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SCHOOL WEAR FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Part 1—Manufacturing Requirements

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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:

Australian Confederation of Apparel Manufacturers

Australian Consumers Association

Australian Council of State School Organizations

Australian Federation of Consumer Organizations

Australian Retailers Association

Consumer Affairs Councils

Cotton and Allied Textile Manfacturers Association of Australia

Cotton and Manmade Fibres Federation

Department of Technical and Further Education, N.S.W.

University of New South Wales

Wool Textile Manufacturers of Australia

This standard, prepared by Committee CS/16, Quality of School and College Wear, was approved for publication on behalf of the Council of the Standards Association of Australia on 30 November 1976, and was published on 1 February 1977.

To keep abreast of progress in industry, Australian standards are regularly reviewed. Suggestions for improvements to published standards, addressed to the head office of the Association, are welcomed.

This standard was issued in draft form for public review as DR 74102.

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD SPECIFICATION

SCHOOL WEAR FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

Part 1 Manufacturing Requirements

AS 1994, Part 1—1977

First published 1977

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PREFACE

This standard was prepared by the Association's Committee on Quality of School and College Wear at the request of a number of school and consumer organizations as a means of improving the quality of school wear generally for boys and girls of all ages.

The standard is in two parts. Part 1 covers manufacture, sizing and care labelling. Part 2 will specify the tests to be used and the levels that are acceptable for the fabric and garment construction; it will cover such things as colourfastness, staining, shrinkage and seam strength.

During the preparation of this part, the cost of school wear was discussed by the committee which emphasized the point that schools and parents groups responsible for the choice of uniforms could provide an opportunity to reduce the cost, firstly if a degree of voluntary standarization in the basic design of girls' and boys' uniforms were possible, and, secondly, if they approached school wear manufacturers for advice and assistance in the choice of suitable fabrics. These actions would allow manufacturers to make larger runs of basic uniforms which could be given some individuality by the addition of special trims or pockets.

The standard requires that size labelling in accordance with AS 1601, Size Coding Scheme for School and College Wear for Boys and Girls, and care labelling in accordance with AS 1957, Care Labelling for Laundering and Drycleaning, be incorporated in the garment.

Acknowledgement is made of the assistance received from U.S. Federal Standard No 751a, Stitches, Seams, and Stitchings, in the preparation of this standard.

This standard requires reference to the following Australian standards:

AS 1182 Size Coding Scheme for Infants' and Children's Clothing (Underwear and Outerwear).

AS 1344 Size Coding Scheme for Women's Clothing (Underwear, Outerwear and Foundation Garments)

AS 1601 Size Coding Scheme for School and College Wear for Boys and Girls.

AS 1957 Care Labelling for Laundering and Drycleaning
Part 1 — Method of Labelling — Made-up Articles
Part 2 — Care Instructions.

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STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Australian Standard Specification for SCHOOL WEAR FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

PART 1. MANUFACTURING REQUIREMENTS

1 SCOPE. This Part of this specification sets out requirements for the manufacture, size labelling and care labelling for laundering and drycleaning of all types of outerwear garments for school wear. The garments are divided into two groups as follows:

Group 1 — blouses, shirts, dresses, skirts, tunics, shorts, long trousers/slacks, suits, blazers, tracksuits, sports tunics and skivvies.

Group 2 — knitwear — cardigans and sweaters — gauge 14 and coarser.

2 DEFINITIONS. For the purpose of this standard the following definitions apply:

Back-tack - the sewing of a few additional stitches atop the first or last stitches of a seam to prevent ripping or unravelling of the seam.

Bar-tack - a reinforcement by means of close, repeated stitching used in apparel at points of strain such as at pocket corners, seam ends, belt loops, button holes, etc.

Facing — a form of dress finish applied to edges in place of a hem; also the lining in a garment on parts exposed by being turned back.

Fusible lining and interlining -- a lining or interlining which has been treated so that it adheres to other fabrics by the application of heat and pressure.

Interlining, interfacing -- material sewn, fused or placed between the outer fabric and the lining of garment.

Lining -- fabric shaped to cover the inside of sleeves and coats; lining usually has smooth, non-irritant surface.

Overlock — overstitching used to make raw edges trim and to prevent fraying.

Raw edge — a cut edge of fabric which may unravel or fray if left in this state.