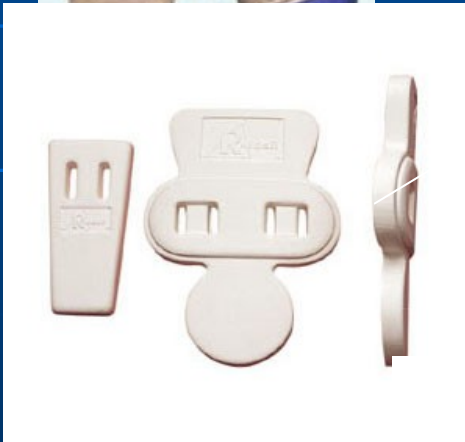
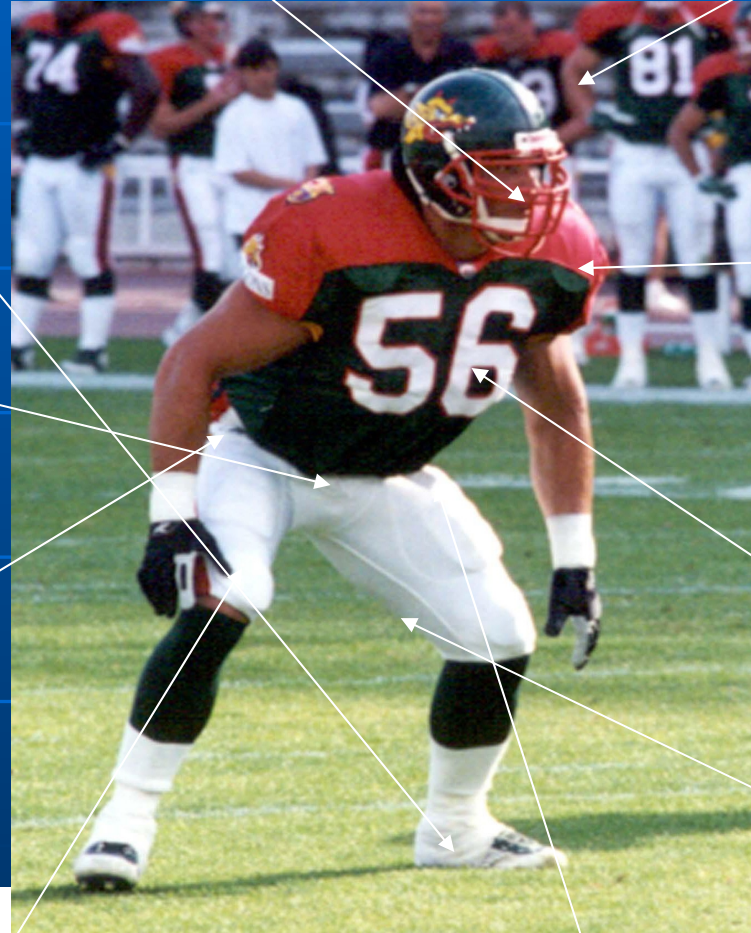


MANDATORY EQUIPMENT

Vincent Miraval
EFAF



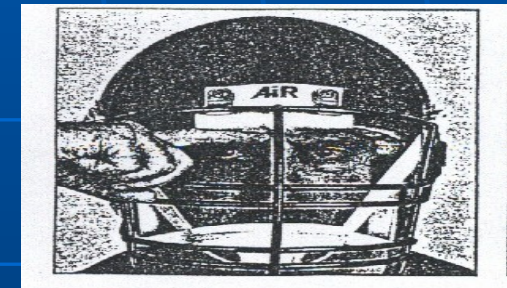
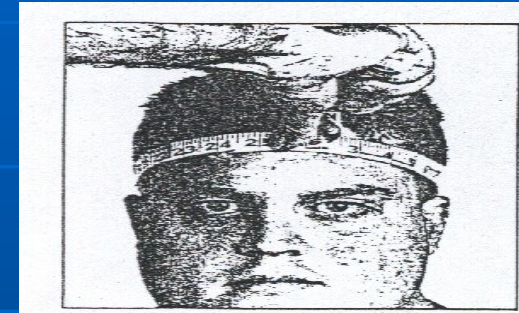


HOW TO CHOOSE THE HELMET

Take the measurement of the head

Should be not too tight and not too loose 1 finger up the eyes

Chin strap should be fixed equally to maintain the helmet strictly on the head

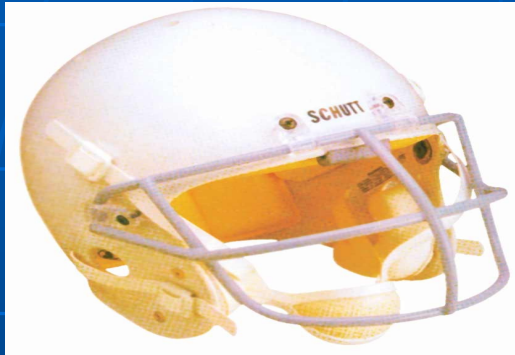


HEAD MEASUREMENT			
Adult		Jeune	
Size	Head	Size	Head
Small	12 - 13 cm	X-Small	10-11 cm
Medium	13- 14 cm	Small	11-12 cm
Large	14-16 cm	Medium	10-12 cm
X-Large	16-18 cm	Large	12 - 13 cm
XX-Large	+18	X-Large	14-16 cm

DIFFERENT TYPE OF HELMET

Youth

For the little head
Different plastic light, no inflate inside



Air youth JR

NEVER USE A YOUTH HELMETS WITH ADULT HELMETS



Advantage youth

Adult

For the bigger head Heavy designed to avoid concussion



Advantage

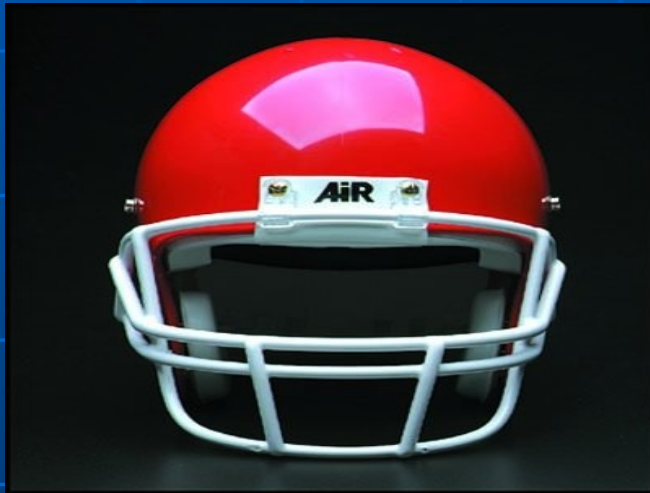


Riddell Révolution

FACEMASKS

Different Type design to protect different parts of the face.
Different type for different position
Linemen should use the complete protection

Manufacturers use a code :



OPO--Oral Protection= Protection of the mouth only

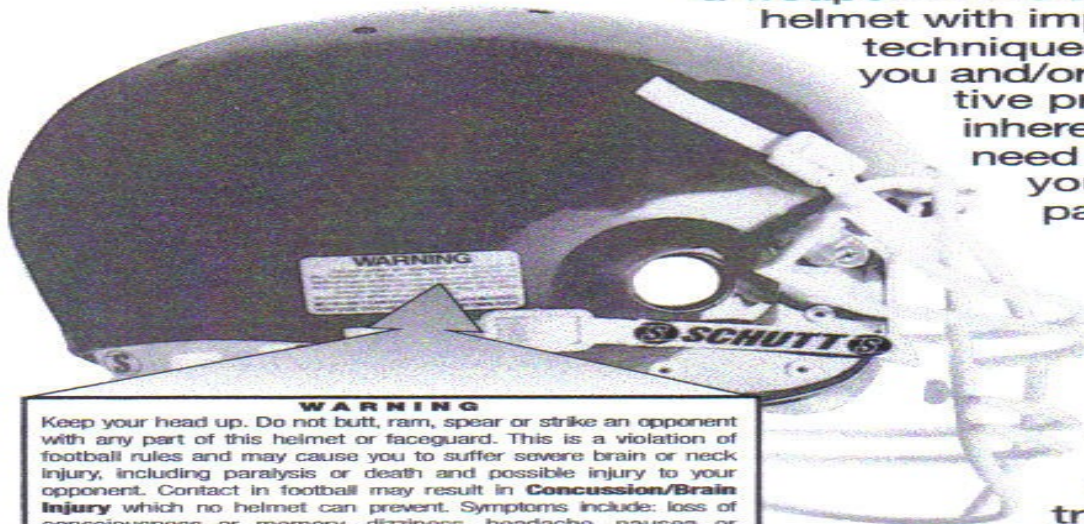


NJOP--Nose, Jaw and Oral Protection



USE YOUR HELMET PROPERLY

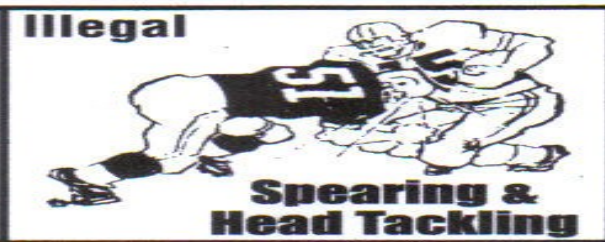
The helmet has **not** been designed to be used as a weapon in the sport of football. Your use of the helmet with improper blocking and/or tackling techniques may result in serious injury to you and/or an opposing player. **No** protective product can totally eliminate the inherent physical risks of football. You need to know what your equipment—your helmet, faceguard, shoulder pads, and all protective padding—can and cannot do. Listen to your coach, trainer and equipment manager. The more you know about football and the proper fitting of the equipment you use, the better you'll play. Understand how it can (and in some cases, cannot) protect you. If the fit of your helmet changes, notify your coach, trainer or equipment manager immediately. It is important that you wear professionally manufactured equipment.



WARNING
 Keep your head up. Do not butt, ram, spear or strike an opponent with any part of this helmet or faceguard. This is a violation of football rules and may cause you to suffer severe brain or neck injury, including paralysis or death and possible injury to your opponent. Contact in football may result in **Concussion/Brain Injury** which no helmet can prevent. Symptoms include: loss of consciousness or memory, dizziness, headache, nausea or confusion. If you have symptoms, immediately stop and report them to your coach, trainer and parents. Do not return to a game or contact until all symptoms are gone and you receive medical clearance. Ignoring this warning may lead to another and more serious or fatal brain injury.
NO HELMET SYSTEM CAN PROTECT YOU FROM SERIOUS BRAIN AND/OR NECK INJURIES INCLUDING PARALYSIS OR DEATH. TO AVOID THESE RISKS, DO NOT ENGAGE IN THE SPORT OF FOOTBALL.

DO NOT ALTER YOUR EQUIPMENT!

The danger in these techniques is that too often the player's head is not in the proper position when contact is made with the opponent. Executed improperly (head down), the neck is most vulnerable to injury. A blow to the top of the head when the neck is straightened is the most frequent cause of permanent injury. Only legal techniques should be taught or practiced.



www.schuttsports.com

This message made possible, in part, by a grant from Schutt Sports.

Schools that want an additional locker room poster should contact:
 Schutt Sports, 1200 E. Union Ave., Litchfield, IL 62056
 or Phone (866) 4SCHUTT



NATIONAL FEDERATION
 OF STATE HIGH SCHOOL
 ASSOCIATIONS
 PO Box 690
 Indianapolis, Indiana 46206
 317-972-6906

Printed in U.S.A. (G-3275 5/05 V1 E0000004G)

WARNINGS

“DO NOT USE FACE MASKS/HELMET SYSTEMS TO BUTT, RAM OR SPEAR AN OPPOSING PLAYER. THIS IS IN VIOLATION OF THE FOOTBALL RULES AND CAN RESULT IN SEVERE HEAD, BRAIN, OR NECK INJURY, PARALYSIS OR DEATH TO YOU, AND POSSIBLE INJURY TO YOUR OPPONENT. THERE IS THE RISK THAT THESE INJURIES MAY ALSO OCCUR AS A RESULT OF ACCIDENTAL CONTACT WITHOUT INTENT TO BUTT, RAM OR SPEAR. NO FACE MASK/HELMET SYSTEM CAN PREVENT ALL SUCH INJURIES.”

NEVER SIT ON YOUR HELMET

NEVER PAINT THE HELMET YOURSELF

NEVER CUT OR MODIFY THE FACE MASKS

RECONDITIONING THE HELMETS

Reconditioning is a process who renew the helmets and its components he is again garantee for 5

Reconditioning is done by the manufacturers, the helmets are inventory, tested, repaints everything inside is replaced.



Inscription database



Take the piece out



Stickers out



Painting



Brand new pieces inside



Packaging



TESTING

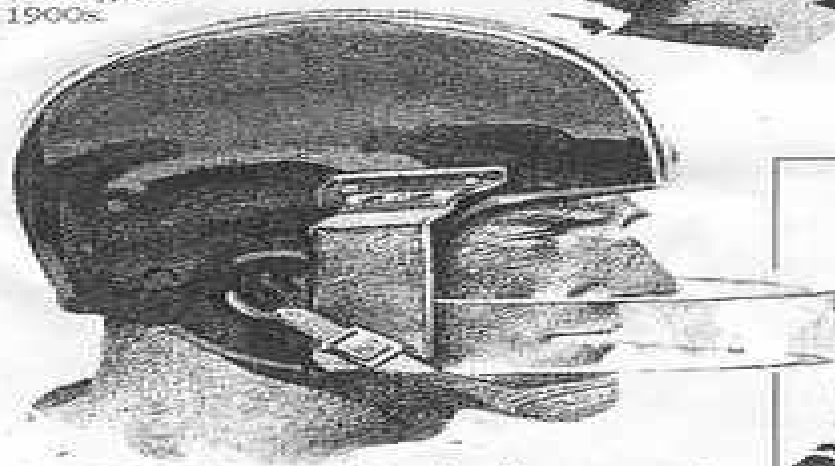
Evolution of the Facemask

Paul Brown is credited with being the first pro coach to insist his players use some kind of facemask. Today, there is no greater distinguishing characteristic among players than the facemask.



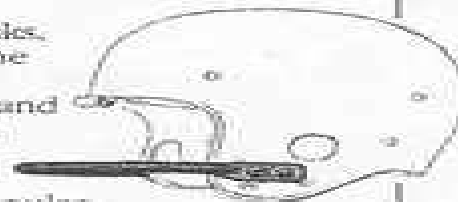
The earliest known facemask was this simple noseguard, used during the early 1900s.

Dr. M.T. Marietta designed this full-face lucite mask in 1948. When Joe Perry broke his jaw in the 1954 preseason, Joe used this mask until the fracture healed, then switched back to his regular mask, at the time a clear lucite strip.



When Y.A. Tittle fractured his cheekbone, a strip of rectangular metal was added to his helmet for protection. Many players used the lucite facemask during the 1950s, but these were outlawed during the decade because lucite often shattered upon impact, gashing tacklers and ballcarriers alike.

With the ban on lucite masks, most players switched to the single bar mask, the most common mask of the '50s and early '60s. Birdcages began making their appearance on linemen in this period, but single bar was most popular.



One of the last fulltime players to play without a mask was quarterback Bobby Layne, who played primarily with Detroit and Pittsburgh. Layne finished his 15-season NFL career with the Steelers in 1962.



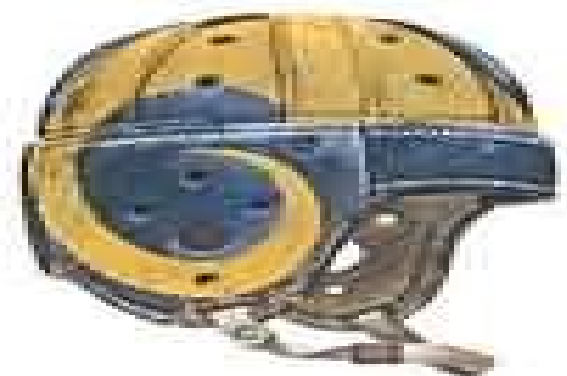
During the 1940s and '50s, linemen often handcrafted their own masks.

It used to be that the position a man played dictated the type of mask he would use: birdcages for linemen, single- or double-bar for receivers, ballcarriers or quarterbacks. This is no longer so. Now, the birdcage (or variations of it) is

positions. Joe Namath was one of the first quarterbacks to wear a birdcage that juted well below his chin, a testimony to his collision with Ben Davidson.

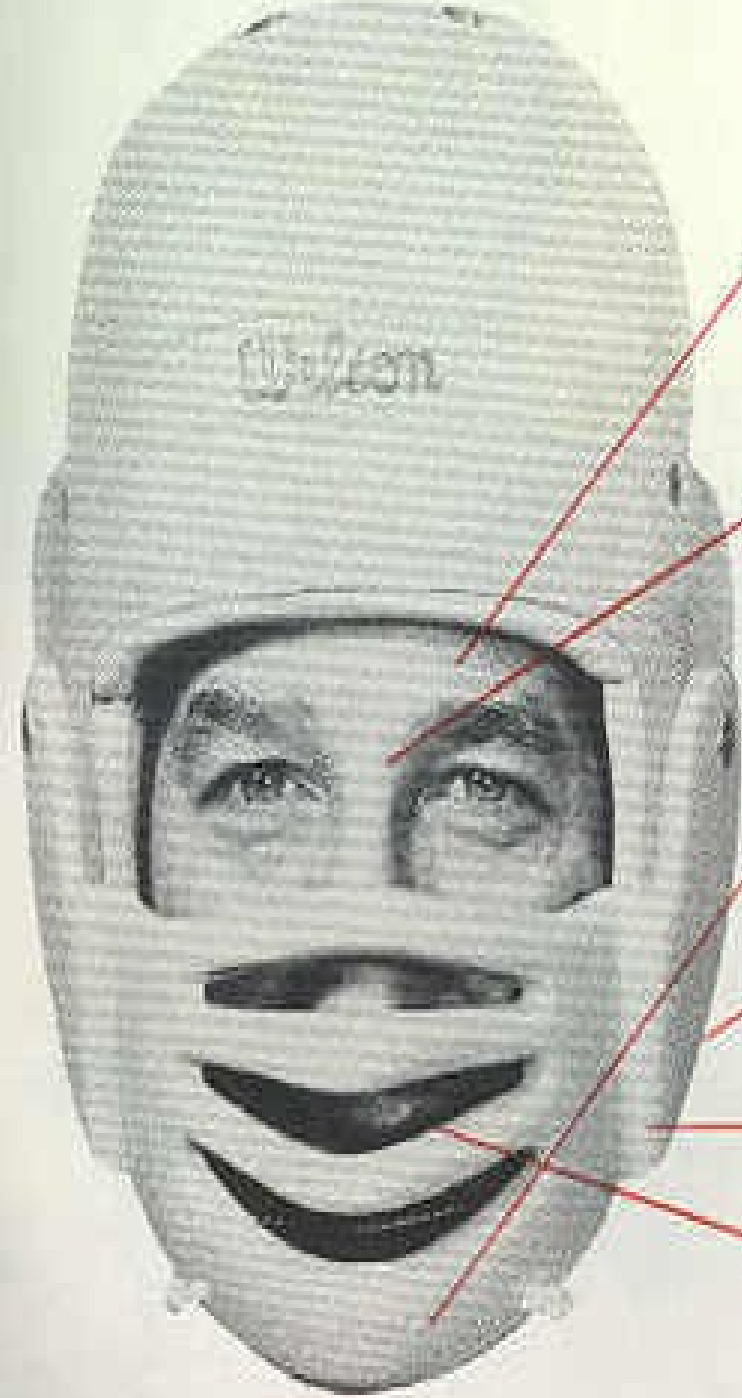
The type of facemask is strictly a player's own choice. No rule exists that a

clubs themselves usually require all players to use one. The only rule is that the mask be no more than five-eighths of an inch in diameter and that it cannot be made of lucite or similar breakable material. Here, then, is a brief look at the





San Francisco halfback Joe Perry took face protection to a new level in the fifties.



**LACERATION
AROUND THE
EYES**

**FRACTURE
OF THE
NOSE**

**LACERATION
OF THE
CHIN**

**DISLOCATION
OF THE
JAW**

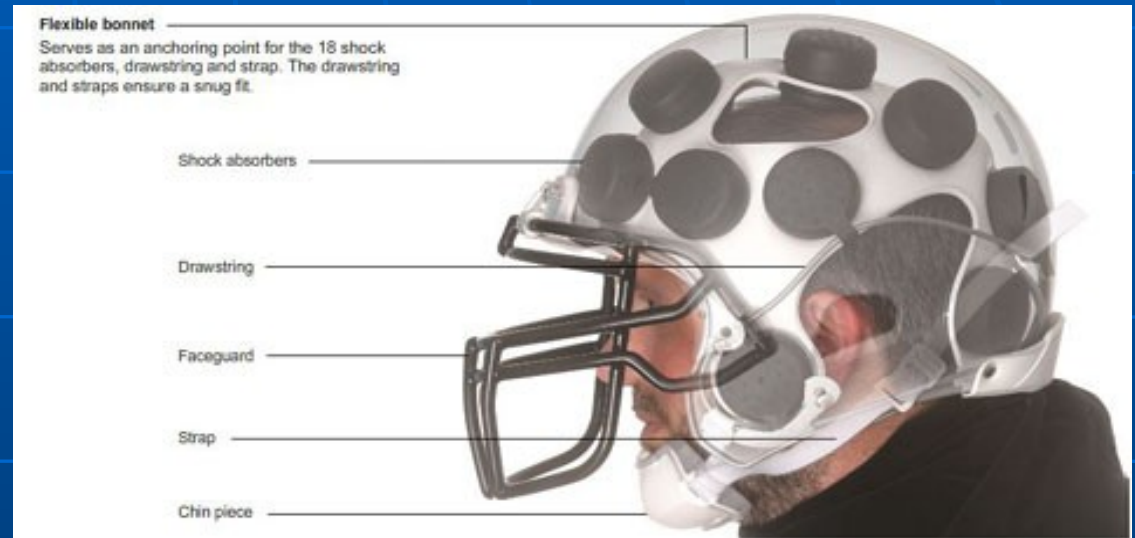
**FRACTURE
OF THE
JAW**

**CHIPPED
OR BROKEN
TEETH**

"Your Players' SAFETY Is Your Team's SECURITY"

THE NEXT GENERATION

Xenith X1



Former Harvard Univ. QB Vin Ferrara has created a new football helmet technology to protect players from concussions, and his company, Xenith LLC, expects the helmet to be available for the '08 football season.

<http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2007/10/26/sports/f>

Schutt ION 4D



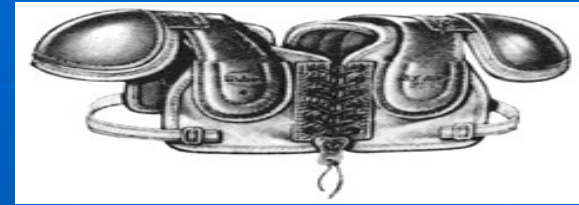
The ION 4D™ is unlike any helmet that's ever been designed before. The sleek, aggressive styling of the shell includes the Schutt Energy Wedge faceguard attachment system. The faceguard is integrated right into the shell and is stronger and more durable than classic faceguards! The ION 4D™ also features the next generation, TPU cushioning system. TPU is superior to older, traditional foam padding. The TPU cushions eliminate any break-in;

SHOULDER PADS

DIFFERENT TYPE

Design by position

Skill position



Wilson 1932



Youth



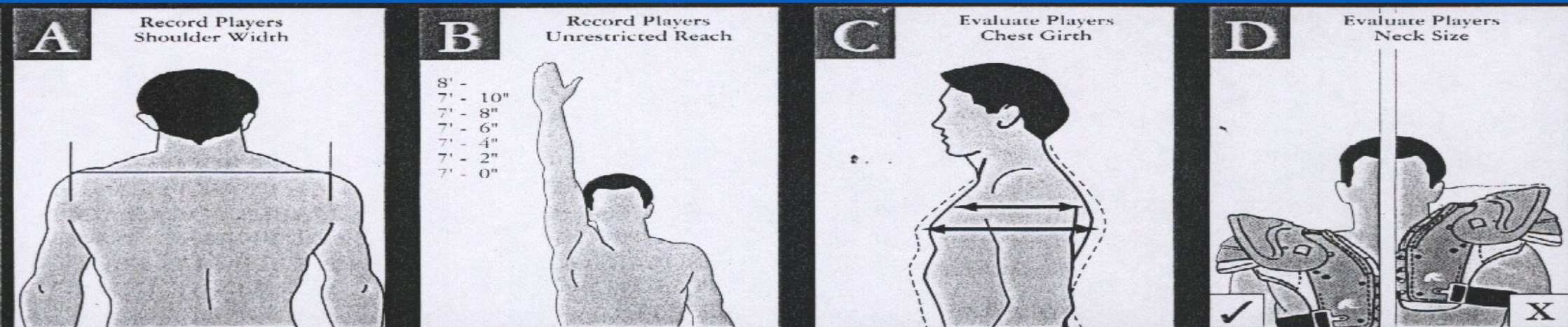
Riddell Power



Bigger Skill Position and line



How to choose a shoulder pad



SIZING INFORMATION

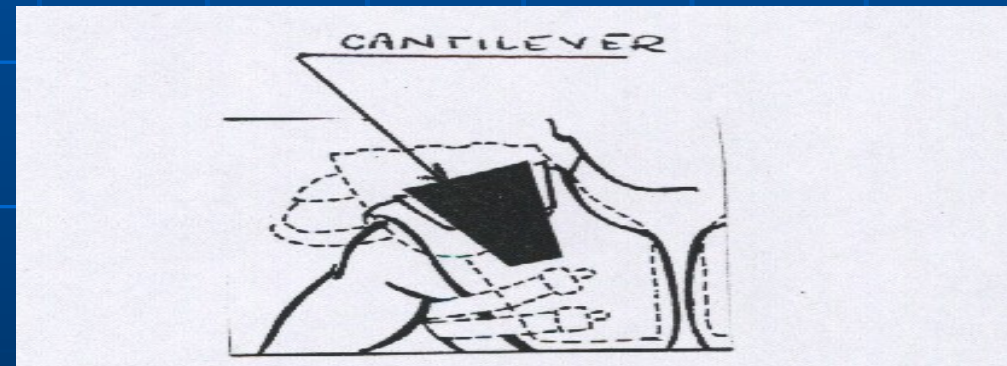
Power Size	Shoulder Width Measurement	Chest Size
S	16" - 17"	34" - 36"
M	17" - 18"	38" - 40"
L	18" - 19"	42" - 44"
XL	19" - 20"	46" - 48"
XXL	20" - 21"	48" - 50"
XXXL	21" - 22"	50" - 52"
XXXXL	22" - 23"	52" - 54"

To give players maximum protection, Power Shoulder Pads are designed to fit comfortably and properly.

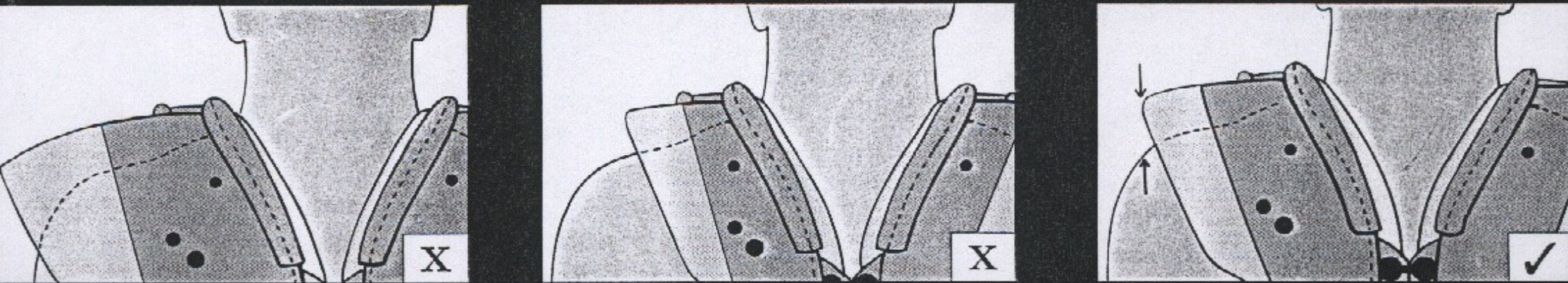
Shoulder-to-Shoulder Measurements:
Run tape measure across back from tip of one shoulder to tip of other (as shown above) to determine shoulder width. Power pads are designed to fit across the shoulders as indicated in the chart above.

TOUR de POITRINE

→ 86 à 91,5cm
→ 96,5 à 104,5cm
→ 106,5 à 111,5cm
→ 117 à 122 cm
→ 127 à 132 cm

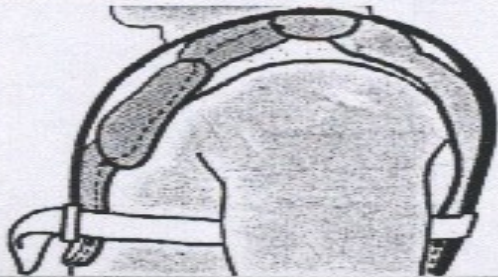


SOME EXAMPLES OF BAD SIZING SHOULDERS PADS



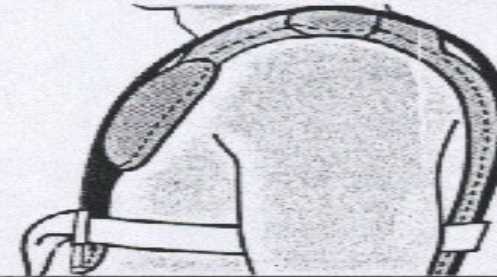
B

Check for excessive distance between strip pad and shoulder.



X

If excessive distance exists, change to a pad series which will accommodate a greater shoulder slope.



✓

C

Check side body strap position. If strap is riding up too far into armpit, arch is too short for the player.



X

Body strap should sit comfortably below armpit.



✓

ALWAYS STRAP SHOULDER PAD ON THE FIELD (warm up)

SMALL EQUIPMENT

- MOUTH PIECE

Mandatory

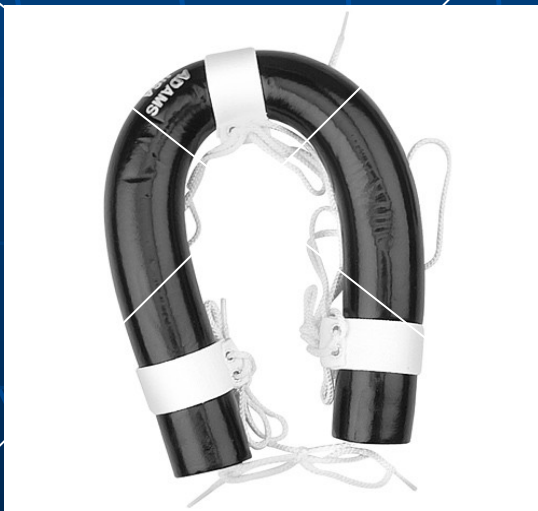
Need to be worn anytime on the field

Need to be molded on the jaw of the player

- NECK ROLL

Should be wear in case of injury (stinger)

Only « cowboy collar »



- ATHLETIC SUPPORT
NEVER USE HARD ONE
USE TIGHT SHORTS



- KNEE BRACES

Only in case of injury.

Should be adapted to the player (molded)

