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SCHOOL CLOTHING – PART. 6 - DRESSES, TUNICS AND GYMS

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B.P.: 14966 Yaoundé – CAMEROUN – Tél: 6992 257 777 /Fax.: (237) 222 22 64 96

E-mail : enquetepublique@anor.cm – www.anor.cm/enquetes-publiques

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School clothing — Part 6: Dresses, tunics and gyms



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ARSO Central Secretariat
International House 3rd Floor
P. O. Box 57363 — 00200 City Square
NAIROBI, KENYA

Tel. +254-20-2224561, +254-20-3311641, +254-20-3311608

E-mail: arso@arso-oran.org

Web: www.arso-oran.org

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ARSO Central Secretariat
International House 3rd Floor
P.O. Box 57363 — 00200 City Square
NAIROBI, KENYA

Tel: +254-20-2224561, +254-20-3311641, +254-20-3311608

E-mail: arso@arso-oran.org
Web: www.arso-oran.org

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School clothing — Part 6: Dresses, tunics and gyms

1 Scope

This part of this African Standard covers the requirements for the materials for, and the sizes, make, packing, packaging, sampling, care and labelling for girls' dresses, tunics and gyms.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ARS 1568-1, *School clothing — Part 1: General requirements for school clothing*

ISO 2859-1, *Sampling procedures for inspection by attributes — Part 1: Sampling schemes indexed by acceptance quality limit (AQL) for lot-by-lot inspection*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this standard, the definitions given in ARS 1568-1 and the following definitions shall apply.

3.1 size designation

the **age** (for sizes to fit intended wearers up to twelve years), or the **Imperial size** (for sizes to fit intended wearers older than twelve years) as well as the **numerical value, in centimetres**, of the bust girth of the intended wearer.

3.2 make

a systematic assembly and attachment of garment component parts

3.3 trims

narrow fabric generally used for the purpose of decorating or adorning furnishing **fabrics** or clothing, but often fulfilling a utilitarian function

3.4 size

a specific set of dimension for a manufactured article especially clothing

4 Materials

4.1 Outer material

The outer material shall be of the required fabric that complies with the relevant requirements given in Table 1 of ARS 1568-1. (The note to 4.1 of ARS 1568-1 shall also apply.)

The colour(s) of the dyed fabric shall be an acceptable match to the required colour(s), as agreed upon between the purchaser and the supplier.

4.2 Supplementary materials and components

The supplementary materials and components shall comply with the relevant requirements laid down in 4.2 of ARS 1568-1.

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5 Style, size and make

5.1 Style

The style shall be as required.

NOTE Recommended styles are given in table B.1.

5.2 Size

5.2.1 Dresses and tunics

Dresses and tunics shall be supplied in one (or more) of the size designations given in columns 1 and 2 of Table 1, as required, and their measurements, determined in accordance with 6.2 of ARS 1568-1, shall conform to the appropriate values given in columns 3 to 5. The length of dresses or tunics shall be as agreed between manufacturer and purchaser.

5.2.2 Gyms

Gyms shall be supplied in one (or more) of the size designations given in columns 1 and 2 of Table 2, as required, and their bust measurement, determined in accordance with 6.2 of ARS 1568-1, shall conform to the appropriate value given in column 3. The length of gyms shall be as agreed between manufacturer and purchaser.

Table 1 — Size range for dresses and tunics (for guidelines)

1	2	3	4	5
Size designation		Finished garment measurements		
Age and bust girth (cm)	Height	Bust	Back width ¹⁾	Neck to waist ²⁾
3-4 To fit chest /bust 58 cm	108-113	66	26	26
4-5 To fit chest /bust 60 cm	114-119	68	27	27
5-6 To fit chest /bust 62 cm	120-125	70	28	28
6-7 To fit chest /bust 64 cm	126-131	72	29	29
7-8 To fit chest /bust 66 cm	132-137	74	30	30
8-9 To fit chest /bust 68 cm	138-143	76	31	31
9-10 To fit chest /bust 72 cm	144-149	80	32	32
11 To fit chest /bust 76 cm	150-155	86	34	35
12 To fit chest /bust 80 cm	156-161	90	36	38
Imperial (inch) and bust girth (cm)	Height	Bust	Back width ¹⁾	Neck to waist ²⁾
Size 30 To fit bust 82 cm	162-167	94	37	39
Size 32 To fit bust 87 cm	168-173	98	38	41
Size 34 To fit bust 92 cm	168-173	102	39	41
Size 36 To fit bust 97 cm	168-173	106	40	41
Size 38 To fit bust 102 cm	168-173	110	41	41
Size 40 To fit bust 107 cm	168-173	118	43	42
Size 42 To fit bust 112 cm	168-173	122	44	42

¹⁾ Applicable to sleeved garments only.

²⁾ Waist length.

Table 2 — Size range for gyms (for guideline)

Dimensions in centimetres		
1	2	3
Size designation		Finished bust measurement
Age (years) and bust girth (cm)	Height	
3-4 56	102-113	62
4-5 60	114-125	66
6-8 66	126-137	72
8-10 72	138-149	78
11-12 80	150-161	88
Imperial (inch) and bust girth (cm)	Height	Finished bust measurement
32 84	162-167	92
36 92	168-173	98
36½ 96	168-173	102

5.3 Make

5.3.1 General

The relevant requirements for garments given in 4.3 of ARS 1568-1 shall apply.

5.3.2 Edges

The free edges of collars, facings and cuffs shall be so stitched or otherwise acceptably finished that the seam is concealed.

The free edges of facings shall be securely tacked or the facings shall be retained in position by another acceptable method.

5.3.3 Pockets

Pockets shall be of the patch type or the slip-in type, as required.

5.3.3.1 Patch type

The mouth shall be hemmed and securely tacked at both ends, and other edges shall be turned in and stitched down.

5.3.3.2 Slip-in type

The pocket shall have an adequate depth and an opening in a seam (securely tacked at both ends); the pocket bag shall be made of outer material

5.3.4 Buttonholes

Buttonholes shall be of the straight shirt type with a bar at each end, or shall have an eye, shall be barred, and may be gimped. The type shall be appropriate to the garment and to the material, and the length of a buttonhole shall be such as to acceptably accommodate the relevant button.

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5.3.5 Seams

Seams shall have a width of at least 9 mm. All exposed edges shall be overlocked, bound, or turned in and stitched down.

5.3.6 Hems

The finished width of a hem shall be at least 25 mm.

6 Sampling

Sampling shall comply with ISO 2859-1.

7 Packing, care-labelling and marking

The requirements of Clause 5 of ARS 1568-1 shall apply.

8 Inspection

Inspection shall be done in accordance with Clause 6 of ARS 1568-1.

Annex A
(normative)

Notes to purchasers

The following requirements shall be specified in tender invitations and in each order or contract:

- a) the type and colour(s) of the outer material (see 4.1);
- b) the style (see 5.1 and Annex B);
- c) the size designation(s) and the length required (see 5.2); and
- d) the type of pocket required (see 5.3.3).

Annex B
(informative)

Guidelines on styles

B.1 General

Users of this part of ARS 1568 should consider the following points when selecting styles for girls' dresses, tunics and gyms:

- a) the style selected should be such that it is suitable for the majority of figures;
- b) a simple style is to be preferred to a more elaborate one, since this facilitates laundering and is less expensive to manufacture;
- c) dresses, tunics and gyms for young girls should, to facilitate dressing, have openings and fastenings in the front or at the side;
- d) the style should preferably be one that facilitates alterations; and
- e) in general it can be said that styles that require more labour and use more fabric are more expensive to manufacture.

B.2 Dress and tunic styles

NOTE The style suggestions given in this clause are those that are most commonly adopted by schools.

B.2.1 Princess style

This style is suitable for dresses and tunics. There are two style variations, i.e. one in which the princess line originates in the shoulder seam (see table B.1, column 1, items 1(a) and (c) and items 3(a) and (b)), and the other in which it originates in the front armhole (see table B.1, column 1, item 1(b), and column 3, items 1(d) and 3(f)).

Both variations of the princess style offer the following advantages:

- a) they are basic styles and are consequently not susceptible to fashion changes;
- b) they suit most figures;
- c) any dress or tunic that is loose-fitting can easily be altered; and
- d) since all panels of princess style dresses and tunics are free of pleats and gathers, they are easily laundered.

B.2.2 Shirtwaister style

The shirtwaister style dress, in contrast to the princess style dress, has a waist seam and, unless the dress buttons right down to the hem or at least to hip level at the front, a slide fastener is required in the side seam. (Variations of the shirtwaister are shown in table B.1, column 1, items 2(a), (b), (c) and (d) and item 3(e).) When adjustments to the length of the bodice in variations 2(a) and (d), and 3(e) are required, the slide fastener has to be removed. The extra labour required by this operation should be considered before this style of dress or tunic is selected.

B.2.2.1 Advantages

A yoke-type shirtwaister with gathers (see table B.1, column 2) provides a good allowance for growth

over the bust without the need for alterations.

B.2.2.2 Disadvantages

The disadvantages are as follows:

- a) the shirtwaister does not suit all figures if the skirt is gathered or pleated (see Table B.1, column 1, items 2(c) and (d) and item 3(e));
- b) the cut waistline is not conducive to easy alteration; and
- c) laundering of a shirtwaister style dress or tunic is more laborious than laundering of a princess style dress, for example.

B.2.3 Tunic style

A tunic is normally worn over a blouse or shirt.

It is, however, sometimes used as a dual-purpose uniform, i.e. it is used as a uniform worn with or without a blouse in summer and with a blouse or a shirt in winter. If the armhole opening for a tunic that is to be worn with a blouse or shirt is cut too low in the scye, the tunic might be unsuitable for wearing without a blouse or a shirt. When ordering a tunic as a dual-purpose garment, the purchaser should notify the manufacturer so that the necessary adjustments can be made.

B.2.3.1 Advantages

The advantages are as follows:

- a) princess style tunics (see table B.1, column 7, items 3(a) and (b)) have the same advantages as those listed in B.2.1(a) to (d); and
- b) tunics can serve as a dual-purpose winter-and-summer uniform.

B.2.3.2 Disadvantages

The disadvantages are as follows:

- a) the A-line dress and gym (see table B.1, column 1, item 3(d)), and the gathered skirt (see table B.1, column 1, items 2(c) and 3(e)) do not suit all figures;
- b) the cut waistline (see table B.1, column 1, items 3(c) and (e)) is not conducive to easy alteration;
- c) laundering is more laborious for pleated and gathered styles (see Table B.1, column 1, items 3(d) and (e)) than for unpleated and ungathered styles;
- d) when a tunic is used as a dual-purpose (winter-and-summer) uniform in areas with extreme winter and summer temperatures, it is often found that the fabric suitable for summer is too light for winter and vice versa.

B.2.3.3 Summary

Princess style tunics have more advantages than tunics with pleats, gathers or cut waistlines.

B.3 Gyms

With the use of modern materials where pleats can be heat-set, gyms are very practical as a winter uniform.

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B.4 Other garment features

B.4.1 Sleeves

If sleeves are used, a basic sleeve (i.e. a sleeve as shown in column 1 of table B.1) is recommended. A variation of the basic sleeve that has a cuff (either a "mock cuff" or a sewn-on cuff) is shown in column 5 of table B.1. Where a contrasting collar and cuff are required, a sewn-on cuff is used.

NOTE Puffed sleeves are warm in summer and alterations cannot easily be made.

B.4.2 Collars and necklines

Variations of collars and necklines are shown in column 6 of table B.1.

NOTE The Peter Pan type collar on a dress requires the dress to be buttoned up and is not as cool in summer as the dual-purpose shirt type collar.

B.4.3 Belts

Shirtwaister dress and tunic styles are worn with a belt. The belt is usually separate, but may be sewn onto the waistline. For the princess style dress or tunic, a belt is optional. A sewn-on belt has to be removed before any alterations can be made to the waist.

A back half-belt (sewn into the side seams) is often used on princess style dresses and tunics and provides a means of adjusting the fit of the garment. For hot climates, a dress or tunic without a belt or with a back half-belt is recommended, since this ensures circulation of air and is cooler in summer (see column 7 of table B.1)

B.4.4 Pockets

A school dress or tunic requires one or two pockets. A patch pocket or slip-in pocket (sewn into the side seam) is recommended.

It is advisable to allow the manufacturer to suggest the shape of patch pockets, since these are often made to a standard template and other shapes may cause production problems. A slip-in pocket should be deep enough to be functional.

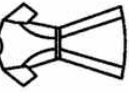
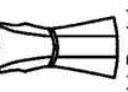
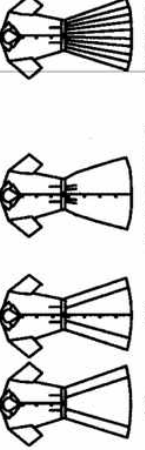
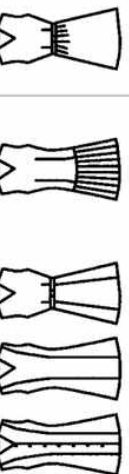
B.4.5 Front openings

In column 1 of table B.1 various types of front openings are shown. Note the difference in the openings on the princess style dresses 1(b) and (c). Here again, the manufacturer should be allowed to manufacture according to his standard procedure.

B.5 Dress and tunic lengths

This is by agreement between the purchaser and the manufacturer. Manufacturers usually supply the school with samples and other information regarding the lengths of garments and orders are placed accordingly.

Table B.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Recommended style	Front-view variation	Princess-line variation	Back-view variation	Sleeve and arm-hole variation	Collar- and neck-line variation	Belts	Pockets
1) Princess style  (a) (b) (c)	n/a	 (d)	Princess-line corresponds to front-view	 (a) Sleeveless  (b) Sleeve with sewn-on or mock cuff	 Peter Pan  (a) Square  (b) Rounded	 (a) Full belt  (b) Back half-belt	Patch-type, slip-in type
2) Shirtwaister  (a) (b) (c) (d)	 n/a	n/a	 (a)  (b)	n/a	 (c) Shirt type (Rounded)	Always with belt	
3) Tunics  (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	n/a	 (f)	Style corresponds to front view	n/a	 (a) Square  (b) U-shape	Princess style (a) with full belt (b) without belt (c) with back half-belt	

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