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BS 7928:2013+A1:2019



BSI Standards Publication

Specification for head protectors for cricketers

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Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, and inside front cover, pages i to ii, pages 1 to 23, an inside back cover and a back cover.

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Foreword

Publishing information

This British Standard is published by BSI Standards Limited, under licence from The British Standards Institution, and came into effect on 1 July 2014. It was prepared by Subcommittee PH/6/6, *Protective helmets for sport and leisure*, under the authority of Technical Committee PH/6, *Head protection*. A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

Supersession

BS 7928:2013 superseded BS 7928:1998 which was withdrawn.

BS 7928:2013+A1:2019 supersedes BS 7928:2013, which is withdrawn.

Information about this document

This is a full revision of the standard, and introduces the following principal changes:

- the scope has been widened to cover head protectors for use against men's and junior sized cricket balls; and
- a projectile test for facial impacts has been included.

Text introduced by or altered by Amendment No. 1 is indicated in the text by tags A1 A1. Minor editorial corrections are not tagged.

Presentational conventions

The provisions of this standard are presented in roman (i.e. upright) type. Its requirements are expressed in sentences in which the principal auxiliary verb is "shall".

Commentary, explanation and general informative material is presented in smaller italic type, and does not constitute a normative element.

Requirements in this standard are drafted in accordance with *Rules for the structure and drafting of UK standards*, subclause **G.1.1**, which states, "Requirements should be expressed using wording such as: 'When tested as described in Annex A, the product shall ...'". This means that only those products that are capable of passing the specified test will be deemed to conform to this standard.

Contractual and legal considerations

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

Compliance with a British Standard cannot confer immunity from legal obligations.

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Introduction

A1 With fast bowlers capable of bowling cricket balls at speeds of over 90 mph (140 km/h), head and neck protectors for cricketers are, therefore, a recommended part of a cricket player's personal protection equipment.

The intention of head and face protection is to reduce the frequency and severity of localized injuries to the head and that part of the face surrounded by the head protector. The intention of neck protection is to reduce the frequency and severity of localized injuries to the base of the rear of the head and upper neck. The protective function is such that the force from impacts against the head protector is distributed and dampened and the penetration of objects is counteracted.

The protection given by a head protector depends on the circumstances of the accident and wearing a helmet, faceguard and/or neck protector cannot always prevent death or long-term disability. A proportion of the impact energy is absorbed by the head protector, thereby reducing the force of the blow sustained by the head, face or neck. The structure of the head protector might be damaged when absorbing this energy and any head protector component that sustains a severe blow needs to be replaced even if damage is not apparent.

The helmet impact attenuation drop test records the impact of a moving helmeted headform on a hemispherical (simulated cricket ball shaped) anvil.

The facial contact projectile test records whether a practice cricket ball fired from a ball launching mechanism results in either faceguard or ball contact with a specified "no contact zone" of the face.

The neck protector impact attenuation drop test records the impact of a moving hemispherical (simulated cricket ball shaped) striker on a neck protector positioned on a curved anvil (simulated shape of the neck) (see [Annex E](#)).

The 15 J impact for the impact attenuation tests, and the ball speeds of 23 m/s (for junior helmets tested against a junior sized ball) and 28 m/s (for adult helmets tested against a men's sized ball) for the facial contact test are used as they are theoretically equivalent to realistic cricket ball speeds faced by cricketers. **A1**

1 Scope

This British Standard specifies the requirements for the materials, construction, markings and information to be supplied for **A1** head and neck protectors **A1** to be worn by cricketers in adult and junior cricket.

NOTE 1 It is important to stress that this British Standard does not cover specific testing against a women's size ball.

NOTE 2 This British Standard does not consider head protectors for use in kwik cricket, incrediball, street cricket, etc. or any other variant of the game.

NOTE 3 Head protectors for cricketers can also be worn by close fielders and wicket-keepers. However, the testing protocol is designed for protection against batting related ball impacts, rather than those encountered in these fielding positions.

This British Standard specifies the methods to assess the impact attenuation properties during a drop test of the helmet and the protection provided against a ball or faceguard contacting a specified no contact zone of the face during a projectile test.