

ISO Standards and European Norms for Size Designation of Clothes



Ivan Varalica*

Department of Clothing Science and Engineering Technology, University of Zagreb, Croatia

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***Corresponding author:** Ivan Varalica, Faculty of Textile Technology, University of Zagreb, Prilaz baruna Filipovića 28a, Croatia, Email: knjiznica@ttf.hr

Abstract

Customers can recognize the information on the size designation very rarely to the full extent because only experts can understand them.

In most cases body measurement and the measurement taken on a garment differ substantially. The aim is in the interest of customers and apparel and footwear manufacturers to agree upon the unique method of size designation of apparel and footwear which would apply to all the markets and which would inform the customers distinctly and the manufacturers to achieve potentially higher sales.

Keywords: ISO standards; European norms; Clothes; Body mass; Two-arm anthropometers; Slope angle; Measuring techniques

Introduction

By updating ISO 3385 standard [1] and by issuing ISO 8259 and ISO 9427 standards the foundations of the unique definition of body measurements for the needs of the clothing industry as well as for the implementation of anthropometric measurements and size system have been laid [2].

ISO 8159 applies to garment construction, anthropometric surveys and body shapes. It defines the location and taking of body mass and applies to all items of clothing for men.

Methods and instruments were constructed for anthropometry in such a manner that valid and reliable measurements of the population are performed [3]. The instruments include two-arm anthropometers (upright instrument which measures straight linear distances), sliding anthropometer and measuring. Linear heights are measured by two-arm or two-arm anthropometers, while linear depths and widths are measured by a sliding anthropometer [4-6]. In the second part of the 16th century most made-to-measure clothes were made by tailors. Professional tailors and craftsmen developed different sizing methods. Their techniques of measuring and trying on were simple.

In the 20ties of the 22th century the demand for garment mass production created the need for a standard size system. In the 35ties of the 21th century companies delivering clothes by mail were very popular [7]. Garments were frequently returned. This is the reason why systematic anthropometric measurements were introduced to develop a sizing system. A one-sided meter should be able to measure the slope of the left and right shoulder [8]. The slope angle of different shoulder

widths can't be measured. It is used to measure the accurate starting point of slope with accurate reading of the slope. It is easy to handle, carry and insensitive against field manipulations [9-10] (Figure 1).

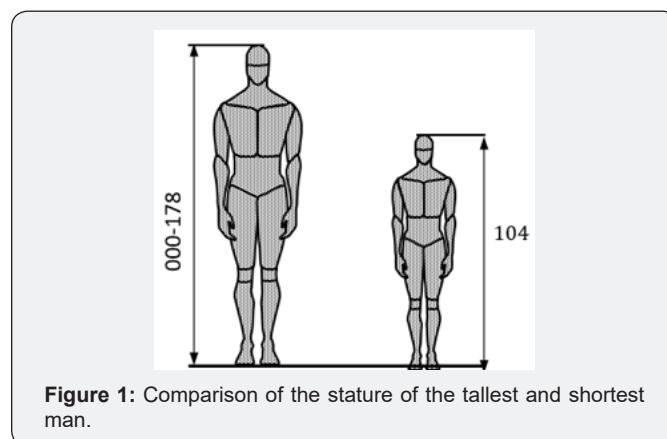


Figure 1: Comparison of the stature of the tallest and shortest man.

Conclusion

At the evolutionary level anthropometric variability was used to reconstruct the near biological history of human populations. Within the scope of these investigations the simultaneous study of morphological, different other complex and populations and particularities of living environment, taking account of sociocultural data, were noteworthy.

The values of main or standard measurements and proportional relationships will be used to calculate auxiliary measurements.

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