



SECTION 7

Offside and Icing



Examples and Interpretations Regarding Offsides and Icings

Upon completion of this section you will be better prepared to:

- Explain the guidelines used to make the correct offside and icing calls;
- Demonstrate competent linesmen judgement.



Offside

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Figure 1

An offside occurs when the puck has been preceded over the blue line by both skates of a player on the attacking team. It is the position of the attacking player's skates at the instant the puck *completely* crosses the blue line that is the determining factor. If both skates are over the blue line, then the player is **OFFSIDE**. (Figure 1)



Figure 2

An attacking player has both skates over the blue line. A teammate in the *neutral* zone shoots the puck. The puck hits the opposing player, deflecting off the body or stick, and then crosses the blue line. **OFFSIDE** (Figure 2)

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Figure 3

A player has one skate above the blue line (over top of but not touching) and one skate over the blue line at the instant the puck completely crosses the blue line. **OFFSIDE** (Figure 3)



Figure 4

An attacking player crosses the blue line with the puck. The player then brings the puck on his stick back out over the blue line into the *neutral* zone while the player's *skates* are still in the *attacking* zone. The player then brings the *puck* back into the *attacking* zone. **OFFSIDE** (Figure 4)



Figure 5

A player has one skate on the ice in the *neutral* zone, and one skate on the ice in the *attacking* zone. At the instant the puck crosses the blue line (entering the *attacking* zone) the player raises the skate in the *neutral* zone. **OFFSIDE** (Figure 5)

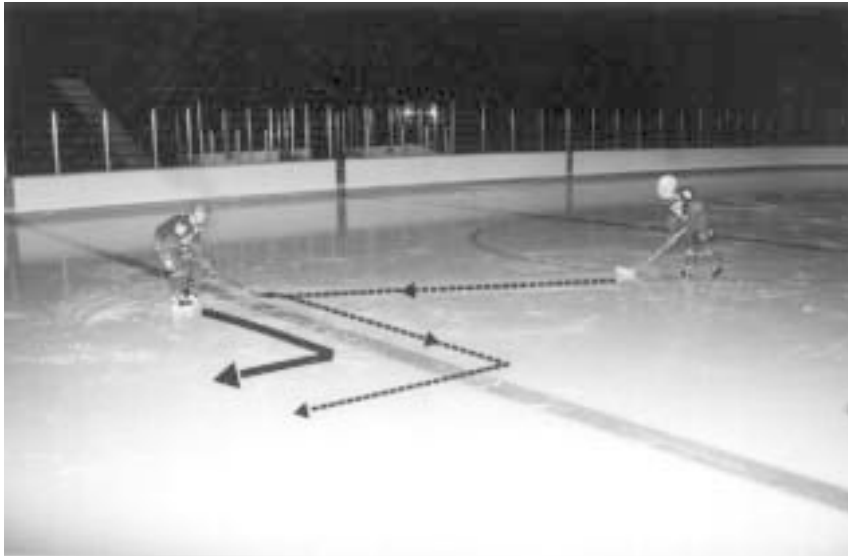


Figure 6

A player with *both skates* over the blue line (in the *attacking* zone) receives a pass from a teammate in the *neutral* zone. The player stops the puck with the stick before the puck crosses the blue line, and then pulls the puck over the blue line (into the *attacking* zone). **OFFSIDE** (Figure 6)



Not Offside

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Figure 7

A player has one skate on the blue line and one skate inside the blue line at the instant the puck completely crosses the blue line. **NOT OFFSIDE** (Figure 7)



Figure 8

An attacking player receives a pass with one skate inside the blue line while the other skate and puck are in contact with the blue line. **NOT OFFSIDE** (Figure 8)

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Figure 9

A player has one skate outside of the blue line or on the blue line, and one skate inside the blue line at the instant the puck completely crosses the blue line. **NOT OFFSIDE** (Figure 9)



Figure 10

An attacking player is in the *attacking* zone. An opposing player having *possession and control* of the puck in the *neutral* zone carries the puck back into the *defending* zone, while the attacking player is still in the *attacking* zone. **NOT OFFSIDE** (Figure 10)

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Figure 11

An attacking player is in the *attacking* zone. An opposing player, having *possession and control* of the puck in the *neutral* zone, passes or shoots the puck back into his *defending* zone while the attacking player is still in the *attacking* zone. **NOT OFFSIDE** (Figure 11)



Figure 12

An attacking player is in the *attacking* zone. An opposing player, having *possession and control* of the puck in the *neutral* zone, passes or shoots the puck back into his *defending* zone. The puck is intercepted by the attacking player who is already in the *attacking* zone. **NOT OFFSIDE** (Figure 12)

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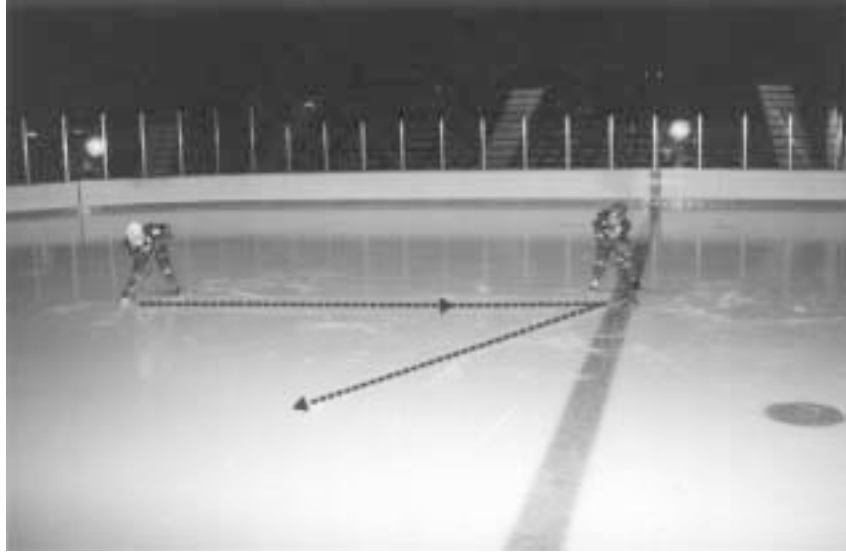


Figure 13

The attacking team is in possession of the puck in the *attacking* zone. The puck is passed back to the blue line, and then is shot back again. **NOT OFFSIDE** (Figure 13) *Note: The puck did not completely cross the blue line.*



Figure 14

An attacking or defending player in the *attacking* zone shoots or deflects the puck completely over the blue line. The attacking player(s) come back and put one skate on the blue line until the puck completely crosses the inner edge of the blue line again. **NOT OFFSIDE** (Figure 14)

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Figure 15

A player has both skates over the blue line, but the puck is still on the blue line. **NOT OFFSIDE** (Figure 15) *Note: Since the puck has not completely crossed the inner edge of the blue line, no offside infraction has been committed.*



Figure 16

The puck is in possession of the attacking team in the *attacking* zone. The puck is passed back to the blue line, where it comes half out over the blue line (half on the line and half over the outer edge of the line). The puck is then shot back into the *attacking* zone. **NOT OFFSIDE** (Figure 16) *Note: Again, the puck did not completely cross the outer edge of the blue line.*

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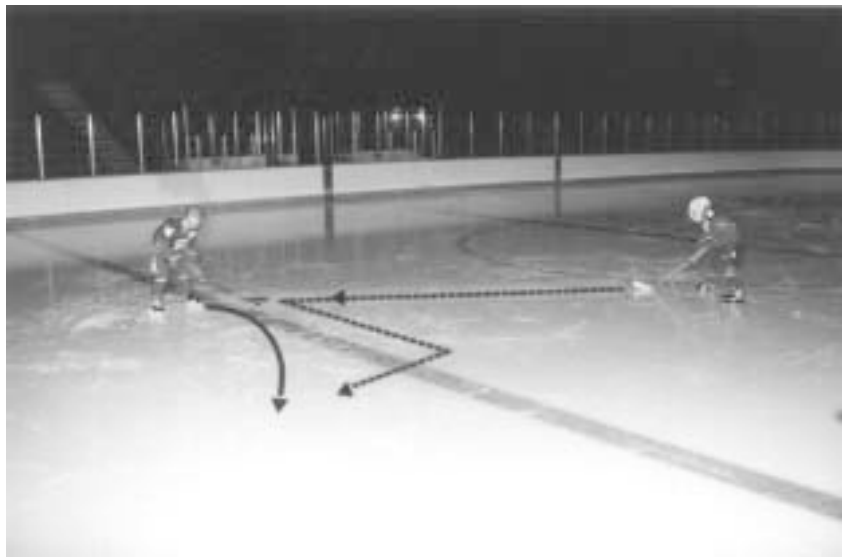


Figure 17

An attacking player, with both skates inside the blue line, receives a pass from a teammate in the *neutral* zone. The player stops the puck with the stick before the puck crosses the blue line. The player now comes back, puts one skate on the blue line, holds the skate on the blue line, and then pulls the puck over the blue line while one skate is on the blue line. **NOT OFFSIDE** (Figure 17)



Figure 18

A player who is actually propelling the puck shall not be considered offside if the player crosses the blue line ahead of the puck. (Example: A player takes a pass from a teammate while approximately 1.5 metres from the blue line in the *neutral* zone, then turns around and skates backwards, propelling the puck over the blue line after the player). **NOT OFFSIDE** (Figure 18)



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Delayed Offside

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Figure 19

An attacking player or defending player shoots the puck out over the blue line. The puck then deflects off an attacking or defending player in the *neutral* zone, back into the *defending* zone while an attacking player is in the *attacking* zone. **DELAYED OFFSIDE** (Figure 19)



Figure 20

An attacking player or defending player in the *attacking* zone shoots the puck out over the blue line into the *neutral* zone. The puck hits an official in the *neutral* zone, deflecting off of the official, back into the *defending* zone while an attacking player is still in the *attacking* zone. **DELAYED OFFSIDE** (Figure 20)

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Figure 21

When any attacking player(s) precedes the puck into the *attacking* zone, the official will signal a **DELAYED OFFSIDE**, by raising his arm. All attacking players must *CLEAR THE ZONE* by making skate contact with the blue line, without making contact with the puck or without a defending player playing the puck. **DELAYED OFFSIDE** (Figure 21)



Figure 22

When a **DELAYED OFFSIDE** is in effect, and all attacking players have *CLEARED THE ZONE* by making skate contact with the blue line (or the defending team has passed or carried the puck into the *neutral* zone), the linesman will drop his arm to nullify the delayed offside. *Note: The attacking zone must be clear of all attacking players before a delayed offside can be nullified with the puck still in the attacking zone.* (Figure 22)

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Figure 23

When the puck is shot on goal from outside the *attacking* zone with an attacking player(s) already in the *attacking* zone, the play shall be stopped under the normal *CLEARING THE ZONE* rules. (Figure 23)



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Intentional Offside



When an offside is determined to be an intentional offside, the play will be stopped immediately and the ensuing face-off will be at the end zone face-off spot in the end zone of the offending team. (Rule 450 (c)i.3)

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Figure 24



Figure 25

There are four cases when INTENTIONAL OFFSIDE can be called.

1. An attacking player in the attacking zone, knowing that there is a delayed offside, *deliberately* plays the puck carrier. **INTENTIONAL OFFSIDE** (Figure 24)
2. An attacking player *deliberately* carries the puck into the attacking zone while knowing that players from his team are in an offside position. **INTENTIONAL OFFSIDE** (Figure 25)
3. An attacking player *deliberately* shoots the puck on the net knowing that a teammate is in an offside position. **INTENTIONAL OFFSIDE**
4. An attacking player in the attacking zone, knowing that there is a delayed offside, *deliberately* plays the puck. **INTENTIONAL OFFSIDE**



Icing

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Figure 26

The puck is shot from behind the centre red line and goes down over the goal line. **ICING** (Figure 26)



Figure 27

The puck is shot by a player behind his own blue line, hits a teammate's stick or body on his own side of the centre red line, and the puck then continues down over the opposing goal line. **ICING** (Figure 27) *Note: Icing occurs the instant the puck crosses the goal line.*

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Figure 28

The puck is shot down the ice from behind the centre red line, hits the end boards, and then rebounds through the goal crease. **ICING** (Figure 28)



Figure 29

The puck is shot from behind the centre red line and goes down the ice over top of the crossbar. **ICING** (Figure 29)

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Figure 30

The puck is shot by a player, who is on his own side of the centre red line. The puck goes down the ice, through the goal crease and over the goal line. **ICING** (Figure 30)



Figure 31

The puck is shot by a player standing behind the centre red line. The puck goes down over the goal line, touching part of the line forming the goal crease, then goes over the goal line. **ICING** (Figure 31)



No Icing

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Figure 32

A player standing behind the centre red line, and with the puck on the stick over the centre red line, shoots the puck down over the goal line. **NO ICING** (Figure 32)



Figure 33

The puck is shot by a player from behind the centre red line and goes down the ice into the goal. **GOAL COUNTS - NOT ICING** (Figure 33)

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Figure 34

The puck is passed by a player, who is over the blue line, to a teammate, who is over the centre red line. The puck hits the player's stick or body and continues down over the goal line. **NO ICING** (Figure 34)



Figure 35

The puck is shot by a player standing behind the centre red line. The puck hits the body or the stick of an opposing player and then goes down over the goal line. **NO ICING** (Figure 35)

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Figure 36

The puck is passed by a player from behind his blue line to a teammate who is standing with both skates on his own side of the centre red line. The puck hits this player's stick, which is over the centre red line, and continues down over the goal line. **NO ICING** (Figure 36)



Figure 37

The puck is passed by a player from inside his blue line to a teammate who has one skate over the centre red line. The puck hits the stick or skate, which is over the centre red line, and continues down over the goal line. **NO ICING** (Figure 37)

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Figure 38

The puck is passed by a player, with both skates inside his own blue line and with the puck on the stick, over the blue line. The puck hits a teammate's stick or skate, which is over the centre red line, then deflects down over the goal line. **NO ICING** (Figure 38)



Figure 39

A player standing with one or both skates behind the centre red line, with the puck on the stick over the centre red line shoots the puck over the goal line. **NO ICING** (Figure 39)

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Figure 40

The puck is shot by an attacking player and hits a defending player, who is back of the defending blue line. The puck, after hitting the defending player, then goes down over the opposing goalline. **NO ICING** (Figure 40)



Additional Icing the puck situations

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Icing the puck shall not be called against a team if they are below the numerical strength of the opposing team at the time the puck is shot.

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Figure 41

The penalty has expired (door is open), and the player is returning to the ice at the instant the puck is shot. **ICING** (Figure 41)



Figure 42

The player is still clearly serving the penalty at the time the puck is shot. **NO ICING** (Figure 42)



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Summary

Sound judgement and competent linesmen calls are crucial to the success of any hockey game. Consistent review of the various examples displayed in this section will assist all officials in developing sound judgement.