

Garment Size Systems and Pattern Construction



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Submission: June 20, 2018; Published: July 10, 2018

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Abstract

Many countries around the world developed standard garment sizing systems. The aim of a sizing system is to satisfy consumers in terms of identifying the size that fit their body for mass produced garments. Sizing systems differ from country to country because body shapes and proportions of consumers varies, even though improvement of appropriate sizing systems can result in better clothing function and customer satisfaction. Croatia also performed the compound technological project Croatian Anthropometric System (STIRP CAS) in order to define conditions for a new size system of clothing and footwear.

Keywords: Body measurements; Anthropometry; Standardization of apparel sizes

Introduction

Two-dimensional patterns are considered as a basis for garment development, and are made through different pattern construction methods developed by numerous experts over many years. Traditional pattern construction techniques are known as drafting a basic block pattern, flat pattern or modelling on the dress stand particularly in couture design. To improve efficiency pattern makers use standard sizes and measurements to draft basic patterns. Garment patterns are drafted for one size that is usually a size in the middle range, and this pattern is then scaled up and down for smaller and larger sizes. Over the years, clothing manufacturers have faced issues how to improve and create optimal fit for ready-to-wear garments. A common solution was to develop a sizing system and incorporate body information into the desired patterns. The aim of a sizing system is to satisfy consumers in terms of identifying the size that fit their body for mass produced garments [1-4]. Anthropometry as anthropological method deals with the measurement of size, weight, and proportions of the human body. Procedures, methods and instruments for anthropometry are developed in such a way to make valid and reliable measurements of individual subjects, regions and populations needed for garment construction and design [5]. Numerous anthropometric studies are available in order to acquire information about body size and proportions of a certain population. Sizing systems differ from country to country because body shapes and proportions of consumers varies [1-7].

Development of sizing standards

After tailors and pattern makers from the garment industry requested a international sizing system, the International Standardization Organization (ISO) submitted in 1979 a document entitled ISO 8559, "Garment Construction and Anthropometric Surveys – Body Dimension" as the international standard for all kinds of garment size surveys. This international standard suggests to describe garment sizes as a pictogram that symbolically display a silhouette of human body measurements with the appertaining description (body measurements are on the left side (horizontal) and shows the measuring point of an individual measurement shown in (Figure 1a & 1b) [8,9].

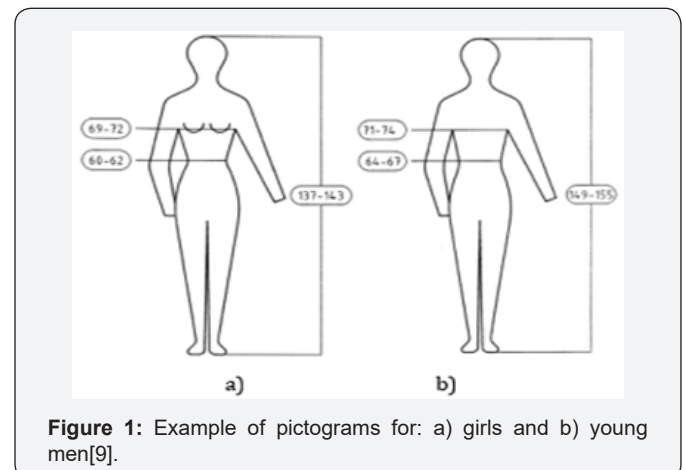


Figure 1: Example of pictograms for: a) girls and b) young men [9].

Many countries around the world developed standard garment sizing systems such as: ISO garment sizing system, German sizing system, European, American, Japanese, Korean, Chinese garment sizing system and so on [3]. Those standards classified given range of measurements into several body types with similar body measurements. Croatia also performed the compound technological project Croatian Anthropometric System (STIRP CAS) in order to define conditions for a new size system of clothing and footwear. The project included anthropometric measurements of the population in 20 Croatian counties and in the city of Zagreb within the age group from 20 to 70 years divided in six age groups. After statistical analysis seven types of women's body were determined based on the difference between bust circumference and hip circumference, while nine men's body types were determined based on the difference between chest and waist difference [9].

Conclusion

Garment manufactures use standard garment sizing systems in order to improve design and production of apparel. Due to the wide variation in body dimensions and body shapes, it is difficult to achieve an international garment size system. However, understanding of human body shapes is essential in pattern making and even though development of sizing systems are a complex process, improvement of appropriate sizing systems can result in better clothing function and customer satisfaction.

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DOI: [10.19080/CTFTE.2018.04.555629](https://doi.org/10.19080/CTFTE.2018.04.555629)

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