



Designation: E3141/E3141M – 23

Standard Test Method for Ballistic Resistant Shields for Law Enforcement¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E3141/E3141M; 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 (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

INTRODUCTION

This test method for the ballistic resistance of shields has been prepared after consideration of the features of ballistic-resistant shields and of potential vulnerabilities. Specifically, the tests have been designed to target the face of the shield, the viewports, the handle support structures, and lights or any other attachments to the body of the shield. This test method addresses ballistic resistance of shields used by law enforcement and corrections.

This test method is to be used in conjunction with documents created by other concerned parties that establish performance levels through the specification of threats and other requirements.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method² applies to personal protective ballistic-resistant shields.

1.2 The intent of this test method is to evaluate the ballistic resistance of shield products for law enforcement.

1.3 Certifiers, purchasers, and other users of this test method will specify the ballistic test threats to be used. Within this test method, the reference defining the ballistic test threats will be called the “test threats document.”

1.4 In this test method, “other standards and specifications” and “unless specified elsewhere” refer to documents (for example, military standards, purchase specifications) that require the use of this test method. Certifiers, purchasers, and other users are responsible for the “other standards and specifications” and for specifying any requirements that supersede those of this test method.

1.5 *Units*—Values stated in either the International System of Units (metric) or U.S. Customary units (inch-pound) are to be regarded separately as standard. The values stated in each system may not be exact equivalents. Tests conducted using either system maintain repeatability and reproducibility of the test method and results are comparable.

1.6 *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.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards*:³

E3005 Terminology for Body Armor

E3062/E3062M Specification for Indoor Ballistic Test Ranges for Small Arms and Fragmentation Testing of Ballistic-resistant Items

E3078/E3078M Practice for Conditioning of Hard Armor Test Items

E3112/E3112M Test Method for Ballistic-resistant Products and Shoot Packs

2.2 *U.S. Department of Defense Standard*:⁴

MIL-STD-810G Environmental Engineering Considerations and Laboratory Tests

2.3 *ISO Standard*:⁵

ISO/IEC 17025 General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E54 on Homeland Security Applications and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E54.04 on Public Safety Equipment.

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² This test method is subject to revision as indicated by changes to threats experienced by law enforcement practitioners and subject to review at least every five years.

³ 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.

⁴ Available from U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command, <https://www.atcc.army.mil/publications/mil-std-810g/mil-std-810g.pdf>.

⁵ Available from International Organization for Standardization (ISO), ISO Central Secretariat, BIBC II, Chemin de Blandonnet 8, CP 401, 1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland, <http://www.iso.org>.



3. Terminology

3.1 For terms not defined in this test method, the following definitions of Terminology E3005 apply: *angle of incidence*, *complete penetration* (see 3.2.2), *shot-to-edge distance*, *shot-to-shot distance*, *strike face*, *test item*, *witness panel*, and *yaw*.

3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:

3.2.1 *ballistic layup, n*—the layering of ballistic materials through the thickness of the ballistic-resistant item under consideration.

3.2.1.1 *Discussion*—Ballistic materials are typically recorded from strike face to body side.

3.2.2 *complete penetration*—for purposes of this test method, definition 4 from Terminology E3005 applies: the result of a test threat impact if a hole is created through the witness panel.

3.2.3 *fastener, n*—hardware device that mechanically joins or affixes two or more objects together; for helmets, shields, and other protective products, a fastener passes into or through the protective material and includes such devices as bolts, anchors, screws, and rivets.

3.2.3.1 *Discussion*—A primary example of this is a bolt that joins a handle or light to the body of the shield.

3.2.4 *in conjunction with armor applique, n*—an armor applique that is designed to provide a specific level of ballistic protection only when layered with a specified model(s) of ballistic-resistant shield, helmet, or other protective product.

3.2.5 *opaque, adj*—not able to be seen through; not transparent.

3.2.5.1 *Discussion*—Functionally, non-opaque, transparent shield components act as viewports.

3.2.6 *spall, n*—particles of material from either the test item or the impacting projectile that are broken off as a result of the ballistic impact.

3.2.6.1 *Discussion*—For the purposes of this test method, spall includes secondary projectiles such as bolts or other fastenings that may be propelled toward the witness panel as a result of a test threat impact.

3.2.7 *strike face, n*—the surface of an armor panel or plate intended to face the incoming threat (Terminology E3005).

3.2.7.1 *Discussion*—For purposes of this test method, the term strike face refers to the surface of the test item intended to face the incoming threat.

4. Test Items

4.1 Test Item Requirements:

4.1.1 In this test method, a test item is a fully assembled product.

4.1.2 Additional test item requirements, such as size and quantity, shall be specified in other standards and specifications.

4.2 Inspect all test items for defects, including wrinkles, blisters, cracks or fabric tears, fraying, crazing, or chipped or sharp corners and edges. Document all defects in the test report.

4.3 Inspect all test items for variations in size, appearance, materials, and manner of construction compared to other submitted test items. Document all observed variances in the test report.

4.4 *Examination of Test Item Subcomponents*—This section provides guidelines for identifying regions of identical construction and regions of unique construction.

4.4.1 *Ballistic Layup*—Evaluate the shield to identify regions of identical construction. Regions are considered identical if they have identical layups of ballistic materials through the thickness of the shield. Each region of the ballistic shield that is not identical is considered to be unique.

4.4.2 *Viewport Mounting System*—If the shield design incorporates a viewport, examine the mounting system to identify identically constructed corners. Such corners may be rounded or squared. Two corners are considered to be identically constructed if the design is visually observed to be identical in form and function. Any corners that are not found to be identically constructed are considered to be unique. Evaluate the viewport mounting system to identify identically constructed edges. Edges are considered identical if the design is visually observed to be identical in form and function exclusive of edge length. Any edges that are not found to be identically constructed are considered to be unique.

4.4.3 *Fasteners*—Examine all fasteners to determine their form and function. Fasteners are considered to be identical if they match in form and function. Any fasteners that are not found to be identical are considered to be unique.

4.4.4 *Weak Points*—Examine the test item and information provided by the manufacturer to identify weak points.

5. Test Requirements

5.1 *Test Range Configuration*—The test range shall meet Specification E3062/E3062M under normal circumstances. If a shield's performance is to be evaluated against a specific threat where it is not practical to meet the specifications described in Specification E3062/E3062M, then thoroughly document the configuration that is utilized in the testing of the shield in the test report with respect to the type of test threat used and the means of propelling the test threat downrange.

5.2 A separate test threats document will specify test threats utilized in testing.

5.3 *Fair-hit Requirements*—Table 1 lists default fair-hit requirements which are applicable when other standards, specifications, or test methods do not otherwise specify such requirements. See Table 1.

5.3.1 Measure the shot-to-edge distance from the center of the projectile impact to the nearest edge of the strike face of the ballistic shield. In situations where the edge of the shield has a rounded profile, the edge is defined as the ultimate edge of the

TABLE 1 Fair-hit Requirements

Minimum Shot-to-edge distance	51 mm [2.0 in.]
Minimum Shot-to-shot distance	51 mm [2.0 in.]
Yaw	≤5.0° test threat line of flight
Velocity Tolerance	±9.1 m/s [30 ft/s]