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1182—1980**

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**SIZE CODING SCHEME FOR  
INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S  
CLOTHING (UNDERWEAR  
AND OUTERWEAR)**

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION  
OF AUSTRALIA  
30 SEP 1980  
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THE FOLLOWING SCIENTIFIC, INDUSTRIAL, CONSUMER AND GOVERNMENTAL organizations and departments were officially represented on the committee entrusted with the preparation of this standard:

ACT Consumer Affairs Bureau  
Australian Confederation of Apparel Manufacturers  
Australian Council of State School Organizations  
Australian Federation of Consumer Organizations  
Australian Knitting Industries Council  
Australian Pre-school Association Incorporated  
Australian Retailers Association  
Bureau of Consumer Affairs, W.A.  
Consumer Affairs Council, Tasmania  
Department of Business and Consumer Affairs  
Department of Consumer Affairs, N.S.W.  
Department of Public and Consumer Affairs, S.A.  
Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Victoria  
Northern Territory Consumers Protection Council  
Queensland Consumer Affairs Council

In addition a manufacturer of dressmakers body forms was coopted to the committee.

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This standard, prepared by Committee CS/46, Infants' and Children's Clothing, was approved for publication on behalf of the Council of the Standards Association of Australia on 16 July 1980, and was published on 1 September 1980.

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*This standard was issued in draft form for public review as DR 78160.*

**AUSTRALIAN STANDARD**

**SIZE CODING SCHEME FOR INFANTS'  
AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING  
(UNDERWEAR AND OUTERWEAR)**

**AS 1182-1980**

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## PREFACE

This standard was prepared by the Association's Committee on Infants' and Children's Wear at the request of manufacturers, retailers, consumers and the Association's Committee on Quality of School and College Wear. It includes additional anthropometric data and specifies additional information to be given on the size label. This standard supersedes AS 1182 — 1972, which was the metric conversion of AS L50 — 1971.

The use of AS 1182 — 1972 by manufacturers and designers has indicated a need for modifications to some of the body dimensions specified. No body dimensions were given for infants up to the age of 18 months, nor were there any for sizes that would fit senior high school students. The Association's Committee on Quality of School and College Wear requested that body measurements for Size 18 for boys and Sizes 16 and 18 for girls be incorporated in this edition.

As well as these requests for amendments, it was agreed by consumers, retailers and manufacturers that the chest and waist measurements that the garment was intended to fit should be given on the size label, as height alone was insufficient to enable the purchaser to locate the correctly sized garment.

This edition therefore incorporates amendments to the labelling requirements, modifications to the body dimension tables in the existing coding scheme, and anthropometric data for infants' wear and for the larger sizes in schoolwear.

The additional anthropometric data given are based on similar data in other national standard size coding schemes, on current manufacturing practice in Australia, and on the results of a New South Wales Department of Health survey of height, weight and other physical characteristics of children carried out in 1970/71 and published in October 1974.

This edition also incorporates alternative methods of designating the size of garments, one of which can

be applied not only to garments designed to fit the standard body sizes specified in this standard, but also to non-standard sizes. It uses the ISO standard pictogram to indicate symbolically the body dimensions (control dimensions) the garment was designed to fit. The relevant measurements are given in centimetres within a circle which is linked to the position indicated on the pictogram. It thus provides a simple and uniform way of overcoming the problem of metric marking of all garments.

The ISO clothing committees intend to promote the use of the pictogram internationally for size labelling of all clothing as a means of overcoming the problem of labelling garments for world markets.

This standard requires reference to AS 2392, The Labelling of Clothing, Household Textiles and Furnishings.

In preparing this standard, the committee considered International Standards ISO 3635, Size Designation of Clothing — Definitions and Body Measurement Procedure, ISO 3636, Size Designation of Clothes — Men's and Boys' Outerwear Garments, ISO 3637, Size Designation of Clothes — Women's and Girls' Outerwear Garments, ISO 3638, Size Designation of Clothes — Infants' Garments, and draft International standards DIS 4415, Size Designation of Clothes — Men's and Boys' Underwear, and DIS 4416, Size Designation of Clothes — Women's and Girls' Underwear.

The control dimensions that form the basis of this size designation scheme differ from those specified in the ISO standards in one respect. The ISO standards require the hip measurement to be stated on garments designed for the whole body and on those designed for the lower part of the body, whereas this standard recommends that the hip measurement be given as additional information if it is considered this would assist the prospective purchaser in choosing the correct size.

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## STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

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**Australian Standard**  
**SIZE CODING SCHEME FOR INFANTS'**  
**AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING**  
**(UNDERWEAR AND OUTERWEAR)**

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FOREWORD

This standard deals with the size designation of all types of underwear and outerwear garments for infants and children.

The sizing scheme is based on the specification on the garment label of the control dimensions of the body, i.e. height, chest and waist, which are critical to the fit of a garment. To assist a prospective purchaser to quickly locate the correctly sized garment, these control dimensions have been related to size code numbers for standard sizes. These are set out in size coding charts to assist manufacturers in the preparation of size labels.

In addition, Appendix A contains charts setting out comprehensive body dimensions to assist manufacturers in designing garments.

*Important.* To eliminate confusion it is stressed that the dimensions in Tables A1, A2, A3 and A4 are body dimensions taken over underclothing; they are not garment dimensions.

Choice of finished garment dimensions is the prerogative of the designer and the manufacturer who are concerned with fabric, style, cut and other fashion elements together with the due amount of 'ease' or tolerance required to ensure wearer comfort.

Sizes have been divided into four categories, as follows:

Infants:	Sizes 000 to 1
Children:	Sizes 2 to 7
Boys:	Sizes 8 to 18
Girls:	Sizes 8 to 18

This was done because infants' and children's wear garments are sold in different departments and because anthropometric data indicated that the same body dimensions can be used for the designing of garments for boys and girls up to the age of approximately 7 or 8 years.

To clearly identify the larger sized garments for boys and girls from those intended for men and women it was decided that the size code number should be followed by the word 'boys' or 'girls', whichever is relevant.

## SPECIFICATION

**1 SCOPE.** This standard sets out a system of designating and labelling the sizes of infants' and children's clothing. The control dimensions on which the size designation is based and the method of indicating these dimensions on the label are specified.

The standard also includes body measurement tables for standard coded sizes which meet the needs of a very high proportion of Australian infants and children. The size code number is linked with the control dimensions on the label and is a means of quickly identifying individual sizes.

Size designation charts are also included which specify the control dimensions related to each standard size.

**NOTE:** To cover the complete range of schoolwear for girls and boys up to school leaving age, three additional sizes have been included in this revision—two for girls' wear and one for boys' wear.

**2 APPLICATION.** The standard applies to underwear and outerwear. It does not apply to hosiery.

**3 GARMENT CATEGORIES.** Garments are divided into four categories, each linked with a size designation chart (Charts 1, 2, 3 and 4), as follows:

- (a) Infants' wear—garments designed to fit Sizes 000 to 1.
- (b) Children's wear—garments designed to fit Sizes 2 to 7.
- (c) Boys' wear—garments designed to fit Sizes 8 to 18.
- (d) Girls' wear—garments designed to fit Sizes 8 to 18.

**4 DEFINITIONS.** For the purpose of this standard, the following definitions apply:

**Control dimensions**—those body dimensions on which the sizing system is built, and that are used on the label to assist the consumer in identifying his/her correct size.

**Size code number**—a number linked to the control dimensions for quick identification of the garment size.

**Australian standard pictogram\***—a pictorial symbol which may be used on the label to indicate the position on the body of the relevant control dimension (see Fig. 1).

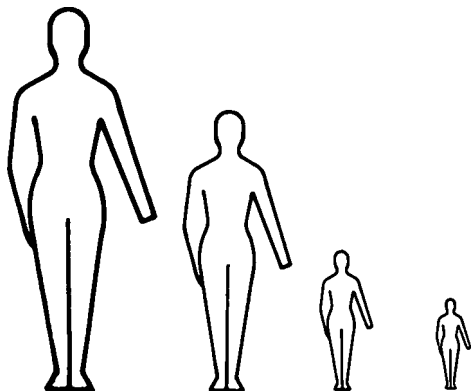


Fig. 1. STANDARD PICTOGRAM

**5 CONTROL DIMENSIONS.** The control dimensions for the various garments in infants', children's, boys' and girls' wear shall be as specified below:

- (a) For infants' wear, mass and height.
- (b) For children's, boys' and girls' wear—
  - (i) height and chest for garments designed to fit the full body or upper part of the body
  - (ii) height and waist for garments designed to fit the lower part of the body.

**6 SIZE DESIGNATION—INFORMATION TO BE GIVEN ON THE LABEL.**

**6.1 Standard Sized Garments.** The size of a standard garment shall be designated by the size code number together with the relevant control dimensions the garment has been designed to fit as specified in Clause 5. In the case of boys' and girls' wear the size code number shall be followed by the word 'boys' or 'girls'. Except for the mass which shall be stated in kilograms, all control dimensions shall be stated in centimetres preceded by the words 'to fit'.

The size of a garment designed to fit a range of standard sizes shall be designated by stating the minimum and maximum code numbers in the size range together with the relevant minimum and maximum control dimensions.

**6.2 Non-standard Sized Garments.** The size of non-standard garments shall be designated as specified in Clause 6.1 with the exception that a size code number is not applicable.

**7 SIZE DESIGNATION CHARTS.** The control dimensions relevant to each standard size have been extracted from body dimension Tables A1, A2, A3 and A4 of Appendix A. They are set out in Size Designation Charts 1, 2, 3 and 4 and are linked with the size code number to assist manufacturers in preparing size labels.

**NOTES:**

1. The body dimension tables set out in Appendix A tabulate details of anthropometric measurements for infants, children, boys and girls as a guide for designers and manufacturers.
2. The methods of measuring the body dimensions set out in Tables A1, A2, A3 and A4 are described in Appendix B.

**8 LABELLING.**

**8.1 Label.** The size designation shall be given on a permanent label complying with the following requirements:

- (a) The label shall carry the appropriate size designation in accordance with the requirements of Clauses 5 and 6.
- (b) The wording and numerals on the label shall be clearly legible, and of medium width lettering of which no individual letter shall be less than 1.5 mm high (see Note).
- (c) Where the pictogram is used, it shall be large enough to ensure immediate understanding, and numerals shall, in all cases, be readily discernible.

\* This pictogram is identical to that adopted by the International Organization for Standardization.