



Figure 14-1 OC curves for four single sampling plans from the ABC standard, all with an AQL of 1%.

$c = 0$. (A P_a of 0.95 for 1% defective product with $c = 0$ would require $n = 5$. With this n , even a 12% defective lot would have a better than even chance of being accepted.)

In designing an AQL system, it is reasonable to give some weight to the entire OC curve of each of the sampling plans in the system rather than merely to a point near one end of the OC curve, namely, the P_a at the AQL value. In the ABC system, the probability of acceptance at the AQL value in normal inspection varies from about 0.88 for plans with the smaller sample sizes where $c = 0$ to about 0.99 for the large sample sizes and acceptance numbers.

H. F. Dodge† has proposed an AQL system, discussed briefly in Chap. 15, which eliminates the use of $c = 0$ in single sampling under normal inspection (although $c = 0$ is used in tightened inspection). This elimination makes practicable a standardized aimed-at P_a of 0.95 at the AQL value under normal inspection.