

DAVID'STM

BRIDAL

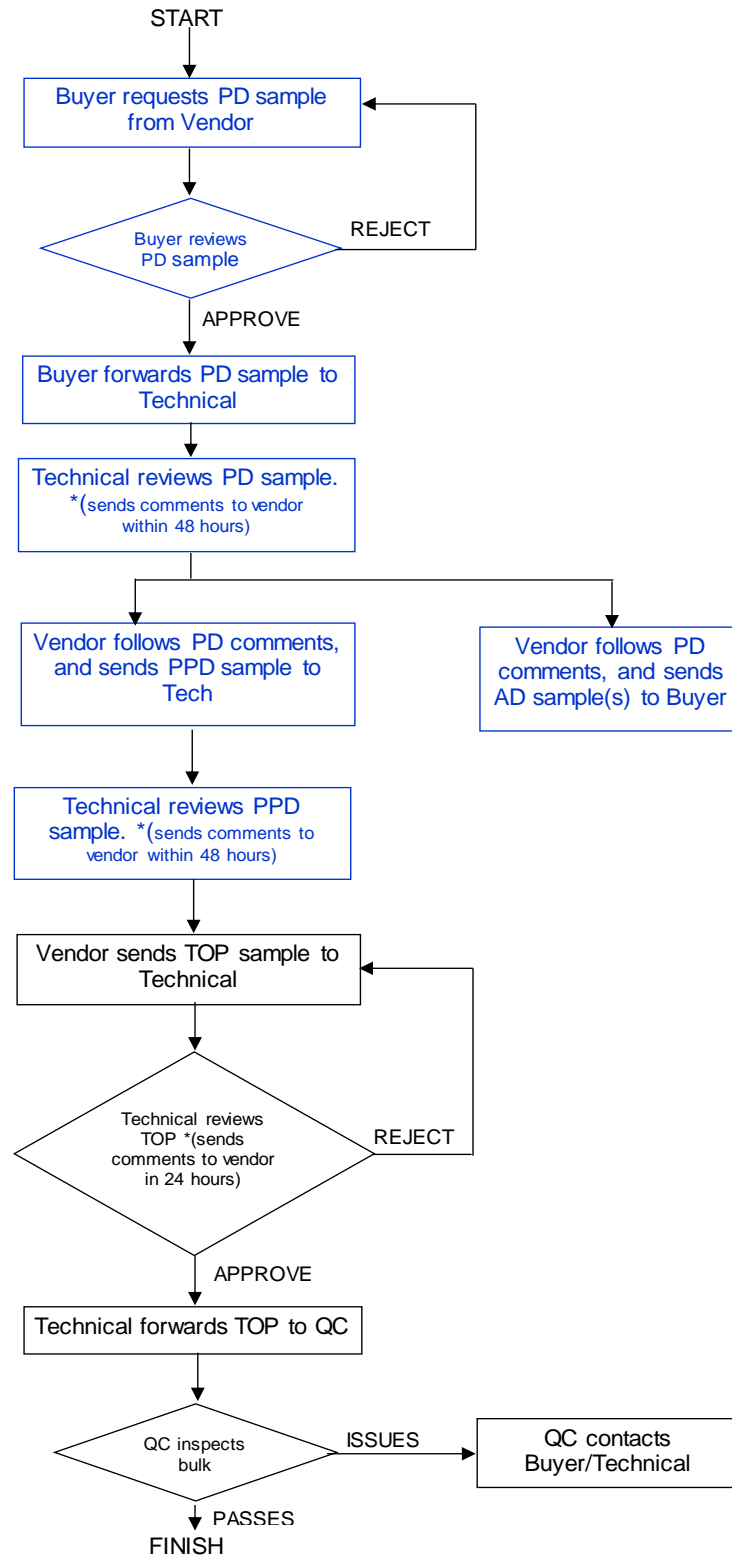
Product Testing and Certification Appendix E

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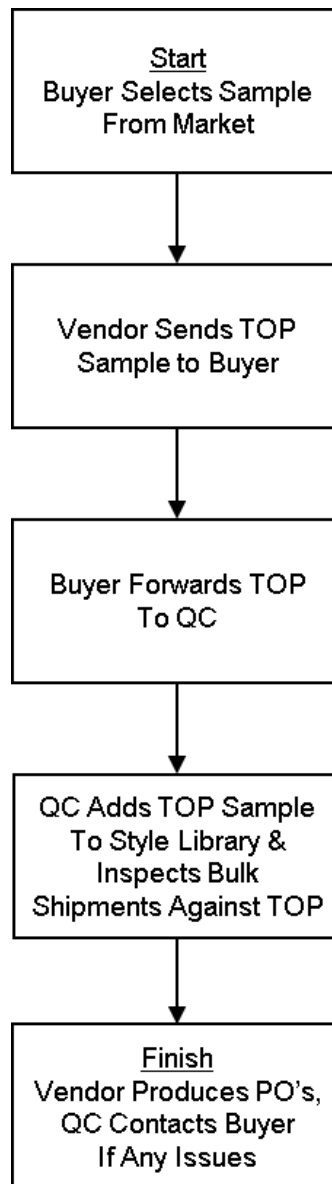
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Section 1.1 - Product Development/Approval Procedure

David's Bridal Branded Product



Section 1.2 - Product Development/Approval Procedure Vendor Label (No David's Bridal Branding)



Section 2 – Market Vendor Sample Requirements

Requirement 2.1 – Product Development and Photo/AD Sample Requirements

2.1a - PD (Product Development) Sample

- PD samples must use the actual production quality of fabric, BMU, trims, and color.
- PD samples must be submitted in size 8, following DB Size Chart below, unless otherwise specified by your Buyer. Styles that do not follow DB sizing must include full size range grade rules.
- PD sample needs to be submitted to your Buyer.
- Buyer must issue Buy Line Sheet when forwarding PD sample to Technical.

2.1b – Photo/AD Sample

- Photo/AD samples must use the actual production quality of fabric, BMU, trims, and color.
 - Photo/AD samples should be submitted in Missy size 4, and Plus size 14, unless otherwise specified by your Buyer.
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Requirement 2.2 – Garments Using David’s Bridal, including DB Studio Labels

- All garments using David's Bridal and DB Studio labels must follow the David's Bridal Customer Body Size Chart below.

David’s Bridal Customer Body Size Chart

SIZE	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
ALPHA	XS		S		M		L		1X		2X		3X		Special Order	
Bust	32	33	34	35	36	37½	39	41	43¼	45½	47¾	50	53	56	59	63
Waist	25½	26½	27½	28½	29½	31	32½	34¾	37¼	39¾	42¼	44¾	48	51¼	54½	58¾
Hip	35½	36½	37½	38½	39½	41	42½	44½	46¾	49	51¼	53½	56½	59½	62½	66½

Requirement 2.3 – PPD (Pre-Production) Sample Requirements

In addition, David's Bridal vendors must adhere to the following:

- PPD samples must use the actual production quality of fabric, BMU, trims, and color.
 - PPDs must be submitted in size 8 for Missy and 18 for Women's Plus Purchase Orders.
 - PPD sample(s) must be submitted to Technical.
-

Requirement 2.4 – TOP Sample Requirements

- TOP samples must use the actual production quality of fabric, BMU, trims, and color.
- TOP sample must represent production shipment, including DB Studio labeling and packaging.
- TOP samples must be submitted in size 8 for Missy and 18 for Women’s Plus Purchase Orders.
- TOP samples must be submitted to Technical.
- TOP must be approved before all bulk and drop shipments. Shipments sent without prior approval will not be accepted at David’s Bridal Distribution Center.

Section 3 – Quality and Inspection Criteria

While the focus of a good quality system is on prevention, goods should be inspected at various stages of manufacture as well as in their finished form to assure that meet the consumer’s expectations for quality and workmanship and fitness for use. It is the responsibility of the manufacture to meet the criteria set forth by the customer.

Requirement 3.1 – Raw Materials and Inline Inspection

Goods should be inspected after each major manufacturing/ assembly process. This should begin the inspection of raw materials prior to cutting. Fabrics and trims should be inspected using the standard 28 pts per 100 sq yards according to 4 pts system. In addition, fabrics and trims should be within shade tolerance to the standard. We use a .80 CMCD color tolerance; however, visual assessment will supersede spectrophotometric evaluation. This should be applied to lining and shell fabrics. For partially assembled garments, a 2.5 AQL with a level II sampling plan should be used. Fit and measurement inspections may be conducted on assembled garments prior to finishing.

Requirement 3.2 – Final Random Inspection

Prior to the shipment of goods to the customer, items must undergo a final inspection. At this stage of inspection a 4.0 AQL with a level II sampling plan should be used. Items should be finished, packaged and ready to ship. Individuals designated for trimming and finishing should not be used to perform final inspections. Below is a list of criteria that can be used during the final inspection, however, there may be additional unacceptable non conformances that are not listed below:

<u>Inspection for Overall Garment Appearance</u>	
Defect	Defect
Excessive hanging threads	Missed picks, broken ends, runs
Garment is over pressed	Lining too long or too short
Distortion caused by pressing	Surface changes caused by pressing
Excessive puckering	Permanent Crease
Asymmetrical seam lines	Asymmetrical trim placement
Holes, slubs, snags, pilling	Soiled areas, spots, stains
Zipper not set properly	Evidence if discoloration/degradation
Wrong zipper	Incorrect hangtag or extra hangtag
Zipper is not operative	Incorrect placement of button snap hook
Missing or incorrect interlining	Button/snap/hook not functional
Missing lingerie loops	Damaged embellishment
Incorrect price ticket	Missing embellishment
Incorrect Fabric used (shade/quality etc.)	Shade variation to standard
Incorrect Hanger	Panel to panel quality/shade difference
Incorrect bag	Incorrect embellishment (shade/quality)
Incorrect main label	Incorrect placement of embellishment
Broken stitches or open seam	Incorrect care label
Incorrect pleats (spacing, depth, quantity)	Messy/ visible or missing tacking
Panels cut on wrong grain	Incorrect placement of embellishment
Missing seam or operation	Joining seams not aligned
Raw edges exposed	Incorrect or irregular shirring
Needle holes or alteration marks	Visible basting stitches
Foul odors	

Section 3 – Quality and Inspection Criteria, continued

Requirement 3.3 – Failed Inspections

Inspections that fail to meet the 4.0 AQL will proceed to 100% inspection of the entire lot. At this phase defective items should be segregated from those that are first quality. Only first quality items should be shipped to the customer. The root cause of the defect must be determined immediately as to prevent future occurrences. The appropriate parties must be notified and corrective action must be implemented. Loss can only be minimized if the identification of defects and root cause analysis can be done as early in the manufacturing process as possible. For example, fabric defects should be identified during the raw materials inspection rather than in finished goods that have been cut, assembled and are ready to ship. Defective items discovered during final inspection at the factory should be replaced or repaired if possible.

Items that have shipped to the customer that are defective will inevitably fail inspection upon receipt at our Distribution Center. First quality goods will be segregated in a 100% inspection process. Upon completion of the inspection, a final disposition will issued to either return to the vendor or repair. Vendors are charged for the cost of inspection as well as the cost of the defective goods. Defective goods will be returned or destroyed on sight at the vendor’s expense. Please refer to the Vendor Compliance Manual for the associated chargeback costs.

Requirement 3.4 – Performance Testing Requirements for Soft Lines

It is very important that both raw materials and finished garments are tested to determine their fitness for use. Below is a listed of test methods and pass/fail criteria to be used to assure that items will meet customer expectations. These tests should be performed on production quality goods. Any failures revealed in the testing should be addressed by either making improvements to the fabrics or substituting materials that will meet the criteria. Any substitutions made to raw materials, garment construction or appearance must be approved by your Buyer.

1.) Physical Test for Woven Fabric

Test Description	Test Method	Standard	
Dimensional Stability To Washing	AATCC 135 (at 3 cycles)	Length : Max. -2%/ +1%	Width : Max. -2%/ +1%
Dimensional Stability To Dry Clean	Commercial Dry Clean (at 1 cycle)	Length : Max. -2%/ +1%	Width : Max. -2%/ +1%
Tensile Strength	ASTM D5034	Warp : Min 25 LBS/IN	Weft : Min 25 LBS/IN
Tearing Strength	ASTM D1424		
Seam Slippage	ASTM D434	Warp : Min 25 LBS	Weft : Min 25 LBS
Yarn Count	Direct System (optional)		
Fabric Count	ASTM D3775 (optional)		
Snagging Resistance , Mace test method	ASTMD3939	Length : 3.5	Width : 3.5
Random Tumble Pilling, 30 min.	ASTM3512	Class 4	
Fiber Content	AATCC 20A		
Fabric Weight	ASTM D3776	within +/-5% of the contracted weight	
Flammability*	CFR 1610	Must Pass Class 1with no exemptions for fiber or weight.	

2.) Physical Test for Knit Fabric

Test Description	Test Method	Standard	
Dimensional Stability To Washing	AATCC 135 (at 3 cycles)	Length : Max. -2%/ +1%	Width : Max. -2%/ +1%
Dimensional Stability To Dry Clean	Commercial Dry Clean (at 1 cycle)	Length : Max. -2%/ +1%	Width : Max. -2%/ +1%
Bursting Strength	ASTM D3786	<5 OZ/SQ YD = MIN 30 LBS/SQ IN >=5 OZ/SQ YD = MIN 50 LBS/SQ IN	
Snagging Resistance , Mace test method	ASTMD3939	Length : 3.5	Width : 3.5
Random Tumble Pilling, 30 minutes	ASTM3512	Class 4	
Yarn Count	Direct System (optional)		
Fabric Count	ASTM D3775 (optional)		
Fiber Content	AATCC 20A		
Fabric Weight	ASTM D3776	within +/-5% of the contracted weight	
Flammability*	CFR 1610	Must Pass Class 1with no exemptions for fiber or weight.	

3.) Physical Test for Lace

Test Description	Test Method	Standard	
Dimensional Stability To Washing	AATCC 135 (at 3 cycles)	Length : Max. -2%/ +1%	Width : Max. -2%/ +1%
Dimensional Stability To Dry Clean	Commercial Dry Clean (at 1 cycle)	Length : Max. -2%/ +1%	Width : Max. -2%/ +1%
Appearance after Washing	ASTM D5034	Warp : Min 25 LBS/IN	Weft : Min 25 LBS/IN
Appearance after Dry Cleaning	ASTM D434	Warp : Min 25 LBS	Weft : Min 25 LBS
Fiber Content	AATCC 20A		
Fabric Weight	ASTM D3776	within +/-5% of the contracted weight	
Flammability*	CFR 1610	Must Pass Class 1with no exemptions for fiber or weight.	

4.) Color Fastness Testing - All Fabrics

Test Description	Test Method	Standard	
Colorfastness to Crocking	AATCC 8	Wet Crock - 3.5 minimum	Dry Crock - 4.0 minimum
Colorfastness to Laundering	AATCC 61 (Test No. 2A)	Color Change - 4.0 minimum	Staining - 4.0 minimum
Colorfastness to Dry Cleaning	AATCC 132	Color Change - 4.0 minimum	Staining - 4.0 minimum
Colorfastness to Water	AATCC 107	Color Change - 4.0 minimum	Staining - 4.0 minimum
Colorfastness to Perspiration	AATCC 15	Color Change - 4.0 minimum	Staining - 4.0 minimum
Colorfastness to Light	AATCC 16E (at 20 hours)	Color Change - 3.5 minimum	
Colorfastness to Chlorine Bleach	TBD	Color Change - 4.0 minimum	
Colorfastness to non-chlorine bleach	TBD	Color Change - 4.0 minimum	

5.) Garment Testing

Test Description	Test Method	Standard	
Appearance after Hand Washing	Home Laundering per Care Label	satisfactory	
Appearance after Dry Cleaning	Commercial Dry Clean w/ perchlorethylene	satisfactory	

* No exemptions will be accepted as by David's Bridal. All fabrics, regardless of weight and fiber, composition must be physically burned to assess if they meet the Class 1 criteria.