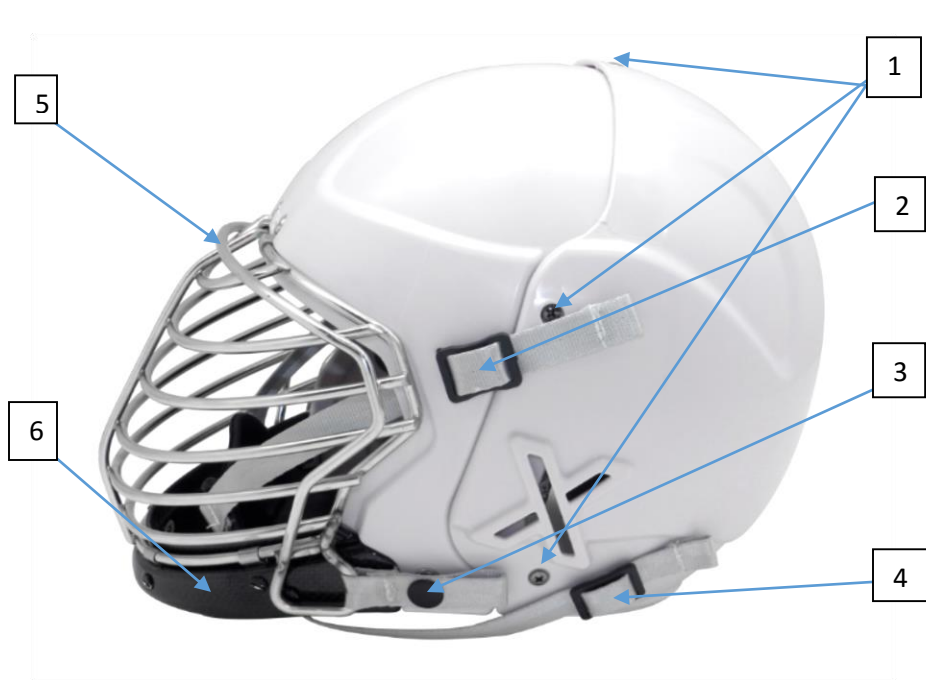


100X **HELMETS**

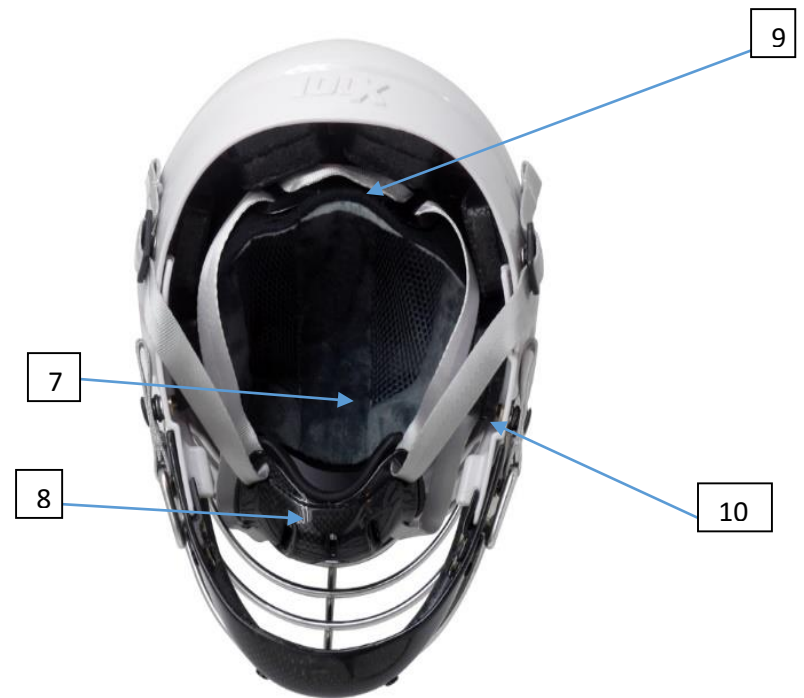
HELMET SAFETY BOOKLET

Read this booklet before participating in the sport of bull riding. Keep this booklet with your bull riding helmet. Review this booklet at the beginning of every season. This booklet is divided into the following sections:

1. Warnings
2. Helmet Fit
3. Use, Care and Maintenance
4. Some Risks and Injuries of Participating in the Sport of Bull Riding
5. Helmet Testing



1. Shell Fit Screws
2. Upper Chin cup Attachment
3. Faceframe Attachment
4. Lower Chin cup Attachment
5. Titanium Facemask
6. Carbon Fiber Faceframe



7. Moisture Wicking Liner
8. Carbon Fiber Chin Cup
9. COMLOX Securing System
10. Cheek Fit Pads

WARNING!!!!

Bull riding is a dangerous sport. Each rider risks injury or death every time he participates. 100X wants you to understand these risks and to help you reduce these risks. Use equipment properly.

WARNING:

Bull riding is dangerous. You risk facial, severe brain, head and neck injuries that cause paralysis or death. This helmet cannot prevent brain, head, facial or any neck injuries from intentional or accidental contact. STOP use if helmet is cracked, deformed or inside padding is deteriorating. READ HELMET SAFETY BOOKLET. Read other warnings on helmet. Use this helmet at your own risk.

WARNING:

Faceguard complies with ASTM F2530-13 requirements only when attached to helmets listed by the manufacturer and labeled with ASTM Sticker acknowledging that the helmet has been tested and that it meets or exceeds the standard mentioned. Fit your helmet using 100X Helmets instructions before use. Helmets can be damaged by any (accidental or intentional) contact with common substances (i.e.: certain solvents, cleaners, hair treatments, etc.). Damage may or may not be visible to user.

Helmet Model Alpha

Mask Model: AS1

Corresponding masks fit intended helmet models in sizes: S/M, L/XL

To insure proper attachment make sure all facemask screws are tight.

Do not remove facemask or face frame.

- No helmet and faceguard can prevent all head or facial injuries a rider might receive while participating in bull riding. Participating in bull riding can result in severe head or neck injuries, paralysis or death to you.

HELMET FIT

Before purchasing a helmet check your head measurement against the sizing chart, if available, for the helmet style selected. This can be done with the measurement or using your hat size. The helmet size is the starting point of a good fit; you may need to size up or down by completing the next steps.



1.1

The five shell adjuster screws (SEE DIAGRAM 1.1) will need to be loosened to allow the front and rear helmet shell pieces to slide together or apart. After loosening the adjuster screws, place the helmet on your head and stand in front of a mirror for fitting. With the helmet on your head, squeeze the front and back together for a comfortable and snug fit. Mark a line on the helmet to indicate where the two pieces should ride. Remove helmet and tighten the securing screws after aligning the sizing to match the fit from previous step. This may take a few adjustment. All securing screws do not have to be in exact same notch. You are looking for the specific fit for you. For example, the lower slots may be on the tightest fitting while the top and sides are on the loosest.



Each Helmet is equipped with 3 sizes of fit pads. Rider **MUST** custom fit with the appropriate size.



2.1

SIDE/CHEEK PADS (SEE **DIAGRAM 2.1**)

The side cheek pads play an important role in the protection provided by the helmet. To determine the size of cheek pad that is appropriate for you, make sure they are applying pressure on the cheeks. This holds the shell open and allows for the slots to line up for the faceframe attachments. **DO NOT WEAR HELMET WITHOUT CHEEK PADS!**

Once the correct sizing fit is established, the chin strap must be fastened at all four points of the helmet. This will keep the helmet in the proper position while you check and adjust the fit of the helmet. To adjust the chin strap, hold the chin cup squarely on your chin, and then adjust and fasten the front straps first. Then adjust the back. Make certain that the tension is equal on all 4 straps and that none is pulled out of alignment.

BACK OF HEAD

Use your fingers to feel just under the back rim of the helmet. The padding should be in firm, but comfortable, contact with the head. If there are any gaps, try tightening the COMLOX straps. If the helmet is too tight, try adjusting the shell adjustment screws. You may need to adjust the pad position for fit. You may also need to add or change the EVA fit pad in the helmet.

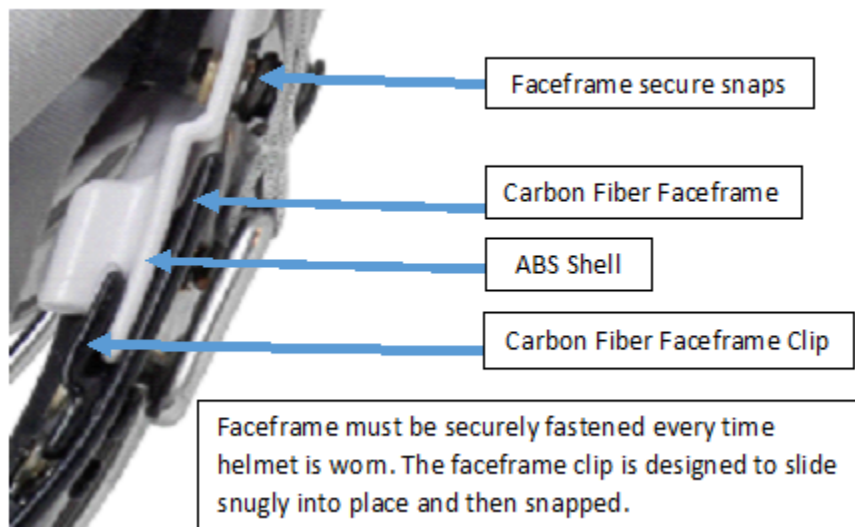
BACK TO FRONT

The fit of the front and back should be checked at the same time, because they affect each other. First, grip the helmet firmly on each side and rotate it gently from side to side, then up and down. The skin of the forehead should move with the helmet. If the helmet slips without moving the skin, tighten the COMLOX straps.

Second, lock your fingers behind your head and pull helmet firmly toward you. If a gap appears between the front liner and the forehead, adjust the fit system by tightening the COMLOX straps or adjusting the five Shell fit screws.

SIDE TO SIDE MOVEMENT

Place your hands on each side of the helmet and hold your head still. Gently force the helmet from side to side, watching the skin on the forehead. It should move with the helmet. There should be a firm resistance to the helmet. The liner pads must touch the cheeks, but not slide around toward the nose. If there is too much movement side to side, try the next larger size cheek pad, add or change EVA fit pad in the helmet. This may take a few attempts to assure the proper fit.



3.1

FACEMASK/FACEFRAME

The clearance between the end of the nose and the inside of the mask should be at least two to three finger widths. Also, ensure that your vision has not been impaired by the placement of the vertical bar. While wearing a properly adjusted helmet, the rider will be looking through the top openings of the facemask. The space between the chin cup and face frame will vary from a ½ inch to 1 full inch, depending on the rider. (SEE DIAGRAM 3.1)

THE GRIP CHECK

The final goal is to obtain a firm, yet comfortable grip on the head. There are several quick methods to assure that this goal has been attained after putting on the helmet on and affixing the chin strap.

TOP OF HEAD CHECK

Lock your fingers on the very top of the helmet and firmly pull straight down on your head. Ask yourself where the pressure is felt. If the pressure is felt evenly distributed all over then you have a good fit on top. If pressure is felt on top, this fit is still acceptable.

VERTICAL MOVEMENT

Again, place your hands on each side of the helmet and hold your head still. Gently force the helmet up and down. The skin on the forehead should move with the helmet and, with enough force, it will eventually slip a little, but it should catch on the eyebrow without coming down on the nose. Check the chin strap.

Caution! Even a good-fitting helmet can be brought down onto the nose, especially if the force is exerted on the facemask and not the sides of the helmet.

FINAL OVERALL CHECK

When you have completed the fitting, ask yourself whether you are comfortable with the helmet. If not, start the fitting process again.

COMFORT

Comfort is a relative term. The phrase “snug/firm, but comfortable” has been used throughout the fitting process already described and therefore should be explained. The body type and sensitivity of each individual determines what is comfortable. Riders with little skin fat in the head area may be more sensitive and they will not feel comfortable. If this is you, it is more important to maintain a firm fit even if it means sacrificing comfort. Remember it is very important to maintain a “snug/firm, but comfortable fit”. This should be monitored over time and reevaluated after a haircut or weight loss.

USE, CARE & MAINTENANCE INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Stop use if helmet is cracked or deformed or if padding is deteriorating. Replace the helmet.
2. Check FIT OF HELMET and FACEGUARD; stop use if damaged loose or broken.
3. Clean with mild soap and water only.
4. Do not modify or alter helmet; do not paint helmet. Doing so may void warranty.
5. Protect your helmet when not in use.
6. Recondition helmet every year by approved 100X Re-conditioner
7. Snap chinstrap. Use an approved mouth guard.
8. Helmet for **use only in the sport of bull riding.** This helmet is for bull riding use only. Do not use it for any other sport or activity. This helmet is not designed to protect you from injuries you might receive while participating in other sports or activities.
9. Do not participate in bull riding unless someone is there to supervise and to provide assistance in in case of accident.
10. Re-condition the helmet every year with approved re-conditioner to maintain the ASTM 2530-13 standard. Helmets become less effective over time. Exposure to sun, varying temperatures, wear and tear may cause the helmet to deteriorate. Use, abuse and lack of care shorten the useful life of your helmet. If you think there is something wrong with your helmet, don't use it. If you suspect damage, stop use and replace it. For a list of approved re-conditioners contact 100X Helmets at (800) 858-7300. Approved re-conditioners can recertify a helmet, so that it meets the ASTM standard
11. You risk serious injury at all times. While participating in bull riding, there is a risk of serious and/or fatal injury. Helmets do not prevent injuries, including concussions. You can reduce the risk of serious injuries by being alert and aware of your surroundings. Never use your helmet as a weapon.
12. Don't ride if injured. If you have had any head, facial or neck injury, do not ride. If you think you are injured, stop riding. Consult your doctor immediately. If you continue to play, you risk grave injury or death. Don't do it.
13. Check your mask. If the mask is loose or bent, don't wear the helmet. A mask is an important part of the equipment. Impacts can be at extremely high rate of force-- your mask is important.
14. Wear your mouth guard. Always wear your bull riding helmet with an approved mouth guard.
15. Read Helmet Safety Booklet before wearing.

Call 1-816-858-7300 for any questions.

SOME RISKS & INJURIES OF BULL RIDING

Bull riding is a rough sport. Severe injuries, including face, head and neck injuries, can and do occur while riding. Accidents and wrecks are going to happen. People get hurt. Many of these injuries could cripple you or have long lasting effects. You could live the rest of your life in a wheelchair or worse. These injuries may include not being able to move your legs (paraplegia), not being able to move your whole body from the neck down (quadriplegia) and death. There are rules and equipment to reduce these risks, but they cannot prevent them. Only you can make the real difference. To even begin to reduce your risk of serious injury, the proper equipment must be worn and worn correctly.

You must also read the guidelines, understand them fully and obey them at all times. If you are not sure what they mean, ask your parent or coach to explain them to you. Obeying the guidelines may not be enough. There is no way to protect yourself fully from all possible injuries while participating in the sport of bull riding. You accept these risks when you choose to participate in the sport of bull riding.

INJURIES

If you feel you are injured, take yourself out of the participation -- don't take a risk. Tell your parent or director immediately. There are many types of injuries in bull riding - including but not limited to injuries to the arms, legs, back, heart, head and neck. Head injuries can include concussions. Other serious injuries are neck injuries. A helmet is not designed to protect against neck injuries.

Concussions: Helmets do not prevent concussions. A concussion may occur when you get hit on the head by animal, panel or ground. When you get a concussion, you may black out for a few seconds. You may feel disoriented and dizzy. You may forget where you are. This is commonly called "getting dinged" or "having your bell rung". This is your body telling you something is wrong. You need immediate medical attention. After you are hit, you may not be in control of your body. You may be in a daze. Your reactions may be slow. Furthermore, each time that you reinjure your head, the potential for damage to your brain increases. Take head impacts seriously. If you get hit in the head, tell your parents or sports medicine/paramedic and take yourself out of play. You need immediate and constant supervision to be certain you have not been seriously hurt.

Take concussions seriously.

Subdural hematoma: Subdural hematomas occur the same way concussions do and can be fatal. Hematomas occur when a blood vessel close to the brain is ruptured. Blood flows into the skull and eventually crushes the brain -70% to 80% of all subdural hematomas are fatal.

Neck Injuries: Helmets do not protect against neck injuries. Helmets reduce some types of injuries to the head, but they cannot prevent injury to your neck. A hit to your head or body can injure your neck and/or spine. When participating in the sport of bull riding, you risk serious, and perhaps, fatal injury to your neck, spine and/ or nervous system. If you injure your neck, you may never walk, run, sit up, or eat for yourself again. You might not breathe again, without assistance.

If you feel you are injured, don't risk further injury. Take yourself out of participation of the bull riding and tell the sports medical assistant or paramedic on site. Seek immediate medical attention.

HELMET TESTING

ASTM (American Society for Testing and Materials) has set standards for bull riding helmets to decrease the risk of serious injury. ASTM has developed a formula to test bull riding helmets. This formula measures the impact, or force of a hit, that may potentially cause some types of head injury. The standard for the bull riding helmets is ASTM F2530-13. 100X helmets are designed and built to meet or exceed this standard. 100X helmets are designed to fit a range of head sizes. 100X Helmet model “Alpha” is available in two different sizes.

Before testing you must contact 100X for information on the Helmet Positioning Index (HPI) for each 100X helmet model.

But remember, even helmets that pass ASTM standards cannot prevent all injuries.

Keep this booklet with this helmet and if you sell or trade your helmet, you must give this booklet to the new owner. If you lend this helmet to anyone, be sure they have read and understood what is in this booklet.

Additional copies can be obtained by writing or calling us at:

100X Helmets, LLC
200 Branch Street, Suite A, Platte City, MO 64079
816-858-7300
Email: info@100xhelmets.com

EVERY TIME YOU WEAR YOUR HELMET REVIEW THE FOLLOWING:

WARNING:

Bull Riding IS dangerous.

You risk facial, severe brain, head and neck injuries that cause paralysis or death. Do not use this helmet for any other sport. It is intended for only use in the sport of bull riding. This helmet cannot prevent brain, head, facial, or any neck injuries while participating in bull riding. Stop use if helmet is cracked, deformed or inside padding is deteriorating.

READ HELMET SAFETY BOOKLET.

READ WARNINGS ON BACK OF HELMET.

READ WARNINGS ON INSIDE OF HELMET.

Do not remove these stickers from helmet. Removal of stickers may void certification and warranty.

1000X
HELMETS

