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Standard Specification for Eye Protective Devices for Airsoft Sports¹

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1. Scope

1.1 This specification applies to eye protective devices (EPDs) designed for use by participants in the sport of airsoft with 6-mm airsoft projectiles. These EPDs are designed to minimize or significantly reduce injury to the eye and adnexa as a result of impact and penetration of airsoft projectiles.

1.2 When airsoft guns are used for target practice with a paper or gel target and a backstop sufficient to prevent ricochet, shooters may wear eye protection (shooting glasses) appropriate for use with firearms, ball bullet (BB) guns or air guns that meet ANSI Z87.1. The balance of this specification applies to EPDs designed for use by participants in tactical sports using airsoft guns.

1.3 EPDs meeting the requirements of this specification offer protection to the eyes and adnexa and not necessarily to any other parts of the head.

1.4 This specification does not limit the wearing of eyeglasses or contact lenses when used in conjunction with the EPD based on the information provided by the manufacturer in 9.2.21.

1.5 *Units*—The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

1.6 The following information is provided for the laboratory conducting the test for the protection of their personnel: *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.7 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F08 on Sports Equipment, Playing Surfaces, and Facilities and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F08.57 on Eye Safety for Sports.

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2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards*:²

D1003 Test Method for Haze and Luminous Transmittance of Transparent Plastics

F2679 Specification for 6 mm Projectiles Used with Airsoft Guns

F2748 Specification for Airsoft Guns

2.2 *ANSI Standards*:³

Z80.3 Requirements for Nonprescription Sunglasses and Fashion Eyewear

Z87.1 Practice for Occupational and Educational Eye and Face Protectors

2.3 *CSA Standard*:⁴

Z262.6-02 Specifications for Facially Featured Headforms

2.4 *EN Standard*:⁵

EN 168 Personal Eye Protection—Non-Optical Test Method—Section 17 Headforms

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard*:

3.1.1 *adnexa, n*—adjunct parts of the eye, including the orbit, orbital contents, eyelids, and the lacrimal apparatus.

3.1.2 *airsoft field, n*—area where participants actively target and shoot each other with airsoft projectiles using airsoft guns.

3.1.3 *airsoft gun, n*—device specifically designed to expel airsoft projectiles as the result of the release of energy by compressed air, compressed carbon dioxide (CO₂), mechanical springs, battery, or a combination thereof as defined in Specification F2748.

3.1.4 *airsoft projectile, n*—6 mm projectiles used with an airsoft gun which is defined in Specification F2679.

3.1.5 *astigmatism, n*—condition in a lens that creates two axially separated line foci of each object point, the lines being

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036, http://www.ansi.org.

⁴ Available from Canadian Standards Association (CSA), 5060 Spectrum Way, Mississauga, ON L4W 5N6, Canada, http://www.csa.ca.

⁵ Available from European Committee for Standardization (CEN), Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000, Brussels, Belgium, http://www.cen.eu.

mutually perpendicular; in other words, the lens has two different refractive powers in meridians that are 90° apart.

3.1.6 *base-in*, *adj*—relating to the type of prism imbalance that tends to cause parallel rays of light passing through a EPD, spaced apart by the interpupillary distance, to converge.

3.1.7 *base-out*, *adj*—relating to the type of prism imbalance that tends to cause parallel rays of light passing through an EPD, spaced apart by the interpupillary distance, to diverge.

3.1.8 *binocular*, *adj*—relating to the field of view that is shared by both eyes simultaneously.

3.1.9 *central viewing zone*, *n*—that part of a lens that has its center in line with the wearer's line of sight when looking straight ahead.

3.1.9.1 *Discussion*—The zone is circular in shape. For the purpose of this specification, it shall be considered to be 38 mm in diameter. The center of the central viewing zone shall be the point of intersection of the line of sight with the lens as mounted on the headform, as specified by the manufacturer.

3.1.10 *corneal apex*, *n*—the most anterior point of the cornea when the eye is in the primary position.

3.1.11 *cleanable*, *adv*—ability of an EPD to be made readily free of dirt or grime without being damaged during an appropriate cleaning process, such as the use of soap and water.

3.1.12 *definition*, *optical*, *n*—characteristic of a lens that allows separate distinct points in close proximity to be discerned when looking through the lens.

3.1.13 *dislodgement*, *n*—relating to the movement or shifting during impact testing as described in section 8 that would result in a gap between the lens and frame that did not exist prior to the testing of more than 1.0 mm or the breaking free of any EPD components within the interior chamber of the EPD.

3.1.14 *eye*, *n*—relating to the eye of the headform or the eye of a person wearing an EPD or that part of an EPD through which a wearer's eye would normally look.

3.1.15 *eye of the headform*, *n*—all structures contained within the orbital rim of the headform.

3.1.16 *eye protective device (EPD)*, *n*—device that provides protection to the wearer's eyes against specific hazards encountered in sports.

3.1.17 *fracture*, *n*—any breach, rupture, or visible crack in the lens.

3.1.18 *haze*, *n*—fraction of the total transmitted light from a normally incident beam that is not transmitted in a focused condition but scattered by inclusions or surface defects.

3.1.18.1 *Discussion*—Excessive haze will reduce contrast and visibility.

3.1.19 *headform*, *n*—as utilized within this standard for the as-worn assessment of EPDs, key dimensions of which are as provided in CSA Z262.6-02 or EN 168.

3.1.20 *lens*, *n*—transparent part or parts of an EPD through which the wearer normally sees.

3.1.20.1 *Discussion*—The most common configurations for lenses are single pane and thermal. Thermal lenses are constructed with multiple panes providing a thermal barrier to

reduce the effects of fogging. Some lenses may be treated with chemical solutions to reduce fogging.

3.1.21 *lens retention component(s)*, *n*—components, separate from the lens, that are designed to retain the lens in the frame or body of the EPD.

3.1.22 *luminous transmittance*, *n*—function of the spectral transmittance of the lens weighted by the corresponding ordinates of the photopic luminous efficiency distribution of the CIE (1931) standard colorimetric observer and by the spectral intensity of standard Illumination C (see ANSI Z80.3).

3.1.23 *orbital area*, *n*—area contained in a circle $r = 20$ mm centered on the pupil of the headform.

3.1.24 *power imbalance*, *n*—condition that exists when the refractive power created by the right lens of the EPD is different from that of the left lens.

3.1.25 *prism*, *n*—angular deviation of a ray of light as it passes through a lens resulting from the angle at which the ray strikes each surface of the lens and the index of refraction of the material from which it is made.

3.1.26 *prism imbalance*, *n*—

3.1.26.1 *horizontal imbalance*, *n*—difference in prismatic deviation of incident parallel light beams on the two eyes of an EPD in the horizontal meridian (see *base-in* and *base-out*).

3.1.26.2 *vertical imbalance*, *n*—difference in prismatic deviation between parallel light beams incident on the two eyes of an EPD in the vertical meridian.

3.1.27 *refractive power*, *n*—focusing effect of a lens expressed in diopters.

3.1.28 *spherical power*, *n*—average of the maximum meridional astigmatic power and the minimum meridional astigmatic power of a lens.

3.1.29 *tactical sport*, *n*—within the context of this standard an activity in which participants actively target and shoot at each other with airsoft projectiles using an airsoft gun.

4. Performance Requirements

4.1 Optical Requirements:

4.1.1 *Field of View*—When tested in accordance with 7.1, the EPD shall have a field of view equal to or exceeding the following:

4.1.1.1 *Temporal field*—50°.

4.1.1.2 *Nasal field*—30°.

4.1.1.3 *Superior field*—30°.

4.1.1.4 *Inferior field*—30°.

4.1.2 *Refractive Tolerances*—When tested in accordance with 7.6, the spherical power shall not be less than −0.12 diopters and shall not exceed +0.12 diopters.

4.1.3 *Astigmatism*—When tested in accordance with 7.6, the astigmatism shall not exceed 0.25 diopters.

4.1.4 *Power Imbalance*—When tested in accordance with 7.6, the power imbalance in corresponding meridians between the two eyes for straight ahead seeing shall not exceed 0.18 diopters.

4.1.5 *Prism*—When tested in accordance with 7.4 or 7.8, the primary viewing position of either eye of a shield shall not exceed 0.5 prism diopters.