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Security and resilience — Vehicle security barriers — Part 1: Performance requirement, vehicle impact test method and performance rating

Sécurité et résilience — Barrières de sécurité de véhicule — Partie 1: Exigence de performance, méthode d'essai d'impact du véhicule et taux de performance

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO ~~documents~~document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

~~Attention is drawn~~ISO draws attention to the possibility that ~~some of the~~elementsimplementation of this document may ~~be involve~~ the ~~subject~~use of (a) patent(s). ISO takes no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of any claimed patent rights in respect thereof. As of the date of publication of this document, ISO had not received notice of (a) patent(s) which may be required to implement this document. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information, which may be obtained from the patent database available at www.iso.org/patents. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. ~~Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see).~~

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 292, *Security and resilience*.

This first edition cancels and replaces IWA 14-1:2013, which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- this document has been brought into line with modern technology and practices;
- all figures have been reviewed and surface-placed barriers have been explicitly identified;
- additional reporting of furthest part of vehicle beyond ~~VSB~~vehicle security barrier datum;
- there has been a general review of all text and structure to provide clarification to test houses and other interested parties.

A list of all parts in the ISO 22343 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Security and resilience — Vehicle security barriers — Part 1: Performance requirement, vehicle impact test method and performance rating

1 Scope

This document specifies impact performance requirements for a vehicle security barrier (VSB) and a test method for rating its performance when subjected to a single impact by a test vehicle not driven by a human being. It is applicable to test methods for vehicle penetration distances not exceeding 25 m.

This document is applicable to all manufacturers and procurers of VSBs, where they are used to protect people in any public or private location from the impact of vehicle attacks.

This document does not apply to the performance of a VSB or its control apparatus when subjected to:

- slow speed encroachment;
- slow speed nudging and ramming;
- blast explosion;
- ballistic impact;
- manual attack, with the aid of the vehicle (multiple impacts at slow speed);
- manual attack, with the aid of tools (excluding vehicles);
- electrical manipulation;
- attack on the control systems by any means.

NOTE 1 For manual attack, a variety of test methods exist. For assessing intruder resistance of building components, see LPS 1175^[6].

NOTE 2 The VSB is designed and tested on the basis of:

- a) vehicle type, mass and speed of the assessed vehicle-borne threat;
- b) its geographical application (e.g. climate conditions);
- c) intended site location (e.g. rigid or non-rigid soil ~~+~~/finished surface).

It does not apply to guidance on design, the operational suitability of a VSB or other impact test methods.

NOTE 3 Guidance on the selection and specification of a VSB by type and operational suitability is given in ISO 22343-2.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 22300, *Security and resilience — Vocabulary*

ASTM C31/C31M, *Standard practice for making and curing concrete test specimens in the field*

ASTM C39/C39M-18, *Standard test method for compressive strength of cylindrical concrete specimens*

EN 12390-2, *Testing hardened concrete — Part 2: Making and curing specimens for strength tests*

EN 12390-3, *Testing hardened concrete — Part 3: Compressive strength of test specimens*

SAE J211/2, *Instrumentation for Impact Test — Part 2: Photographic Instrumentation*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 22300 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

— IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1 vehicle security barrier VSB

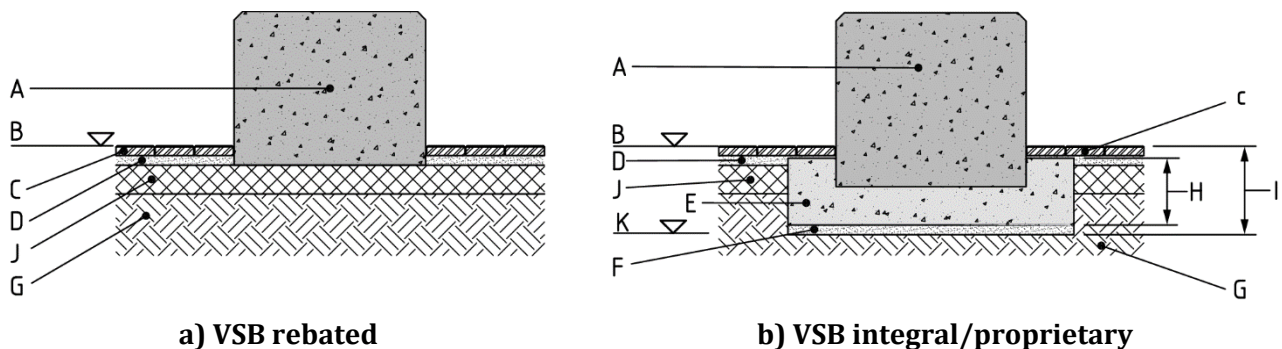
passive, active, portable or linear barrier used to prevent potentially hostile vehicular access to a site

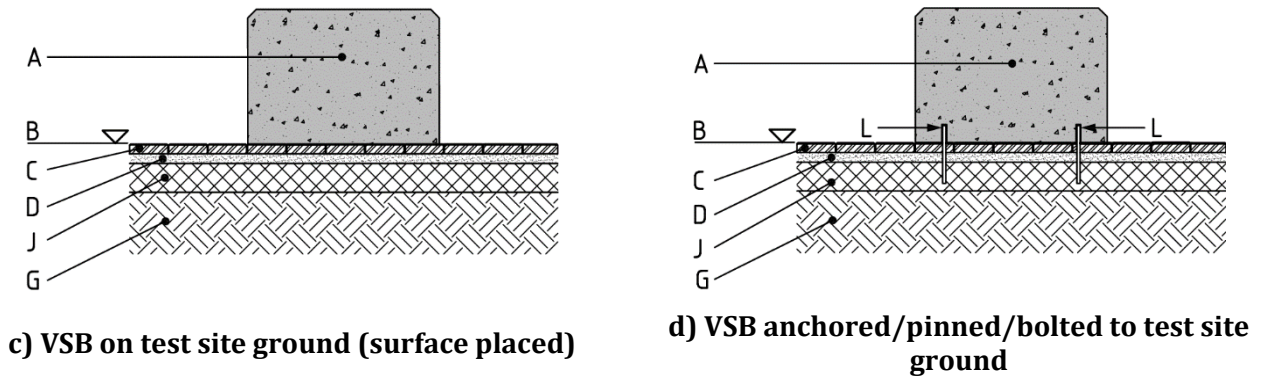
Note 1 to entry: Types of VSB and their application are discussed in ISO 22343-2.

3.2 vehicle security barrier foundation VSB foundation

foundation and surrounding test location ground into which the VSB (3.1) is installed

Note 1 to entry: Typical foundations that can be presented for test are illustrated in Figure 1.



**Key**

A	VSB	G	natural ground
B	existing finishing level	H	foundation thickness
C	paviors	I	depth of foundation excavation
D	pavior bedding	J	base construction
E	foundation	K	formation level
F	blinding concrete	L	connections

Figure 1 — Examples of VSB installations — Section view

3.2.1 integral vehicle security barrier foundation integral VSB foundation

VSB foundation (3.2) that is a structural component of the *VSB* (3.1)

3.2.2 proprietary vehicle security barrier foundation proprietary VSB foundation

VSB foundation (3.2) designed and sized solely for use with a specific *VSB* (3.1)

Note 1 to entry: A surface pinned VSB can need a concrete plinth into which fixings can be installed, this plinth should be recorded as part of the VSB foundation.

3.2.3 test site ground

surrounding land, in which the vehicle security barrier (*VSB*) foundation is situated or placed on which the *VSB* is installed for testing

3.3 test vehicle

commercially available vehicle and load bed

Note 1 to entry: The vehicle having an unmodified chassis and unmodified frontal structure, used in an impact test to evaluate the performance of a *VSB* (see Table 2).

Note 2 to entry: Modifications that are permissible include the addition of a load bed (in accordance with the vehicle manufacturer's instructions) and methods to restrain movement of ballast.

Note 3 to entry: See Table 2 for test vehicle type and test mass

3.3.2

ballast

mass added to the test vehicle to bring the test vehicle mass within tolerance

Note 1 to entry: Table 1 specifies the permissible quantities of secured and unsecured ballast.

3.3.3

crew cab

four-door compartment of an N1G vehicle for driver and passengers

3.3.4

day cab

driver compartment of an N1 vehicle that does not include overnight facilities

3.3.5

unladen mass

mass of test vehicle, excluding *ballast* (3.3.2) but with manufacturer's equipment, quantities of engine oil and coolant, and minimum amount of fuel

Note 1 to entry: A minimum amount of fuel is required to ensure engine operation during the test which in turn facilitates power steering and braking systems.

3.4

datum

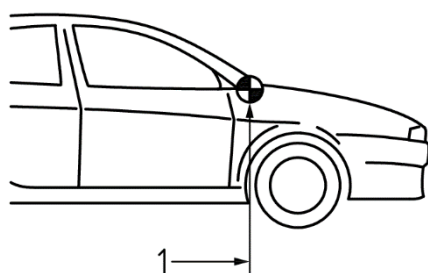
fixed point or line to where all measurements pre- and post-impact are taken

3.4.1

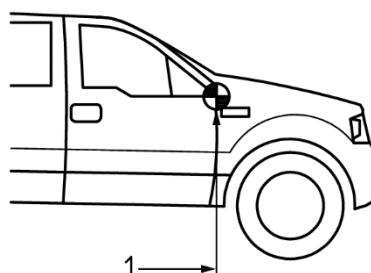
vehicle datum point

fixed point on a vehicle to where all measurements pre and post impact are taken

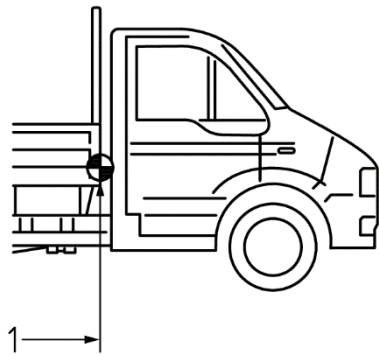
Note 1 to entry: For a car (M1) or 4x4 crew cab pick-up (N1G) vehicle [see Figure 2 a) and Figure 2 b)], a reference line passing through the centre of the A-pillars, at the lowest point of the windscreen. For a N1, N2 or N3 vehicles [see Figure 2 c) and Figure 2 d)], a reference line intersecting the lower load bed leading edge and the vehicle chassis rail.



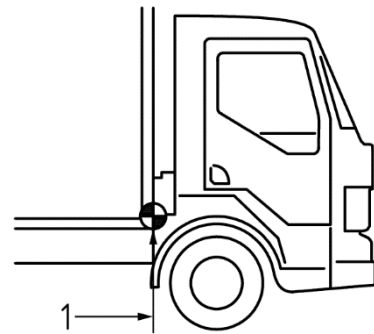
a) Car (M1)



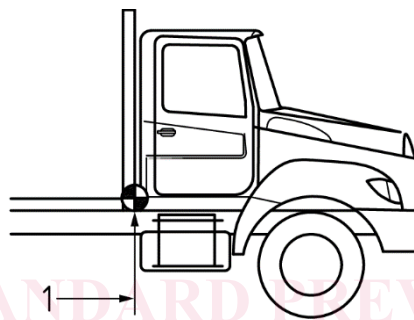
b) 4x4 crew cab pick-up (N1G)



c) Day cab vehicle (N1)



d) Large ~~Goods Vehicle~~goods vehicle (LGV) N2A, N3C, N3D, N3F and N3G



e) Large ~~Goods Vehicle~~goods vehicle (LGV) N2B and N3E

Key

1 vehicle datum point

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<https://standards.iteh.ai/canonical/standards/iso-22343-1-2023> **Figure 2 — Vehicle datum point — Side view** 3efe92aceb7f/iso-22343-1-2023

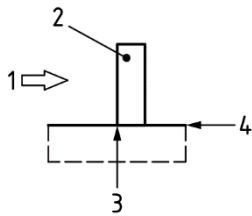
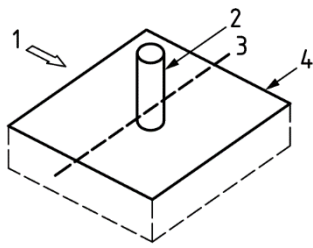
3.4.2 vehicle security barrier datum line VSB datum line

horizontal line marked on the ground pre-impact, vertically aligned with the foremost point of the *vehicle security barrier (VSB)* (3.1) structure designed to withstand the impact

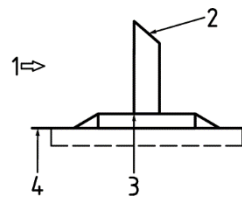
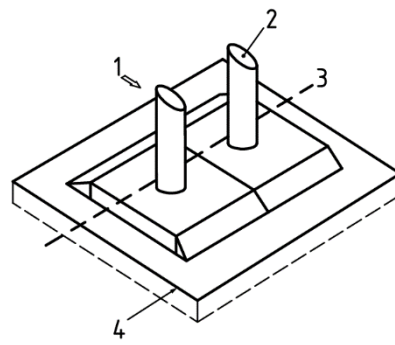
Note 1 to entry: The VSB front face can be flat and perpendicular to the ground. In this case, the whole VSB front face is in line with the VSB datum line. In the case of a blocker, it is the furthest protrusion of the VSB structure designed to withstand the impact [see Figure 3 c)].

Note 2 to entry: The front face of the VSB is not the same as the front face of the VSB foundation or any supporting structure. In the case of a ditch, it is the point where the front face of the ditch meets the ground level.

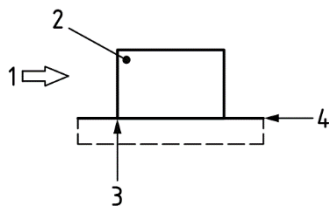
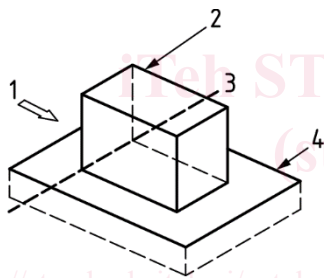
Note 3 to entry: The VSB datum line is illustrated in Figure 3.



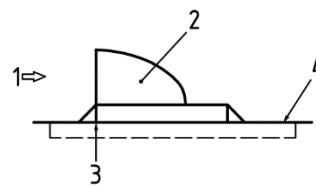
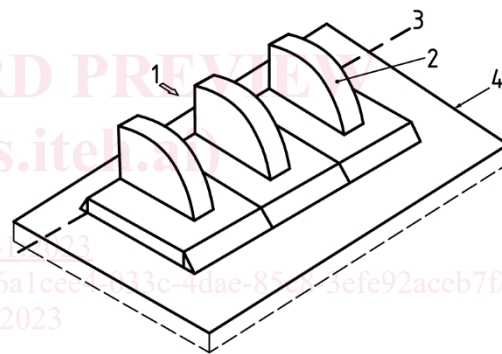
a) Bollard



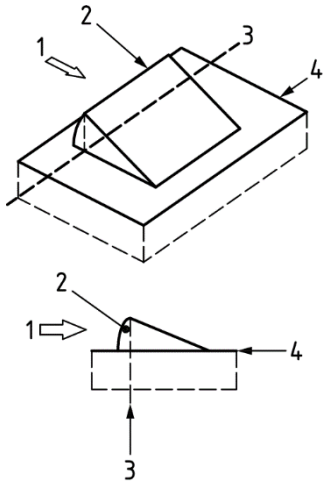
b) Surface-placed bollard



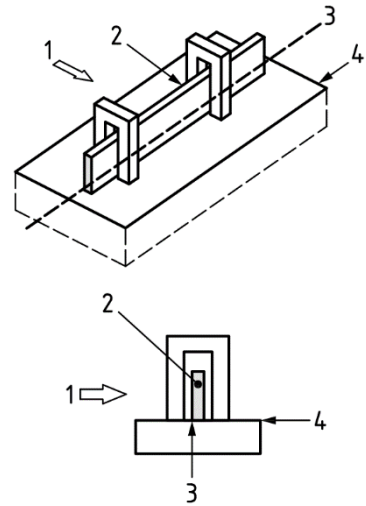
c) Planter, wall, balustrade



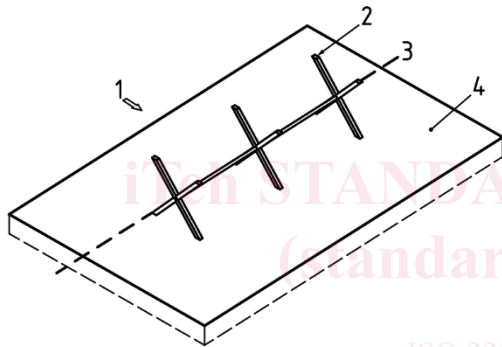
d) Surface-placed barrier



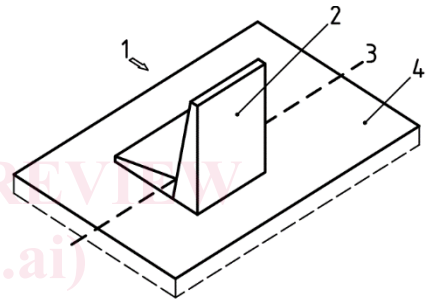
e) Blocker



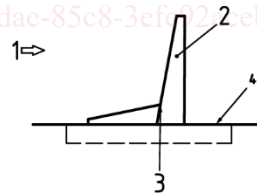
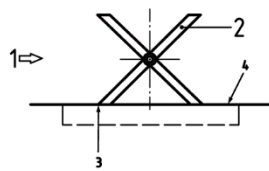
f) Gate barrier, rising/swing arm barrier



g) Surface-placed barrier



h) Surface-placed barrier



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i) Bund/berm

j) ditch

Key

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------|---|----------------|
| 1 | direction of impact | 3 | VSB datum line |
| 2 | VSB | 4 | ground level |

NOTE 1 ISO 22343-2 provides information on the different types of VSB available.

NOTE 2 For c), refer to Note 1 in 3.4.2.

Figure 3 — Examples of VSB datum line — Isometric and side view

3.5

impact

sequence of events between a moving vehicle engaging with a *vehicle security barrier (VSB)* (3.1)

3.5.1

impact speed

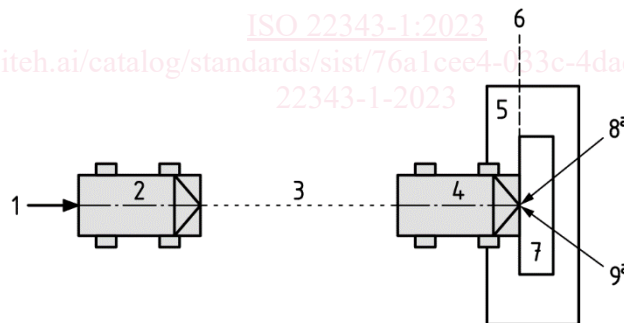
velocity of the freely moving test vehicle before reaching the initial contact point

3.5.2

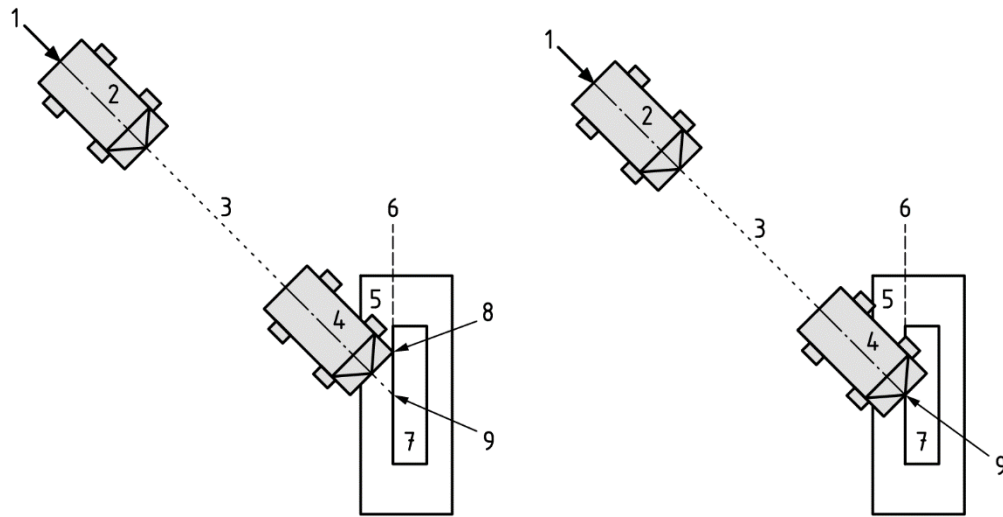
impact angle

angle $>0^\circ$ and $\leq 90^\circ$ in the horizontal plane between the *VSB vehicle security barrier (VSB) datum line* (3.4.2) and the vehicle approach path into the VSB (3.1)

Note 1 to entry: The impact angle is illustrated for clarity in Figure 4.



a) Impact angle = 90°



b) Impact angle = 45°

Key

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| 1 | centre line of the test vehicle | 6 | VSB datum line (impact face) |
| 2 | test vehicle, pre-impact | 7 | VSB |
| 3 | vehicle approach path | 8 | initial contact point |
| 4 | test vehicle at impact | 9 | target impact point |
| 5 | VSB foundation/test surface | | |

A) For an impact test with a 90° impact angle, the target impact point and initial contact point are the same.

Figure 4 — Impact angle, target impact point and initial contact point — Aerial view

3.5.3 target impact point

intersection between the longitudinal centre line of the test vehicle and the lateral position on the *vehicle security barrier (VSB)* (3.1) impact face

Note 1 to entry: The target impact point is illustrated for clarity in Figure 4 and is used to determine test vehicle to VSB alignment for impact angles > 45°. For an impact test with a 90° impact angle, the target impact point and the initial contact point are the same.

3.5.4 initial contact point

location of the interface between the test vehicle and *vehicle security barrier (VSB)* (3.1) impact face at moment of impact

Note 1 to entry: The initial contact point is illustrated for clarity in Figure 4 and is used to determine test vehicle to VSB alignment for impact angles ≤ 45°.

3.6 data

record of information gathered pre-impact, during impact and post-impact between the test vehicle and *vehicle security barrier* (3.1)

3.6.1 vehicle penetration distance

maximum perpendicular distance between the *vehicle security barrier (VSB) datum line* (3.4.2) and either: