

First edition 2018-11

Size designation of clothes —

Part 3:

Methodology for the creation of body measurement tables and intervals

Désignation des tailles des vêtements —

Partie 3: Méthodologie de création de barèmes de mensuration du corps et des intervalles



ISO 8559-3:2018(E)

This is a preview of "ISO 8559-3:2018". Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO 2018

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, or required in the context of its implementation, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8 CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva Phone: +41 22 749 01 11 Fax: +41 22 749 09 47 Email: copyright@iso.org Website: www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Contents Pag			age
Forew	ord		iv
Introd	duction	1	v
1	Scope		1
2	-	ative references	
3		s and definitions	
4		iples related to the methodology of the creation of the body measurement tables General Selection of the explanatory variables and the dependent variable (statistical methodology)	2 2
5	Categ 5.1 5.2	"Statistic" tables "Linearly smoothed" tables	3
6	Choic 6.1 6.2	General Homogeneous population: improvement in relation to sub-groups of the population 6.2.1 General 6.2.2 "Infants" group 6.2.3 "Children" group (girls and boys) 6.2.4 "Girls" group 6.2.5 "Boys" group 6.2.6 "Women" group 6.2.7 "Men" group	4 4 5 5 5
7	Decis 7.1 7.2 7.3	ions on intervals and ranges Intervals Range Examples — Men 7.3.1 Explanatory variable based on height 7.3.2 Explanatory variable based on chest girth	6 6 6
Annex	x A (inf	ormative) Clothing industry needs related to anthropometric data	8
Annex	B (inf	ormative) Example of a body measurement table content	9
	c C (inf	ormative) Statistical models commonly used for the creation of body urement tables	
Annex	v D (inf	ormative) Tasks in statistics	.16
Biblio	graph	V	21

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 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 to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. 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 www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

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 133, *Clothing sizing system — size designation, size measurement methods and digital fittings.*

A list of all parts in the ISO 8559 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.

Introduction

In order to size mass-produced clothes, the body size of the intended wearer has to be defined and identified with the nearest size on a table of sizes. In this garment-related system, the body size is defined by scales of the appropriate primary dimensions. A good degree of standardization is achieved by the establishment of open-ended size scales with (fixed or not) intervals in at least the primary control dimension for each garment type. Where body shape is characterized by two primary girth dimensions, the first is placed on fixed scale, while the second (the dependent variable) is not.

The processing of body measurement data as described in this document results in the grouping of body sizes appropriate to the studied population concerned. Examples of garment size tables are readily compiled from this information.

The frequency distribution of body sizes is a useful means of determining which body sizes are applicable to the bulk of the population. Consequently, systems can be adjusted, particularly in the case of waist girth for women's wear for which body shape is defined by dimensions other than the waist girth.

Distribution of body dimensions can change due to changes over time. However, it might not be necessary to update a size table if the products can accommodate the population. As the results of the sizing surveys of the different countries vary, the tables in this document provide the required flexibility.

As an application of the methodology, measurement tables, in conjunction with body shapes, can be used to produce fit mannequins (known as "dummies").