



# Standard Specification for Low Energy Air Guns (Less Than 1 Joule)<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F 2748; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

## INTRODUCTION

To perform as intended, a low energy air gun requires a level of power which, if misused, can cause serious injury. This specification is intended to reduce the hazards associated with low energy air gun use. This specification cannot control careless use or eliminate all hazards of misuse. Terminology is standardized in this specification, so that conforming products will be identified in the same manner, and critical dimensions are standardized to assure safe interchangeability of projectiles in all conforming low energy air guns. Product performance hazards are identified and requirements are established to minimize these hazards. This specification is written within the current state-of-the-art of low energy air gun technology. The intent is to revise this specification whenever substantive information becomes available which justifies revising existing requirements or adding new requirements.

## 1. Scope

1.1 This specification covers low energy air guns which propel a projectile by means of 1 joule or less of energy released by compressed air, compressed CO<sub>2</sub>, mechanical springs, battery or a combination thereof, used in the sport commonly called airsoft or air soft, and is to be used in conjunction with Specification F 2654.

1.2 *Limitations*—This specification does not cover the following types of products: Non-powder guns as specifically defined in Consumer Safety Specification F 589 and which are commonly referred to as BB or pellet guns; paintball markers as specifically defined in Specification F 2272; low energy air guns which propel a projectile by energy of over 1 joule or use gas propulsion other than CO<sub>2</sub>; toy products; and non-recreational air guns, for example, those used by law enforcement, scientific, military, industrial, or theatrical entities.

1.3 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.4 *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 and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

<sup>1</sup> This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F08 on Sports Equipment and Facilities and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F08.24 on Paintball and Equipment.

Current edition approved Nov. 1, 2008. Published November 2008.

## 2. Referenced Documents

### 2.1 ASTM Standards:<sup>2</sup>

F 589 Consumer Safety Specification for Non-Powder Guns

F 2272 Specification for Paintball Markers

F 2654 Specification for Low Energy Air Gun (LEAG) Warnings

F 2679 Specification for 6 mm Projectiles Used with Low Energy Air Guns

### 2.2 Code of Federal Regulations:<sup>3</sup>

15 CFR 1150 Marking of Toy, Look-Alike and Imitation Firearms

## 3. Terminology

### 3.1 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2 *backstop, n*—object intended to stop a low energy air gun projectile.

3.3 *barrel, n*—that portion of a low energy air gun through which the projectile is discharged.

3.4 *cocking, v*—action that allows the user to store manual energy.

3.5 *hammer, n*—device which, when released, discharges the stored energy.

<sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](mailto:service@astm.org). For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

<sup>3</sup> Available from U.S. Government Printing Office Superintendent of Documents, 732 N. Capitol St., NW, Mail Stop: SDE, Washington, DC 20401, <http://www.access.gpo.gov>.

3.6 *hop-up, n*—device that changes the spin on a projectile to affect its trajectory.

3.7 *low energy air gun (LEAG), n*—commonly referred to as airsoft gun or air soft gun, a device specifically designed to expel a low energy air gun projectile, by the release of energy by compressed air, compressed CO<sub>2</sub>, mechanical springs, battery, or a combination thereof, at an energy level at 1.0 joule or lower.

3.8 *magazine, n*—device used in a low energy air gun to store projectiles.

3.9 *projectile (LEAG projectile), n*—spherical, commonly 6 mm (.24 cal), non-metallic and non-liquid filled projectile to be used in a low energy air gun, as specifically referred to in Specification **F 2679**.

3.10 *propulsion system, combination, n*—propulsion system in which a combination of spring, spring-piston, pneumatic, or gas systems can be used to provide the energy to propel the projectile.

3.11 *propulsion system, electronic, n*—propulsion system in which an electronic system is used to provide the energy to propel the projectile.

3.12 *propulsion system, gas, n*—propulsion system in which a gas system, including CO<sub>2</sub>, is used to provide the energy to propel the projectile. CO<sub>2</sub> propulsion system is a type of gas propulsion system.

3.13 *propulsion system, spring-piston (also known as spring-air), n*—propulsion system in which the projectile is propelled by air pressure that is created by a piston moved by a spring.

3.14 *propulsion system, pneumatic, n*—propulsion system in which compressed air is stored under pressure and, when released, provides the energy to propel the projectile.

3.14.1 *Discussion*—A pneumatic low energy air gun normally has a pump system to provide the compressed air.

3.15 *propulsion system, pre-charged pneumatic, n*—propulsion system in which the energy is provided by compressed gas, normally compressed air, stored in a refillable cylinder charged by an external source.

3.15.1 *Discussion*—The release of the compressed gas provides the energy to propel the projectile.

3.16 *pumping mechanism (pneumatic gun), n*—mechanical device used to compress air.

3.17 *range, n*—maximum distance to which an object may be propelled, whether limited by energy or an obstacle.

3.18 *safety device, n*—device which, when activated, disables a part of the low energy air gun, usually the trigger, to prevent unintentional discharges and must be released to allow the low energy air gun to be discharged by the movement of the trigger.

3.18.1 *Discussion*—The device is sometimes referred to as the “safety,” “safety button,” or “safety lever.” An electronic on/off switch is considered a safety device when placing it in the “off” position renders the low energy air gun inoperable.

3.19 *standard ambient temperature and pressure (SATP), n*—used to describe a substance at the pressure of 1 bar (1.01325 atmospheres, 750 mm Hg, 14.5 psi, 100 kPa) and a temperature of 25°C (77°F).

3.20 *target, n*—object at which the low energy air gun is discharged.

3.21 *trigger, n*—device operated by the user to discharge a low energy air gun.

3.22 *trigger guard, n*—rigid, firmly attached component that must totally enclose the trigger area and be wider than the trigger.

3.22.1 *Discussion*—There can be no more than 38 mm (1.5 in.) of space from any point on the face of the trigger to the trigger guard, and no more than 13 mm (0.5 in.) from the lowest point of the trigger to the trigger guard. All measurements under this rule are to be taken after excluding any removable attachments to the trigger.

3.23 *trigger pull, n*—force required to move the trigger from its start or recycle/reset position to a position that discharges the low energy air gun.

## 4. Significance and Use

4.1 This specification establishes performance requirements and test methods for low energy air guns.

## 5. Conformance

5.1 Low energy air guns shall not, either by label or other means, indicate conformance with this specification unless, at the time of manufacture, they conform with all applicable requirements contained herein.

## 6. General Requirements

6.1 *Literature*—Each low energy air gun shall include the product literature as specified in Specification **F 2654**.

6.2 *Packaging*—The packaging of each low energy air gun shall comply, as applicable, with Specification **F 2654**.

6.3 *Product Marking*—Low energy air guns shall be marked in accordance with Specification **F 2654**.

6.4 *Finish*—The exposed edges of all low energy air guns shall be smooth and free of sharp edges, burrs, and splinters.

6.5 *Shipping:*

6.5.1 Each low energy air gun shall be shipped in an unloaded, uncharged, and uncocked condition.

6.5.2 All low energy air guns must shoot at an energy level under 1.0 joules at the time of shipment at SATP.

6.6 *Design:*

6.6.1 All low energy air guns with an exposed trigger shall have a trigger guard.

6.6.2 It is the responsibility of the manufacturer to determine whether federal markings are required on its low energy air guns and to follow all applicable regulations (see **15 CFR 1150**).

## 7. Performance Requirements

7.1 *Low Energy Air Gun Function*—Cocking, pumping, loading, or charging of a low energy air gun shall not cause the low energy air gun to discharge except in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions. This does not limit the use of “auto-triggers.”

7.2 *Safety Device*—Safety devices shall be provided on all low energy air guns and all such devices can be activated whether or not the low energy air gun is cocked. All such devices shall be clearly marked to indicate the “safe” and “fire”