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Designation: F1158 - 94 (Reapproved 2008) F1158 - 94 (Reapproved 2015)

Standard Guide for Inspection and Evaluation of Tampering of Security Seals¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation F1158; 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.

1. Scope

1.1 This guide covers procedures for the inspection and evaluation of tampering of security seals.

1.2 A security seal is a device intended to detect tampering or entry. Evaluate only single use locking devices under this guide. The following procedures shall serve as guidelines for detecting attempts at defeat and reapplication of a security seal.

1.3 This guide is not intended to be fully comprehensive; certain types of security seals, such as labels, have not been addressed to date. Further, it is the responsibility of users of this guide to interpret their specific security needs concerning the use of seals, and to determine the grade of seal appropriate for their particular application. ASTM assumes no responsibility for losses occurring as a result of a defeated seal.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²
F832 Classification for Security Seals
F883 Performance Specification for Padlocks
F946 Guide for Establishing Security Seal Control and Accountability Procedures

3. Teminology

3.1 Definition:

3.1.1 *seal*—a passive, one-time locking device used to detect tampering or entry, afford limited resistance (to entry) or provide a combination of both functional aspects.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 If a seal can be opened by any means and successfully reapplied without exhibiting signs indicative of prior attack, the integral quality of the seal is in serious question. This guide allows that any particular method of attempted defeat can be employed to defeat a seal, and concentrates not on the effectiveness of the seal to resist that attack, but rather on the nature of the individual seal to inhibit reapplication.

4.2 This standard presents guidelines for inspection to assist in determining whether an attempt to defeat a security seal, and to possibly reapply the seal, has been made. In all cases, the guidelines are meant to focus attention on signs of attack and reapplication.

5. Seal Classification

5.1 *General*—For the purpose of comparing seal physical properties, seal classes are grouped according to the following description of applicable seals:

5.2 Groups:

- 5.2.1 Group 1—Flexible cable and wire seals.
- 5.2.2 Group 2-Strap, cinch seals.
- 5.2.3 Group 3-Rigid bolt and rod seals, including heavy duty metal padlock type.

5.2.4 Group 4—Twisted rod or wire seals (pigtail).

¹ This guide is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F12 on Security Systems and Equipment and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F12.50 on Locking Devices.

Current edition approved Oct. 1, 2008Jan. 1, 2015. Published February 2009January 2015. Originally approved in 1988. Last previous edition approved in 20012008 as F1158 – 94 (2001). (2008). DOI: 10.1520/F1158-94R08.10.1520/F1158-94R15.

² 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.