; and
- b) the measured deflection (or deformation), that is, dimension "d", is not greater than 10mm.

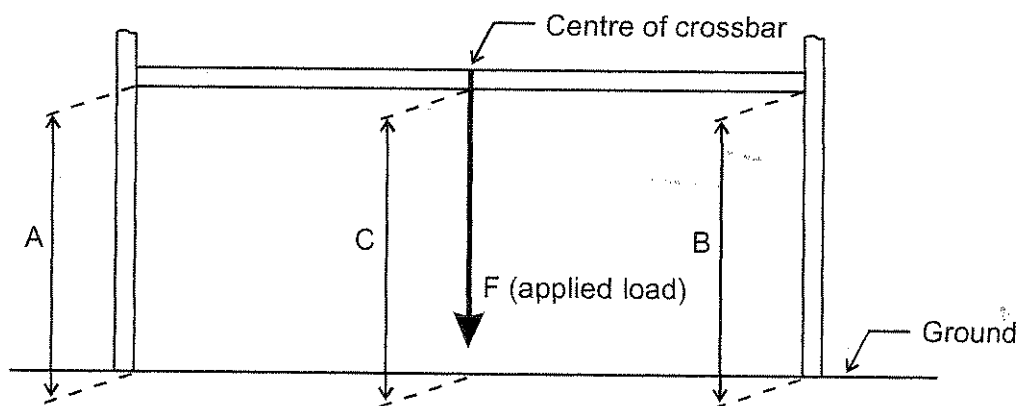


Figure 4 — Strength Test

6.1.2 Test requirements for portable and fixed goals

Using a strap of 50mm nominal width apply an appropriate vertical force (N) \pm 3% tolerance, for the goal size being tested, as defined in Table 9 for portable goals and Table 10 for fixed goals, at the centre of the crossbar for

1 min +10 sec, - 0 sec

Note any fracture or other damage to the goal.

Remove the force after 30 min + 1 min, - 0 sec and measure any permanent deformation.

Goal Type	Size (width x height to crossbar) (m)	Overall height of uprights (m)	Strength Testing Vertical Loading N	Stability Testing Horizontal Loading N
Senior Gaelic	6,5 x 2,5	8,5 max	2,000	1,250
Juvenile Under 12 Gaelic Games	4,6 x 2,2	4,5	800	800
Juvenile Under 10 Gaelic Games	3,0 x 1,83	4,5	700	700
Juvenile Under 8 Gaelic Games	2,5 x 1,5	4,5	700	700
Soccer Goals	3,66 x 1,83	n/a	800	700
Soccer Goals	4,88 x 1,83	n/a	800	700
Soccer Goals	4,88 x 1,22	n/a	800	700
Soccer Goals	3,66 x 1,22	n/a	800	700
Soccer Goals - Futsal	3,00 x 2,00	n/a	1,800	1,100
Soccer Goals	2,44 x 1,22	n/a	800	700

Table 9 — Strength and Stability Testing for Portable Goals

NOTE For Portable gaelic games goals - the maximum height stated in the above Tables shall not be exceeded for safety purposes.

Goal Type	Size (width x height to crossbar) (m)	Overall height of uprights (m)	Strength Testing Vertical Loading N	Stability Testing Horizontal Loading N
Senior Rugby	5,6 x 3,0	≥ 13,0	2000	1100
Senior Gaelic – Stadium	6,5 x 2,5	≥ 13,0	2000	1100
1. Club/Schools – Senior Gaelic	6,5 x 2,5	10,67	2000	1100
2. Club/Schools – Juvenile Gaelic	4,6 x 2,2	6,0–10,0 max	1500	1100
Soccer (under 5,0m width)	Refer to Table 12	n/a	Refer to Table 12	Refer to Table 12

Table 10 — Strength and Stability Testing for Fixed Goals

NOTE For Portable Gaelic Games Goals - the maximum height stated in the above Tables shall not be exceeded for safety reasons.

6.2 Determination of stability for portable and fixed goals

6.2.1 Stability testing of portable goals

Install the goal in its normal position of use including appropriate anchorage in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

Apply a forward horizontal force for the goal size being tested as defined in Table 9 at the center of the crossbar for 1 min., by means of a strap of not less than 5,0 m length. Note any falling or sliding of the goal frame.

After testing, the vertical uprights of gaelic goals shall recover their verticality or plumb and should be visually vertical.

Repeat the test using, in turn, each of the anchoring systems with which the goal can be supplied and in each case with the goal anchored on the corresponding playing surface.

The test methodology should be designed in a way that takes into account the possibility of failure and the resultant danger to persons carrying out the test.

6.2.2 Stability testing of fixed goals

Install the goal in its normal position of use.

Apply a horizontal force for the goal size being tested as defined in Table 10, at the top of the center of the crossbar for 1 min., by means of a rope/strap of not less than 5,0 m length. Note any falling or sliding of the goal frame.

After testing the vertical uprights shall recover their verticality or plumb and should be visually vertical.

The test methodology should be designed in a way that takes into account the possibility of failure and the resultant danger to persons carrying out the test.

6.3 Determination of strength of net fixings

Apply a horizontal force of $1100\text{ N} \pm 50\text{ N}$ to the net mesh at a point approximately 1,0m below the crossbar in the middle of the goal. Monitor the force for 10 sec. Remove the force and check the net fixings for any breakage and/or permanent deformation.

7 Assembly, Installation and Maintenance instruction

The manufacturer shall provide written instructions for assembly, installation, use, storage and maintenance. These instructions shall be supplied with each goal.

For portable goals, the information supplied shall include detailed instructions for use of the anchoring system for its intended use.

The instructions for portable goals shall include details indicating that goals should be anchored at all times by means of the system supplied by the manufacturer for the relevant surface. The instructions shall describe the anchoring system supplied with the goals including a list of all components required.

For fixed goals, detailed instructions for the installation of the ground sockets shall be included.

Maintenance information should provide instruction on how a goal should be inspected in accordance with I.S. 357, including the removal of the goal(s) from use until any damaged parts have been replaced.

8 Foundations (General Dimensions & Capping)

Typical recommended foundation sizes are in relation to good underground conditions of soil, drainage etc. Foundations shall be approved by a competent person who is acquainted with the ground conditions and environment in question.

Typical values are outlined in Table 11.

Goal Type	Size (width x height to crossbar) (m)	Overall height of uprights (m)	Typical size of Concrete Pad(min) L x W x D mtrs.	Length of Socket (min) m
Senior Rugby	5,6 x 3,0	≥3,4	1.0 x 1.0 x 1.3	1,2
Senior Gaelic – Stadium	6,5 x 2,5	≥ 13,0	1.0 x 1.0 x 1.3	1,2
1. Club/Schools – Senior Gaelic	6,5 x 2,5	10,67	0.9 x 0.9 x 1.1	1,0
2. Club/Schools–Juvenile Gaelic	4,6 x 2,2	6,0–10,0 max	0.75 x 0.75 x 1.0	0,9
Soccer Goals (under 5,0m width)	Refer to Table 1	n/a	0.46 x 0.46 x 0.60	0,55

Table 11 —Typical Foundation Sizes for Fixed Goal

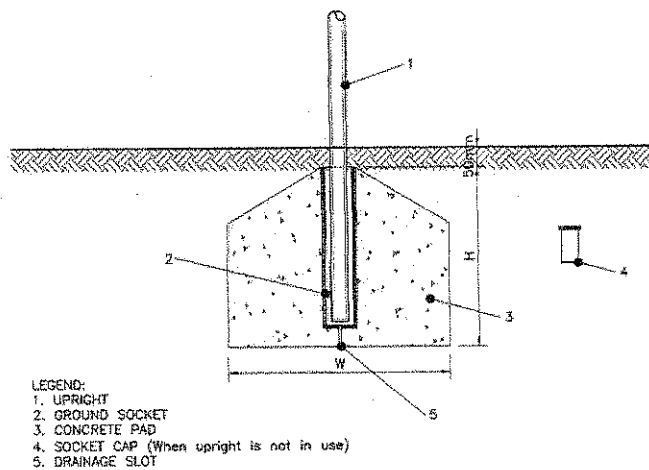


Figure 5 — Typical Pad Foundation

9 Marking

9.1 Warning Label

Goals shall have fixed to them a warning label displaying the following information:

- a) This goal is intended to be used for football only and no other purpose (Reference to rugby, gaelic games or soccer should be made as appropriate);
- b) Before using this product check that all fittings and fastenings are secure and fully tightened;
- c) Ensure that the goal is secured at all times by means of the appropriate anchoring system for its intended use;
- d) Do not affix additions/appendages to parts of a goal frame that could affect the essential safety of the equipment ;
- e) At all times the goal shall be secured against tilting;
- f) Do not climb on the net or goal framework;

NOTE An appropriate graphical symbol may also be used.

9.2 Product identification

Goals shall be marked with the following information:

- a) the number and date of this Irish Standard I.S. 356:2007;
- b) the name or trademark of the manufacturer, retailer or importer and the year of manufacturing of the frame;
- c) the nominal size of the goal frame;

NOTE Marking I.S. 356 on or in relation to a product represents the manufacturer's declaration of conformity, i.e. a claim by or on behalf of the manufacturer that the product meets the requirements of the standard. The accuracy of the claim is therefore solely the responsibility of the person making the claim. Such a declaration should not be confused with third party certification of conformity, which may also be desirable.

9.3 Anchoring system mounting positions markings

Frames of portable goals shall be clearly and permanently marked with the mounting positions for the anchoring systems

9.4 Durability of Markings

9.4.1 Durability requirements

When the Markings specified in 9.1, 9.2, 9.3 are tested in accordance with 9.4.2, there shall be no reduction in the legibility of the wording. Labels that are adhesive shall not have worked loose or become curled at the edges

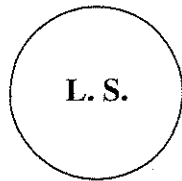
9.4.2 Label durability test requirements

Rub the label lightly for 15 seconds with a cloth soaked in water.

Rub the label lightly for 15 seconds with a cloth soaked in petroleum spirit

GIVEN under the seal of the National Standards Authority of Ireland

This 14th day of September, 2007



Enda McDonnell
Director of Standards

Maurice Buckley
Chief Executive

The Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Employment hereby gives his consent under Section 16 of the National Standards Authority of Ireland Act, 1996 to the above declaration.

Paul Bennett

20-9-2007

An Officer of the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment duly authorised under Section 15 (4) of the Ministers and Secretaries Act, 1924, to authenticate instruments (under the National Standards Authority of Ireland Act, 1996) made by the Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Employment.



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