



Ballistic Protection using JBS Hard and Soft Nano Armor

Product Information

JBS nano composite laminates exceed any product available on the market today and withstand multiple shots. They are four to five times stronger than steel and about six times stronger than Kevlar making them extremely popular material for ballistic protection.

Standard JBS products for military vehicles are designed to withstand multiple shots in clear, hard armor and flexible solutions. They protect vehicles, planes, patrol boats, helicopters and its passengers. Examples include:

- Composite Clear Armor .50 Cal solution, (Windows)
- Composite Clear Armor .338 Lapua solution, (Windows)
- Composite Clear Armor 7.62 x 51 AP solution, (Windows)
- Composite Armor Opaque .50 Cal solution (Door panel)
- Composite Armor Opaque .338 Lapua solution (Door panel)
- Composite Armor Opaque 7.62 x 51 AP solution (Door panel)
- Composite Soft Armor .50 Cal solution (Flexible)
- Composite Soft Armor solution.338 Lapua (Flexible)
- Composite Soft Armor solution 7.62 x 51 AP (Flexible)
- IED barrier, Hard solution (Deck Armor) "Blast Only"

JBS products are issued with an NIJ V50 test sheet. The most common standards for testing the fragmentation resistance of a ballistic product are: US Standard - Mill STD 662 E, UK Standard - UK / SC / 5449, NATO Standard - STANAG 2920

JBS Group USA operate from a state of the art nano research, development and manufacturing facility in Ft. Lauderdale FL.

Clients are welcome to witness the testing of all of our products. Testing is carried out at NIJ test centres.

Our products protect against a wide range of ballistic hazards including fragments, grenades and even certain mines. Products are manufactured in the USA.

A global company - JBS operate in 80+ countries around the world.

JBS Group of Companies are based in the USA and UK. Our armor products incorporate nano material which provides multi-hit protection as well as enhanced ballistic and blast resistance.

The result is a radical improvement in protection, weight, space, flexibility, and economics compared with traditional materials like HMPE, ceramics, fiberglass, aramid, and titanium.

Conventional use on military vehicles is to use them as add-on armour parts for mine and IED protection in wheel houses, on fenders, as mine plates, and decoupled inner floors. Being formed as three dimensional parts, they can replace other solutions that need to be assembled by welding or bolting.

The new approach is the integration of composite parts as roof / engine hatches and rear doors and ramps, adding up to a large portion of the total vehicle surface, thereby significantly reducing weight and increasing survivability.



Safety is a choice you make – choose JBS Hard & Soft Nano Armor Products



NIJ (USA National Institute of Justice) Threat Classifications:

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) in America provides up to date standards that classify body armor according to the level of protection it gives. Threat classification summary of the different threat levels according to the latest NIJ 0101.06 requirements are shown on this page.

	Level II	.22 LR / 380 / 9 MM* .40 / .45 ACP / .357 MAG*	SOFT ARMOR				
	Level IIIA	.357 SIG* / .44 MAG*		SOFT & STEEL ARMOR			
	Level III	7.62x39 / 7.62x51* / 5.56 M855 7.62x39 / 7.62x51* / 5.56 M193			STEEL ARMOR		POLYETHYLENE ARMOR
	Level III+	7.62x39 / 7.62x51 / 5.56 M193 5.56 M855 (penetrator) .223 WIN / .308 WIN					STEEL ARMOR
	Level IV	30.06 AP*					CERAMIC ARMOR



Soft Armor Test Sample:

.308 (7.62 NATO) rounds after test at NIJ test centre. Hit 32 times in an area of one sq.ft. Panel remains flexible with no penetration.



Reference: Underwriters Laboratory UL 752-Standard for Bullet Resisting Equipment, ASTM C 1172 - Standard Specification for Laminated Architectural Flat Glass, NIJ Standard 0101.06 Compliant - (National Institute of Justice) Standard for Ballistic Resistant Protective Materials (September, 1985).