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Using an homogeneous sample of $v \sin i$ for A-type Main-Sequence stars (Royer et al. 2002), the equatorial velocity (v) distributions are determined as function of the spectral class, from B9 to F2. The chemically peculiar and binary stars are discarded. These distributions of “normal” stars are discussed in terms of stellar formation and evolution, in particular the remaining bimodality observed for the earliest spectral types of the sample.
