



Assessing Penalties - Signals



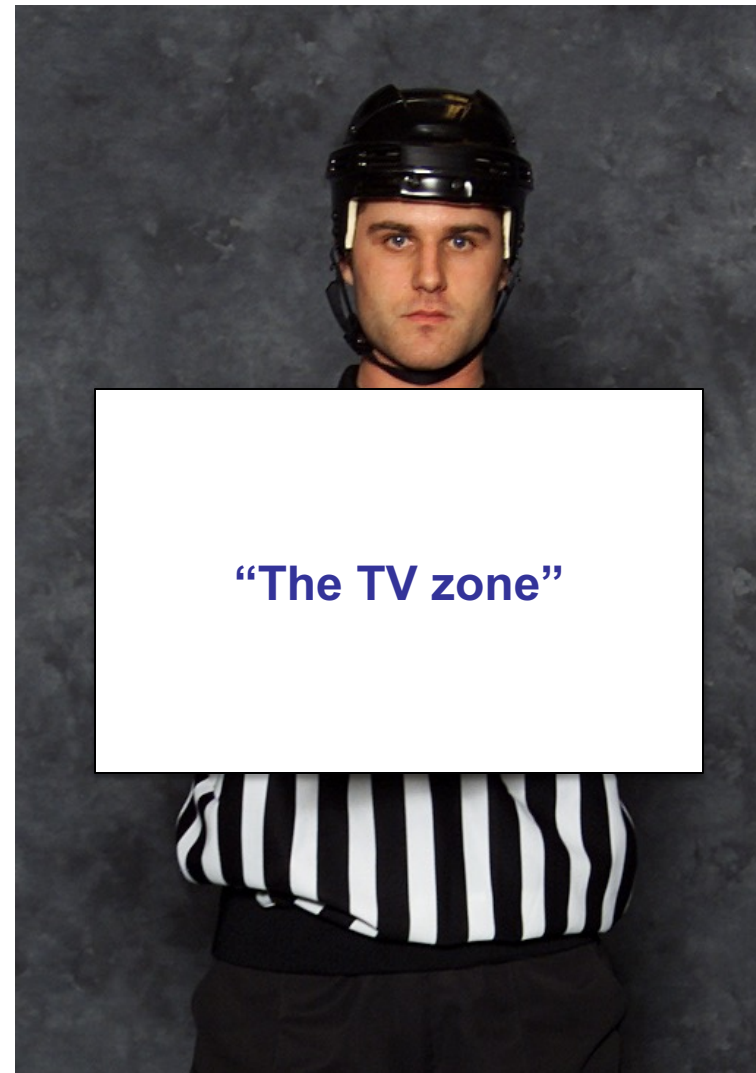
**INTERNATIONAL
ICE HOCKEY
FEDERATION**

Signals are vital form of communication!



Good Signals

- Almost every signal originates from the “TV zone.
- In front and away from face (allowing full view)
- Consistent



Boarding

Striking the closed fist of the hand once into the palm of the other hand.



Body Checking (Nonchecking Classification)

The palm of the non-whistle hand is brought across the body and placed on the opposite shoulder.



Butt-Ending

Moving the forearm, fist closed, under the forearm of the other hand held palm down



Charging

Rotating clenched fists around one another in front of chest.



Checking From Behind

Arms out front, parallel to ice surface,
palms up.



Cross-Checking

A forward motion with both fists clenched, extending from the chest.



Delayed Calling of a Penalty

The non-whistle hand is extended straight above the head. Whistle hand at ready position.



Delaying the Game

The non-whistle hand, palm down, is placed across the chest and then fully extended directly in front of the body.



Elbowing

Tapping the elbow with the opposite hand.



Roughing (Fighting)

One punching motion to the side with the arm extending from the shoulder.



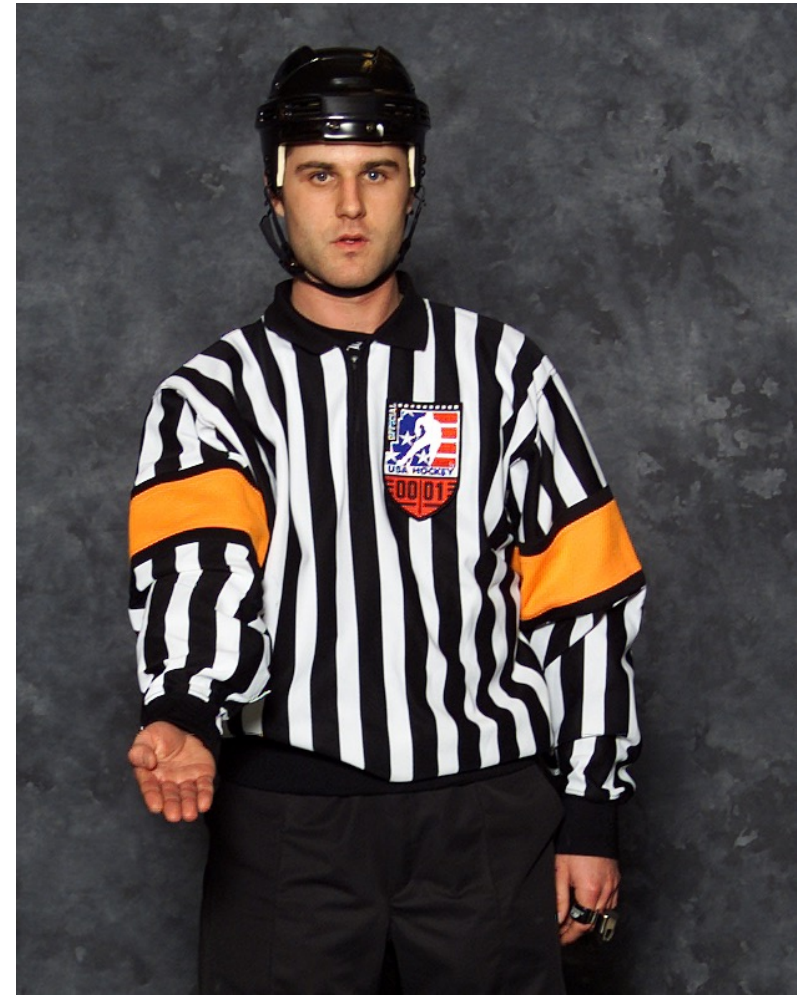
Goal Scored

A single point, with the nonwhistle hand, directly at the goal in which the puck legally entered, while simultaneously blowing the whistle.



Hand Pass

The non-whistle hand (open hand) and arm are placed straight down along the body and swung forward and up at once in an underhand motion.



High-Sticking

Holding both fists, clenched, one immediately above the other, at the side of the head.



Holding

Clasping the wrist of the whistle hand well in front of the chest.



Holding the Face Mask

Closed fist held in front, palm in, and pulled down in one straight motion.



Hooking

A tugging motion with both arms, as if pulling something toward the stomach.



Icing

When the puck is shot or deflected in such a manner as to produce a possible icing situation, the back linesman will signal to his partner by raising the non-whistle hand over his head (same as a slow whistle). The instant that the conditions required to establishing “icing the puck” have occurred, the front linesman will blow his whistle to stop play and raise his non-whistle hand (same as in Slow Whistle). The back linesman will give the icing signal by folding his arms across the chest.



Interference

Crossed arms stationary in front of chest with fists closed.



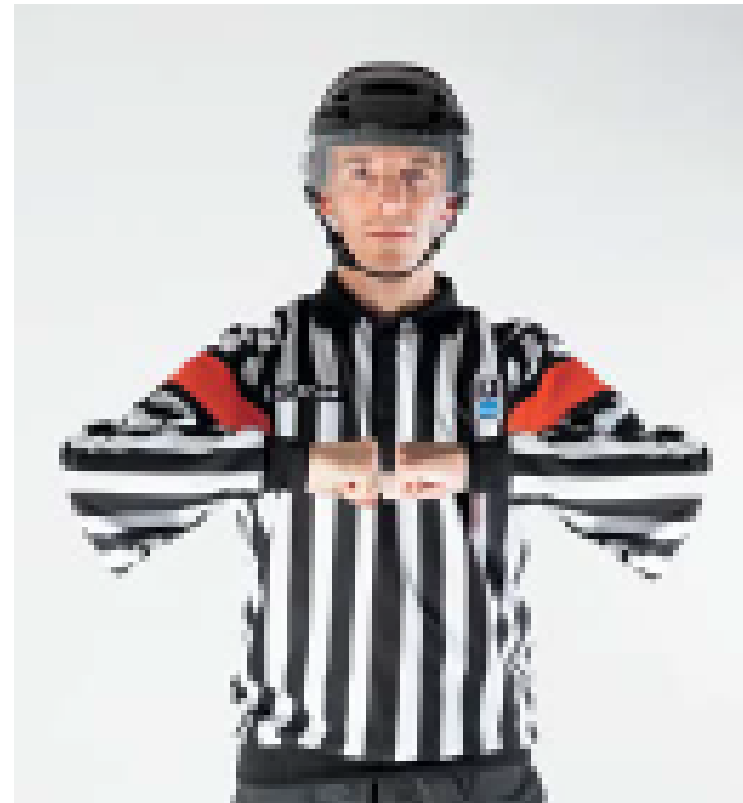
Kneeing

A single tap of the right knee with the right hand, keeping both skates on the ice.



Late Hit

Two fists brought together.



Match Penalty

Pat flat of hand on the top of the head.



Misconduct

Placing of both hands on the hips one time.



Penalty Shot

Arms crossed (fists clenched) above the head.



Slashing

One chop of the hand across the
straightened forearm of the other hand.



Delayed (Slow) Whistle

(Blue Line Off-Sides). The non-whistle hand is extended straight above the head. If play returns to Neutral Zone without stoppage, the arm is drawn down the instant the puck crosses the line, or (adults only) as soon as the offending team clears the zone.



Spearing

A single jabbing motion with both hands together, thrust forward from in front of the chest, then dropping hands to the side.



Timeout or Unsportsmanlike Conduct

Using both hands to form a “T”.



Tripping

Strike the side of the knee and follow through once, keeping the head up and both skates on the ice.



Washout

Both arms swing laterally across the body at shoulder level with palms down.

When used by a referee, it means no goal or violation so play shall continue.

When used by a linesman, it means there is no icing, off-side, hand pass or high sticking violation

