While there is no concussion-proof helmet, an equestrian helmet can help protect your child or teen from a serious brain or head injury. The information in this handout will help you learn what to look for and what to avoid when picking out a helmet for your child or teen.

**START WITH THE RIGHT SIZE:**

**BRING THE RIDER**
Bring your child or teen with you when buying a new helmet to make sure that you can check for a good fit.

**HEAD SIZE**
To find out the size of your child’s or teen’s head, wrap a soft tape measure around his or her head, just above their eyebrows and ears. Make sure the tape measure stays level from front to back. (If you don’t have a soft tape measure, you can use a string and then measure it against a ruler.)

**SIZES WILL VARY**
Helmet sizes often will vary from brand-to-brand and with different models. Each helmet will fit differently, so it is important to check out the manufacturer’s website for the helmet brand’s fit instructions and sizing charts, as well as to find out what helmet size fits your child’s or teen’s head size.

**GET A GOOD FIT:**

**GENERAL FIT**
An equestrian helmet should fit snugly all around, with no spaces between the foam or padding and the rider’s head.

**ASK**
Ask your child or teen how the helmet feels on their head. While it needs to have a snug fit, a helmet that is too tight can cause headaches.

**HAIRSTYLE**
Your child or teen should try on the helmet with the hairstyle he or she will wear while riding. Helmet fit can change if your child’s or teen’s hairstyle changes. For example, a long-haired rider who gets a very short haircut may need to adjust the fit of the helmet.

**ADJUSTMENTS**
Some equestrian helmets have removable padding or a universal fit ring that can be adjusted to get a good fit.

**COVERAGE**
An equestrian helmet should not sit too high or low on their head. To check, make sure the front rim of the helmet is about an inch above the rider’s eyebrows, and the back of the helmet does not touch the top of the rider’s neck.

**VISION**
Make sure you can see your child’s or teen’s eyes and that he or she can see straight forward and side-to-side.

**SIDE STRAPS**
The side straps should make a “V” shape directly under the rider’s ears.

**CHIN STRAPS**
The chin strap should be centered under the rider’s chin and fit snugly, so that no more than one or two fingers fit between the chin and the strap. Tell your child or teen to open their mouth wide...big yawn! The helmet should pull down on their head. If not, the chin strap needs to be tighter. If needed, you can pull the straps from the back of the helmet to adjust the chin straps. Once the chin strap is fastened, the helmet should not move in any direction, back-to-front or side-to-side.
TAKE CARE OF THE HELMET:

CHECK FOR DAMAGE
DO NOT allow your rider to use a cracked or broken helmet or a helmet that is missing any padding or parts.

CLEANING
Clean the helmet often inside and out with warm water and mild detergent. DO NOT soak any part of the helmet, put it close to high heat, or use strong cleaners.

PROTECT
DO NOT let anyone sit or lean on the helmet.

STORAGE
Do not store an equestrian helmet in a car. The helmet should be stored in a room that does not get too hot or too cold and where the helmet is away from direct sunlight.

DECORATION
DO NOT decorate (paint or put stickers on) the helmet without checking with the helmet manufacturer, as this may affect the safety of the helmet. This information may also be found on the instructions label or on the manufacturer’s website.

LOOK FOR THE LABELS:

LOOK FOR AN EQUESTRIAN HELMET WITH LABELS THAT:
• Have the date of manufacture. This information will be helpful in case the helmet is recalled; and
• Say ASTM\(^1\), SEI\(^2\), or Snell\(^3\) certified. Those labels mean that the helmet has been tested for safety and meets safety standards.

WHEN TO REPLACE AN EQUESTRIAN HELMET:

ONE IMPACT
Replace any equestrian helmet that is damaged or has been involved in an impact from a fall. Equestrian helmets are designed to help protect the rider’s brain and head from one serious impact, such as a fall from a horse. You may not be able to see the damage to the foam, but the foam materials in the helmet will crush after an impact. That means that the foam in the helmet can’t help protect the rider’s brain and head from another impact.

1 American Society for Testing and Materials: www.astm.org
2 Safety Equipment Institute: www.seinet.org
3 Snell Memorial Foundation: www.smf.org

TO LEARN MORE GO TO WWW.CDC.GOV/TraumaticBrainInjury
JOIN THE CONVERSATION www.facebook.com/CDCHeadsUp

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