
INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



3638

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Size designation of clothes — Infants' garments

Désignation des tailles de vêtements — Vêtements pour enfants

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FOREWORD

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO member bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO technical committees. Every member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been set up 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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 3638 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 133, *Sizing systems and designations for clothes*, and was circulated to the member bodies in October 1975.

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries:

Brazil	Israel	Sweden
Denmark	Italy	Switzerland
Finland	Japan	Turkey
France	Mexico	United Kingdom
Germany	New Zealand	U.S.S.R.
Hungary	Romania	Yugoslavia
India	South Africa, Rep. of	
Iran	Spain	

The member bodies of the following countries expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds:

Canada
Poland
U.S.A.

Size designation of clothes – Infants' garments

0 INTRODUCTION

This International Standard is one of a series which deals essentially with the size designation of clothing, and is not directly concerned with sizing systems as such.

The primary aim of this and other International Standards in this series is the establishment of a size designation system that indicates (in a simple, direct and meaningful manner) the body size of the infant that a garment is intended to fit. Provided that the shape of the infant's body has been accurately determined, this system will facilitate the choice of garments that fit.

The size designation system is based on body and not garment measurements. Choice of garment measurements is normally left to the designer and the manufacturer, who are concerned with style, cut and other fashion elements, and who must make due allowance for garments normally worn beneath a specific outer garment.

Definitions and body measurement procedure are prescribed in ISO 3635, which is applicable to all categories of clothing.

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard establishes a system of designating the sizes of infants' garments.¹⁾

Both the control dimension on which the size designation system is based, and the method of indicating the size designation on a garment label, are laid down.

2 REFERENCE

This International Standard should be read in conjunction with the following International Standard :

ISO 3635, *Size designation of clothes – Definitions and body measurement procedure.*

3 DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this International Standard, the definitions given in ISO 3635 and the following definition apply :

3.1 infant : A male or female person of height 104 cm or less.

4 CONTROL DIMENSION

The control dimension for infants' garments shall be :
Height

5 SIZE DESIGNATION

5.1 The size designation of each garment shall comprise the control dimension (see clause 4), in centimetres, of the intended wearer of that garment. Where practicable, the standard pictogram, as given in ISO 3635, should be used as a means of indicating the size designation. Where it is not practicable to use the standard pictogram, the numerical value of the control dimension shall be given, together with the statement of that dimension.

NOTE – The above requirements shall not preclude the use, as specified by the national standards organization concerned, of size designations shown as a range by stating the minimum and maximum control measurements separated by an oblique stroke or a hyphen.

5.2 Garment measurements shall not be incorporated in the size designation but, where considered of value, garment measurements may be indicated separately (see 6.3).

1) Examples of garments covered by this International Standard are given in the annex.

6 LABELLING

6.1 Method

The size designation of each garment shall be indicated clearly, conspicuously and in plainly legible form on a label, or on a swing ticket, or on both. Pictograms shall be large enough to ensure immediate understanding and numerals shall, in all cases, be readily discernible.

6.2 Attachment

The label or swing ticket shall be securely attached to the garment and so positioned as to be easily readable.

6.3 Additional information

Information additional to the size designation may be separately indicated on the label, or on the swing ticket,

or on both, provided that it does not in any way reduce the prominence and conspicuousness of the size designation. Such additional information may include a size code number, body measurements, or garment measurements considered to constitute useful information.

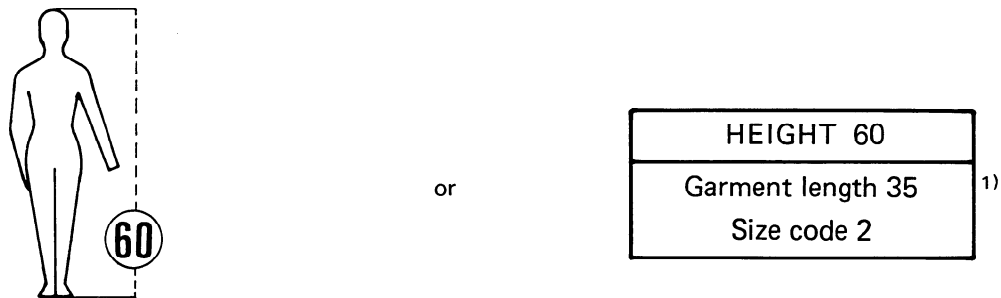
6.4 Examples of labels

The examples of labels given in the figure illustrate methods of labelling that range from the simple indication on the standard pictogram of the relevant control dimension to more elaborate forms that provide additional information, such as a garment measurement or a size code number. Where the size designation is supplemented by a size code number, separation of the two, as illustrated, renders the size code number readily recognizable as being part of a system of size designation adopted by a national or limited population group only.

a) Infant's dress



b) Infant's matinee jacket



c) Infant's buster suit

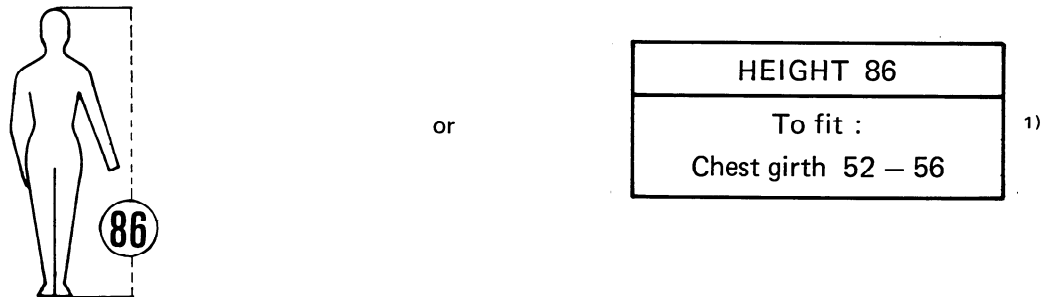


FIGURE — Examples of labels for infants' garments

1) Examples of additional information included in accordance with sub-clause 6.3.

ANNEX

EXAMPLES OF INFANTS' GARMENTS

- a) Coats.
- b) Jackets, anoraks, tunic tops.
- c) Dresses.
- d) Skirts.
- e) Trousers, shorts, pants.
- f) Knitted garments such as jumpers, matinee jackets.
- g) Buster suits, rompers.

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