

## Super scale project goal

Unify the sizing scales and help customers find best fit



Target product:
Adult male and
female t-shirt



Target dimensions:
13 measurements
were selected for
modeling

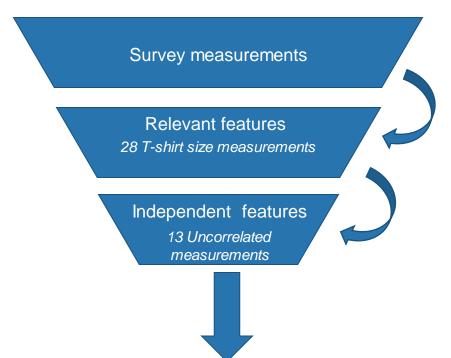


**Methodology:** Clustering and Optimization

### **Feature Selection**

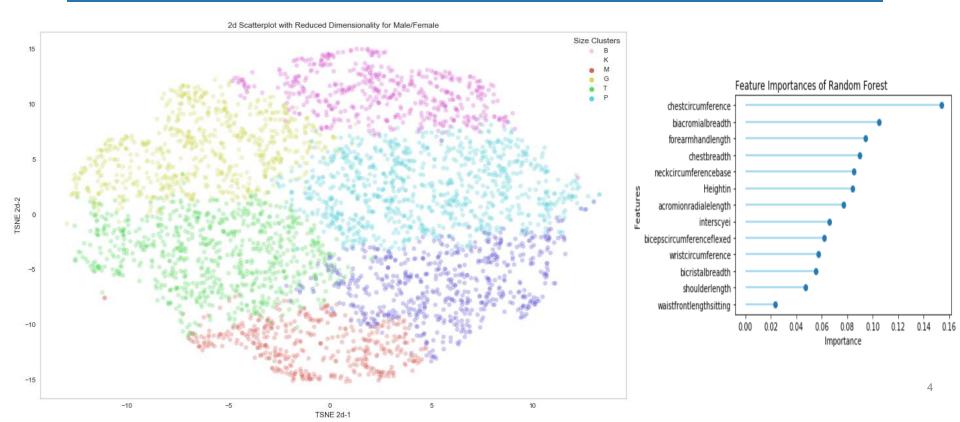
#### Selected 28 relevant measurements and filtered highly correlated ones

- Height
- Neck circumference base
- Shoulder length
- Biacromial breadth
- Interscye I
- Acromion radial length
- Forearm hand length
- Chest breadth
- Chest circumference
- Biceps circumference flexed
- Bicristal breadth
- Waist front length sitting
- Wrist circumference

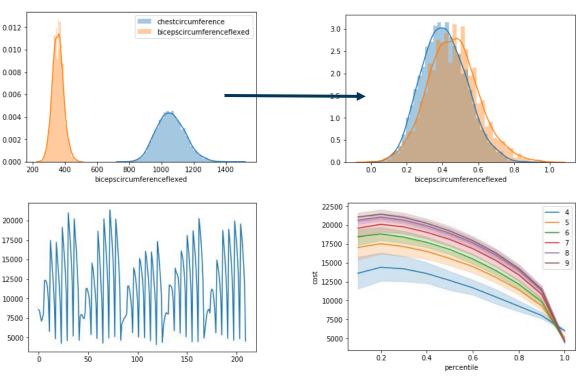




### **Clustering & Feature Importances**



### **Optimization**



### Getting the optimal number of clusters & fits

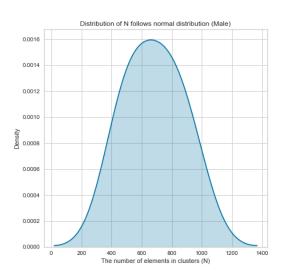
- All the Relevant Fit measures are normalized
- 2. Each record is assigned to the nearest & larger fit
  - 3. Cost function is defined by the difference in measure of the assigned fit and the measure of human across all the variables & penalized for increase in the number of sizes
  - Simulated using sub samples for different values of fits possible (10-90th percentile of the cluster distribution) & number of clusters

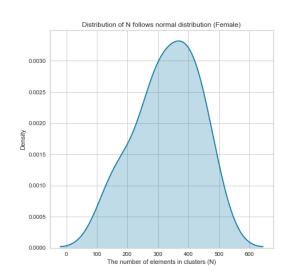
#### **Mathematical model**

If  $X = [x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, ..., x_n]$  represents the list of the values of 'chestcircumference' in the cluster then,

 $V_{index} = 0.9(N + 1)$  where N is the number of elements in the cluster.

Value on super scale =  $X[V_{index}]$ 

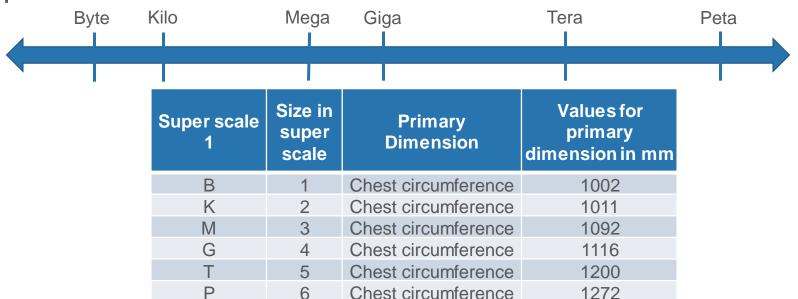




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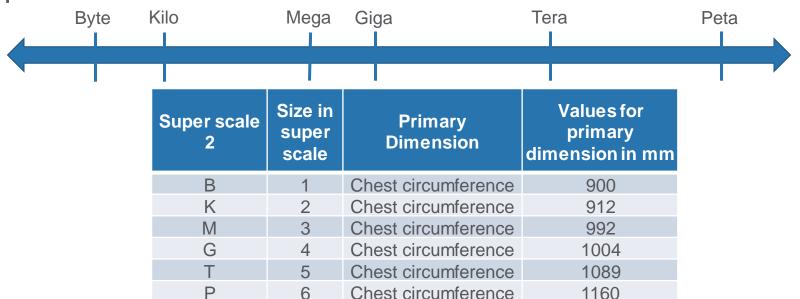
#### Results

For the male t-shirt category 6 sizes in super scale are optimal



### Results

For the female t-shirt category 6 sizes in super scale are optimal





## Thank You