

# Body armor explained



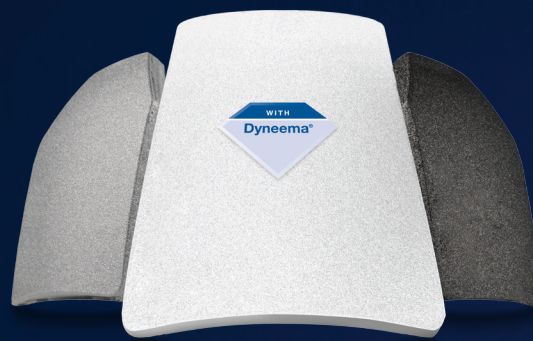
The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) defines body armor as vests designed to provide ballistic protection for the vital organs in the torso. Dyneema® offers the lightest solution for both soft and hard body armor applications. Lighter armor is more comfortable and increases maneuverability.

## SOFT ARMOR



- Multiple layers of ballistic-resistant materials
- Fibers absorb and disperse the energy of the bullet
- Bullet often deforms and catches in ballistic solution
- Protects against handgun threats
- Soft armor made with Dyneema® is up to 35% lighter than aramid solutions

## HARD INSERTS



- Constructed from ceramics, compressed laminate sheets, metallic plates or composites
- Designed to deform and capture the bullet
- Armor then absorbs and distributes the force of the impact
- Protects against rifle threats
- Hard armor made with Dyneema® is up to 75% lighter than steel

## NIJ Standard-0101.06 specifies five levels of ballistic performance for body armor:

Level IIA. 9mm FMJ RN; .40 S&W FMJ

Level II. 9mm FMJ RN; .357 Magnum JSP

Level IIIA. .357 SIGFMJ FN; .44 Magnum SJHP

Level III. 7.62mm FMJ (M80)

Level IV. .30 Cal (M2 AP)

\*NIJ Selection & Application Guide  
0101.06 to Ballistic-Resistant Body Armor

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