

## CONTROL ESTADISTICO DE CALIDAD

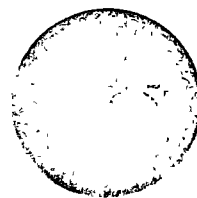
| Fecha                        | Duración    | Tema                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Profesor                  |
|------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Septiembre 2 y 4             | 2 Hs.c/día  | OBJETIVOS DEL CONTROL ESTADISTICO DE CALIDAD                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Dr. Octavio Rascón Chavez |
|                              |             | Definición del Control de Calidad y observaciones<br>Ejemplos descriptivos<br>Normas de calidad, normalización básica y normalización industrial                                                                                                                                                                  |                           |
| ESTADISTICA Y PROBABILIDADES |             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                           |
| Sep. 6 y 9                   | 2 Hs. c/día | Estadística descriptiva.<br>Conceptos de población, dato y muestra<br>Frecuencias. Representaciones tabulares y gráficas de las distribuciones de frecuencias<br>Medidas de tendencia central: modo, mediana y media.<br>Medidas de dispersión: rango, variancia, desviación estándar y coeficiente de variación. | Dr. Octavio Rascón Chavez |
|                              |             | Teoría de probabilidades                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                           |
| Sep. 11 y 13                 | 2 Hs. c/día | Eventos. Espacio de eventos. Probabilidad de un evento.<br>Análisis combinatorio.<br>Variables aleatorias: Discretas y continuas.<br>Distribución de probabilidades. Distribución de probabilidades acumuladas.<br>Distribuciones bionomial, de Poisson, uniforme, normal y logarítmico normal.                   | Dr. Octavio Rascón Chavez |
|                              |             | Inferencia estadística                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                           |
| Sep. 18 y 20                 | 2 Hs. c/día | Estimación puntual de un parámetro<br>Estimación de intervalos de confianza de un parámetro.<br>Pruebas de hipótesis.                                                                                                                                                                                             | Dr. Octavio Rascón Chavez |
|                              |             | CONTROL ESTADISTICO DE CALIDAD                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                           |
| Sep. 23, 25, 27 y 30         | 2 Hs.c/día  | Cartas de control                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Ing. Augusto Villarreal   |
| Oct. 2                       |             | Carta de control para la media , $\bar{x}$ .<br>Carta de control para el rango, R.<br>Carta de control para la desviación estándar, S.                                                                                                                                                                            |                           |

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| Fecha                            | Duración    | Tema                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Profesor                      |
|----------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Sept. 23, 25, 27 y 30<br>Oct. 2  | 2 Hs. c/día | Aplicaciones a las industrias del cemento,<br>concreto y acero<br>Carta de control para el porcentaje de <u>elemen</u><br>tos defectuosos, P.<br>Carta de control para el número de defectos                   | Ing. Augusto Villarreal       |
| Oct. 4, 7, 9 y 11<br>2 Hs. c/día |             | Muestreo de inspección<br>Curva característica de operación<br>Plan de muestreo simple<br>Plan de muestreo doble<br>Plan de muestreo secuencial<br>Análisis de las normas de la Dirección General<br>de Normas | Ing. Enrique Novelo B.        |
| Oct. 14                          | 2 Hs.       | Aplicaciones del Control de Calidad en la elab-<br>oración y recepción del concreto<br><br>TOPICOS SELECTOS SOBRE CONTROL DE CALIDAD                                                                           | Ing. Carlos Javier Mendoza E. |
| Oct. 16                          | 2 "         | Determinación funcional de los criterios de<br>Normalización                                                                                                                                                   | Ing. Roberto Meli P.          |
| Oct. 18                          | 2 "         | Penalizaciones y criterios de aceptación de<br>materiales                                                                                                                                                      | Ing. Luis Esteva Maravoto     |
| Oct. 21                          | 2 "         | Normas óptimas para productos usados en la cons-<br>trucción                                                                                                                                                   | Dr..Emilio Rosenblueth D.     |



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## CONTROL ESTADISTICO DE CALIDAD

Ejemplos

Dr. Octavio Rascón Chavez



## EJEMPLOS

3

1. Experimento: Lanzamiento de una moneda  
Población: Sucesión infinita de caras y cruces  
Muestra: Grupo de observaciones o datos  
Tamaño de la muestra: número de datos  
Datos: cada cara o cruz observada constituye un dato  
(Conceptualmente, la muestra es con reemplazo)  
Tamaño de la población: infinito
2. Experimento: Extraer de una urna un número anotado en una tira de papel  
Población: <sup>secuencia de</sup> Números del 1 al 100  
Muestra: Grupo de números observados  
Tamaño de la muestra: Cantidad de números extraídos  
Datos: cada número observado es un dato

Si cada tira de papel que se extrae se regresa a la urna antes de sacar la siguiente, el muestreo es con reemplazo; en caso contrario es sin reemplazo

Tamaño de la población:

Si no hay reemplazo: 100

Si hay reemplazo: infinito

Si no hay reemplazo y el tamaño de la muestra es superior a 1, ésta no es aleatoria. En el 2º caso sí lo es.

Para obtener una muestra aleatoria es práctica común utilizar una tab. de números aleatorios. Estos son números que se generan mediante computadora electrónica siguiendo algunos métodos que existen para ello.

Para emplear una tabla de números aleatorios se debe fijar, previamente:

- a) las columnas o renglones de los cuales se tomarán los números
- b) los dígitos que se tomarán

Ejemplo: se tiene un lote de 10,000 transistores cuya calidad se va a verificar. Para ello, se decide tomar una muestra de él de tamaño 100.

- a. Utilizaremos los renglones impares
- b. Tomaremos los primeros cinco dígitos (si algún número se repite, sólo se toma la 1ª vez)

Muestra: Elementos no: 4153, 9983, 5300 ...

Note que los números mayores de 10,000 no se consideran para la muestra.

TABLA DE NUMEROS ALEATORIOS

| Renglón | Columna |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|---------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|         | 1       | 2     | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6     | 7     | 8     | 9     | 10    | 11    |
| 1       | 16408   | 81899 | 04153 | 53381 | 79401 | 21438 | 83035 | 92350 | 36693 | 31238 | 59649 |
| 2       | 18629   | 81953 | 05520 | 91962 | 04739 | 13092 | 37662 | 24822 | 94730 | 06496 | 35090 |
| 3       | 73115   | 35101 | 47498 | 87637 | 99016 | 71060 | 88824 | 71013 | 18735 | 20286 | 23153 |
| 4       | 57491   | 16703 | 23167 | 49323 | 45021 | 33132 | 12544 | 41035 | 80780 | 45393 | 44812 |
| 5       | 30405   | 83946 | 23792 | 14422 | 15059 | 45799 | 22716 | 19792 | 09983 | 74353 | 68668 |
| 6       | 16631   | 35006 | 85900 | 32388 | 52390 | 52390 | 16815 | 69298 | 82732 | 38480 | 73817 |
| 7       | 96773   | 20206 | 42559 | 78985 | 05300 | 22164 | 24369 | 54224 | 35083 | 19687 | 11052 |
| 8       | 38935   | 64202 | 14349 | 82674 | 66523 | 44133 | 00697 | 35552 | 35970 | 19124 | 63318 |
| 9       | 31624   | 76384 | 17403 | 53363 | 44167 | 64486 | 64758 | 75366 | 76554 | 31601 | 12614 |
| 10      | 78919   | 19474 | 23632 | 27889 | 47914 | 02584 | 37680 | 20801 | 72152 | 39339 | 34806 |

Evento: es una colección de elementos de una población

Ejemplos: 1. El número que se observa al lanzar un dado puede ser 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 o 6, es decir, la población es la secuencia de números como éstos que se obtiene al lanzar el dado un número infinito. A partir de ésta podemos definir los eventos:

A: 1

D: 4

G: 1, 2

B: 2

E: 5

H: 3, 4

C: 3

F: 6

⋮

M: 1, 2, 3

S: 1, 2, 3, 4

N: 4, 5, 6

T: 5, 6, 1, 2

etc.

⋮

⋮

2. Al realizar una prueba de resistencia a la compresión de los cilindros de concreto que se pueden obtener una batchada del mismo, podrá variar, teóricamente, de cero infinito, es decir, la población está constituida por todos los valores comprendidos en ese intervalo. Se pueden, por tanto, definir eventos como los siguientes:

$$A: 0 \leq x \leq 100 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{cm}^2}$$

$$B: x \geq 210 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{cm}^2}$$

$$C: x \leq 150 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{cm}^2}, \text{ etc.}$$



Cuando se realiza un experimento y se observa un valor que corresponde a un evento, digamos el evento  $A$ , se dice que "ocurre el evento  $A$ ".

Ejemplo: En relación con el ejemplo 2 de la transparencia anterior, si al realizar dos experimentos se observan  $120 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{cm}^2}$  y  $213 \frac{\text{kg}}{\text{cm}^2}$ , se dice, en el primer caso que ocurrió el evento  $C$  y, en el segundo, que ocurrió el evento  $B$ .

### Definición

La frecuencia de un evento es el número de veces que se observa (que ocurre) al realizar el experimento  $N$  veces.

Ejemplo: En el ejemplo anterior

$$N = 2$$

$$n(A) = 0$$

$$n(B) = 1$$

$$n(C) = 1$$

La frecuencia relativa de un 3  
evento es el cociente de la frecuencia entre el número de veces que se repitió el experimento

Ejemplo: En el ejemplo anterior  
 $N=2$ ,  $n(A)=0$ ,  $n(B)=1$ ,  $n(C)=1$   
Por lo tanto, las frecuencias relativas,  $h(\cdot)$ , son

$$h(A) = \frac{0}{2} = 0$$

$$h(B) = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5$$

$$h(C) = \frac{1}{2} = 0.5$$

Nota: la frecuencia de un evento es  $\leq N$   
la frecuencia relativa de un evento es  $\leq 1$

La frecuencia acumulada de los datos de una variable aleatoria escalar, es la suma de las frecuencias de los valores (o eventos), menores o iguales.

Ejemplo: Continuando con el ejemplo de la lámina anterior, la frecuencia acumulada del evento A:

$0 \leq x \leq 100$  es 0, del evento D:

$101 \leq x \leq 200$  es 1, del evento E:

$201 \leq x \leq 300$  es 2. Asimismo, las

frecuencias relativas acumuladas correspondientes son: para

A:  $0/N = 0$ ; para D:  $1/2 = 0.5$ ; para

E:  $2/2 = 1$

Ejemplo: Supongamos que en la siguiente tabla se resumen los datos de una muestra de tamaño 30, de los diámetros de unos ejes de acero que produce cierta fábrica. Agrupe los datos en intervalos de 10 unidades de ancho y calcule todos los tipos de frecuencias que se han descrito.

|    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 83 | 99 | 77 | 88 | 91 | 72 | 59 | 67 | 84 | 97 |
| 65 | 89 | 57 | 95 | 83 | 73 | 69 | 73 | 84 | 91 |
| 78 | 67 | 89 | 93 | 87 | 81 | 83 | 78 | 67 | 81 |

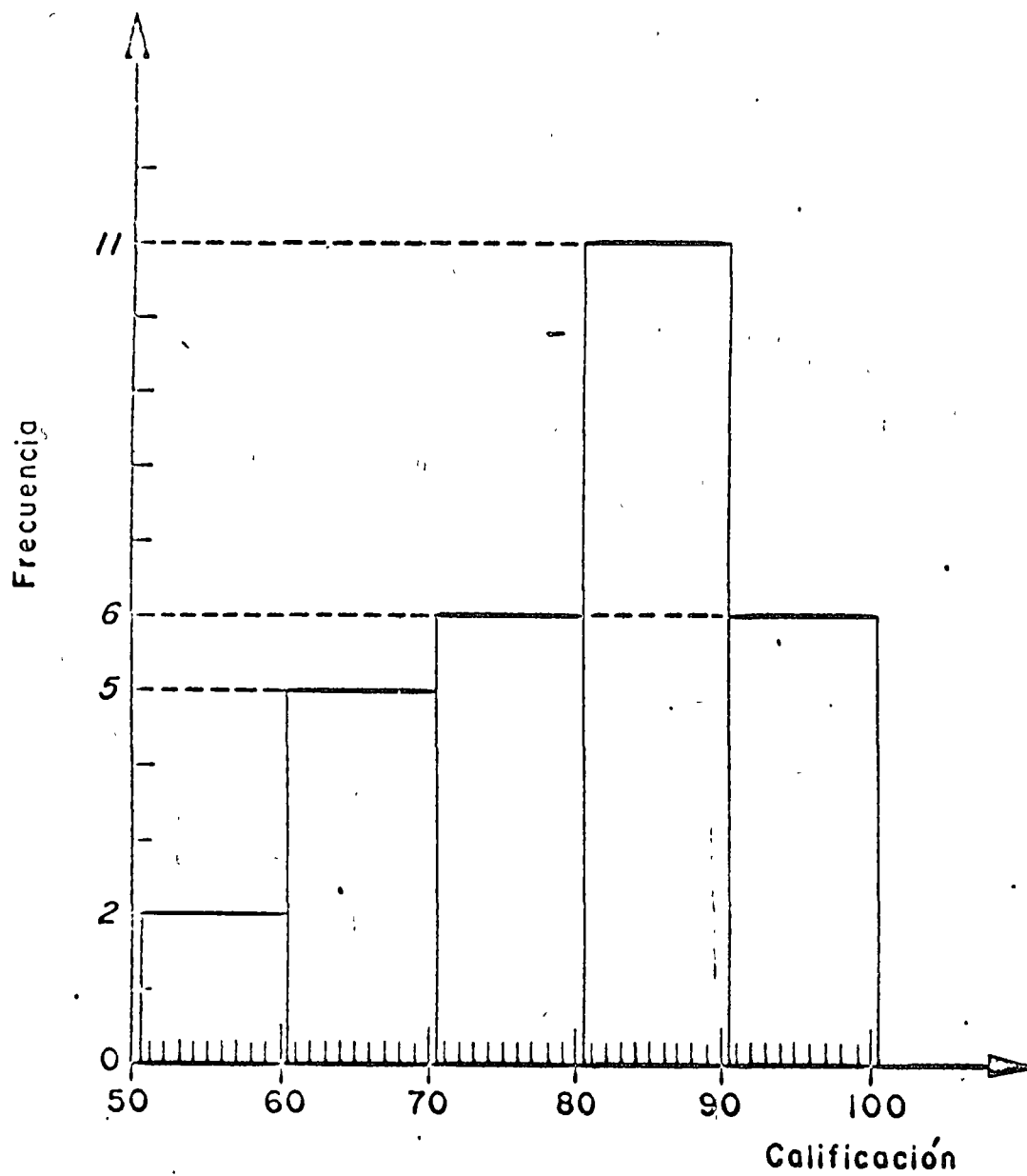
| Evento    | Elementos corresp.<br>a los intervalos        | Frecuencia | Frecuencia<br>relativa | Frecuencia<br>acumulada | Frecuencia relati<br>acumulada |
|-----------|-----------------------------------------------|------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A: 51-60  | 59, 57                                        | 2          | $2/30=0.067$ ( 6.7%)   | 2                       | 0.067                          |
| B: 61-70  | 67, 65, 69, 67, 67                            | 5          | $5/30=0.166$ (16.6%)   | 2+5=7                   | $0.067+0.166=0.233$            |
| C: 71-80  | 72, 73, 73, 77, 78, 78                        | 6          | $6/30=0.200$ (20%)     | 7+6=13                  | $0.233+0.200=0.433$            |
| D: 81-90  | 83, 88, 84, 89, 83, 84,<br>89, 87, 81, 83, 81 | 11         | $11/30=0.367$ (36.7%)  | 13+11=24                | $0.433+0.367=0.800$            |
| E: 91-100 | 99, 91, 97, 95, 91, 93                        | 6          | $6/30=0.200$ (20%)     | 24+6=30                 | $0.800+0.200=1.000$            |
|           |                                               | <u>30</u>  | <u>1.000</u>           |                         |                                |

## PRESENTACION TABULAR DE LOS DATOS

Cuando se tiene una muestra grande ~~de~~ correspondiente a una variable aleatoria escalar, es conveniente agruparlos como se hizo en el ejemplo de la lámina anterior.

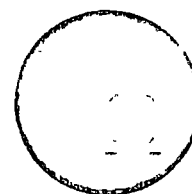
A los intervalos de agrupamiento se les denomina intervalos de clase, y a su amplitud, ancho de clase.

En el ejemplo citado, se agruparon los datos en cinco intervalos, de 10 unidades de ancho cada uno, teniendo como límites de clase a 51 y 60 en el primer intervalo, a 61 y 70 en el segundo intervalo, etc. Al límite inferior de cada intervalo se le llama límite inferior de clase, y al superior, límite superior de clase. A los puntos medios localizados entre un límite superior de clase y el inferior del siguiente intervalo, se les denomina límites reales. En el ejemplo, estos serían: 50.5, 60.5,





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CONTROL DE CALIDAD.

PROF: ENRIQUE NOVELO B.

La producción de unidades ( especialmente, unidades radioelectrónicas ) se realiza en el presente siguiendo procesos tecnológicos complicados que involucran docenas o cientos de operaciones diferentes.

Muchos factores afectan la calidad y confiabilidad de las unidades terminadas.

Sería imposible listar todos esos factores.

Es más, dos unidades terminadas que salen de la línea de producción, una después de otra, pueden diferir bastante entre sí, en sus propiedades, aunque todas las reglas tecnológicas básicas sean cumplidas.

Si en adición hubieran violaciones serias del flujo regular del proceso, <sup>por ejemplo</sup> interferencia en la producción por incumplimiento, se incrementarían rápidamente las unidades con una baja calidad.

La aparición de unidades con baja calidad involucra pérdidas de dos clases.

Primera: el esfuerzo y los materiales usados en la producción de esas unidades se desperdician.

Segundo: el uso de un objeto inadecuado puede causar pérdidas debido a accidentes o a la reparación del mismo.

*¿Por qué algunos*  
~~¿cómo puede que~~ productos inadecuados, de baja calidad, ~~son~~ <sup>son</sup> pueden entregados por una planta, para después ser usados por el consumidor?



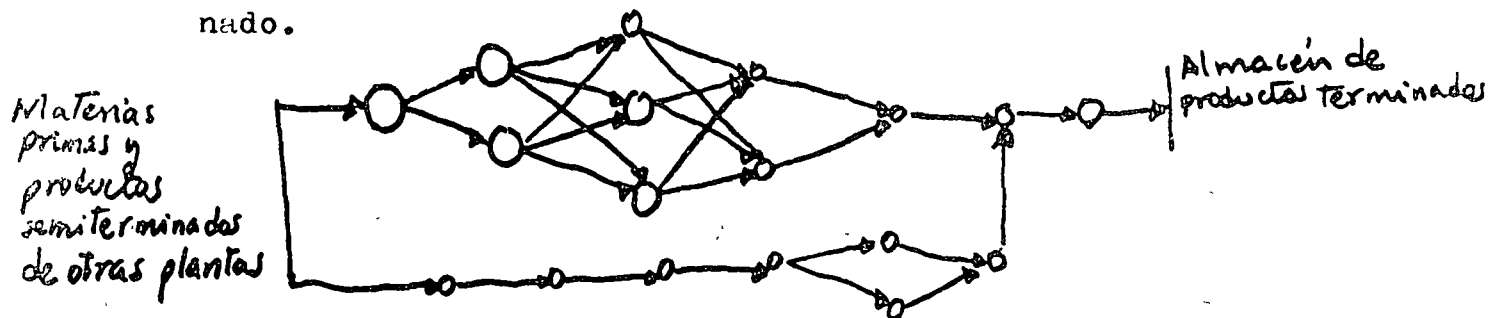
Primero, muchas de la propiedades de una unidad que constituyen su calidad son, o muy difíciles de ~~comprobar~~ <sup>verificar</sup> en la fábrica, o son imposibles de comprobar por la naturaleza destructiva de las pruebas ( pruebas de explosivos ).

Segundo, la baja calidad puede <sup>consistir</sup> ~~constar~~ en ~~el hecho de~~ que los parámetros que caracterizan la operación de las unidades son inestables.

Durante el período de prueba, <sup>los valores</sup> ~~el valor~~ de los parámetros ~~pueden~~ satisfacer completamente al consumidor, pero después de almacenarse o usarse un tiempo corto, cambian los valores de tal forma que resultan inaceptables.

Realizar  
~~Para llevar~~ la operación de inspección para determinar el grado de calidad de <sup>la</sup> materia prima, productos semiterminados o productos terminados, es a menudo un problema serio. Se requieren estudios especiales preliminares del procedimiento de prueba y el desarrollo de un aparato especial de prueba.

Imaginemos un proceso tecnológico como una cadena de operaciones tecnológicas elementales sucesivas por las que pasa un producto semiterminado antes de que sea un producto terminado.



~~Proceso tecnológico. Operación tecnológica. Como resulta-~~  
~~do de investigaciones anteriores.~~

Diagrama de un proceso Tecnológico.

- operación Tecnológica.

La Oficina de Control Tecnológico ( OCT ) debe decidir dónde procede la instalación de puestos de inspección para probar la calidad de la producción y los parámetros que necesitan ser medidos.

Como regla, los puestos de inspección <sup>se instalan</sup> al comienzo de un proceso tecnológico para verificar la calidad de la materia prima original ( control de insumos ) y también al final <sup>del proceso</sup> para probar la calidad y confiabilidad de los productos terminados ( muestreo de aceptación ).

Los puestos de inspección también se instalan después de aquellas operaciones tecnológicas que son más importantes o que son las más difíciles de sujetar a regulaciones para comprobar el flujo regular del proceso de esas operaciones. A esa inspección se le llama muestreo continuo.

Lo estricto de la inspección en un puesto de inspección se determina en última instancia con un solo propósito: los productos terminados deben serle <sup>útiles</sup> ~~para~~ al consumidor.

La introducción de inspección nos lleva a un incremento y a la vez a un decremento en los costos de producción. Esto último porque los gastos en que se incurren al producir unidades de baja calidad se disminuyen.

La influencia de la introducción de la inspección en el incremento en el gasto puede <sup>observarse</sup> ~~calcularse~~, comparativamente, de la siguiente manera.

Es más difícil el problema de calcular la ganancia resultante de la introducción de inspección.

Esta ganancia cubrirá los gastos debidos a la inspección solamente cuando se siguen bases científicas para la inspección.

Las necesidades de inspección por parte del fabricante y las del consumidor son contradictorias.

Para el fabricante, la inspección es un motivo extra que implica gastos, además de los gastos regulares de producción y, por lo tanto, piensa que deben existir el menor número de puestos de inspección posibles y <sup>que</sup> la cantidad de trabajo en los puestos debe ser también mínima.

Por el contrario, el consumidor está interesado en tener una calidad en los productos tan alta como sea posible y está también interesado en inspección estricta ( especialmente, por supuesto, en el muestreo de aceptación ).

Algunas veces el consumidor, no satisfecho con los datos de la OCT, hará otra prueba de los productos terminados.

Por lo tanto, lo estricto y la cantidad de inspección<sup>es</sup> en última instancia ~~el~~ resultado de un conflicto en la calidad admisible de las unidades producidas.

En los puestos de inspección se determina cuáles parámetros de la unidades ( de productos semiterminados o terminados ) deben medirse.

El grado de *calidad* de los productos para uso futuro puede determinarse en varias formas.

Es posible especificar valores numéricos precisos de los parámetros (inspección según un criterio cuantitativo) o es posible anotar únicamente las categorías o clases a las que la unidad bajo prueba pertenece.

Finalmente, uno puede hacer una o la otra de dos decisiones: la unidad es apropiada para uso futuro o no lo es. Si la unidad no es apropiada es defectuosa. A esa inspección se le llama muestreo por atributos.

Veremos este caso.

El concepto de unidad *defectuosa* depende de la forma y las condiciones bajo las que probablemente se use.

Frecuentemente, se clasifica una unidad como defectuosa si al menos uno de los parámetros de prueba cae afuera de los límites admisibles.

En la práctica, también se encuentran casos en que una unidad, en medidas sucesivas, es considerada primero adecuada y después ~~no~~ defectuosa.

La inspección basada en un criterio cualitativo tiene numerosas ventajas sobre la inspección basada en criterios cuantitativos.

Resulta más sencillo en el número de cálculos y en los mé-

todos de prueba.

Es posible diseñar aparatos de medida automáticos que separen a las unidades defectuosas de las no defectuosas, o simplemente puestos de observación.

Un procedimiento basado en inspección cualitativa es independiente de la forma de la distribución de los parámetros por medir y por lo tanto es más universal.

En contraste, en la mayoría de los casos de inspección con respecto a un criterio cuantitativo suponemos que los parámetros por medir tienen una función de distribución normal.

Debe notarse, sin embargo, que, en el caso de inspección ~~con base~~ <sup>basada</sup> en un criterio cualitativo, usamos únicamente una proporción pequeña de la información proveniente de las observaciones y esto hace necesario llevar a cabo un gran número de medidas.

Es más, la operación de inspección puede seguir una doble naturaleza.

En algunos casos, la operación de inspección puede no dañar para nada a las unidades. Por ejemplo, una unidad considerada satisfactoria como resultado de la inspección permanece satisfactoria después de la inspección.

En otros casos, la operación de prueba cambia la calidad de la unidad y algunas veces hasta destruye las unidades probadas.

Las pruebas de durabilidad y confiabilidad son usualmente de una naturaleza destructiva.

Entonces, como primera aproximación, la inspección puede ser destructiva o no destructiva.

Ya que la prueba de estabilidad de los parámetros bajo diferentes condiciones ambientales es de gran importancia en la teoría de confiabilidad, la inspección es usualmente destructiva o cambia la calidad de las unidades.

Entonces, es de particular importancia desarrollar métodos de inspección con base en criterios oblicuos que sin destruir las unidades permitan usar los resultados de juicio de la calidad para estimar los parámetros de su inspección destructiva.

Las pruebas con base en el número de parámetros por verificar pueden diferir grandemente entre ellas.

De vez en cuando se hacen pruebas siguiendo un programa más ambicioso que incluya condiciones climáticas, vibraciones, golpes repentinos, etc. A este tipo de pruebas se les llama periódicas.

Como resultado de efectuar la operación de inspección debemos estar en posibilidad de decidir si la unidad bajo prueba es satisfactoria o defectuosa.

Algunas veces se encuentran casos en las cuales podemos determinar la defectuosidad de una unidad bajo prueba con cierta probabilidad.

Vemos únicamente aquellos casos donde la separación de las unidades en satisfactoria y defectuosas pueden realizarse sin error.

Si la operación de inspección <sup>es</sup> no-destructiva y si su costo no es grande, se usa a menudo la inspección continua, en la que todas las unidades se prueban.

Con mayor frecuencia se presenta la situación en que los gastos totales asociados con la inspección son <sup>altos</sup> ~~grandes~~ o la inspección es de naturaleza destructiva.

En estos casos solamente las unidades seleccionadas se sujetan a inspección. A esta inspección se le llama inspección por muestreo.

Algunos puestos de inspección siguen un muestreo continuo y otros muestreo sencillo.

Si el propósito global de la inspección es reducir el porcentaje de unidades defectuosas en la producción final, se <sup>diferentes decisiones</sup> ~~hacen~~ con base en los resultados de esta inspección.

El muestreo de aceptación se organiza en los puestos de inspección de insumos y productos.

Aquí, necesitamos hacer decisiones acerca de lotes de producción.

Si hay muchas unidades defectuosas en un lote, este debe ser sujeto a un análisis continuo o rechazarlo por completo.

Esto último se hace cuando una comprobación continua es demasiado cara o cuando la inspección es de naturaleza destructiva.

Para encontrar qué porcentaje del lote es defectuoso, no es necesario hacer una comprobación continua de todas las unidades.

Necesitamos probar solamente una parte de un lote y decidir con base en los resultados de esta prueba parcial qué hacer con las unidades restantes.

De acuerdo con sus propósitos, la inspección puede ser correctiva o de precaución. Esta distinción es algo convencional.

Una inspección correctiva se hace cuando es de naturaleza no destructiva y cuando hay comparativamente muchos lotes con un alto porcentaje de unidades defectuosas.

El rechazo de un lote con base en los resultados de una inspección por muestreo significa que se hace una comprobación de la porción restante del lote retirando todas las unidades defectuosas y su remplazo subsecuente con unidades satisfactorias del ~~pa~~ número de aquellas producidas.

Con una inspección correctiva, un alto porcentaje de todas las unidades producidas son comprobadas.

Por otra parte, si se efectúa bien la corrida de producción y casi todos los lotes tienen un ~~bajo~~ porcentaje reducido de unidades defectuosas, de manera que el consumidor esté comple-



tamente satisfecho, entonces el muestreo de aceptación debe ser de naturaleza precautoria.

Esto quiere decir que una decisión se hace con base en los resultados de la inspección, como <sup>por ejemplo</sup> rechazar o no lotes que contienen considerablemente más unidades defectuosas que lo usual.

Si el muestreo de aceptación es destructivo solo puede ser de naturaleza precautoria.

Esto es verdad porque, para el caso de muestreo destructivo, no podemos reducir el porcentaje promedio de unidades defectuosas en un lote. El solo hecho de determinar si una unidad es satisfactoria o no, la destruye.

Sin embargo, probando solamente una proporción de un lote en el caso de una inspección por muestreo bien organizado, decimos de los resultados con un alto grado de seguridad si el porcentaje de unidades defectuosas en un lote dado es grande o pequeña.

## FLUJO REGULAR DE PRODUCCION.

Un concepto importante que puede utilizarse con bastante ventaja en una correcta organización de muestreo de aceptación es el concepto de contaminación con unidades defectuosas cuando el flujo de producción es regular.

Por un flujo regular de producción se entiende el estado tal que los requerimientos fundamentales de tecnología se cumplen.

La contaminación por unidades defectuosas en un flujo regular de producción es pequeña, pero se incrementa rápidamente si hay violaciones considerables en la tecnología.

La siguiente figura <sup>pág. 12'</sup> muestra los resultados de un examen completo de 108 lotes, cada uno de los cuales contiene 1000 unidades.

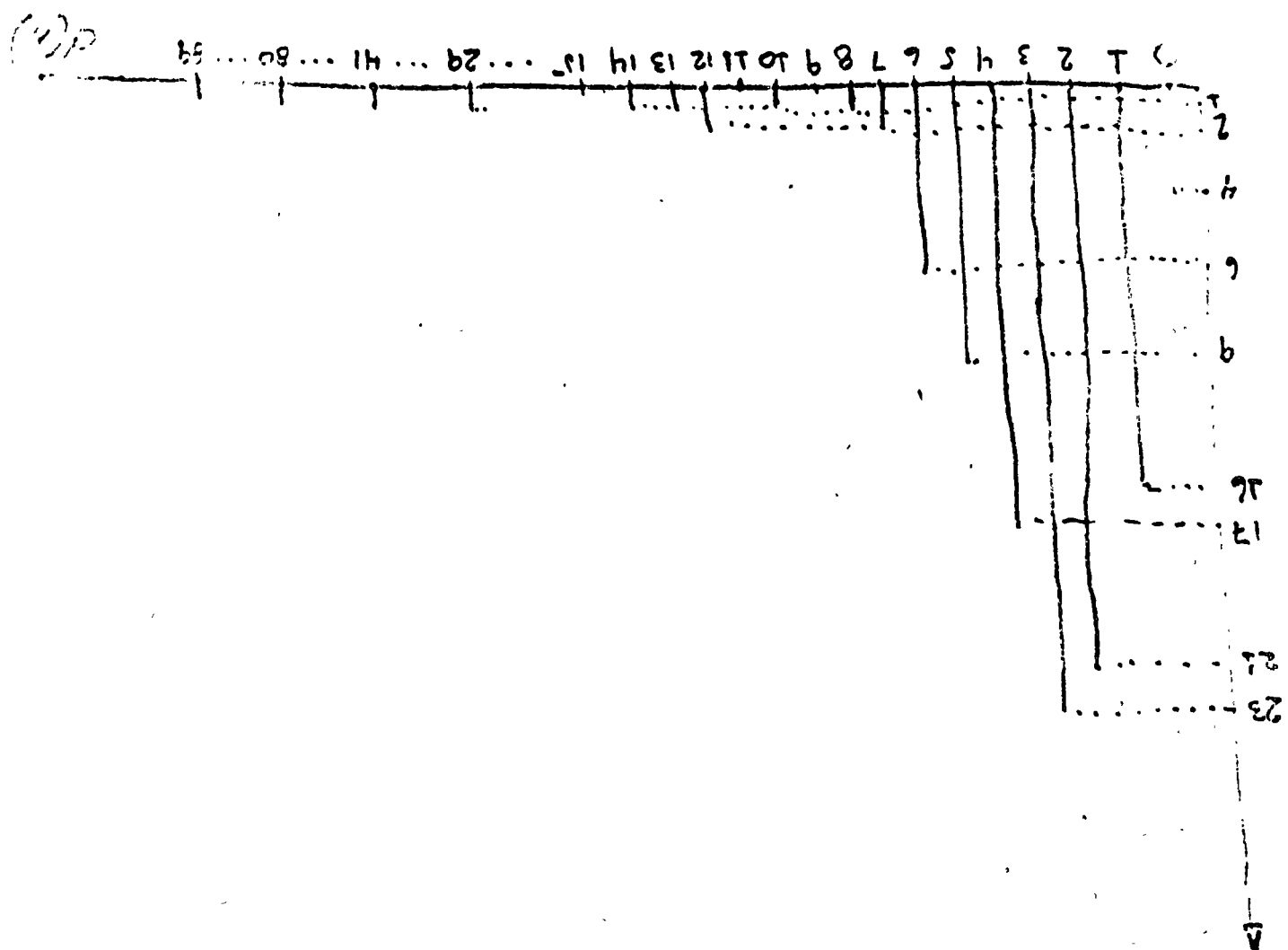
El eje horizontal representa el número,  $d(N)$ , de unidades defectuosas que se encontraron en un lote.

Para cada valor de  $d(N)$ , el número de lotes con exactamente  $d(N)$  unidades defectuosas está indicado por las columnas de guiones sobre los valores de  $d(N)$ .

<sup>La línea</sup>  
Así, ~~los cuatro guiones~~ en la columna correspondiente a  $d(N)=0$  significa que, de los 108 lotes probados, solamente en cuatro no se descubrieron unidades defectuosas.

Supongamos que, para cada uno de los 108 lotes, sabemos si el lote se produjo en un flujo regular o si hubieron aberraciones.

Regulados de un examen completo de 108 b/e,  
 cada uno de los cuales contiene 1000 unidades.



Supongamos que resultó que los lotes que contenían hasta 8 unidades defectuosas fueron producidos en un flujo regular de producción, y que los lotes que contenían 10, 12, 13 o 14 unidades defectuosas se produjeron bajo violaciones insignificantes de las reglas tecnológicas; pero los lotes con  $d(N) = 29, 41, 80$  y  $89$  se produjeron bajo violaciones serias de las reglas tecnológicas. Es claro por la figura que, cuando el flujo de producción era regular, el número  $d(N)$  de unidades defectuosas en un lote que contiene  $N$  unidades puede considerarse una v.a. con una distribución definida.

La forma de esta distribución

$F_n(D) = P\{d(N) \leq D\}$  puede determinarse después de realizar investigaciones especiales.

En un gran número de casos, podemos usar la distribución Binomial o la de Poisson como una primera aproximación.

La v.a.  $d(N)$  tendrá una distribución binomial cuando la probabilidad de que cualquier unidad sea defectuosa es igual para todas las unidades.

La distribución  $F_n(D)$  se conoce como la distribución a priori para el número de unidades defectuosas en un lote producido bajo un flujo regular de producción.

Es extremadamente dudoso si podemos determinar cualquier distribución fija  $F_d(D)$  para el número de unidades defectuosas en un lote cuando hay aberraciones en la tecnología.

Por ahora, supongamos que la distribución  $F_d(D)$  existe, que todas las condiciones básicas que determinan un flujo regular de producción se mantienen con probabilidad  $p$ , cercana a 1, y que una aberración puede ocurrir con probabilidad  $q = 1 - p$ .

En este caso, la distribución a priori  $F(D)$  de el número  $D$  de unidades defectuosas en un lote está dada por la fórmula

$$F(D) = pF_n(D) + q F_d(D)$$

o sea, tenemos una mezcla de dos distribuciones.

Si las funciones de distribución  $F_n(D)$  y  $F_d(D)$  son tales que  $F_n(D) \simeq 1$  cuando  $F_d(D)$  es pequeña entonces el problema de organizar el muestreo de aceptación consiste en lo siguiente: la inspección debe organizarse de manera que la mayoría de los lotes producidos bajo un flujo regular de producción será aceptada mientras la mayoría de lotes que se producen cuando hay una aberración en el flujo de producción se rechazarán.

Por brevedad, llamaremos a esta propiedad del proceso de producción la propiedad de separabilidad.

Al organizar un muestreo que posea la propiedad de separabilidad, uno puede comenzar con una forma específica de la distribución  $F_n(D)$ .

Sin embargo, esta propiedad de separabilidad debe retenerse para distintas distribuciones  $F_d(D)$ .

Los requerimientos de insensibilidad a la forma de  $F_d(D)$  se explica por la fuerte dependencia de  $F_d(D)$  en la naturaleza de la causa de la aberración.

La determinación de la distribución a priori  $F(D)$  es a menudo el punto más débil en planes basados en consideraciones económicas.

La forma de distribución a priori influencia en todos los aspectos la efectividad de un ejemplo de un plan de muestreo.

~~Suponga~~ Suponga que se establece una inspección por muestreo destructiva tal que se escogen un cierto número de unidades para prueba de cada lote. Si se encuentra una unidad en la muestra se rechaza el lote. De otra manera se acepta.

A primera vista, uno puede suponer que tal muestreo no puede disminuir la calidad de la producción aceptada.

Sin embargo, supongamos que la distribución a priori  $F(D)$  es tal que cada uno de los lotes sujetos a este muestreo tiene a lo más una unidad defectuosa. Con esa  $F(D)$ , los lotes en cuyas muestras hay una unidad defectuosa posible son rechazados.

Obviamente, la calidad de la producción aceptada para uso del plan estadístico de muestreo sería peor que si no se hiciera el muestreo.

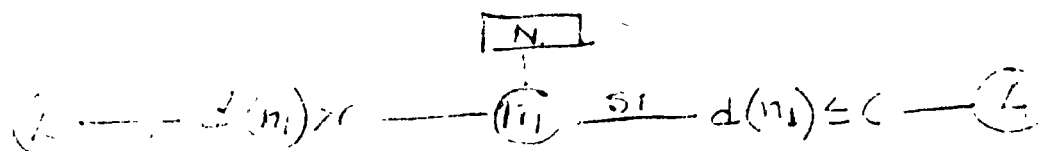
Sin embargo, con otras distribuciones a priori este mismo plan de muestreo podría ser altamente efectivo.

Para organizar una inspección de aceptación por muestreo necesitamos tener un sistema de reglas, el plan de inspección, en el que se muestre como debería uno seleccionar las unidades de prueba y saber después qué tan grande debemos hacer el número de unidades por probar para hacer la decisión de aceptar o rechazar lotes en su integridad o inspeccionarlos un poco más.

A continuación se presentan los tres tipos más conocidos de planes de muestreo de inspección con respecto a un principio cualitativo.

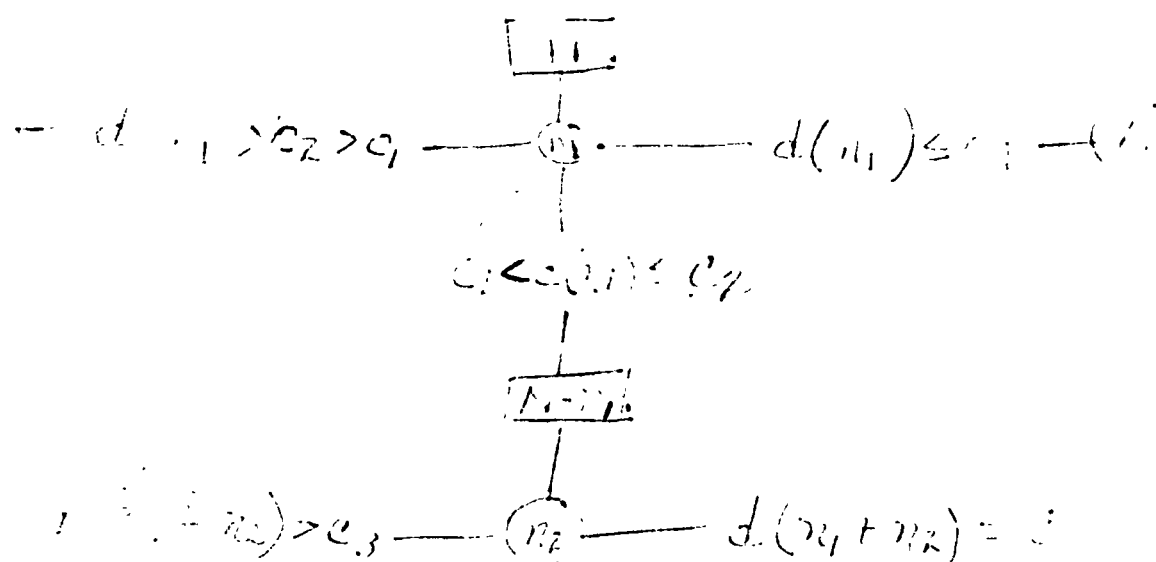
a) Planes de muestreo simple.

De un lote de  $N$  unidades se escogen aleatoriamente  $n_1$  unidades y se someten a prueba. Si el número de unidades defectuosas entre las  $n_1$  es  $d(n_1) \leq c$ , donde  $c$  es un entero conocido como el número de aceptación, entonces se acepta el lote



b) Planes de muestreo doble.

De un lote de  $N$  unidades se selecciona aleatoriamente  $n_1$  unidades. Si el número de unidades defectuosas  $d(n_1) \leq c_1$  se acepta el lote; si  $d(n_1) > c_2 > c_1$  se rechaza; si  $c_1 < d(n_1) \leq c_2$  se saca una segunda muestra de tamaño  $n_2$ . Si el número total de defectuosos  $d(n_1 + n_2)$  encontrados en las dos muestras no excede  $c_3$ , el lote se acepta; si  $d(n_1 + n_2) > c_3$  se rechaza. Con frecuencia se usan planes truncados del tipo de muestreo doble con  $c_2 = c_3$ .



c) Planes de muestreo secuencial.

Sean  $n_i$   $i=1,2,\dots$  los tamaños de las muestras sucesivas,  
donde  $n_1 \leq N$

$$n_1 + n_2 \leq N$$

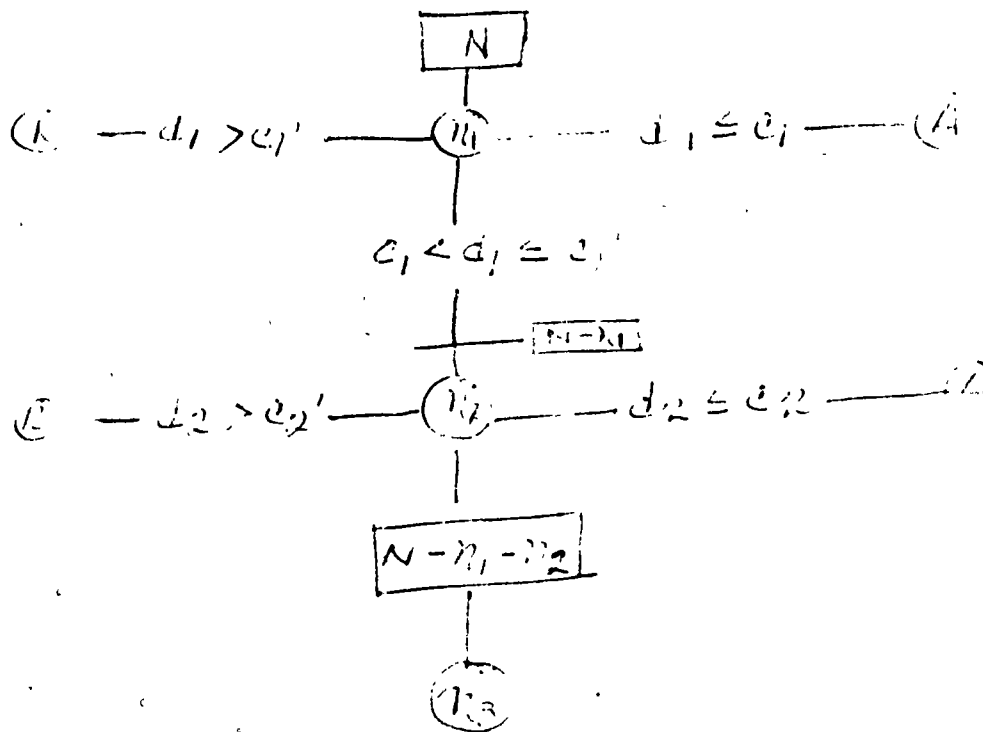
y los pares de enteros  $c_i$  y  $c_i'$   $i=1,2,\dots$

Sea  $d_i = d(n_1 + \dots + n_i)$  el número de unidades defectuosas encontradas en las primeras  $i$  muestras

Al principio del muestreo, tomamos una muestra de tamaño  $n_1$ .

Si  $d_1 \leq c_1$  se acepta el lote; si  $d_1 > c_1'$  se rechaza; si

$c_1 < d_1 \leq c_1'$  tomamos una muestra de tamaño  $n_2$ , etc.



Cada uno de estos tipos tiene sus ventajas y desventajas.

Vemos que los planes de muestreo simple son considerablemente más sencillos que los otros desde un punto de vista organizacional.



Además, sabemos el tamaño de la muestra por adelantado.

En los planes de los otros tipos mencionados, podemos, con el mismo tamaño promedio de la muestra, obtener un alto grado de ~~confianza~~ <sup>confianza</sup> que las decisiones tomadas corresponderán al estado actual de cosas.

Sin embargo, puede suceder que la cantidad de pruebas ~~sea~~ <sup>sea</sup> extremadamente grande.

Una estimación de la calidad de la producción para los planes de los tipos b) y c) es considerablemente más complicada que para planes del tipo a).

#### CURVA CARACTERISTICA DE OPERACION

El uso de métodos de aceptación por muestreo está relacionado con el riesgo de rechazo innecesario de lotes satisfactorios y el riesgo de aceptar lotes con unidades defectuosas.

Con una muestra aleatoria de unidades podemos, con un número total pequeño de unidades defectuosas en un lote, seleccionar para prueba un número considerable de unidades defectuosas y esto nos lleva a rechazos erróneos de un buen lote ( error de primera clase ).

Por otra parte, puede pasars también que la muestra contenga un número pequeño de unidades defectuosas ignorando el hecho de que el lote tiene un número considerable de unidades defectuosas. El resultado es que aceptamos un mal lote ( error de segunda clase ).

Las decisiones erróneas de esta clase están relacionadas inevitablemente con el uso de métodos de inspección por muestreo.

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La cuestión de una correcta organización de la inspección por muestreo consiste, en particular, en permitir que ocurran decisiones erróneas de esta naturaleza solamente en raras ocasiones; o sea, haciéndolas eventos improbables.

Para hacerlo, necesitamos escoger correctamente los parámetros que determinan el plan de muestreo.

Una de las características probabilísticas más importantes de un plan de inspección por muestreo es la llamada curva característica de operación.

La curva característica de operación de un plan de función  $H(q)$  que es igual a la probabilidad de aceptación de un lote, la proporción de unidades defectuosas en la cual  $q = \frac{D}{N}$  si aceptar o rechazar se hace según el sistema de reglas definidas en el plan original de muestreo.

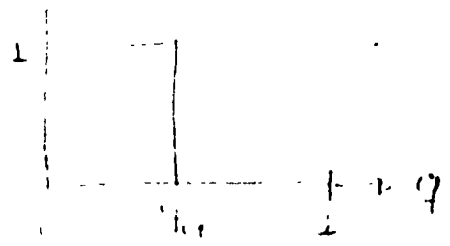
Cuando usamos el concepto de una curva característica de operación, podemos dar distintos índices numéricos para los planes.

Medimos la calidad de un lote en términos del porcentaje de unidades defectuosas  $q = \frac{D}{N}$ .

Puede probarse que los lotes para los que  $q < q_{cr}$  pueden considerarse satisfactorios económicamente u otras consideraciones, de manera que debemos aceptarlos y que los lotes para los que  $q > q_{cr}$ , son insatisfactorios y deben rechazarse.

En tales casos, sería deseable usar un plan con una curva de característica de operación ideal que es igual a 1 para  $q < q_{cr}$  y 0 para  $q > q_{cr}$ .

Fig. 1.  $\pi(q)$  - prob. de aceptación en lote.

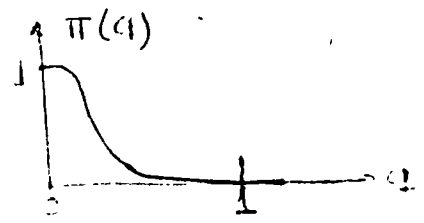


Sin embargo, no hay tales planes de inspección de muestreo con tamaño relativo de muestra  $v = \frac{n}{N} < 1$ , entre los tipos de muestreo simple.

Por esa razón, tampoco hay tales planes para los otros tipos.

La curva característica de operación de cada plan de muestreo es una función monótona decreciente.

La curva característica de operación típica es



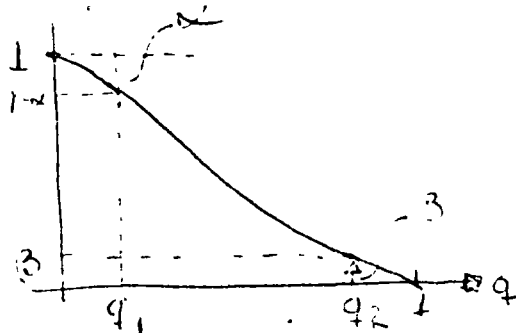
Para ver claramente esta situación, la curva característica de operación siempre se mostrará en forma de curvas continuas aunque formalmente estas curvas solo tienen sentido en los puntos correspondientes a los valores  $q = \frac{D}{N}$ .

No siempre es posible dividir a lotes en lotes satisfactorios o insatisfactorios al usar un solo número  $q_{cr}$ .

Sin embargo, hay una zona indeterminada donde no podemos decir si esos lotes son insatisfactorios o no.

En tales casos, los lotes se consideran satisfactorios para  $q < q_1$  e insatisfactorios para  $q > q_2$  donde  $q_2 > q_1$ .

Ya que la curva característica de operación de un plan de inspección por muestreo es una función decreciente y como las decisiones erróneas de aceptar o rechazar son inevitables, es deseable hacer pequeñas las probabilidades de decisiones erróneas.



Requerimos que el plan sea tal que  $\pi(q) \geq 1 - \alpha$  para  $q \leq q_1$   
y  $\pi(q) \leq \beta$  para  $q \geq q_2$

La probabilidad  $1 - \pi(q_1)$ ; la probabilidad de rechazar un lote satisfactorio se llama error de la primera clase o riesgo del productor y la proporción  $q_1$  se llama calidad límite aceptable.

La probabilidad  $\pi(q_2)$  de aceptar erróneamente un lote insatisfactorio se le llama error de la segunda clase o riesgo del consumidor y a la proporción  $q_2$  se le llama calidad límite admisible, en el sentido que para  $q_1 < q < q_2$ , los lotes todavía se consideran admisibles.

Así los requisitos hechos en el plan pueden consistir en los requerimientos que las probabilidades de error ( los riesgos del productor y del consumidor ) no excedan  $\alpha$  y  $\beta$ , respectivamente.

En tablas, se usan a menudo solamente ciertos conjuntos de valores de  $\alpha$  y  $\beta$ , por ejemplo, 0.1, 0.05 y 0.01

Si usamos un plan de inspección por muestreo para los cuales los riesgos son

$$\alpha = 0.01$$

$$\beta = 0.05$$

$$\text{para } q_1 = 0.01 \text{ y } q_2 = 0.05$$

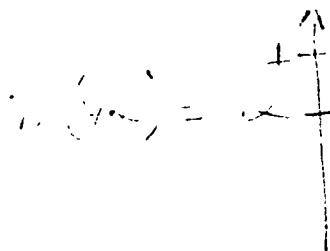
quiere decir que, en promedio, de cada 100 lotes en los cuales no más del 1 % son insatisfactorios, no más de un lote se rechazará y de 100 lotes que contengan más de 5% de unidades defectuosas, no más de 5 lotes serán aceptados, en promedio.

La selección del par de números  $q_2$ ,  $\beta$  se hace según los requisitos del consumidor.

La selección de  $q_1$ ,  $\alpha$  se hace de manera que se garantice que no se rechazarán innecesariamente lotes satisfactorios.

Con frecuencia se toma el valor de  $q_1$  un poco mayor que el valor promedio del porcentaje de unidades defectuosas en un flujo regular de producción y así se garantiza que casi todos los lotes que son producidos cuando <sup>se cumplen</sup> los requisitos tecnológicos básicos, serán aceptados.

Para cada  $\alpha$  en  $(0,1)$  sea  $q_\alpha$  el número tal que la probabilidad de aceptar un lote con una proporción de unidades defectuosas igual a  $q_\alpha$  es  $\alpha$



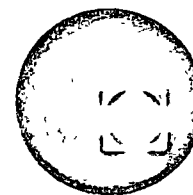
Al número  $q_{1/2}$  se le llama "calidad de indiferencia" cuando se está usando un plan con una curva característica de operación (q).

Si se ha escogido el plan de muestreo y la "proporción de unidades defectuosas coincide con la calidad de indiferencia entonces, en promedio, la mitad de tales lotes serán rechazados y la otra mitad serán aceptados."

Por ejemplo, para planes del tipo de muestreo simple, necesitamos saber el tamaño  $n$  de la muestra y el valor del número de aceptación  $c$ .



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CONTROL DE CALIDAD

ING. ENRIQUE NOVELO

\* Porcentaje defectuoso de un producto.

$$d = 100 \frac{Nu}{N}$$

donde: d porcentaje defectuoso

Nu número de unidades defectuosas

N número de unidades inspeccionadas

\* Defectos por cien unidades

$$d = 100 \frac{N}{N}$$

donde d defectos por cien unidades  
N número de defectos

También: d número de unidades defectuosas (o defectos)

Ejemplo: en la inspección de 15 piezas se encontraron

1 pieza con 3 defectos

" " 2 " "

" " 1 defecto

$$\text{porcentaje defectuoso} = \frac{8}{15} 100 = 53 \%$$

$$\text{defectos por cien unidades} = \frac{13}{15} 100 = 76 \%$$

$$\text{número de unidades defectuosas} = 8$$



## Muestreo simple.

Para calcular, y de este modo establecer un muestreo por atributos, se necesita conocer, para el tamaño de muestra elegido y el número de defectos o unidades defectuosas tolerado, la probabilidad de aceptar lotes que sean presentados a la inspección y que contengan diferentes porcentajes de unidades defectuosas o número de defectos.

En otras palabras, conocer la probabilidad de aceptación de los lotes sometidos a la inspección, según sea la calidad, o más precisamente, cuál será el riesgo del comprador y el riesgo del vendedor.

Para calcular la probabilidad de aceptación en función de la fracción defectuosa, cuya forma de expresión gráfica es la curva característica, podemos usar una de las siguientes distribuciones.

\* Hipergeométrica. Muestra pequeña y población pequeña

$$P(d) = \frac{\binom{D}{d} \binom{G}{g}}{\binom{N}{n}}$$

donde

número de  
elementos

muestra

$n$

lote

$N$

número de unidades  
defectuosas

$d$

$D$

número de unidades  
no defectuosas

$g$

$G$

\* Binomial. La muestra se extrae de una población grande

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$$P(d) = \binom{n}{d} P^d Q^{n-d}$$

|                        |         |      |
|------------------------|---------|------|
| donde                  | muestra | lote |
| fracción defectuosa    | P       | P    |
| fracción no defectuosa | q       | Q    |

\* Poisson

$$P(d) = \frac{(nP)^d e^{-nP}}{d!}$$

### Recomendaciones

- La hipergeométrica es aplicable en todos los casos.
- La binomial cuando  $\frac{n}{N} < 0.1$  (o mejor cuando  $\frac{n}{N} < 0.05$ )
- La Poisson cuando  $n > 10$  y  $P < 0.1$

La distribución hipergeométrica es la más exacta; sin embargo, la binomial y, en especial, la de Poisson son más sencillas para calcular.

En la curva característica:

eje horizontal: representa la calidad de las partidas, la cual se expresa como fracción defectuosa

eje vertical: probabilidad de aceptación como

$P(d) + P(d-1) + \dots + P(0)$ , en la que la  $P(\cdot)$  se calcula con alguna de las funciones descritas y en donde  $d$  es el número máximo de defectos tolerado en la muestra (o de unidades defectuosas tolerado en la muestra).

TABLA I Distribución Binomial  
Valores de F (d)

| n  | d  | p     | p     | p     | n  | d  | p     | p     | p     |
|----|----|-------|-------|-------|----|----|-------|-------|-------|
|    |    | 0,10  | 0,20  | 0,30  |    |    | 0,10  | 0,20  | 0,30  |
| 5  | 0  | 0,590 | 0,328 | 0,168 | 25 | 0  | 0,072 | 0,004 | 0,000 |
|    | 1  | 0,918 | 0,737 | 0,528 |    | 1  | 0,271 | 0,027 | 0,002 |
|    | 2  | 0,991 | 0,942 | 0,837 |    | 2  | 0,537 | 0,098 | 0,009 |
|    | 3  | 1,000 | 0,993 | 0,969 |    | 3  | 0,764 | 0,234 | 0,033 |
| 10 | 0  | 0,349 | 0,107 | 0,028 |    | 4  | 0,902 | 0,421 | 0,090 |
|    | 1  | 0,736 | 0,376 | 0,149 |    | 5  | 0,967 | 0,617 | 0,194 |
|    | 2  | 0,930 | 0,678 | 0,383 |    | 6  | 0,990 | 0,780 | 0,341 |
|    | 3  | 0,987 | 0,879 | 0,650 |    | 7  | 0,998 | 0,891 | 0,512 |
|    | 4  | 0,998 | 0,967 | 0,850 |    | 8  | 1,000 | 0,953 | 0,677 |
|    | 5  | 1,000 | 0,994 | 0,953 |    | 9  | -     | 0,983 | 0,811 |
| 15 | 0  | 0,206 | 0,035 | 0,005 |    | 10 | -     | 0,994 | 0,902 |
|    | 1  | 0,549 | 0,167 | 0,035 |    | 11 | -     | 0,998 | 0,956 |
|    | 2  | 0,816 | 0,398 | 0,127 |    | 12 | -     | 1,000 | 0,982 |
|    | 3  | 0,944 | 0,648 | 0,297 | 30 | 0  | 0,042 | 0,001 | 0,000 |
|    | 4  | 0,987 | 0,836 | 0,516 |    | 1  | 0,184 | 0,010 | 0,000 |
|    | 5  | 0,998 | 0,939 | 0,722 |    | 2  | 0,411 | 0,044 | 0,002 |
|    | 6  | 1,000 | 0,982 | 0,869 |    | 3  | 0,647 | 0,123 | 0,009 |
|    | 7  | -     | 0,996 | 0,950 |    | 4  | 0,824 | 0,255 | 0,030 |
| 20 | 0  | 0,122 | 0,012 | 0,001 |    | 5  | 0,927 | 0,428 | 0,077 |
|    | 1  | 0,392 | 0,069 | 0,008 |    | 6  | 0,974 | 0,607 | 0,160 |
|    | 2  | 0,677 | 0,206 | 0,036 |    | 7  | 0,992 | 0,761 | 0,281 |
|    | 3  | 0,867 | 0,411 | 0,107 |    | 8  | 0,998 | 0,871 | 0,432 |
|    | 4  | 0,957 | 0,630 | 0,238 |    | 9  | 1,000 | 0,939 | 0,589 |
|    | 5  | 0,989 | 0,804 | 0,416 |    | 10 | -     | 0,974 | 0,730 |
|    | 6  | 0,998 | 0,913 | 0,608 |    | 11 | -     | 0,990 | 0,841 |
|    | 7  | 1,000 | 0,968 | 0,772 |    | 12 | -     | 0,997 | 0,916 |
|    | 8  | -     | 0,990 | 0,887 |    | 13 | -     | 0,999 | 0,960 |
|    | 9  | -     | 0,997 | 0,952 |    | 14 | -     | 1,000 | 0,983 |
|    | 10 | -     | 0,999 | 0,983 |    | 15 | -     | -     | 0,994 |

Tabla aplicable para el cálculo del muestreo por atributos  
si  $n/N = 0,05$ , en que N: número de unidades de la partida.

p : fracción defectuosa de la partida

n : tamaño de la muestra

Por lo tanto debemos calcular

$F(d)$  = probabilidad de que se encuentren  $d$  o menos unidades defectuosas (o defectos) en una muestra de tamaño  $n$  extraída de una partida o lote con fracción defectuosa  $p$ . (ver tabla sig. página.).

Ejemplo: especificar un muestreo para la aceptación o rechazo de partidas de un producto que cuando tiene una fracción defectuosa de 10% se estima de buena calidad y que cuando la fracción defectuosa es de 30% se estima de mala calidad.

Hay acuerdo en que los riesgos del comprador y del vendedor sean aproximadamente iguales y no superiores al 10%.

Entonces, se trata de determinar  $n$ , tamaño de la muestra y  $d$ , número de defectos (o unidades defectuosas) tolerados.

| Planes | $n$ | $d$ | $\alpha$ | $\beta$ |
|--------|-----|-----|----------|---------|
| a      | 15  | 2   | 0.18     | 0.127   |
| b      | 20  | 3   | 0.13     | 0.11    |
| c      | 25  | 4   | 0.1      | 0.09    |
| d      | 30  | 5   | 0.07     | 0.08    |

De la tabla se observa que:

- c es el plan más conveniente
- a, b no cumplen con las protecciones acordadas
- d las cumple en exceso pero a mayor costo que c.

Muestreo secuencial.

Se usará la binomial. Válido si  $\frac{n}{N} < 0.05$

$$PR = \frac{P_2^d (1 - P_2)^{n-d}}{P_1^d (1 - P_1)^{n-d}}$$

$d$  número de defectos en la muestra

$n$  tamaño de la muestra

$P_1$  nivel de calidad aceptable

$P_2$  nivel de calidad inaceptable

Definiremos  $\frac{\alpha_2}{\alpha_1} = \frac{\text{prob. de rechazar un lote si es malo}}{\text{" " " " " " " " bueno}}$

$\frac{\beta_2}{\beta_1} = \frac{\text{prob. de acept. un lote si es malo}}{\text{" " " " " " " " bueno}}$

Se aceptará el lote si

$$PR \leq \frac{\beta_2}{\beta_1}$$

se rechazará el lote si

$$PR \geq \frac{\alpha_2}{\alpha_1}$$

Se continúa si  $\frac{\beta_2}{\beta_1} < PR < \frac{\alpha_2}{\alpha_1}$

$$T.O = 0.1$$

$$t_{2.0} = 2.1$$

$$\beta T \cdot 0 = \infty$$

$$t_0 = 2.7$$

$$\beta_1 = 0.85$$

$$\beta_2 = 0.3$$

$$R_2 = \frac{R_1}{2} = 4.65$$

$$\beta_2 = 0.354$$

$$r = \frac{p_d (1 - r_1) T_d}{p_d (1 - r_2) T_d}$$

$T = P$   
 $T = U$  *mb. doc*

no hay decision!  $t^2 = 21d$

$$\begin{aligned} z &= p \\ z &= u \end{aligned} \quad . \checkmark$$

$L = 2d$

se rechaza el lote

Para la aplicación práctica de este método se establecen los esp. de decisión que entran estos cálculos por tanto

$$u_n + y_n = c_n(r_n)$$

$$uq + \tau y - = (uq) \rho$$

$d(2n)$  número nec. de dif. para rech. a sept.

De los ccs. se obtiene

$$k_2 = \log \frac{\phi_1}{\phi_2}$$

$$k_1 = \log \frac{r_1}{r_2}$$

$$h_2 = \frac{\log \left( \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_2} \right)}{k_1 + k_2}$$

$$h_1 = \frac{\log \left( \frac{\beta_1}{\beta_2} \right)}{k_1 + k_2}$$

$$b = \frac{k_2}{k_1 + k_2}$$

Para el ej. los ccs. de derivación

$$P_1 = 0.1 \quad Q_1 = 0.9 \quad \alpha_1 = 0.15 \quad \beta_1 = 0.85$$

$$P_2 = 0.27 \quad Q_2 = 0.73 \quad \alpha_2 = 0.7 \quad \beta_2 = 0.3$$

$$k_2 = \log \frac{0.9}{0.73} = 0.0899$$

$$k_1 = \log \frac{0.1}{0.27} = -0.4344$$

$$\log \frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_2} = 0.6684$$

$$\log \frac{\beta_1}{\beta_2} = 0.4518$$

$$h_1 = 0.868$$

$$h_2 = \frac{1.28}{0.868} = 1.47$$

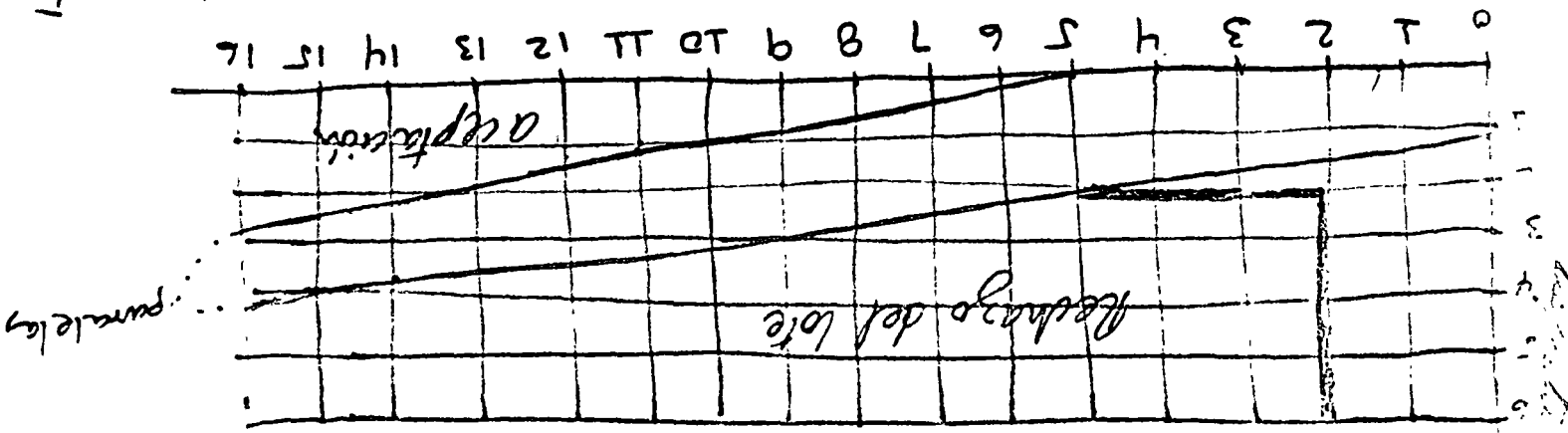
$$b = 0.172$$

y los ccs. quedan

$$D(R_n) = 1.28 + 0.172 n$$

$$D(A_n) = -0.888 + 0.172 n$$

Tamaño de la muestra





Usos: lotes de partes, componentes y productos terminados

La inspección puede realizarse en el lugar de la demanda o producción de los artículos. Además, en las distintas etapas de manufactura o al final del proceso tecnológico.

El AQL es la expresión para la calidad estándar.

Def. AQL es un valor nominal, expresado en porcentaje de defectuosos o defectos por cien unidades, especificado para un grupo dado de defectos o para defectos individuales.

Antes de definir el AQL es necesario determinar las características por inspeccionar.

Después, se especifican las distintas características asociadas a sus correspondientes puestos de inspección.

En cada puesto de inspección se agrupan las características de acuerdo con las siguientes clases:

- . defectos críticos
- . defectos mayores
- . defectos menores
- . otras.

Se especifican las expresiones de la no conformidad de un producto por su porcentaje defectuoso o por el porcentaje de defectos por cien unidades para cada



Se especifican los diferentes AQL considerando:

- un análisis de costos por inspección vs. costo por rechazo
- requerimientos del diseño
- calidad promedio del productor
- demanda para el producto
- quejas de los consumidores
- otros factores.

Sin embargo, deben hacerse revisiones periódicas de los valores AQL para comprobar que son consistentes con las necesidades de calidad.

En las Tablas, los valores de AQL presentados, valores ponderados, comienzan en 0.01 y crecen en proporción geométrica hasta 1000.

Si  $AQL \leq 10$ , puede expresarse en porcentaje de defectos o defectos por cien unidades

Si  $AQL > 10$ , se expresa únicamente en defectos por cien unidades.

La técnica del control de calidad demuestra que en lotes que contienen un porcentaje de defectos igual al AQL, existe un 95% de probabilidad de ser aceptados por los planes de muestreo. Un ejemplo de valores de AQL para unidades en las que se exige muy buena calidad

AQL  
0%  
críticos  
mayores  
menores  
4  
1

34

En la siguiente tabla se presentan los AQL preferidos para los distintos valores calculados de AQL

| Calculados |         | Preferidos |       |
|------------|---------|------------|-------|
| 0          | a 0.012 | —          | 0.01  |
| 0.013      | a 0.018 | —          | 0.015 |
| 0.019      | a 0.028 | —          | 0.025 |
| 0.029      | a 0.044 | —          | 0.04  |
| 0.046      | a 0.069 | —          | 0.065 |
| 0.070      | a 0.109 | —          | 0.1   |
| 0.11       | " 0.164 | —          | 0.15  |
| 0.165      | 0.279   | —          | 0.25  |
| 0.280      | 0.439   | —          | 0.4   |
| 0.44       | 0.699   | —          | 0.65  |
| 0.7        | 1.09    | —          | 1.0   |
| 1.1        | 1.64    | —          | 1.5   |
| 1.65       | 2.79    | —          | 2.5   |
| 2.8        | 4.39    | —          | 4.0   |
| 4.4        | 6.69    | —          | 6.5   |
| 7.0        | 10.9    | —          | 10.0  |
| 11.0       | 16.4    | —          | 15    |
| 16.5       | 27.9    | —          | 25    |
| 23.0       | 43.9    | —          | 40    |
| 44.0       | 69.9    | —          | 65    |
| 70.0       | 109     | —          | 100   |
| 110        | 164     | —          | 150   |
| 165        | 279     | —          | 250   |
| 280        | 439     | —          | 400   |
| 400        | 699     | —          | 650   |
| 700        | 1000    | —          | 1000  |

El factor más ~~top~~ importante del muestreo es el tamaño absoluto de la muestra.

El nivel de inspección es el término usado para indicar la cantidad relativa de la inspección por efectuar.

Los diferentes niveles de inspección proporcionan aproxi- 35-  
madamente la misma protección para el productor cuando  
este entrega unidades de calidad aceptable, pero propor-  
cionan diferentes protecciones al consumidor.

Considérese el nivel de inspección ordinaria II como  
punto de comparación.

| Nivel de inspección | Cantidad relativa de inspección |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| <u>I</u>            | $\frac{1}{2}$                   |
| <u>II</u>           | $x$ (usual)                     |
| <u>III</u>          | $2x$                            |

La calidad promedio del producto aceptado será mejor si  
los lotes por inspeccionar se forman sin mezclar productos  
de diferente calidad.

En la práctica esto se logra formando lotes racionales.

Estos ~~consisten~~<sup>constan</sup> de productos del mismo origen (por ejemplo,  
en los que se usó la misma materia prima, componentes, etc.)  
de la misma línea de producción (en la que se utilizaron  
los mismos moldes, patrones, etc.), del mismo día, mes, etc.

Buscar la homogeneidad de los lotes debe ser la regla  
en la formación de los lotes.

Los lotes grandes exigen muestras grandes y la repre-  
sentación de la calidad es mejor y proporcionan  
un riesgo menor al consumidor.

Además, la posibilidad de rechazo de un lote grande obliga al productor a mandar lotes de buena calidad. 36

Para mejorar la inspección de grandes lotes, en los cuales no es posible lograr homogeneidad en los productos, puede procurarse la formación de sublotos que contengan productos de calidad y ~~características~~ tengan características similares.

Suponga que existen tres líneas de producción.

|                                             |               |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------|
| De la línea 1 salen el 50% de los artículos | $\frac{n}{2}$ |
| De " " 2 " " 25% " " " "                    | $\frac{n}{4}$ |
| De " " 3 " " 25% " " " "                    | $\frac{n}{4}$ |

El tamaño de la muestra  $\}^n$  debe ~~se~~ asignarse proporcionalmente a las tres subpoblaciones.

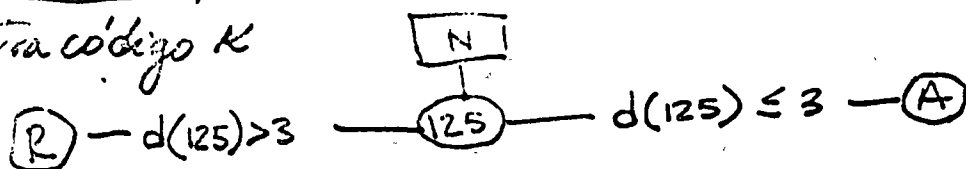
Tipos de muestreo: simple, doble y múltiple

Para un tamaño de lote y un AQL se tienen aproximadamente los mismos riesgos pero existen diferencias en el método de selección de las muestras y en la interpretación de resultados.

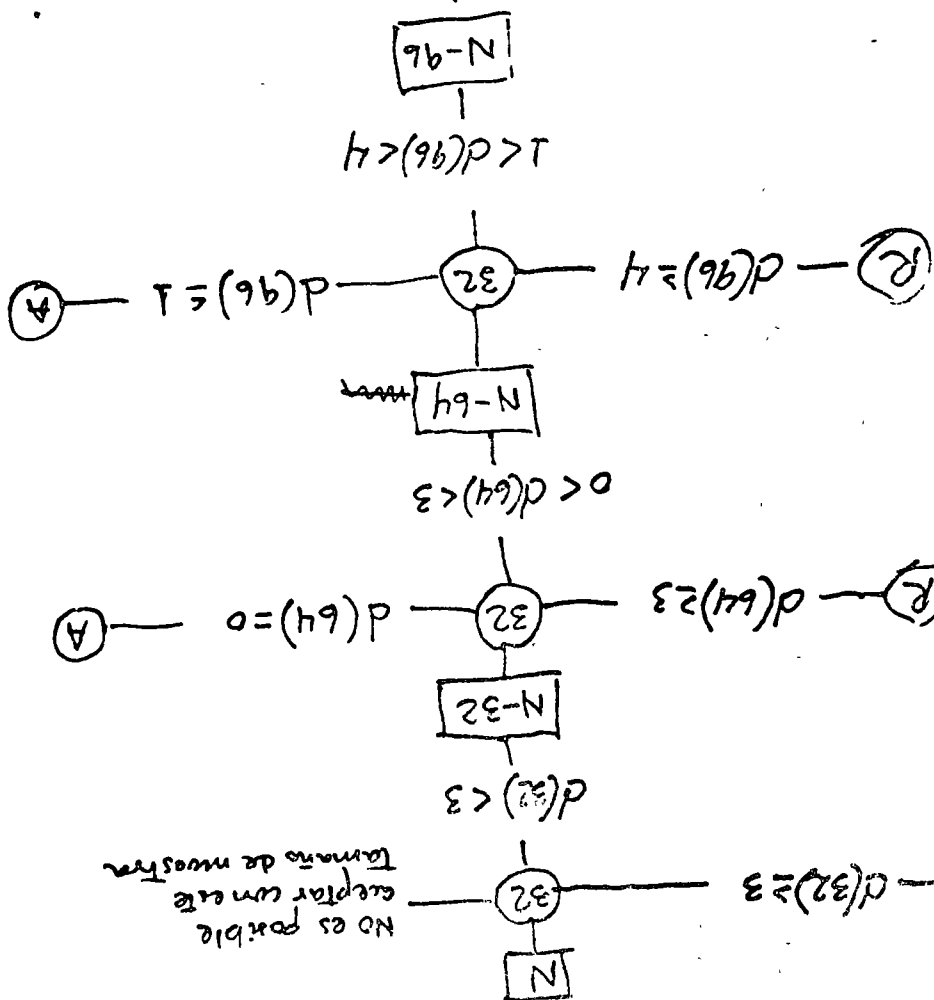
Por ejemplo. AQL = 1.0 Inspección normal

Muestreo simple

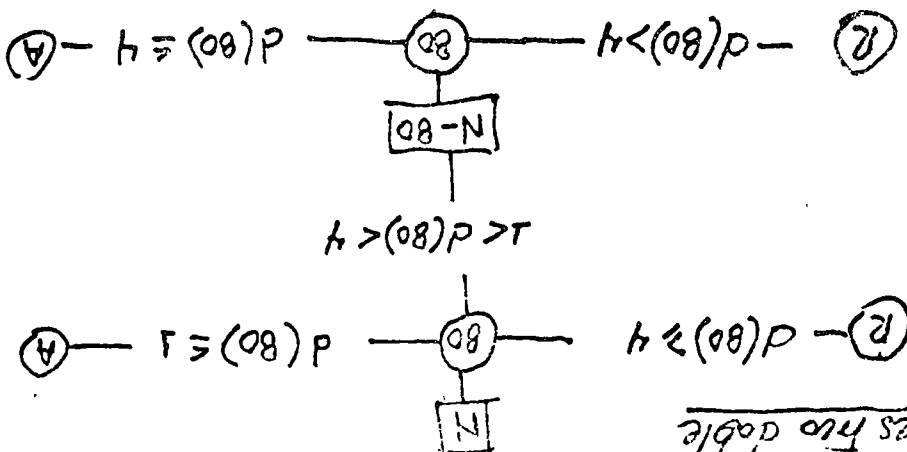
Letra código K



se tiene que llegar a una conclusión (decisión) del proceso antes de tomar la octava muestra.



Muestras multiple



Muestras doble

38  
El muestreo múltiple es una versión truncada del muestreo secuencial. En este último es teóricamente posible inspeccionar todas las unidades antes de concluir el procedimiento.

La tabla X-K muestra las curvas características para lotes en que los planes de muestreo tienen una letra código K.

En la tabla aparece una curva para cada AQL, ya que los riesgos son aproximadamente iguales para cada tipo de plan.

Sobre cada curva aparece el AQL que representa. Estas curvas suponen inspección normal.

La curva representa gráficamente los riesgos del productor y del consumidor en la aplicación de inspección normal para los planes con letra código K, para un AQL dado.

Ejemplo: puede esperarse que el 95% de los lotes que contengan el 1% de unidades defectuosas serán aceptados.

Con frecuencia se encontrará que, para valores pequeños o grandes de AQL se ordenará la selección de una letra código diferente y, por lo tanto, un plan de muestreo diferente.

Explicación de la tabla IX

Si el costo de inspección es grande, los ahorros en costos por inspección con muestreo doble o múltiple pueden reducir el uso de muestreo simple.

Sin embargo, para costos de inspección bajas, los ahorros por muestras más pequeñas pueden ser inferiores a lo



que cuesta instalar el sistema administrativo para implantar

1. muestras doble o múltiple.

Los grados de inspección al iniciar un contrato pueden ser:  
normal, riguroso y reducido.

no usual o comenzar con inspección normal, sin embargo, se puede solicitar inspección

. rigurosa cuando

a. El vendedor haya tenido dificultades en contratos anteriores del mismo artículo, o artículos similares, para proporcionar el por pedido.

b. El vendedor no tenga experiencia anterior en la manufactura del artículo o artículos similares.

c. Experiencia anterior demuestra que aún con productores confiables es necesario usar inspección rigurosa, debido a las ~~diferentes~~ dificultades inherentes de fabricación del producto.

. reducida cuando

a. El vendedor haya cumplido recientemente el contrato siguiendo planes de inspección reducida

b. Ha estado produciendo el artículo satisfactoriamente durante algún tiempo.

Cuando se reduce un lote se deben reponer todos los unidades encontradas defectuosas, después de aceptar una inspección 100%

Ejemplo:

40

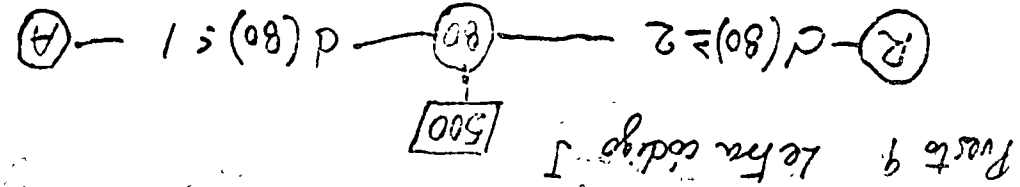
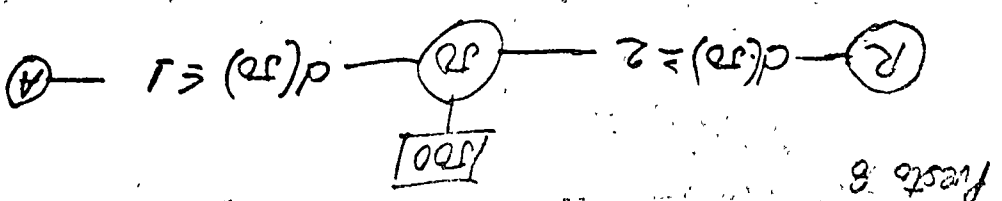
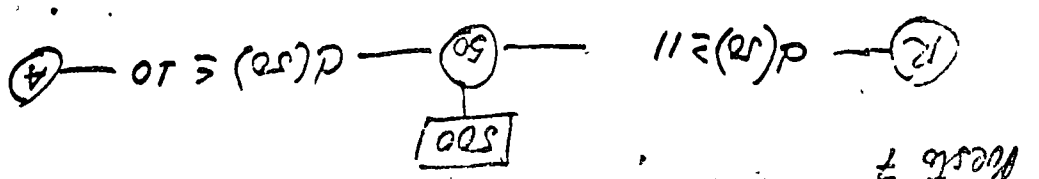
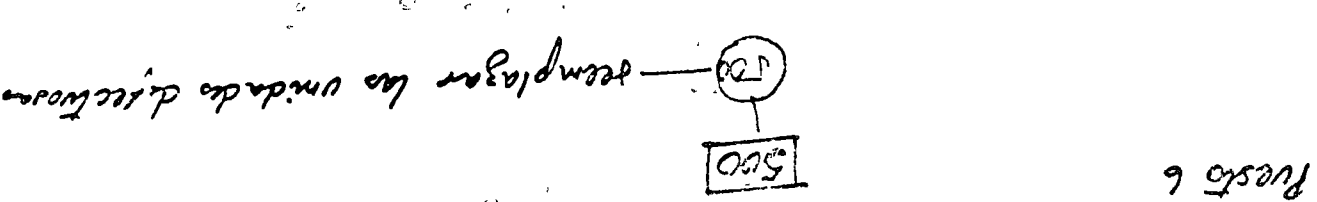
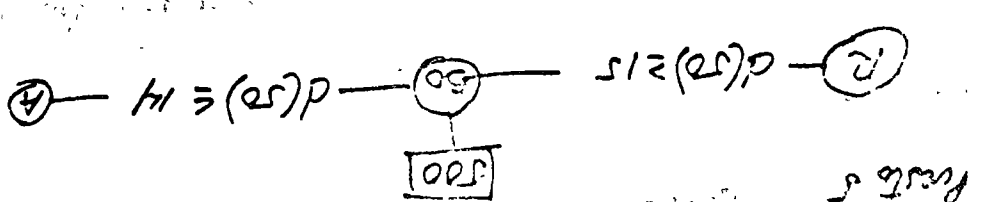
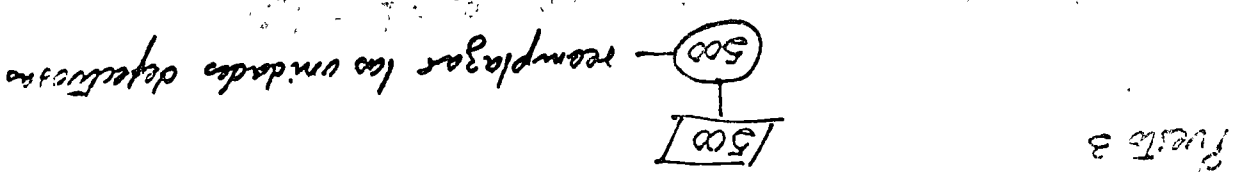
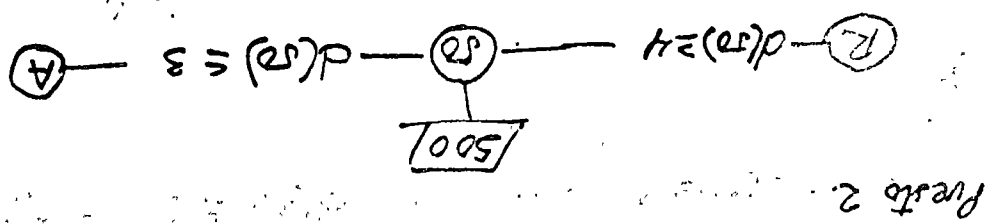
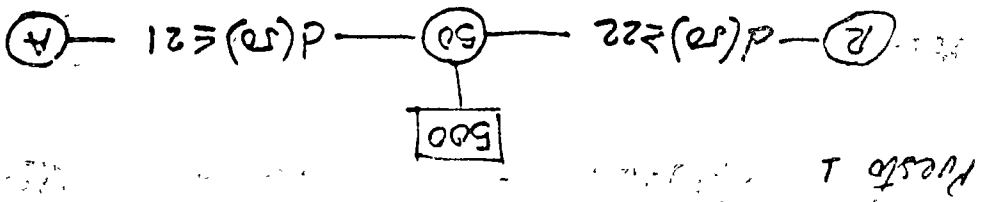
Como resultado del análisis de los planos de diseño de un producto, se distinguieron 18 características que deben someterse a control de calidad.

Estas se clasificaron de acuerdo con el tipo de defectos a los que pudieran dar origen y según distintos puestos de inspección, de manera que cada operario en ellos no controlara 5 o más características. El resultado de lo anterior se muestra en la sig. tabla

| Puesto | Características por comprobar | Clase de defectos | APL indiv. | APL clase | APL prop. | Instrumentos de inspección |
|--------|-------------------------------|-------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------|
| 1      | ① ② ③ ④                       | sec.              | 6          | 24        | 25        |                            |
| 2      | ⑤ ⑥                           | may.              | 1          | 2         | 2.5       |                            |
| 3      | ⑦ ⑧                           | crítico           | 0          | 0         | 0         |                            |
| 4      | ⑨ ⑩                           | may.              | 0.5        | 1         | 1         |                            |
| 5      | ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭                       | men.              | 4          | 16        | 15        |                            |
| 6      | ⑮                             | crítico           | 0          | 0         | 0         |                            |
| 7      | ⑯                             | sec.              | 10         | 10        | 10        |                            |
| 8      | ⑰                             | may.              | 1          | 1         | 1         |                            |
| 9      | ⑱                             | may.              | 0.5        | 0.5       | 0.65      |                            |

Se acordó emplear un nivel de inspección II y formar lotes de 500 unidades e iniciar el proceso con inspección normal y planes de muestreo simple.

Como resultado de lo anterior se tienen los siguientes planes de muestreo, correspondientes a la letra código H:



# Resultados de la Inspección

| Cantidad del lote | nivel de inspección | tipo de inspección | número de unidades defect. |   |                |   |    |   |                 |   |   | Resultado | Consideraciones |
|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------|---|----|---|-----------------|---|---|-----------|-----------------|
|                   |                     |                    | 1                          | 2 | 3              | 4 | 5  | 6 | 7               | 8 | 9 |           |                 |
| 500               | II                  | N                  | 32 <sup>x</sup>            | 2 | 3 <sup>x</sup> | 1 | 16 | 0 | 14 <sup>x</sup> | 1 | 0 | R         |                 |
| 500               | II                  | N                  | 20                         | 1 | 0              | 1 | 11 | 0 | 10              | 1 | 0 | A         |                 |
| 500               | II                  | N                  | 18                         | 1 | 0              | 0 | 9  | 0 | 8               | 1 | 0 | A         |                 |
| 500               | II                  | N                  | 19                         | 0 | 0              | 1 | 10 | 1 | 9               | 1 | 0 | R         |                 |
| 500               | II                  | N                  | 15                         | 1 | 0              | 0 | 3  | 1 | 10              | 0 | 0 | R         |                 |
| 500               | II                  | RI                 | 13                         | 0 | 0              | 0 | 10 | 0 | 6               | 0 | 0 | A         |                 |
| 500               | II                  | RI                 | 13                         | 1 | 0              | 0 | 8  | 0 | 3               | 0 | 0 | A         |                 |
| 500               | II                  | RI                 | 12                         | 0 | 0              | 1 | 9  | 0 | 4               | 1 | 0 | A         |                 |
| 500               | II                  | RI                 | 8                          | 2 | 0              | 0 | 7  | 0 | 1               | 0 | 0 | A         |                 |
| 500               | II                  | RI                 | 6                          | 0 | 0              | 1 | 3  | 0 | 0               | 0 | 0 | A         |                 |
| 500               | II                  | N                  | 7                          | 0 | 0              | 0 | 6  | 0 | 5               | 0 | 0 | A         |                 |
| 500               | II                  | N                  | 9                          | 1 | 0              | 0 | 2  | 0 | 3               | 0 | 0 | A         |                 |
| 500               | II                  | N                  | 8                          | 1 | 0              | 1 | 8  | 0 | 6               | 1 | 0 | A         |                 |
| 500               | II                  | N                  | 5                          | 0 | 0              | 0 | 1  | 0 | 7               | 1 | 0 | A         |                 |
| 500               | II                  | N                  | 6                          | 1 | 0              | 1 | 3  | 0 | 1               | 1 | 0 | A         |                 |
| 500               | II                  | N                  | 3                          | 0 | 0              | 1 | 2  | 0 | 4               | 1 | 0 | A         |                 |
| 500               | II                  | N                  | 9                          | 1 | 0              | 0 | 2  | 0 | 4               | 0 | 0 | A         |                 |
| 500               | II                  | N                  | 10                         | 0 | 0              | 0 | 4  | 0 | 5               | 0 | 0 | A         |                 |
| 500               | II                  | N                  | 8                          | 0 | 0              | 1 | 5  | 0 | 2               | 1 | 0 | A         |                 |
| 500               | II                  | N                  | 7                          | 0 | 0              | 0 | 6  | 0 | 6               | 1 | 0 | A         |                 |
| 500               | II                  | RE                 | 10                         | 1 | 0              | 0 | 7  | 0 | 4               | 0 | 0 | A         |                 |
| 500               | II                  | RE                 | 3                          | 0 | 0              | 0 | 3  | 0 | 5               | 0 | 0 | A         |                 |
| 500               | II                  | RE                 | 5                          | 0 | 0              | 0 | 6  | 0 | 1               | 0 |   | A         |                 |

Plan de inspección rigurosa

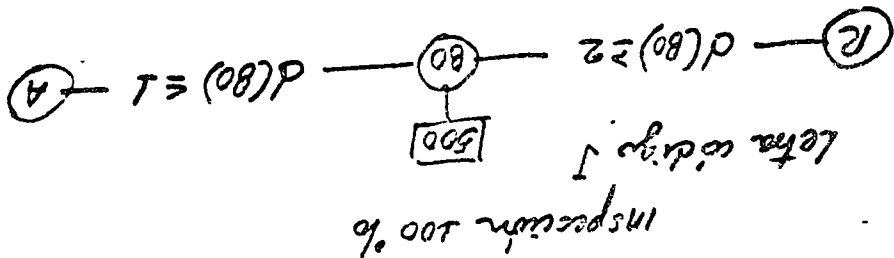
Puesto 1



Puesto 2

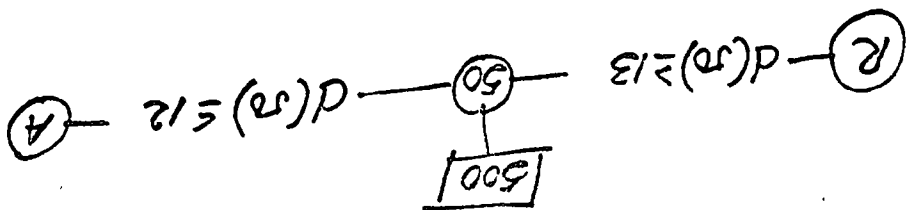


Puesto 3



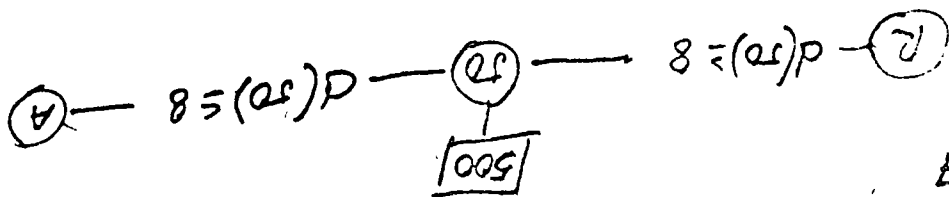
Puesto 4

letra código J

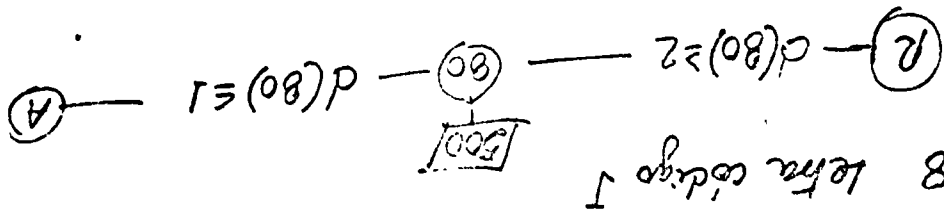


Puesto 5

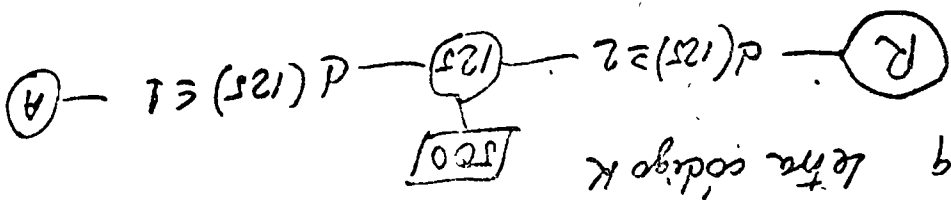
inspección 100%



Puesto 6



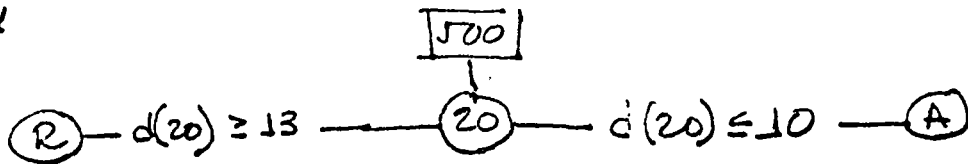
Puesto 7



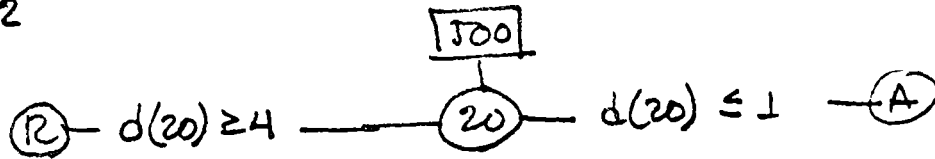
# Plano para inspección reducida

(44)

Puesto 1



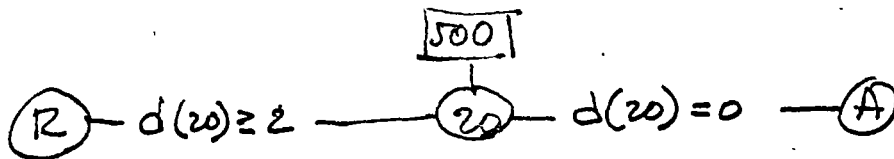
Puesto 2



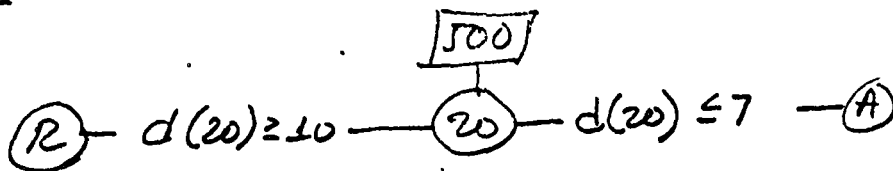
Puesto 3

inspección 100%

Puesto 4



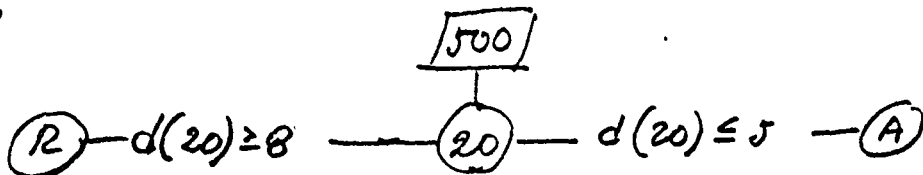
Puesto 5



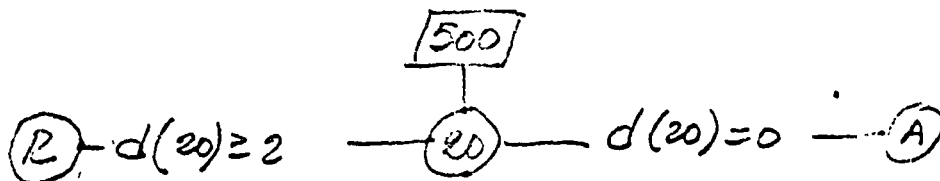
Puesto 6

inspección 100%

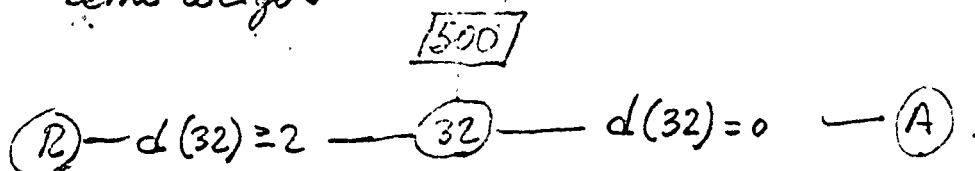
Puesto 7



Puesto 8



Puesto 9 letra código J



LA FORMA DE LA

| TAMANO DEL LOTE |   |         | Niveles de inspección especiales |     |     |     | Niveles de inspección generales |    |     |
|-----------------|---|---------|----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---------------------------------|----|-----|
|                 |   |         | S-1                              | S-2 | S-3 | S-4 | I                               | II | III |
| 2               | a | 8       | A                                | A   | A   | A   | A                               | A  | B   |
| 9               |   | 15      | A                                | A   | A   | A   | A                               | B  | C   |
| 16              |   | 25      | A                                | A   | B   | B   | B                               | C  | D   |
| 26              |   | 50      | A                                | B   | B   | C   | C                               | D  | E   |
|                 |   | 91      | B                                | B   | C   | C   | C                               | E  | F   |
| 91              |   | 150     | B                                | B   | C   | D   | D                               | F  | G   |
| 151             |   | 280     | B                                | C   | D   | E   | E                               | G  | H   |
| 281             |   | 500     | B                                | C   | D   | E   | F                               | H  | J   |
| 501             |   | 1200    | C                                | C   | E   | F   | G                               | J  | K   |
|                 |   | 3200    | C                                | D   | E   | G   | H                               | K  | L   |
| 3201            |   | 10000   | C                                | D   | F   | G   | J                               | L  | M   |
| 10001           |   | 35000   | C                                | D   | F   | H   | K                               | M  | N   |
|                 |   | 150000  | D                                | E   | G   | J   | L                               | N  | P   |
|                 |   | 500000  | D                                | E   | G   | J   | M                               | P  | Q   |
|                 |   | delante | D                                | E   | H   | K   | N                               | Q  | R   |

TABLA IIA.—TABLA PATRON PARA INSPECCION NORMAL  
(MUESTREO SIMPLE)

| Letra<br>Código<br>del<br>tamaño<br>de la<br>muestra | Tamaño<br>de la<br>muestra | Niveles aceptables de calidad (Inspección normal). |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |       |    |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----|
|                                                      |                            | 0.010                                              | 0.015 | 0.025 | 0.040 | 0.065 | 0.10 | 0.15 | 0.25 | 0.40 | 0.65 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 6.5 | 10 | 15 | 25  | 40  | 65  | 100 | 150 | 250   | 400   | 650   | 1000  |       |    |
|                                                      |                            | Ac                                                 | Re    | Ac    | Re    | Ac    | Re   | Ac   | Re   | Ac   | Re   | Ac  | Re  | Ac  | Re  | Ac  | Re | Ac | Re  | Ac  | Re  | Ac  | Re  | Ac    | Re    | Ac    | Re    | Ac    | Re |
| A                                                    | 2                          | ↓                                                  | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | 0 1 | ↓  | ↓  | 1 2 | 2 3 | 3 4 | 5 6 | 7 8 | 10 11 | 14 15 | 21 22 | 30 31 | 44 45 |    |
| B                                                    | 3                          | ↓                                                  | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | 0 1 | ↓  | ↓  | 1 2 | 2 3 | 3 4 | 5 6 | 7 8 | 10 11 | 14 15 | 21 22 | 30 31 | 44 45 |    |
| C                                                    | 5                          | ↓                                                  | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | 0 1 | ↓  | ↓  | 1 2 | 2 3 | 3 4 | 5 6 | 7 8 | 10 11 | 14 15 | 21 22 | 30 31 | 44 45 |    |
| D                                                    | 8                          | ↓                                                  | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | 0 1 | ↓  | ↓  | 1 2 | 2 3 | 3 4 | 5 6 | 7 8 | 10 11 | 14 15 | 21 22 | 30 31 | 44 45 |    |
| E                                                    | 13                         | ↓                                                  | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | 0 1 | ↓  | ↓  | 1 2 | 2 3 | 3 4 | 5 6 | 7 8 | 10 11 | 14 15 | 21 22 | 30 31 | 44 45 |    |
| F                                                    | 20                         | ↓                                                  | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | 0 1 | ↓  | ↓  | 1 2 | 2 3 | 3 4 | 5 6 | 7 8 | 10 11 | 14 15 | 21 22 | 30 31 | 44 45 |    |
| G                                                    | 32                         | ↓                                                  | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | 0 1 | ↓  | ↓  | 1 2 | 2 3 | 3 4 | 5 6 | 7 8 | 10 11 | 14 15 | 21 22 | 30 31 | 44 45 |    |
| H                                                    | 50                         | ↓                                                  | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | 0 1 | ↓  | ↓  | 1 2 | 2 3 | 3 4 | 5 6 | 7 8 | 10 11 | 14 15 | 21 22 | 30 31 | 44 45 |    |
| J                                                    | 80                         | ↓                                                  | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | 0 1 | ↓  | ↓  | 1 2 | 2 3 | 3 4 | 5 6 | 7 8 | 10 11 | 14 15 | 21 22 | 30 31 | 44 45 |    |
| K                                                    | 125                        | ↓                                                  | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | 0 1 | ↓  | ↓  | 1 2 | 2 3 | 3 4 | 5 6 | 7 8 | 10 11 | 14 15 | 21 22 | 30 31 | 44 45 |    |
| L                                                    | 200                        | ↓                                                  | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | 0 1 | ↓  | ↓  | 1 2 | 2 3 | 3 4 | 5 6 | 7 8 | 10 11 | 14 15 | 21 22 | 30 31 | 44 45 |    |
| M                                                    | 315                        | ↓                                                  | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | 0 1 | ↓  | ↓  | 1 2 | 2 3 | 3 4 | 5 6 | 7 8 | 10 11 | 14 15 | 21 22 | 30 31 | 44 45 |    |
| N                                                    | 500                        | ↓                                                  | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | 0 1 | ↓  | ↓  | 1 2 | 2 3 | 3 4 | 5 6 | 7 8 | 10 11 | 14 15 | 21 22 | 30 31 | 44 45 |    |
| P                                                    | 800                        | ↓                                                  | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | 0 1 | ↓  | ↓  | 1 2 | 2 3 | 3 4 | 5 6 | 7 8 | 10 11 | 14 15 | 21 22 | 30 31 | 44 45 |    |
| Q                                                    | 1250                       | ↓                                                  | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | 0 1 | ↓  | ↓  | 1 2 | 2 3 | 3 4 | 5 6 | 7 8 | 10 11 | 14 15 | 21 22 | 30 31 | 44 45 |    |
| R                                                    | 2000                       | ↓                                                  | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | 0 1 | ↓  | ↓  | 1 2 | 2 3 | 3 4 | 5 6 | 7 8 | 10 11 | 14 15 | 21 22 | 30 31 | 44 45 |    |

Utilizar el primer plan de muestreo que haya debajo de la flecha.

-  = Si el tamaño de la muestra es igual o excede al tamaño del lote, realizar una inspección 100 %.  
 = Utilizar el primer plan de muestreo que haya encima de la flecha.  
 Ac = Número de aceptación.  
 Re = Número de rechazo.



TABLA II-B—TABLA PATRON PARA INSPECCION RIGUROSA (MUESTREO SIMPLE)

| Letra<br>código<br>del<br>tamaño<br>de la<br>muestra | Tamaño<br>de la<br>muestra | Niveles aceptables de calidad (Inspección rigurosa) |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |      |    |    |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|----|----|
|                                                      |                            | 0.010                                               | 0.015 | 0.025 | 0.040 | 0.065 | 0.10 | 0.15 | 0.25 | 0.40 | 0.65 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 6.5 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 40 | 65 | 100 | 150 | 250 | 400 | 650 | 1000 |    |    |
|                                                      |                            | Ac                                                  | Re    | Ac    | Re    | Ac    | Re   | Ac   | Re   | Ac   | Re   | Ac  | Re  | Ac  | Re  | Ac  | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac  | Re  | Ac  | Re  | Ac  | Re   | Ac | Re |
| A                                                    | 2                          | ↓                                                   | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓    | ↓  |    |
| B                                                    | 3                          | ↓                                                   | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓    | ↓  |    |
| C                                                    | 5                          | ↓                                                   | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓    | ↓  |    |
| D                                                    | 8                          | ↓                                                   | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓    | ↓  |    |
| E                                                    | 13                         | ↓                                                   | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓    | ↓  |    |
| F                                                    | 20                         | ↓                                                   | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓    | ↓  |    |
| G                                                    | 32                         | ↓                                                   | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓    | ↓  |    |
| H                                                    | 50                         | ↓                                                   | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓    | ↓  |    |
| J                                                    | 80                         | ↓                                                   | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓    | ↓  |    |
| K                                                    | 125                        | ↓                                                   | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓    | ↓  |    |
| L                                                    | 200                        | ↓                                                   | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓    | ↓  |    |
| M                                                    | 315                        | ↓                                                   | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓    | ↓  |    |
| N                                                    | 500                        | ↓                                                   | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓    | ↓  |    |
| P                                                    | 800                        | ↓                                                   | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓    | ↓  |    |
| Q                                                    | 1250                       | ↓                                                   | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓    | ↓  |    |
| R                                                    | 2000                       | ↓                                                   | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓    | ↓  |    |
| S                                                    | 3150                       | ↓                                                   | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓    | ↓  |    |

Utilizar el primer plan de muestreo que haya debajo de la flecha.

Si el tamaño de la muestra iguala o excede al tamaño del lote, realizar una inspección 100 %



Utilizar el primer plan de muestreo que haya encima de la flecha.

Ac

Re

Número de aceptación.

Número de rechazo.

**TABLA II-C.--TABLA PATRON PARA INSPECCION REDUCIDA  
(MUESTREO SIMPLE)**

| Letra<br>condición<br>del tamaño<br>de la muestra | Tamaño<br>de la muestra | Niveles aceptables de calidad (Inspección reducida) <sup>†</sup> |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|                                                   |                         | 0 010                                                            | 0 015 | 0 025 | 0 040 | 0 065 | 0 10  | 0 15  | 0 25  | 0 40  | 0 65  | 1 0   | 1 5   | 2 5   | 4 0   | 6 5   | 10    | 15    | 25    | 40    | 65    | 100   | 150   | 250   | 400   | 650   | 1000  |
|                                                   |                         | Ac Re                                                            | Ac Re | Ac Re | Ac Re | Ac Re | Ac Re | Ac Re | Ac Re | Ac Re | Ac Re | Ac Re | Ac Re | Ac Re | Ac Re | Ac Re | Ac Re | Ac Re | Ac Re | Ac Re | Ac Re | Ac Re | Ac Re | Ac Re | Ac Re | Ac Re | Ac Re |
| A                                                 | 2                       | ↓                                                                | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     |
| B                                                 | 2                       | ↓                                                                | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     |
| C                                                 | 2                       | ↓                                                                | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     |
| D                                                 | 3                       | ↓                                                                | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     |
| E                                                 | 5                       | ↓                                                                | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     |
| F                                                 | 8                       | ↓                                                                | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     |
| G                                                 | 13                      | ↓                                                                | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     |
| H                                                 | 20                      | ↓                                                                | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     |
| J                                                 | 32                      | ↓                                                                | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     |
| K                                                 | 50                      | ↓                                                                | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     |
| L                                                 | 80                      | ↓                                                                | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     |
| N                                                 | 125                     | ↓                                                                | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     |
| S                                                 | 200                     | ↓                                                                | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     |
| P                                                 | 315                     | ↓                                                                | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     |
| Q                                                 | 500                     | ↓                                                                | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     |
| R                                                 | 800                     | ↓                                                                | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     |

Utilizar el primer plan de muestreo que haya debajo de la flecha.

Si el tamaño de la muestra iguala o excede al tamaño del lote, realizar una inspección 100 %.



Utilizar el primer plan de muestreo que haya encima de la flecha.

Ac

= Número de aceptación.

Re

= Número de rechazo.

†

Si se ha sobrepasado el número de aceptación, sin alcanzar el de rechazo, aceptar el lote, pero restablecer la inspección normal (ver 3.7.4).

TABLE III-A TABLA PATRON PARA INSPECCION NORMAL  
(MUESTREO DOBLE)

|                                                      |             |                                              | Niveles aceptables de calidad (Inspección normal) |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |      |    |    |  |  |  |  |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|----|----|--|--|--|--|
| Letra<br>código<br>del<br>tamaño<br>de la<br>muestra | muestra     | Tamaño<br>de la<br>muestra<br>acumula-<br>da | 0.010                                             | 0.015 | 0.025 | 0.040 | 0.065 | 0.10 | 0.15 | 0.25 | 0.40 | 0.65 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 6.5 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 40 | 65 | 100 | 150 | 250 | 400 | 650 | 1000 |    |    |  |  |  |  |
|                                                      |             |                                              | Ac                                                | He    | Ac    | He    | Ac    | He   | Ac   | He   | Ac   | He   | Ac  | He  | Ac  | He  | Ac  | He | Ac | He | Ac | He | Ac  | He  | Ac  | He  | Ac  | He   | Ac | He |  |  |  |  |
| A                                                    |             |                                              | ↓                                                 | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓    | ↓  |    |  |  |  |  |
| B                                                    | Prim<br>Seg | 2<br>4                                       | ↓                                                 | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓    | ↓  |    |  |  |  |  |
| C                                                    | Prim<br>Seg | 3<br>6                                       | ↓                                                 | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓    | ↓  |    |  |  |  |  |
| D                                                    | Prim<br>Seg | 5<br>10                                      | ↓                                                 | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓    | ↓  |    |  |  |  |  |
| E                                                    | Prim<br>Seg | 8<br>16                                      | ↓                                                 | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓    | ↓  |    |  |  |  |  |
| F                                                    | Prim<br>Seg | 13<br>26                                     | ↓                                                 | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓    | ↓  |    |  |  |  |  |
| G                                                    | Prim<br>Seg | 20<br>40                                     | ↓                                                 | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓    | ↓  |    |  |  |  |  |
| H                                                    | Prim<br>Seg | 32<br>64                                     | ↓                                                 | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓    | ↓  |    |  |  |  |  |
| I                                                    | Prim<br>Seg | 50<br>100                                    | ↓                                                 | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓    | ↓  |    |  |  |  |  |
| J                                                    | Prim<br>Seg | 80<br>160                                    | ↓                                                 | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓    | ↓  |    |  |  |  |  |
| K                                                    | Prim<br>Seg | 125<br>250                                   | ↓                                                 | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓    | ↓  |    |  |  |  |  |
| L                                                    | Prim<br>Seg | 200<br>400                                   | ↓                                                 | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓    | ↓  |    |  |  |  |  |
| M                                                    | Prim<br>Seg | 315<br>630                                   | ↓                                                 | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓    | ↓  |    |  |  |  |  |
| N                                                    | Prim<br>Seg | 500<br>1000                                  | ↓                                                 | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓    | ↓  |    |  |  |  |  |
| O                                                    | Prim<br>Seg | 800<br>1600                                  | ↓                                                 | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓    | ↓  |    |  |  |  |  |
| P                                                    | Prim<br>Seg | 1250<br>2500                                 | ↓                                                 | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓     | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓    | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓  | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓   | ↓    | ↓  |    |  |  |  |  |

Utilizar el primer plan de muestreo que haya debajo de la flecha

- Si el tamaño de la muestra es igual o excede al tamaño del lote, realizar una inspección 100 %.
- Utilizar el primer plan de muestreo que haya encima de la flecha
- Ac = Número de aceptación
- He = Número de rechazo
- Utilizar el plan de muestreo simple correspondiente (si es posible utilizar el plan de muestreo doble siguiente)

**TABLA IIIB -- TABLA PATRON PARA INSPECCION RIGUROSA  
(MUESTREO DOBLE)**

| Letra<br>codigo<br>del<br>tamaño<br>de la<br>muestra | muestra | Tamaño<br>de la<br>muestra | Tamaño<br>de la<br>muestra<br>acumu-<br>lado | Niveles aceptables de calidad (inspeccion rigurosa) |    |       |    |       |    |       |    |       |    |       |    |       |    |      |    |      |    |      |    |      |    |      |    |      |    |      |    |      |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |      |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  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|------------------------------------------------------|---------|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|------|----|------|----|------|----|------|----|------|----|------|----|------|----|------|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|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|                                                      |         |                            |                                              | 0.010                                               |    | 0.015 |    | 0.020 |    | 0.030 |    | 0.040 |    | 0.050 |    | 0.070 |    | 0.10 |    | 0.15 |    | 0.20 |    | 0.25 |    | 0.30 |    | 0.40 |    | 0.50 |    | 0.65 |    | 1.0 |    | 1.5 |    | 2.0 |    | 2.5 |    | 3.0 |    | 4.0 |    | 5.0 |    | 6.5 |    | 10 |    | 15 |    | 20 |    | 30 |    | 40 |    | 65 |    | 100 |    | 150 |    | 250 |    | 400 |    | 650 |    | 1000 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | 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|                                                      |         |                            |                                              | Ac                                                  | Re | Ac    | Re | Ac    | Re | Ac    | Re | Ac    | Re | Ac    | Re | Ac    | Re | Ac   | Re | Ac   | Re | Ac   | Re | Ac   | Re | Ac   | Re | Ac   | Re | Ac   | Re | Ac   | Re | Ac  | Re | Ac  | Re | Ac  | Re | Ac  | Re | Ac  | Re | Ac  | Re | Ac  | Re | Ac  | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac  | Re | Ac  | Re | Ac  | Re | Ac  | Re | Ac  | Re | Ac   | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | 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Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re |

-  Utilizar el primer plan de muestreo que haya debajo de la flecha. Si el tamaño de la muestra iguala o excede al tamaño del lote, realizar una inspección 100 %.  
 Utilizar el primer plan de muestreo que haya encima de la flecha.  
 Ac = Número de aceptación.  
 Re = Número de rechazo.  
 \* = Utilizar el plan de muestreo simple correspondiente.  
 - = Utilizar el plan de muestreo doble correspondiente al tamaño de muestra.

**TABLA III-C--TABLA PATRON PARA INSPECCION REDUCIDA**  
**(MUESTREO DOBLE)**

| Letra<br>código<br>del<br>tamaño<br>de la<br>muestra | muestra     | Tamaño<br>de la<br>muestra | Tamaño<br>de la<br>muestra<br>actu-<br>alido | Niveles aceptables de calidad (Inspección reducida),↑ |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
|------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                                                      |             |                            |                                              | 0.010                                                 | 0.015    | 0.025    | 0.040    | 0.063    | 0.10     | 0.15     | 0.25     | 0.40     | 0.63     | 1.0      | 1.5      | 2.5      | 4.0      | 6.3      | 10       | 15       | 25       | 40       | 63       | 100      | 150      | 250      | 400      | 630      | 1000     |          |          |
|                                                      |             |                            |                                              | Ac<br>Re                                              | Ac<br>Re | Ac<br>Re | Ac<br>Re | Ac<br>Re | Ac<br>Re | Ac<br>Re | Ac<br>Re | Ac<br>Re | Ac<br>Re | Ac<br>Re | Ac<br>Re | Ac<br>Re | Ac<br>Re | Ac<br>Re | Ac<br>Re | Ac<br>Re | Ac<br>Re | Ac<br>Re | Ac<br>Re | Ac<br>Re | Ac<br>Re | Ac<br>Re | Ac<br>Re | Ac<br>Re | Ac<br>Re | Ac<br>Re | Ac<br>Re |
| A                                                    |             |                            |                                              |                                                       |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| B                                                    | Prim<br>Seg | 2<br>2                     | 2<br>4                                       |                                                       |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| C                                                    | Prim<br>Seg | 3<br>3                     | 3<br>6                                       |                                                       |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| D                                                    | Prim<br>Seg | 5<br>5                     | 5<br>10                                      |                                                       |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| E                                                    | Prim<br>Seg | 8<br>8                     | 8<br>16                                      |                                                       |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| F                                                    | Prim<br>Seg | 13<br>13                   | 13<br>26                                     |                                                       |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| G                                                    | Prim<br>Seg | 20<br>20                   | 20<br>40                                     |                                                       |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| H                                                    | Prim<br>Seg | 32<br>32                   | 32<br>64                                     |                                                       |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| I                                                    | Prim<br>Seg | 50<br>50                   | 50<br>100                                    |                                                       |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| J                                                    | Prim<br>Seg | 80<br>80                   | 80<br>160                                    |                                                       |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| K                                                    | Prim<br>Seg | 125<br>125                 | 125<br>250                                   |                                                       |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| L                                                    | Prim<br>Seg | 200<br>200                 | 200<br>400                                   |                                                       |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| M                                                    | Prim<br>Seg | 315<br>315                 | 315<br>630                                   |                                                       |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |
| N                                                    | Prim<br>Seg | 500<br>500                 | 500<br>1000                                  |                                                       |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |

- Utilizar el primer plan de muestreo que haya debajo de la flecha. Si el tamaño de la muestra iguala o excede al tamaño del lote, realizar una inspección 100 %.
- Utilizar el primer plan de muestreo que haya encima de la flecha.
- Número de aceptación.
- Número de rechazo.
- Utilizar el plan de muestreo simple correspondiente, (o, si es posible, utilizar el plan de muestreo doble siguiente).
- Si después de la segunda muestra se ha sobrepasado el número de aceptación, sin alcanzar el de rechazo, aceptar el lote, pero restablecer la inspección normal (ver 3.7.4).

... ..

U es el primer plan de muestreo que haya debajo de la flecha

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

- Utilizar el plan de muestreo donde correspondiente
- En su caso posible utilizar el plan de muestreo múltiple siguiente:
- En caso de tomarse la muestra no existe número de aceptación

**TABLA IV-A - TABLA PATRON PARA INSPECCION NORMAL  
(MUESTREO MULTIPLE)**

Utilizar el primer plan de muestreo que haya debajo de la flecha. Si el tamaño de la muestra iguala o excede al tamaño del lote, realizar una inspección 100 %.

- Utilizar el primer plan de muestreo que haya encima de la flecha
- Número de aceptación
- Número de rechazo

Utilizar el plan de muestreo simple correspondiente (o, si es posible, utilizar el plan de muestreo doble siguiente).

Para ese tamaño de la muestra, no existe número de aceptación.

TABLE IV-B TABLE PATRON PARA INSPECCION RIGUROSA  
(MUESTREO MULTIPLE)

| Tercer orden de la escala de la muestra | Escala de la muestra | Escala de la muestra | Escala de la muestra | Niveles aceptables de calidad (inspección normal) |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  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 | gf |    | gg |    | gh |    | gi |    | gj |    | gk |    | gl |    | gm |    | gn |    | go |    | gp |    | gq |    | gr |    | gs |    | gt |    | gu |    | gv |    | gw |    | gx |    | gy |    | gz |    | ha |    | hb |    | hc |    | hd |    | he |    | hf |    | hg |    | hh |    | hi |    | hj |    | hk |    | hl |    | hm |    | hn |    | ho |    | hp |    | hq |    | hr |    | hs |    | ht |    | hu |    | hv |    | hw |    | hx |    | hy |    | hz |    | ia |    | ib |    | ic |    | id |    | ie |    | if |    | ig |    | ih |    | ii |    | ij |    | ik |    | il |    | im |    | in |    | io |    | ip |    | iq |    | ir |    | is |    | it |    | iu |    | iv |    | iw |    | ix |    | iy |    | iz |    | ja |    | jb |    | jc |    | jd |    | je |    | jf |    | jg |    | jh |    | ji |    | jj |    | jk |    | jl |    | jm |    | jn |    | jo |    | jp |    | jq |    | jr |    | js |    | jt |    | ju |    | jv |    | jw |    | jx |    | jy |    | jz |    | ka |    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| nx |    | ny |    | nz |    | oa |    | ob |    | oc |    | od |    | oe |    | of |    | og |    | oh |    | oi |    | oj |    | ok |    | ol |    | om |    | on |    | oo |    | op |    | oq |    | or |    | os |    | ot |    | ou |    | ov |    | ow |    | ox |    | oy |    | oz |    | pa |    | pb |    | pc |    | pd |    | pe |    | pf |    | pg |    | ph |    | pi |    | pj |    | pk |    | pl |    | pm |    | pn |    | po |    | pp |    | pq |    | pr |    | ps |    | pt |    | pu |    | pv |    | pw |    | px |    | py |    | pz |    | qa |    | qb |    | qc |    | qd |    | qe |    | qf |    | qg |    | qh |    | qi |    | qj |    | qk |    | ql |    | qm |    | qn |    | qo |    | qp |    | qq |    | qr |    | qs |    | qt |    | qu |    | qv |    | qw |    | qx |    | qy |    | qz |    | ra |    | rb |    | rc |    | rd |    | re |    | rf |    | rg |    | rh |    | ri |    | rj |    | rk |    | rl |    | rm |    | rn |    | ro |    | rp |    | rq |    | rr |    | rs |    | rt |    | ru |    | rv |    | rw |    | rx |    | ry |    | rz |    | sa |    | sb |  | sc |  | sd |  | se |  | sf |  | sg |  | sh |  | si |  | sj |  | sk |  | sl |  | sm |  | sn |  | so |  | sp |  | sq |  | sr |  | ss |  | st |  | su |  | sv |  | sw |  | sx |  | sy |  | sz |  | ta |  | tb |  | tc |  | td |  | te |  | tf |  | tg |  | th |  | ti |  | tj |  | tk |  | tl |  | tm |  | tn |  | to |  | tp |  | tq |  | tr |  | ts |  | tt |  | tu |  | tv |  | tw |  | tx |  | ty |  | tz |  | ua |  | ub |  | uc |  | ud |  | ue |  | uf |  | ug |  | uh |  | ui |  | uj |  | uk |  | ul |  | um |  | un |  | uo |  | up |  | uq |  | ur |  | us |  | ut |  | uu |  | uv |  | uw |  | ux |  | uy |  | uz |  | va |  | vb |  | vc |  | vd |  | ve |  | vf |  | vg |  | vh |  | vi |  | vj |  | vk |  | vl |  | vm |  | vn |  | vo |  | vp |  | vq |  | vr |  | vs |  | vt |  | vu |  | vv |  | vw |  | vx |  | vy |  | vz |  | wa |  | wb |  | wc |  | wd |  | we |  | wf |  | wg |  | wh |  | wi |  | wj |  | wk |  | wl |  | wm |  | wn |  | wo |  | wp |  | wq |  | wr |  | ws |  | wt |  | wu |  | wv |  | ww |  | wx |  | wy |  | wz |  | xa |  | xb |  | xc |  | xd |  | xe |  | xf |  | xg |  | xh |  | xi |  | xj |  | xk |  | xl |  | xm |  | xn |  | xo |  | xp |  | xq |  | xr |  | xs |  | xt |  | xu |  | xv |  | xw |  | xx |  | xy |  | xz |  | ya |  | yb |  | yc |  | yd |  | ye |  | yf |  | yg |  | yh |  | yi |  | yj |  | yk |  | yl |  | ym |  | yn |  | yo |  | yp |  | yq |  | yr |  | ys |  | yt |  | yu |  | yv |  | yw |  | yx |  | yy |  | yz |  | za |  | zb |  | zc |  | zd |  | ze |  | zf |  | zg |  | zh |  | zi |  | zj |  | zk |  | zl |  | zm |  | zn |  | zo |  | zp |  | zq |  | zr |  | zs |  | zt |  | zu |  | zv |  | zw |  | zx |  | zy |  | zz |  |
|                                         |                      |                      |                      | Ar                                                | He | A | He | B | He | C | He | D | He | E | He | F | He | G | He | H | He | I | He | J | He | K | He | L | He | M | He | N | He | O | He | P | He | Q | He | R | He | S | He | T | He | U | He | V | He | W | He | X | He | Y | He | Z  | He | aa | He | ab | He | ac | He | ad | He | ae | He | af | He | ag | He | ah | He | ai | He | aj | He | ak | He | al | He | am | He | an | He | ao | He | ap | He | aq | He | ar | He | as | He | at | He | au | He | av | He | aw | He | ax | He | ay | He | az | He | ba | He | bb | He | bc | He | bd | He | be | He | bf | He | bg | He | bh | He | bi | He | bj | He | bk | He | bl | He | bm | He | bn | He | bo | He | bp | He | bq | He | br | He | bs | He | bt | He | bu | He | bv | He | bw | He | bx | He | by | He | bz | He | ca | He | cb | He | cc | He | cd | He | ce | He | cf | He | cg | He | ch | He | ci | He | cj | He | ck | He | cl | He | cm | He | cn | He | co | He | cp | He | cq | He | cr | He | cs | He | ct | He | cu | He | cv | He | cw | He | cx | He | cy | He | cz | He | da | He | db | He | dc | He | dd | He | de | He | df | He | dg | He | dh | He | di | He | dj | He | dk | He | dl | He | dm | He | dn | He | do | He | dp | He | dq | He | dr | He | ds | He | dt | He | du | He | dv | He | dw | He | dx | He | dy | He | dz | He | ea | He | eb | He | ec | He | ed | He | ee | He | ef | He | eg | He | eh | He | ei | He | ej | He | ek | He | el | He | em | He | en | He | eo | He | ep | He | eq | He | er | He | es | He | et | He | eu | He | ev | He | ew | He | ex | He | ey | He | ez | He | fa | He | fb | He | fc | He | fd | He | fe | He | ff | He | fg | He | fh | He | fi | He | fj | He | fk | He | fl | He | fm | He | fn | He | fo | He | fp | He | fq | He | fr | He | fs | He | ft | He | fu | He | fv | He | fw | He | fx | He | fy | He | fz | He | ga | He | gb | He | gc | He | gd | He | ge | He | gf | He | gg | He | gh | He | gi | He | gj | He | gk | He | gl | He | gm | He | gn | He | go | He | gp | He | gq | He | gr | He | gs | He | gt | He | gu | He | gv | He | gw | He | gx | He | gy | He | gz | He | ha | He | hb | He | hc | He | hd | He | he | He | hf | He | hg | He | hh | He | hi | He | hj | He | hk | He | hl | He | hm | He | hn | He | ho | He | hp | He | hq | He | hr | He | hs | He | ht | He | hu | He | hv | He | hw | He | hx | He | hy | He | hz | He | ia | He | ib | He | ic | He | id | He | ie | He | if | He | ig | He | ih | He | ii | He | ij | He | ik | He | il | He | im | He | in | He | io | He | ip | He | iq | He | ir | He | is | He | it | He | iu | He | iv | He | iw | He | ix | He | iy | He | iz | He | ja | He | jb | He | jc | He | jd | He | je | He | jf | He | jg | He | jh | He | ji | He | jj | He | jk | He | jl | He | jm | He | jn | He | jo | He | jp | He | jq | He | jr | He | js | He | jt | He | ju | He | jv | He | jw | He | jx | He | jy | He | jz | He | ka | He | kb | He | kc | He | kd | He | ke | He | kf | He | kg | He | kh | He | ki | He | kj | He | kk | He | kl | He | km | He | kn | He | ko | He | kp | He | kq | He | kr | He | ks | He | kt | He | ku | He | kv | He | kw | He | kx | He | ky | He | kz | He | la | He | lb | He | lc | He | ld | He | le | He | lf | He | lg | He | lh | He | li | He | lj | He | lk | He | lm | He | ln | He | lo | He | lp | He | lq | He | lr | He | ls | He | lt | He | lu | He | lv | He | lw | He | lx | He | ly | He | lz | He | ma | He | mb | He | mc | He | md | He | me | He | mf | He | mg | He | mh | He | mi | He | mj | He | mk | He | ml | He | mm | He | mn | He | mo | He | mp | He | mq | He | mr | He | ms | He | mt | He | mu | He | mv | He | mw | He | mx | He | my | He | mz | He | na | He | nb | He | nc | He | nd | He | ne | He | nf | He | ng | He | nh | He | ni | He | nj | He | nk | He | nl | He | nm | He | nn | He | no | He | np | He | nq | He | nr | He | ns | He | nt | He | nu | He | nv | He | nw | He | nx | He | ny | He | nz | He | oa | He | ob | He | oc | He | od | He | oe | He | of | He | og | He | oh | He | oi | He | oj | He | ok | He | ol | He | om | He | on | He | oo | He | op | He | oq | He | or | He | os | He | ot | He | ou | He | ov | He | ow | He | ox | He | oy | He | oz | He | pa | He | pb | He | pc | He | pd | He | pe | He | pf | He | pg | He | ph | He | pi | He | pj | He | pk | He | pl | He | pm | He | pn | He | po | He | pp | He | pq | He | pr | He | ps | He | pt | He | pu | He | pv | He | pw | He | px | He | py | He | pz | He | qa | He | qb | He | qc | He | qd | He | qe | He | qf | He | qg | He | qh | He | qi | He | qj | He | qk | He | ql | He | qm | He | qn | He | qo | He | qp | He | qq | He | qr | He | qs | He | qt | He | qu | He | qv | He | qw | He | qx | He | qy | He | qz | He | ra | He | rb | He | rc | He | rd | He | re | He | rf | He | rg | He | rh | He | ri | He | rj | He | rk | He | rl | He | rm | He | rn | He | ro | He | rp | He | rq | He | rr | He | rs | He | rt | He | ru | He | rv | He | rw | He | rx | He | ry | He | rz | He | sa | He |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    |  |    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Utilizar el primer plan de muestreo que haya debajo de la flecha.

- Si el tamaño de la muestra iguala o excede al tamaño del lote, realizar una inspección 100 %.
- Utilizar el primer plan de muestreo que haya encima de la flecha
- Número de aceptación
- Número de rechazos
- Utilizar el plan de muestreo simple correspondiente (si es posible, utilizar el plan de muestreo múltiple siguiente)
- Utilizar el plan de muestreo simple correspondiente
- Si es posible utilizar el plan de muestreo múltiple siguientes



TABLA IV-B—TABLA PATRON PARA INSPECCION RIGUROSA  
 (MUESTREO MULTIPLE)

| Letra<br>código<br>del<br>tamaño<br>de la<br>muestra | muestra | tamaño<br>de la<br>muestra | Tamaño<br>de la<br>muestra<br>acumu-<br>lado | Niveles aceptables de calidad (Inspección rigurosa) |    |       |    |       |    |       |    |       |    |      |    |      |    |      |    |      |    |      |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |      |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  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|                                                      |         |                            |                                              | 0.010                                               |    | 0.015 |    | 0.025 |    | 0.040 |    | 0.065 |    | 0.10 |    | 0.15 |    | 0.25 |    | 0.40 |    | 0.65 |    | 1.0 |    | 1.5 |    | 2.5 |    | 4.0 |    | 6.5 |    | 10 |    | 15 |    | 25 |    | 40 |    | 65 |    | 100 |    | 150 |    | 250 |    | 400 |    | 650 |    | 1000 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | 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Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac |

TABLA IV-C -- TABLA PATRON PARA INSPECCION REDUCIDA  
(MUESTREO MULTIPLE)

| Letra<br>del<br>tamaño<br>de la<br>muestra | Tamaño<br>de la<br>muestra | Tamaño<br>de la<br>muestra<br>asumiendo | Niveles aceptables de calidad (Inspección reducida) † |    |    |      |    |    |      |    |    |      |    |    |      |    |    |      |    |    |      |    |    |      |    |    |      |    |    |      |    |    |      |    |    |      |    |    |      |    |    |      |    |    |      |    |    |      |    |    |      |    |    |      |    |    |      |    |    |      |    |    |      |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   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|                                            |                            |                                         | 0.01                                                  |    |    | 0.05 |    |    | 0.10 |    |    | 0.15 |    |    | 0.20 |    |    | 0.25 |    |    | 0.30 |    |    | 0.35 |    |    | 0.40 |    |    | 0.45 |    |    | 0.50 |    |    | 0.55 |    |    | 0.60 |    |    | 0.65 |    |    | 0.70 |    |    | 0.75 |    |    | 0.80 |    |    | 0.85 |    |    | 0.90 |    |    | 0.95 |    |    | 1.00 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   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|                                            |                            |                                         | Ac                                                    | Re | Ar | Ac   | Re | Ar | Ac   | Re | Ar | Ac   | Re | Ar | Ac   | Re | Ar | Ac   | Re | Ar | Ac   | Re | Ar | Ac   | Re | Ar | Ac   | Re | Ar | Ac   | Re | Ar | Ac   | Re | Ar | Ac   | Re | Ar | Ac   | Re | Ar | Ac   | Re | Ar | Ac   | Re | Ar | Ac   | Re | Ar | Ac   | Re | Ar | Ac   | Re | Ar | Ac   | Re | Ar | Ac   | Re | Ar | Ac   | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar | Ac | Re | Ar |

Utilizar el primer plan de muestreo que haya debajo de la flecha

- ↓ = Si el tamaño de la muestra iguala o excede al tamaño del lote, realizar una inspección 100 %
- ↑ = Utilizar el primer plan de muestreo que haya encima de la flecha
- Ac = Número de aceptación
- Re = Número de rechazo
- = Utilizar el plan de muestreo simple correspondiente, (o si es posible utilizar el plan de muestreo doble siguiente)
- = Para este tamaño de la muestra no existe número de aceptación
- † = Después de la última muestra se ha sobrepasado el número de aceptación, sin alcanzar el de rechazo, aceptar el lote por restablecer la inspección normal (ver 3.7.4)

• Para este tamaño de la muestra no existe número de aceptación

† Si, después de la tercera muestra se ha superado el número de aceptación sin alcanzar el de rechazo, aceptar el lote, pero reinstalar la espátula antes de la 4ª.

**TABLA IV-C. TABLA PATRON PARA INSPECCION REDUCIDA**  
**(MUESTREO MULTIPLE)**

[illegible]

TABLA VA —FACTORES DEL LIMITE DE CALIDAD MEDIA DE  
SALIDA (LCMS)  
(MUESTREO SIMPLE)

INSPECCION NORMAL

| Letra-<br>código<br>del<br>tamaño<br>de la<br>muestra | Tamaño<br>de la<br>muestra | Niveles aceptables de calidad |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |
|-------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
|                                                       |                            | 0 010                         | 0 015 | 0 025 | 0 040 | 0 065 | 0 10 | 0 15 | 0 25 | 0 40 | 0 65 | 1 0 | 1 5 | 2 5 | 4 0 | 6 5 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 40 | 65  | 100 | 150 | 250 | 400 | 650 | 1000 |
| A                                                     | 2                          |                               |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     | 18  |    |    | 42 | 69 | 97  | 160 | 220 | 330 | 470 | 730 | 1100 |
| B                                                     | 3                          |                               |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     | 12  |     |    | 28 | 46 | 65 | 110 | 150 | 220 | 310 | 490 | 720 | 1100 |
| C                                                     | 5                          |                               |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     | 7.4 |     |     | 17 | 27 | 39 | 63 | 90  | 130 | 190 | 290 | 430 | 660 |      |
| D                                                     | 8                          |                               |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     | 4.6 |     |     | 11  | 17 | 24 | 40 | 56 | 82  | 120 | 180 | 270 | 410 |     |      |
| E                                                     | 13                         |                               |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      | 2.8 |     |     | 6.5 | 11  | 15 | 24 | 34 | 50 | 72  | 110 | 170 | 250 |     |     |      |
| F                                                     | 20                         |                               |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      | 1.8  |     |     | 4.2 | 6.9 | 9.7 | 16 | 22 | 33 | 47 | 73  |     |     |     |     |     |      |
| G                                                     | 32                         |                               |       |       |       |       |      |      |      | 1.2  |      |     | 2.6 | 4.3 | 6.1 | 9.9 | 14 | 21 | 29 | 46 |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |
| H                                                     | 50                         |                               |       |       |       |       |      |      | 0.74 |      |      | 1.7 | 2.7 | 3.9 | 6.3 | 9.0 | 13 | 19 | 29 |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |
| J                                                     | 80                         |                               |       |       |       |       | 0.46 |      |      |      | 1.1  | 1.7 | 2.4 | 4.0 | 5.6 | 8.2 | 12 | 18 |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |
| K                                                     | 125                        |                               |       |       |       |       | 0.29 |      |      | 0.67 | 1.1  | 1.6 | 2.5 | 3.6 | 5.2 | 7.5 | 12 |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |
| L                                                     | 200                        |                               |       |       |       | 0.18  |      |      | 0.42 | 0.69 | 0.97 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 4.7 | 7.3 |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |
| M                                                     | 315                        |                               |       | 0.12  |       |       |      | 0.27 | 0.44 | 0.62 | 1.00 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 4.7 |     |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |
| N                                                     | 500                        |                               | 0.074 |       |       |       | 0.17 | 0.27 | 0.39 | 0.63 | 0.90 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 2.9 |     |     |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |
| P                                                     | 800                        | 0.046                         |       |       |       | 0.11  | 0.17 | 0.24 | 0.40 | 0.56 | 0.82 | 1.2 | 1.8 |     |     |     |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |
| Q                                                     | 1250                       | 0.029                         |       | 0.067 | 0.11  | 0.16  | 0.25 | 0.36 | 0.52 | 0.75 | 1.2  |     |     |     |     |     |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |
| R                                                     | 2000                       |                               | 0.042 | 0.069 | 0.097 | 0.16  | 0.22 | 0.33 | 0.47 | 0.73 |      |     |     |     |     |     |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |

Para obtener el valor exacto del LCMS, multiplicar el valor de la tabla por

$$\left(1 - \frac{\text{tamaño de la muestra}}{\text{tamaño del lote}}\right)$$

TABLA VA.—FACTORES DEL LIMITE DE CALIDAD MEDIA DE  
SALIDA (LCMS)

INSPECCION NORMAL

(  $\frac{\text{tamaño de la muestra}}{\text{tamaño del lote}}$  )

TABLA VA.—FACTORES DEL LIMITE DE CALIDAD MEDIA DE  
SALIDA (LCMS)

INSPECCION RIGUROSA

(MUESTREO SIMPLE)

| Letra<br>código<br>del<br>tamaño<br>de la<br>muestra | Tamaño<br>de la<br>muestra | Niveles aceptables de calidad |       |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |      |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
|                                                      |                            | 0.010                         | 0.015 | 0.025 | 0.040 | 0.065 | 0.10  | 0.15 | 0.25 | 0.40 | 0.65 | 1.0  | 1.5 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 6.5 | 10  | 15 | 25 | 40 | 65 | 100 | 150 | 250 | 400 | 650 | 1000 |
| A                                                    | 2                          |                               |       |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     | 12  |     |    |    |    |    | 97  | 160 | 260 | 400 | 620 | 970  |
| B                                                    | 3                          |                               |       |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     | 7.4 |     |     | 17 | 28 | 42 | 65 | 110 | 170 | 270 | 410 | 650 | 1100 |
| C                                                    | 5                          |                               |       |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |    | 27 | 39 | 63 | 100 | 160 | 250 | 390 | 610 |      |
| D                                                    | 8                          |                               |       |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     | 4.6 |     |     | 11  | 17 | 24 | 40 | 64 | 99  | 160 | 240 | 380 |     |      |
| E                                                    | 13                         |                               |       |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      | 1.8  | 2.8 |     |     | 6.5 | 11  | 15 | 24 | 40 | 61 | 95  | 150 | 240 |     |     |      |
| F                                                    | 20                         |                               |       |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     | 4.2 | 6.9 | 9.7 | 16 | 25 | 40 | 62 |     |     |     |     |     |      |
| G                                                    | 32                         |                               |       |       |       |       |       |      |      |      | 1.2  |      |     | 2.5 | 4.3 | 6.1 | 9.9 | 16 | 25 | 39 |    |     |     |     |     |     |      |
| H                                                    | 50                         |                               |       |       |       |       |       |      |      | 0.74 |      |      | 1.7 | 2.7 | 3.9 | 6.3 | 10  | 16 | 25 |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |      |
| J                                                    | 80                         |                               |       |       |       |       |       |      | 0.46 |      |      | 1.1  | 1.7 | 2.4 | 4.0 | 6.4 | 9.9 | 16 |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |      |
| K                                                    | 125                        |                               |       |       |       |       | 0.29  |      |      |      | 0.57 | 1.1  | 1.6 | 2.5 | 4.1 | 6.4 | 9.9 |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |      |
| L                                                    | 200                        |                               |       |       |       | 0.12  | 0.18  |      |      | 0.42 | 0.65 | 0.97 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 4.0 | 6.2 |     |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |      |
| M                                                    | 315                        |                               |       |       |       |       |       |      | 0.27 | 0.44 | 0.62 | 1.0  | 1.6 | 2.5 | 3.9 |     |     |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |      |
| N                                                    | 500                        |                               |       | 0.074 |       |       | 0.17  | 0.27 | 0.39 | 0.63 | 1.0  | 1.6  | 2.5 |     |     |     |     |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |      |
| P                                                    | 800                        |                               | 0.029 | 0.046 |       |       | 0.11  | 0.17 | 0.24 | 0.40 | 0.64 | 0.99 | 1.6 |     |     |     |     |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |      |
| Q                                                    | 1250                       |                               |       |       | 0.067 | 0.11  | 0.16  | 0.25 | 0.41 | 0.64 | 0.99 |      |     |     |     |     |     |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |      |
| R                                                    | 2000                       | 0.018                         |       |       | 0.042 | 0.069 | 0.097 | 0.16 | 0.26 | 0.40 | 0.62 |      |     |     |     |     |     |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |      |
| S                                                    | 3150                       |                               |       | 0.027 |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |     |     |      |

Para obtener el valor exacto del LCMS, multiplicar el valor de la tabla por

(  $\frac{\text{tamaño de la muestra}}{\text{tamaño del lote}}$  )

TABLA VI-A.—CALIDAD DE LIMITACION EN PORCENTAJE  
DEFECTUOSO PARA LA CUAL  $p_0 = 10\%$  (MUESTREO SIMPLE)

INSPECCION NORMAL

| Letra<br>código<br>del<br>tamaño<br>de la<br>muestra | Tamaño<br>de la<br>muestra | Niveles aceptables de calidad |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |    |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
|                                                      |                            | 0.010                         | 0.015 | 0.025 | 0.040 | 0.065 | 0.10 | 0.15 | 0.25 | 0.40 | 0.65 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 6.5 | 10 |
| A                                                    | 2                          | 0.18                          | 0.29  | 0.46  | 0.73  | 1.2   | 1.8  | 2.8  | 4.5  | 6.9  | 11   | 16  | 25  | 37  | 54  | 68  | 58 |
| B                                                    | 3                          |                               |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |    |
| C                                                    | 5                          |                               |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |    |
| D                                                    | 8                          |                               |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |    |
| E                                                    | 13                         |                               |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |    |
| F                                                    | 20                         |                               |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |    |
| G                                                    | 32                         |                               |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |    |
| H                                                    | 50                         |                               |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |    |
| J                                                    | 80                         |                               |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |    |
| K                                                    | 125                        |                               |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |    |
| L                                                    | 200                        |                               |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |    |
| M                                                    | 315                        |                               |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |    |
| N                                                    | 500                        |                               |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |    |
| P                                                    | 800                        |                               |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |    |
| Q                                                    | 1250                       |                               |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |    |
| R                                                    | 2000                       |                               |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |    |

FABLA VI-1 - CALIDAD DE LIMITACION EN DEFECTOS POR  
CIEN UNIDADES PARA LA CUAL  $p_a = 10\%$  (MUESTREO SIMPLE)

EN NORMAL

| Letra | Tamaño de la muestra | Niveles aceptables de calidad (Inspección reducida) |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |  |  |
|-------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|--|--|
|       |                      | 0.010                                               | 0.015 | 0.025 | 0.040 | 0.065 | 0.10 | 0.15 | 0.25 | 0.40 | 0.65 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 6.5 | 10 | 15  | 25  | 40  | 65  | 100 | 150 | 250 | 400  | 650  | 1000 |  |  |
| A     | 2                    |                                                     |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     | 120 |    |     | 200 | 270 | 330 | 460 | 590 | 770 | 1000 | 1400 | 1900 |  |  |
| B     | 3                    |                                                     |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     | 77  |     |    | 130 | 180 | 220 | 310 | 390 | 510 | 670 | 940  | 1300 | 1800 |  |  |
| C     | 5                    |                                                     |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     | 46  |     |     | 78 | 110 | 150 | 190 | 240 | 310 | 400 | 560 | 770  | 1100 |      |  |  |
| D     | 8                    |                                                     |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      | 29  |     |     |     | 49  | 67 | 84  | 120 | 150 | 190 | 250 | 350 | 480 | 670  |      |      |  |  |
| E     | 13                   |                                                     |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      | 18   |     |     |     | 30  | 41  | 51 | 71  | 91  | 120 | 160 | 220 | 300 | 410 |      |      |      |  |  |
|       | 20                   |                                                     |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      | 12   |     |     | 20  | 27  | 33  | 46 | 59  | 77  | 100 | 140 |     |     |     |      |      |      |  |  |
|       | 32                   |                                                     |       |       |       |       |      |      |      | 7.2  |      | 2   |     |     |     |     |    | 48  | 63  | 88  |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |  |  |
| H     | 50                   |                                                     |       |       |       |       |      | 4.6  |      |      |      | 7.8 | 11  | 13  | 19  | 24  | 31 | 40  | 56  |     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |  |  |
| J     | 80                   |                                                     |       |       |       |       | 2.9  |      |      |      | 4.9  | 6.7 | 8.4 | 12  | 15  | 19  | 25 | 35  |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |  |  |
| K     | 125                  |                                                     |       |       |       | 1.8   |      |      |      | 3.1  | 4.3  | 5.4 | 7.4 | 9.4 | 12  | 16  | 23 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |  |  |
| L     | 200                  |                                                     |       |       | 1.2   |       |      |      | 2.0  | 2.7  | 3.3  | 4.6 | 5.9 | 7.7 | 10  | 14  |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |  |  |
| M     | 315                  |                                                     |       | 0.73  |       |       |      | 1.2  | 1.7  | 2.1  | 2.9  | 3.7 | 4.9 | 6.4 | 9.0 |     |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |  |  |
| N     | 500                  |                                                     | 0.46  |       |       | 0.78  | 1.1  | 1.3  | 1.9  | 2.4  | 3.1  | 4.0 | 5.6 |     |     |     |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |  |  |
| P     | 800                  | 0.29                                                |       |       | 0.49  | 0.67  | 0.84 | 1.2  | 1.5  | 1.9  | 2.5  | 3.5 |     |     |     |     |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |  |  |
| Q     | 1250                 | 0.18                                                |       | 0.31  | 0.43  | 0.53  | 0.74 | 0.94 | 1.2  | 1.6  | 2.3  |     |     |     |     |     |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |  |  |
| R     | 2000                 |                                                     | 0.20  | 0.27  | 0.33  | 0.46  | 0.59 | 0.77 | 1.0  | 1.4  |      |     |     |     |     |     |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |  |  |

**p<sub>1</sub> = 5 %**

## MUESTREO SIMPLE

[illegible]



TABLA VII-B—CALIDAD DE LIMITACION EN DEFECTOS POR INSPECCION NORMAL  
 CIEN UNIDADES  $P_1 = 5\%$  (MUESTREO SIMPLE)

| Letra<br>código<br>del<br>tamaño<br>de la<br>muestra | Tamaño<br>de la<br>muestra | Niveles aceptables de calidad |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |  |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|--|
|                                                      |                            | 0.010                         | 0.015 | 0.025 | 0.040 | 0.065 | 0.10 | 0.15 | 0.25 | 0.40 | 0.65 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 6.5 | 10 | 15  | 25  | 40  | 65  | 100 | 150 | 250 | 400  | 650  | 1000 |      |  |
| A                                                    | 2                          | 0.24                          | 0.38  | 0.60  | 0.95  | 1.5   | 2.4  | 3.8  | 6.0  | 9.4  | 15   | 23  | 38  | 60  | 100 | 150 | 95 | 160 | 210 | 260 | 350 | 440 | 570 | 730 | 1000 | 1400 | 1900 | 2000 |  |
| B                                                    | 3                          |                               |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |  |
| C                                                    | 5                          |                               |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |  |
| D                                                    | 8                          |                               |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |  |
| E                                                    | 13                         |                               |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |  |
| F                                                    | 20                         |                               |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |  |
| G                                                    | 32                         |                               |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |  |
| H                                                    | 50                         |                               |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |  |
| J                                                    | 80                         |                               |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |  |
| K                                                    | 125                        |                               |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |  |
| L                                                    | 200                        |                               |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |  |
| M                                                    | 315                        |                               |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |  |
| N                                                    | 500                        |                               |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |  |
| P                                                    | 800                        |                               |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |  |
| O                                                    | 1250                       |                               |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |  |
| R                                                    | 2000                       |                               |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |    |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |  |

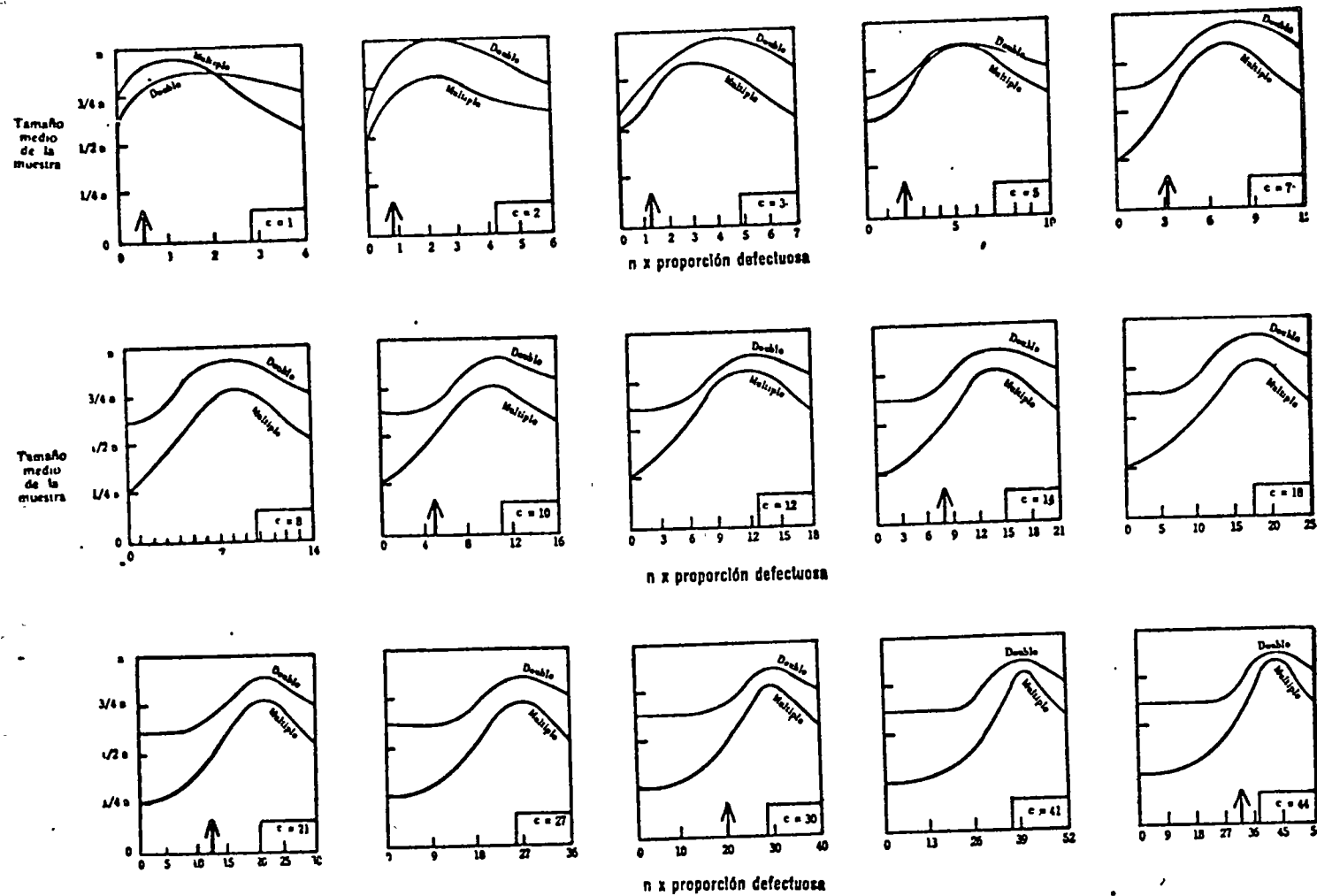
TABLA VIII.—LÍMITES PARA INSPECCION REDUCIDA

| número de unidades de la muestra para los últimos 10 lotes | Niveles aceptables de calidad |       |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
|                                                            | 0.010                         | 0.015 | 0.025 | 0.040 | 0.065 | 0.10 | 0.15 | 0.25 | 0.40 | 0.65 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 4.0 | 6.5 | 10  | 15  | 25  | 40  | 65  | 100 | 150 | 250 | 400 | 650 | 1000 |
| 20 - 29                                                    | •                             | •     | •     | •     | •     | •    | •    | •    | •    | •    | •   | •   | •   | •   | •   | 0   | 0   | 2   | 4   | 8   | 14  | 22  | 40  | 68  | 115 | 181  |
| 30 - 49                                                    | •                             | •     | •     | •     | •     | •    | •    | •    | •    | •    | •   | •   | •   | •   | •   | 0   | 0   | 1   | 3   | 7   | 13  | 22  | 36  | 63  | 105 | 178  |
| 50 - 79                                                    | •                             | •     | •     | •     | •     | •    | •    | •    | •    | •    | •   | •   | •   | •   | •   | 0   | 0   | 2   | 3   | 7   | 14  | 25  | 40  | 63  | 110 | 181  |
| 80 - 129                                                   | •                             | •     | •     | •     | •     | •    | •    | •    | •    | •    | •   | •   | 0   | 0   | 2   | 4   | 7   | 14  | 24  | 42  | 68  | 105 | 181 | 297 |     |      |
| 130 - 199                                                  | •                             | •     | •     | •     | •     | •    | •    | •    | •    | •    | •   | 0   | 0   | 2   | 4   | 7   | 13  | 25  | 42  | 72  | 115 | 177 | 301 | 490 |     |      |
| 200 - 319                                                  | •                             | •     | •     | •     | •     | •    | •    | •    | •    | •    | 0   | 0   | 2   | 4   | 8   | 14  | 22  | 40  | 68  | 115 | 181 | 277 | 471 |     |     |      |
| 320 - 499                                                  | •                             | •     | •     | •     | •     | •    | •    | •    | •    | 0    | 0   | 1   | 4   | 8   | 14  | 24  | 39  | 68  | 113 | 189 |     |     |     |     |     |      |
| 500 - 799                                                  | •                             | •     | •     | •     | •     | •    | •    | •    | 0    | 0    | 2   | 3   | 7   | 14  | 25  | 40  | 63  | 110 | 181 |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |
| 800 - 1249                                                 | •                             | •     | •     | •     | •     | •    | •    | 0    | 0    | 2    | 4   | 7   | 14  | 24  | 42  | 68  | 105 | 181 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |
| 1250 - 1999                                                | •                             | •     | •     | •     | •     | •    | 0    | 0    | 4    | 7    | 13  | 24  | 40  | 68  | 110 | 169 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |
| 2000 - 3149                                                | •                             | •     | •     | •     | •     | 0    | 0    | 2    | 4    | 8    | 14  | 22  | 40  | 68  | 115 | 181 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |
| 3150 - 1999                                                | •                             | •     | •     | •     | 0     | 0    | 1    | 4    | 8    | 14   | 24  | 38  | 67  | 111 | 186 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |
| 5000 - 7999                                                | •                             | •     | •     | 0     | 0     | 2    | 3    | 7    | 14   | 25   | 40  | 63  | 110 | 181 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |
| 8000 - 12199                                               | •                             | •     | 0     | 0     | 2     | 4    | 7    | 14   | 24   | 42   | 68  | 105 | 181 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |
| 12500 - 19999                                              | •                             | 0     | 0     | 2     | 4     | 7    | 13   | 24   | 40   | 69   | 110 | 169 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |
| 20000 - 31499                                              | 0                             | 0     | 2     | 4     | 8     | 14   | 22   | 40   | 68   | 115  | 181 |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |
| 31500 - 49999                                              | 0                             | 1     | 4     | 8     | 14    | 24   | 38   | 67   | 111  | 186  |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |
| 50000 &                                                    | 2                             | 3     | 7     | 14    | 25    | 40   | 63   | 110  | 181  | 301  |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |

Indica que el número de unidades de la muestra para los últimos 10 lotes no es suficiente para la inspección reducida de este NAC. En este caso utilizar un número de lotes superior a 10, siempre que los nuevos lotes sean los más próximos en secuencia, que han sido utilizados en inspección normal y que no ha sido rechazado ninguno.

TABLA IX — CURVAS DEL TAMAÑO MEDIO DE LA MUESTRA PARA MUESTREO DOBLE Y MULTIPLE

TABLA IX.- CURVAS DEL TAMAÑO MEDIO DE LA MUESTRA PARA  
 MUESTREO DOBLE Y MULTIPLE  
 (INSPECCION NORMAL Y RIGUOSA)



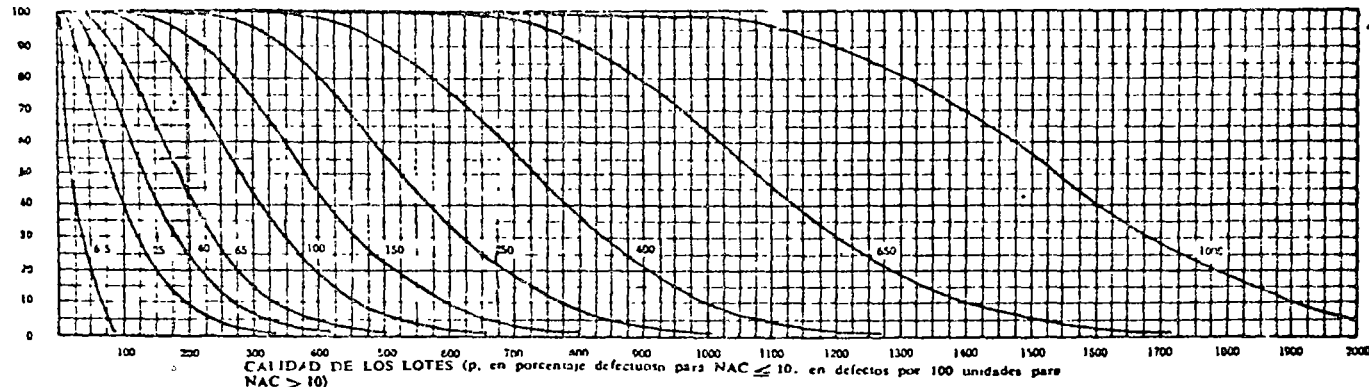
- tamaño de la muestra, muestreo simple
- c = número de aceptación muestreo simple
- ↑ NAC para inspección normal.

**TABLA X-A.—TABLAS PARA LA LETRA CODIGO A DEL TAMAÑO DE LA MUESTRA**

**GRAFICO A.—CURVAS CARACTERISTICAS PARA PLANES DE MUESTREO SIMPLE**

PORCENTAJE DE LOTES QUE SE ESPERA SEAN ACEPTADOS ( $P_a$ )

Las curvas para muestreo doble y múltiple han sido adaptadas con la mayor exactitud posible



NOTA Las cifras sobre las curvas son NAC para inspección normal.

**TABLA X-A-1.—VALORES TABULADOS PARA LAS CURVAS CARACTERISTICAS EN PLANES DE MUESTREO SIMPLE**

| $P_a$                                               | Niveles aceptables de calidad (Inspección normal) |                                  |      |      |      |      |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
|                                                     | 6.5                                               | 6.5                              | 25   | 40   | 65   | 100  | 150 | ×   | 250  | ×    | 400  | ×    | 650  | ×    | 1000 |
|                                                     | p (en porcentaje defectuoso)                      | p (en defectos por 100 unidades) |      |      |      |      |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| 99.0                                                | 0.501                                             | 0.51                             | 7.45 | 21.8 | 41.2 | 89.2 | 145 | 175 | 239  | 305  | 374  | 517  | 629  | 839  | 977  |
| 95.0                                                | 2.53                                              | 2.56                             | 17.8 | 40.9 | 68.3 | 131  | 199 | 235 | 308  | 385  | 462  | 622  | 745  | 995  | 1122 |
| 90.0                                                | 5.13                                              | 5.25                             | 26.6 | 55.1 | 87.3 | 158  | 233 | 272 | 351  | 432  | 515  | 684  | 812  | 1073 | 1206 |
| 75.0                                                | 13.4                                              | 14.4                             | 48.1 | 86.8 | 127  | 211  | 293 | 342 | 431  | 521  | 612  | 795  | 934  | 1314 | 1354 |
| 50.0                                                | 29.3                                              | 34.7                             | 83.9 | 134  | 184  | 284  | 383 | 433 | 533  | 633  | 733  | 933  | 1083 | 1383 | 1533 |
| 25.0                                                | 50.0                                              | 69.3                             | 135  | 196  | 256  | 371  | 484 | 540 | 651  | 761  | 870  | 1087 | 1248 | 1568 | 1728 |
| 10.0                                                | 68.4                                              | 115                              | 195  | 266  | 324  | 464  | 589 | 650 | 770  | 889  | 1006 | 1238 | 1409 | 1748 | 1916 |
| 5.0                                                 | 77.6                                              | 150                              | 237  | 315  | 388  | 526  | 657 | 722 | 848  | 972  | 1094 | 1334 | 1512 | 1862 | 2035 |
| 1.0                                                 | 90.0                                              | 230                              | 332  | 420  | 502  | 655  | 800 | 870 | 1027 | 1141 | 1272 | 1529 | 1718 | 2088 | 2270 |
|                                                     | ×                                                 | ×                                | 40   | 55   | 100  | 150  | ×   | 250 | ×    | 400  | ×    | 650  | ×    | 1000 | ×    |
| Niveles aceptables de calidad (Inspección rigurosa) |                                                   |                                  |      |      |      |      |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |

NOTA En los cálculos de porcentajes defectuosos se emplea la distribución binomial, en los defectos por 100 unidades, la de Poisson.

TABLA X-A-2 PLANES DE MUESTREO PARA LA LETRA CODIGO  
 A DEL TAMAÑO DE LA MUESTRA

| Plan de muestreo                                    | Tamaño de la muestra acumulada | Niveles aceptables de calidad (inspección normal) |     |             |             |             |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |     | Tamaño de la muestra acumulada |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |   |      |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|------|--|
|                                                     |                                | menor que 65                                      |     | 65          |             | X           |     | 10  |     | 15  |     | 25  |     | 40  |     | 65  |     | 100  |     | 150 |     | X   |     | 250 |     |                                | X   |     | 400 |     | X   |     | 650 |     | X   |   | 1000 |  |
|                                                     |                                | Ac                                                | Re  | Ac          | Re          | Ac          | Re  | Ac  | Re  | Ac  | Re  | Ac  | Re  | Ac  | Re  | Ac  | Re  | Ac   | Re  | Ac  | Re  | Ac  | Re  | Ac  | Re  |                                | Ac  | Re  | Ac  | Re  | Ac  | Re  | Ac  | Re  |     |   |      |  |
| simple                                              | 2                              | ▽                                                 | 0 1 | Use letra D | Use letra C | Use letra B | 1   | 2   | 2   | 3   | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8   | 8   | 9    | 10  | 11  | 12  | 13  | 14  | 15  | 18  | 19                             | 21  | 22  | 27  | 28  | 30  | 31  | 2   |     |     |   |      |  |
| doble                                               |                                | ▽                                                 | •   |             |             |             | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*)  | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*)                            | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) | (*) |   |      |  |
| múltiple                                            |                                | ▽                                                 | •   |             |             |             | •   | •   | •   | •   | •   | •   | •   | •   | •   | •   | •   | •    | •   | •   | •   | •   | •   | •   | •   | •                              | •   | •   | •   | •   | •   | •   | •   | •   | •   | • |      |  |
|                                                     |                                | menor 10                                          | X   | 10          | 15          | 25          | 40  | 65  | 100 | 150 | X   | 250 | X   | 400 | X   | 650 | X   | 1000 | X   |     |     |     |     |     |     |                                |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |   |      |  |
| Niveles aceptables de calidad (inspección rigurosa) |                                |                                                   |     |             |             |             |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |                                |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |   |      |  |

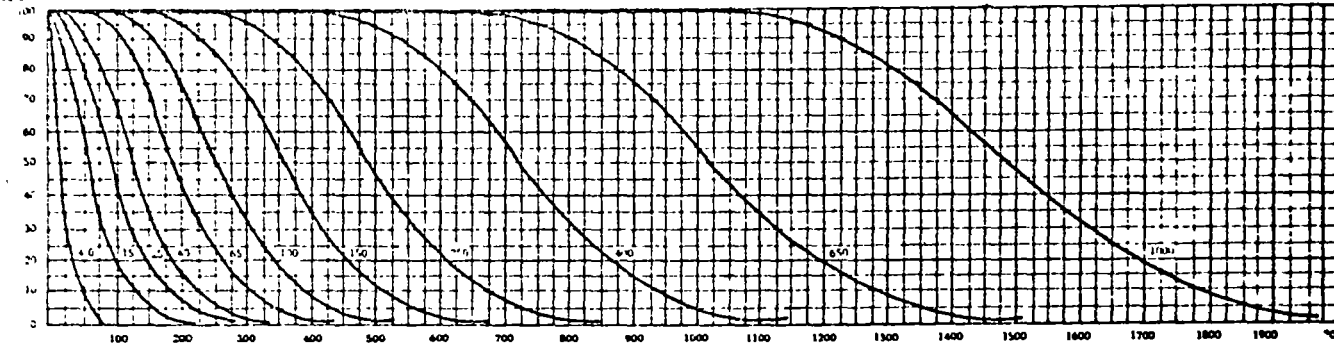
- ▽ = Utilizar la letra código siguiente, de la cual se comienzan los números de aceptación y rechazo.  
 Ac = Número de aceptación.  
 Re = Número de rechazo.  
 • = Utilizar plan de muestreo simple anterior (o usar letra D).  
 (•) = Utilizar plan de muestreo simple (o usar letra B).

TABLA X-B TABLAS PARA LA LETRA CODIGO B DEL TAMAÑO DE LA MUESTRA

GRAFICO B--CURVAS CARACTERISTICAS PARA PLANES DE MUESTREO SIMPLE

Las curvas para muestreo doble y múltiple han sido adaptadas con la mayor exactitud posible

PORCENTAJE DE  
LOTES QUE SE  
ESPERA SEAN  
ACEPTADOS (Pa)



(CALIDAD DE LOS LOTES (p) en porcentaje defectuoso para NAC  $\leq 10$  en defectos por 100 unidades para NAC  $> 10$ )

NOTA Las cifras sobre las curvas son NAC para inspección normal

TABLA X-B-1.—VALORES TABULADOS PARA LAS CURVAS CARACTERISTICAS EN PLANES DE MUESTREO SIMPLE

| Pa   | Niveles aceptables de calidad (Inspección normal)   |                                  |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|
|      | 4.0                                                 | 4.0                              | 15   | 25   | 40   | 65   | 100  | ×   | 150 | ×   | 250 | ×    | 400  | ×    | 650  | ×    | 1000 |
|      | p (en porcentaje)                                   | p (en defectos por 100 unidades) |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| 0.10 | 0.33                                                | 0.34                             | 4.97 | 14.5 | 27.4 | 59.5 | 96.9 | 117 | 159 | 203 | 249 | 345  | 419  | 573  | 651  | 947  | 1029 |
| 0.20 | 1.70                                                | 1.71                             | 11.8 | 27.3 | 45.5 | 87.1 | 133  | 157 | 206 | 256 | 308 | 415  | 496  | 663  | 749  | 1055 | 1152 |
| 0.30 | 1.45                                                | 3.50                             | 17.7 | 36.7 | 58.2 | 105  | 155  | 181 | 234 | 288 | 343 | 456  | 541  | 716  | 804  | 1131 | 1222 |
| 0.40 | 9.14                                                | 4.60                             | 32.0 | 57.6 | 84.5 | 141  | 199  | 228 | 287 | 347 | 408 | 530  | 623  | 809  | 903  | 1249 | 1344 |
| 0.50 | 20.6                                                | 23.1                             | 55.9 | 89.1 | 122  | 189  | 256  | 289 | 356 | 422 | 489 | 622  | 722  | 922  | 1022 | 1389 | 1489 |
| 0.60 | 47.0                                                | 46.2                             | 69.8 | 131  | 170  | 247  | 323  | 360 | 434 | 507 | 580 | 724  | 832  | 1046 | 1152 | 1539 | 1644 |
| 0.70 | 53.6                                                | 76.8                             | 130  | 177  | 223  | 309  | 392  | 433 | 514 | 593 | 671 | 825  | 939  | 1165 | 1277 | 1683 | 1793 |
| 0.80 | 63.2                                                | 99.9                             | 158  | 210  | 258  | 350  | 438  | 481 | 565 | 648 | 730 | 890  | 1008 | 1241 | 1356 | 1773 | 1886 |
| 1.0  | 78.4                                                | 154                              | 221  | 280  | 335  | 437  | 533  | 580 | 672 | 761 | 848 | 1019 | 1145 | 1392 | 1513 | 1951 | 2069 |
|      | 6.5                                                 | 6.5                              | 25   | 40   | 65   | 100  | ×    | 150 | ×   | 250 | ×   | 400  | ×    | 650  | ×    | 1000 | ×    |
|      | Niveles aceptables de calidad (Inspección rigurosa) |                                  |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |      |      |      |      |      |      |

NOTA En los cálculos de porcentajes defectuosos se emplea la distribución binomial en los defectos por 100 unidades, la de Poisson

TABLA X-B-2 - PLANES DE MUESTREO PARA LA LETRA CODIGO  
 B. DEL TAMAÑO DE LA MUESTRA

| Plan de muestreo                                    | Tamaño de la muestra acumulada | Niveles aceptables de calidad (Inspección normal) |     |                   |                   |                   |     |     |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |    |    |    |    | Tamaño Acumulado de la muestra |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----|----|----|----|--------------------------------|
|                                                     |                                | 0                                                 |     |                   |                   |                   |     |     |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |    |    |    |    |                                |
|                                                     |                                | menor n<br>40                                     | 40  | 65                | X                 | 10                | 15  | 25  | 40    | 65    | 100   | X     | 150   | X     | 250   | X     | 400   | X     | 650   | X     | 1000  |    |    |    |    |                                |
| Ac                                                  | Re                             | Ac                                                | Re  | Ac                | Re                | Ac                | Re  | Ac  | Re    | Ac    | Re    | Ac    | Re    | Ac    | Re    | Ac    | Re    | Ac    | Re    | Ac    | Re    | Ac | Re | Ac | Re |                                |
| simple                                              | 3                              | ▽                                                 | 0 1 | Use<br>letra<br>L | Use<br>letra<br>D | Use<br>letra<br>C | 1 2 | 2 3 | 3 4   | 5 6   | 7 8   | 8 9   | 10 11 | 12 13 | 14 15 | 18 19 | 21 22 | 27 28 | 30 31 | 41 42 | 44 45 |    |    |    |    | 3                              |
| doble                                               | 2                              | ▽                                                 | •   |                   |                   |                   | 0 2 | 0 3 | 1 4   | 2 5   | 3 7   | 3 7   | 5 9   | 6 10  | 7 11  | 9 14  | 11 16 | 15 20 | 17 22 | 23 24 | 25 31 |    |    |    |    |                                |
|                                                     | 4                              |                                                   |     | 1 2               | 3 4               | 4 5               | 6 7 | 8 9 | 11 12 | 12 13 | 15 16 | 18 19 | 23 24 | 26 27 | 34 35 | 37 38 | 52 53 | 56 57 |       |       |       |    |    |    | 4  |                                |
| Multiple                                            |                                | ▽                                                 | •   | A                 | D                 | C                 |     |     |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |    |    |    |    |                                |
|                                                     |                                |                                                   |     |                   |                   |                   |     |     |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |    |    |    |    |                                |
|                                                     |                                | menor<br>65                                       | 65  | X                 | 10                | 15                | 25  | 40  | 65    | 100   | X     | 150   | X     | 250   | X     | 400   | X     | 650   | X     | 1000  | X     |    |    |    |    |                                |
| Niveles aceptables de calidad (Inspección rigurosa) |                                |                                                   |     |                   |                   |                   |     |     |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |    |    |    |    |                                |

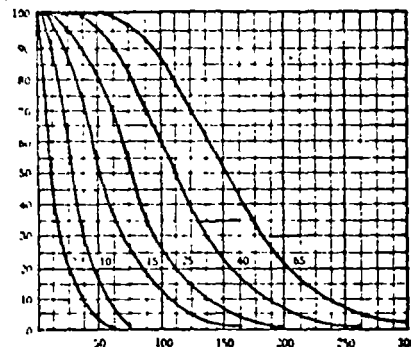
- ▽ = Utilizar la letra código siguiente, de la cual se conozcan los números de aceptación y rechazo  
 Ac = Número de aceptación  
 Re = Número de rechazo  
 • = Utilizar plan de muestreo simple anterior (o usar letra E)  
 ++ = Utilizar plan de muestreo doble anterior (o usar letra D)

TABLA X-C--TABLAS PARA LA LETRA CODIGO C DEL TAMAÑO DE LA MUESTRA

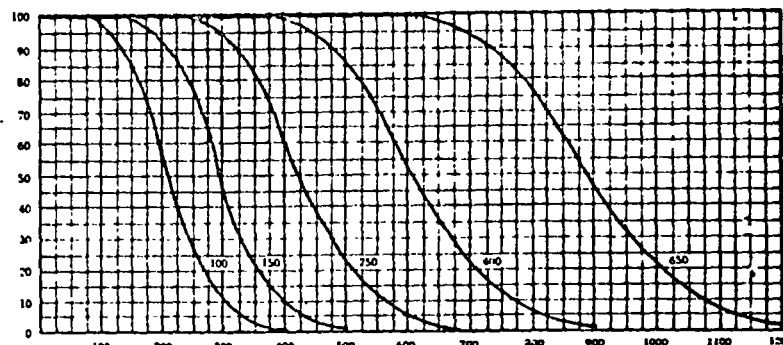
GRAFICO C—CURVAS CARACTERISTICAS PARA PLANES DE MUESTREO SIMPLE

Las curvas para muestreo doble y múltiple han sido adaptadas con la mayor exactitud posible.

PORCENTAJE DE LOTES QUE SE ESPERA SEAN ACEPTADOS ( $P_a$ )



PORCENTAJE DE LOTES QUE SE ESPERA SEAN ACEPTADOS ( $P_a$ )



CALIDAD DE LOS LOTES ( $p$  en porcentaje defectuosos para  $NAC \leq 10$ ; en defectos por 100 unidades para  $NAC > 10$ )

NOTA Las cifras sobre las curvas son NAC para inspección normal

TABLA X-C-1.—VALORES TABULADOS PARA LAS CURVAS CARACTERISTICAS EN PLANES DE MUESTREO SIMPLE

| P <sub>a</sub> | Niveles aceptables de calidad (Inspección normal)   |      |                                  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |                   |
|----------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-------------------|
|                | 2.5                                                 | 10   | 2.5                              | 10   | 15   | 25   | 40   | 65   | ×    | 100  | ×   | 150 | ×   | 250 | ×   | 400 | ×    | 650               |
|                | n (en porcentaje defectuosos)                       |      | n (en defectos por 100 unidades) |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |                   |
| 99.0           | 0.20                                                | 3.28 | 0.20                             | 2.89 | 8.72 | 16.5 | 15.7 | 58.1 | 70.1 | 95.4 | 122 | 150 | 207 | 251 | 344 | 391 | 568  | 618 <sup>c</sup>  |
| 95.0           | 1.02                                                | 7.61 | 1.03                             | 7.10 | 16.4 | 27.1 | 52.3 | 79.6 | 93.9 | 123  | 154 | 185 | 249 | 298 | 398 | 449 | 619  | 691               |
| 90.0           | 2.09                                                | 11.2 | 2.10                             | 10.6 | 22.0 | 34.9 | 63.0 | 93.1 | 109  | 140  | 173 | 206 | 273 | 325 | 429 | 482 | 679  | 733               |
| 75.0           | 5.59                                                | 19.4 | 5.76                             | 19.2 | 34.5 | 50.7 | 84.4 | 119  | 137  | 172  | 208 | 245 | 318 | 374 | 485 | 542 | 749  | 806               |
| 50.0           | 12.9                                                | 31.4 | 11.9                             | 33.6 | 53.5 | 73.4 | 113  | 153  | 173  | 213  | 253 | 293 | 373 | 433 | 553 | 613 | 833  | 893               |
| 25.0           | 21.2                                                | 45.4 | 27.7                             | 53.9 | 78.4 | 102  | 148  | 194  | 216  | 260  | 304 | 348 | 435 | 499 | 627 | 691 | 923  | 987               |
| 10.0           | 36.9                                                | 58.4 | 46.1                             | 77.8 | 106  | 134  | 186  | 235  | 260  | 308  | 356 | 403 | 495 | 564 | 699 | 766 | 1010 | 1076 <sup>f</sup> |
| 5.0            | 45.1                                                | 65.8 | 59.9                             | 94.9 | 126  | 155  | 210  | 263  | 289  | 339  | 389 | 438 | 534 | 605 | 745 | 814 | 1064 | 1131 <sup>g</sup> |
| 1.0            | 60.2                                                | 77.8 | 92.1                             | 113  | 168  | 201  | 262  | 320  | 348  | 403  | 456 | 509 | 612 | 687 | 835 | 904 | 1171 | 1241 <sup>h</sup> |
|                | 4.0                                                 | ×    | 1.0                              | 15   | 25   | 40   | 65   | ×    | 100  | ×    | 150 | ×   | 250 | ×   | 400 | ×   | 650  | ×                 |
|                | Niveles aceptables de calidad (Inspección rigurosa) |      |                                  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |      |                   |

NOTA En los cálculos de porcentajes defectuosos se emplea la distribución binomial, en los defectos por 100 unidades la de Poisson



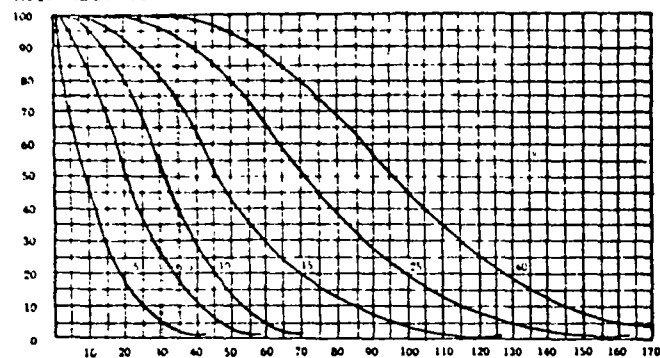
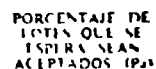
TABLA A-02. PLANES DE MUESTREO PARA LA LETRA CODIGO  
 C, DEL TAMAÑO DE LA MUESTRA

| Plan de muestreo                                    | Tamaño de la muestra acumulado |           |     |             |             |             |     |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |             |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Tamaño Acumulado de la muestra |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|-----|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--------------------------------|
|                                                     |                                | menor     | 2.5 | 4.0         | 6.5         | 10          | 15  | 25  | 40  | 65  | 100 | 150   | 250   | 400   | 650   | 1000  |       |       |       |       |       |             |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                                |
|                                                     |                                | Ac        | Re  | Ac          | Re          | Ac          | Re  | Ac  | Re  | Ac  | Re  | Ac    | Re    | Ac    | Re    | Ac    | Re    | Ac    | Re    | Ac    | Re    | Ac          | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                                |
| simple                                              | 5                              | ▽         | 0 1 | Use letra B | Use letra E | Use letra D | 1 2 | 2 3 | 3 4 | 5 6 | 7 8 | 8 9   | 10 11 | 12 13 | 14 15 | 18 19 | 21 22 | 27 28 | 30 31 | 41 42 | 44 45 | Use letra B | 5  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                                |
| doble                                               | 3                              | ▽         | •   |             |             |             | 0 2 | 0 3 | 1 4 | 2 5 | 3 7 | 3 7   | 5 9   | 6 10  | 7 11  | 9 14  | 11 16 | 15 20 | 17 22 | 23 29 | 25 31 |             | 3  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                                |
|                                                     | 6                              |           |     |             |             |             | 1 2 | 3 4 | 4 5 | 6 7 | 8 9 | 11 12 | 12 13 | 15 16 | 18 19 | 23 24 | 26 27 | 34 35 | 37 38 | 52 53 | 56 57 |             | 6  |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                                |
| Multiple                                            |                                | ▽         | •   |             |             |             | ++  | ++  | ++  | ++  | ++  | ++    | ++    | ++    | ++    | ++    | ++    | ++    | ++    | ++    |       |             |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                                |
|                                                     |                                | menor 4.0 | 4.0 | 6.5         | 10          | 15          | 25  | 40  | 65  | 100 | 150 | 250   | 400   | 650   | 1000  |       |       |       |       |       |       |             |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                                |
| Niveles aceptables de calidad (Inspección rigurosa) |                                |           |     |             |             |             |     |     |     |     |     |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |             |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                                |

- ▽ = Utilizar la letra código siguiente, de la cual se conozcan los números de aceptación y rechazo.  
 Ac = Número de aceptación.  
 Re = Número de rechazo.  
 • = Utilizar plan de muestreo simple anterior (o usar letra B).  
 ++ = Utilizar plan de muestreo doble anterior (o usar letra D).

GRAFICO D—CURVAS CARACTERISTICAS PARA PLANES DE MUESTREO SIMPLE

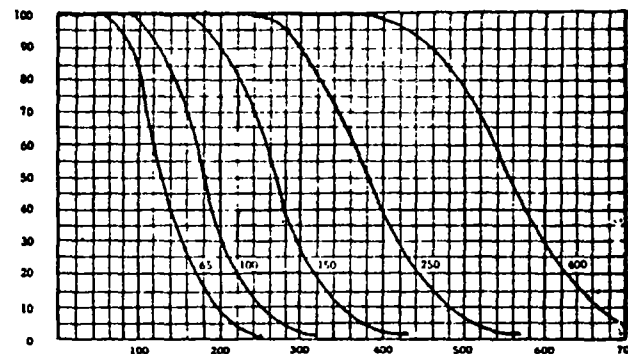
PORCENTAJE DE  
LOTES QUE SE  
ESPIRA SEAN  
ACEPTADOS (P<sub>2</sub>)



(CALIDAD DE LOS LOTES (p en porcentaje defectuosos para  $NAC \leq 10$  en defectos por 100 unidades para  $NAC > 10$ ))

NOTA Las cifras sobre las curvas son NAC para inspección normal.

PORCENTAJE DE  
LOTES QUE SE  
ESPIRA SEAN  
ACEPTADOS (P<sub>2</sub>)



| Pa   | Niveles aceptables de calidad (Inspección normal)   |      |      |                                  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |  |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------|------|------|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--|
|      | 15                                                  | 65   | 10   | 15                               | 65   | 10   | 15   | 25   | 40   | ×    | 65   | ×    | 100  | ×   | 150 | ×   | 250 | ×   | 400 |  |
|      | p (en porcentaje defectuosos)                       |      |      | p (en defectos por 100 unidades) |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |  |
| 99.0 | 0.11                                                | 2.2  | 6.00 | 0.13                             | 1.86 | 5.45 | 10.3 | 22.3 | 36.3 | 43.8 | 59.6 | 76.2 | 93.5 | 129 | 157 | 215 | 244 | 355 | 386 |  |
| 95.0 | 0.64                                                | 2.54 | 11.1 | 0.64                             | 4.44 | 10.2 | 17.1 | 32.7 | 49.8 | 58.7 | 77.1 | 96.1 | 116  | 156 | 186 | 249 | 281 | 399 | 432 |  |
| 90.0 | 1.31                                                | 6.68 | 14.7 | 1.31                             | 6.65 | 13.8 | 21.8 | 39.4 | 58.2 | 67.9 | 87.8 | 108  | 129  | 171 | 203 | 268 | 301 | 424 | 458 |  |
| 85.0 | 3.25                                                | 12.1 | 22.1 | 3.60                             | 12.0 | 21.6 | 31.7 | 52.7 | 74.5 | 85.5 | 108  | 130  | 153  | 199 | 234 | 303 | 339 | 458 | 504 |  |
| 80.0 | 8.30                                                | 29.1 | 32.1 | 8.66                             | 21.0 | 33.4 | 45.9 | 70.9 | 95.9 | 108  | 133  | 158  | 183  | 233 | 271 | 346 | 383 | 521 | 558 |  |
| 75.0 | 15.9                                                | 36.3 | 43.3 | 17.3                             | 33.7 | 49.0 | 63.9 | 92.8 | 121  | 135  | 163  | 190  | 218  | 272 | 312 | 392 | 432 | 577 | 617 |  |
| 70.0 | 25.0                                                | 40.6 | 53.9 | 28.8                             | 48.6 | 66.5 | 83.5 | 116  | 147  | 162  | 193  | 222  | 252  | 309 | 352 | 437 | 478 | 631 | 672 |  |
| 65.0 | 41.2                                                | 47.1 | 59.9 | 37.5                             | 59.3 | 78.7 | 96.9 | 131  | 164  | 180  | 212  | 243  | 274  | 334 | 378 | 465 | 509 | 665 | 707 |  |
| 60.0 | 43.2                                                | 50.6 | 73.7 | 57.6                             | 83.0 | 105  | 126  | 164  | 200  | 218  | 252  | 285  | 318  | 382 | 429 | 522 | 568 | 732 | 776 |  |
|      | 25                                                  | 10   | ×    | 25                               | 10   | 15   | 25   | 40   | ×    | 65   | ×    | 100  | ×    | 150 | ×   | 250 | ×   | 400 | ×   |  |
|      | Niveles aceptables de calidad (Inspección rigurosa) |      |      |                                  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |  |

TABLA X-D 2 - PLANES DE MUESTREO PARA LA LETRA CODIGO  
 D DEL TAMAÑO DE LA MUESTRA

| Plan de muestreo                                    | Tamaño de la muestra acumulado | Niveles aceptables de calidad (Inspección normal) |     |       |       |       |     |     |     |      |       |       |       |       |               |               |       |       |       |       |       |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  | Tamaño Acumulado de la muestra |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----|----|----|----|--|--|--|--|--------------------------------|
|                                                     |                                | menor 15                                          | 15  | 25    | 40    | 65    | 10  | 15  | 25  | 40   | 65    | 100   | 150   | 250   | 400           | mayor que 400 |       |       |       |       |       |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |                                |
|                                                     |                                | Ac                                                | Re  | Ac    | Re    | Ac    | Re  | Ac  | Re  | Ac   | Re    | Ac    | Re    | Ac    | Re            | Ac            | Re    | Ac    | Re    | Ac    | Re    | Ac | Re | Ac | Re |  |  |  |  |                                |
| simple                                              | 8                              | ▽                                                 | 0 1 | Use   | Use   | Use   | 1 2 | 2 3 | 3 4 | 5 6  | 7 8   | 8 9   | 10 11 | 12 13 | 14 15         | 18 19         | 21 22 | 27 28 | 30 31 | 41 42 | 44 45 | △  | 8  |    |    |  |  |  |  |                                |
| doble                                               | 5                              | ▽                                                 | •   | letra | letra | letra | 0 2 | 0 3 | 1 4 | 2 5  | 3 7   | 3 7   | 5 9   | 6 10  | 7 11          | 9 14          | 11 16 | 15 20 | 17-22 | 23 29 | 25 31 | △  | 5  |    |    |  |  |  |  |                                |
|                                                     | 10                             |                                                   |     | C     | F     | E     | 1 2 | 3 4 | 4 5 | 6 7  | 8 9   | 11 12 | 12 13 | 15 16 | 18 19         | 23 24         | 26 27 | 34 35 | 37 38 | 52 53 | 56 57 | 10 |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |                                |
| Multiple                                            | 2                              | ▽                                                 | •   |       |       |       | # 2 | # 2 | # 3 | # 4  | 0 4   | 0 4   | 0 5   | 0 6   | 1 7           | 1 8           | 2 9   | 3 10  | 4 12  | 6 15  | 6 16  | △  | 2  |    |    |  |  |  |  |                                |
|                                                     | 4                              |                                                   |     |       |       |       | # 2 | 0 3 | 0 3 | 1 5  | 1 6   | 2 7   | 3 8   | 3 9   | 4 10          | 6 12          | 7 14  | 10 17 | 11 19 | 16 25 | 17 27 | 4  |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |                                |
|                                                     | 6                              |                                                   |     |       |       |       | 0 2 | 0 3 | 1 4 | 2 6  | 3 8   | 4 9   | 6 10  | 7 12  | 8 13          | 11 17         | 13 19 | 17 24 | 19 27 | 26 36 | 29 39 | 6  |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |                                |
|                                                     | 8                              |                                                   |     |       |       |       | 0 3 | 1 4 | 2 5 | 3 7  | 5 10  | 6 11  | 8 13  | 10 15 | 12 17         | 16 22         | 19 25 | 24 31 | 27 34 | 37 46 | 40 49 | 8  |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |                                |
|                                                     | 10                             |                                                   |     |       |       |       | 1 3 | 2 4 | 3 6 | 5 8  | 7 11  | 9 12  | 11 15 | 14 17 | 17 20         | 22 25         | 25 29 | 32 37 | 36 40 | 49 55 | 53 58 | 10 |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |                                |
|                                                     | 12                             |                                                   |     |       |       |       | 1 3 | 3 5 | 4 6 | 7 9  | 10 12 | 12 14 | 14 17 | 18 20 | 21 23         | 27 29         | 31 33 | 40 43 | 45 47 | 61 64 | 65 68 | 12 |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |                                |
|                                                     | 14                             |                                                   |     |       |       |       | 2 3 | 4 5 | 6 7 | 9 10 | 13 14 | 14 15 | 18 19 | 21 22 | 25 26         | 32 33         | 37 38 | 48 49 | 53 54 | 72 73 | 77 78 | 14 |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |                                |
|                                                     |                                | menor 25                                          | 25  | 40    | 65    | 10    | 15  | 25  | 40  | 65   | 100   | 150   | 250   | 400   | mayor que 400 |               |       |       |       |       |       |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |                                |
| Niveles aceptables de calidad (Inspección rigurosa) |                                |                                                   |     |       |       |       |     |     |     |      |       |       |       |       |               |               |       |       |       |       |       |    |    |    |    |  |  |  |  |                                |

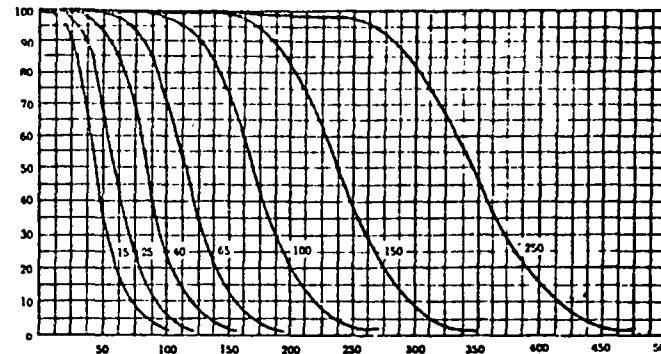
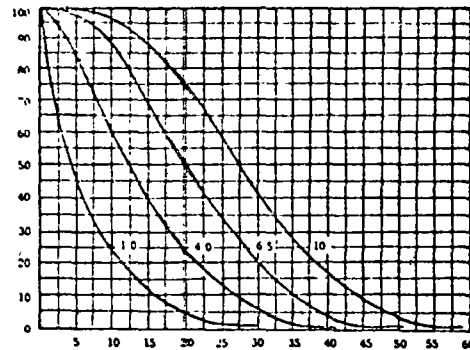
- △ = Utilizar la letra código anterior, de la cual se conozcan los números de aceptación y rechazo.  
 ▽ = Utilizar la letra código siguiente, de la cual se conozcan los números de aceptación y rechazo.  
 Ac = Número de aceptación.  
 Re = Número de rechazo.  
 • = Utilizar plan de muestreo simple anterior (no usar letra G).  
 • = Para este tamaño de la muestra, no existe número de aceptación.

**TABLA X-E—TABLAS PARA LA LETRA CODIGO E DEL TAMAÑO DE LA MUESTRA**

**GRAFICO E.—CURVAS CARACTERISTICAS PARA PLANES DE MUESTREO SIMPLE**

Las curvas para muestreo doble y múltiple han sido adaptadas con la mayor exactitud posible.

PORCENTAJE DE LOTES QUE SE ESPERA SEAN ACEPTADOS (Pa)



CALIDAD DE LOS LOTES (p, en porcentaje defectuoso para  $NAC \leq 10$  en defectos por 100 unidades para  $NAC > 10$ )

NOTA Las cifras sobre las curvas son NAC para inspección normal.

**TABLA X-E-1.—VALORES TABULADOS PARA LAS CURVAS CARACTERISTICAS EN PLANES DE MUESTREO SIMPLE**

| P <sub>a</sub>                                      | Niveles aceptables de calidad (Inspección normal) |      |      |      |                                  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|                                                     | 1.0                                               | 4.0  | 6.5  | 10   | 1.0                              | 4.0  | 6.5  | 10   | 15   | 25   | ×    | 40   | ×    | 65   | ×    | 100  | ×   | 150 | ×   | 250 |
|                                                     | p (en porcentaje defectuoso)                      |      |      |      | p (en defectos por 100 unidades) |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |
| 99.0                                                | 0.077                                             | 1.19 | 3.63 | 7.00 | 0.078                            | 1.15 | 3.35 | 6.33 | 13.7 | 22.4 | 27.0 | 36.7 | 46.9 | 57.5 | 79.6 | 96.7 | 132 | 150 | 219 | 238 |
| 95.0                                                | 0.394                                             | 2.81 | 6.61 | 11.3 | 0.395                            | 2.73 | 6.29 | 10.5 | 20.1 | 30.6 | 36.1 | 47.5 | 59.2 | 71.1 | 95.7 | 115  | 153 | 173 | 246 | 266 |
| 90.0                                                | 0.867                                             | 4.16 | 8.80 | 14.2 | 0.808                            | 4.09 | 8.48 | 13.4 | 24.2 | 35.8 | 41.8 | 54.0 | 66.5 | 79.2 | 105  | 125  | 165 | 185 | 261 | 282 |
| 75.0                                                | 2.19                                              | 7.41 | 13.4 | 19.9 | 2.22                             | 7.39 | 13.3 | 19.5 | 32.5 | 45.8 | 52.6 | 66.3 | 80.2 | 94.1 | 122  | 144  | 187 | 208 | 288 | 310 |
| 50.0                                                | 5.19                                              | 12.6 | 20.0 | 27.5 | 5.33                             | 12.9 | 20.6 | 28.2 | 43.6 | 59.0 | 66.7 | 82.1 | 97.5 | 113  | 144  | 168  | 213 | 236 | 321 | 344 |
| 25.0                                                | 10.1                                              | 19.4 | 28.0 | 36.2 | 10.7                             | 20.7 | 30.2 | 39.3 | 57.1 | 74.5 | 83.1 | 100  | 117  | 134  | 167  | 192  | 241 | 266 | 355 | 379 |
| 10.0                                                | 16.2                                              | 26.8 | 36.0 | 44.4 | 17.7                             | 29.9 | 40.9 | 51.4 | 71.3 | 90.5 | 100  | 119  | 137  | 155  | 190  | 217  | 269 | 295 | 388 | 414 |
| 5.0                                                 | 20.6                                              | 31.6 | 41.0 | 49.5 | 23.0                             | 36.5 | 48.4 | 59.6 | 80.9 | 101  | 111  | 130  | 150  | 168  | 205  | 233  | 286 | 313 | 409 | 435 |
| 1.0                                                 | 29.8                                              | 41.5 | 50.6 | 58.7 | 35.4                             | 51.1 | 64.7 | 77.3 | 101  | 123  | 134  | 155  | 176  | 196  | 235  | 264  | 321 | 349 | 450 | 477 |
|                                                     | 1.5                                               | 6.5  | 10   | ×    | 1.5                              | 6.5  | 10   | 15   | 25   | ×    | 40   | ×    | 65   | ×    | 100  | ×    | 150 | ×   | 250 | ×   |
| Niveles aceptables de calidad (Inspección rigurosa) |                                                   |      |      |      |                                  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |     |     |     |     |

NOTA En los cálculos de porcentajes defectuosos se emplea la distribución binomial, en los defectos por 100 unidades la de Poisson.

# E DEL TAMAÑO DE LA MUESTRA

| Plan de muestreo                                     | Tamaño de la muestra acumulado | Niveles aceptables de calidad (Inspección normal) |     |     |           |           |           |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |           |           |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | Tamaño Acumulado de la muestra |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|-----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|
|                                                      |                                | menor 1.0                                         | 1.0 | 1.5 | 2.5       | 4.0       | 6.5       | 10 | 15 | 25 | 40 | 65  | 100 | 150 | 250       | Mayor 250 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |                                |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |
|                                                      |                                | Ac                                                | Re  | Ac  | Re        | Ac        | Re        | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac  | Re  | Ac  | Re        | Ac        | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re |    |    |    |    |                                |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |
| simple                                               | 13                             | ▽                                                 | 0   | 1   | Use letra | Use letra | Use letra | 1  | 2  | 2  | 3  | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6         | 7         | 8  | 8  | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 18 | 19 | 21 | 22 | 27 | 23 | 30                             | 31 | 41 | 42 | 44 | 45 | △  | 13 |    |   |
| Doble                                                | 8                              | ▽                                                 | •   | D   |           |           |           | G  | F  | 0  | 2  | 0   | 3   | 1   | 4         | 2         | 5  | 3  | 7  | 3  | 7  | 5  | 9  | 6  | 10 | 7  | 11 | 9  | 14 | 11 | 16 | 15                             | 20 | 17 | 22 | 23 | 29 | 25 | 31 | △  | 8 |
|                                                      | 16                             | 1                                                 |     |     |           |           |           |    |    | 2  | 3  | 4   | 4   | 5   | 6         | 7         | 8  | 9  | 11 | 12 | 12 | 13 | 15 | 16 | 18 | 19 | 23 | 21 | 26 | 27 | 34 | 35                             | 37 | 32 | 52 | 53 | 56 | 57 |    | 16 |   |
| Multiple                                             | 3                              | ▽                                                 | •   | D   | G         | F         | •         | 2  | •  | 2  | •  | 3   | •   | 4   | 0         | 4         | 0  | 4  | 0  | 5  | 0  | 6  | 1  | 7  | 1  | 8  | 2  | 9  | 3  | 10 | 4  | 12                             | 6  | 15 | 6  | 16 | △  | 3  |    |    |   |
|                                                      | 6                              | •                                                 |     |     |           |           | 2         | 0  | 3  | 0  | 3  | 1   | 5   | 1   | 6         | 2         | 7  | 3  | 8  | 3  | 9  | 4  | 10 | 6  | 12 | 7  | 14 | 10 | 17 | 11 | 19 | 16                             | 25 | 17 | 27 |    | 6  |    |    |    |   |
|                                                      | 9                              | 0                                                 |     |     |           |           | 2         | 0  | 3  | 1  | 4  | 2   | 6   | 3   | 8         | 4         | 9  | 6  | 10 | 7  | 12 | 8  | 13 | 11 | 17 | 13 | 19 | 17 | 24 | 19 | 27 | 26                             | 35 | 29 | 39 |    | 9  |    |    |    |   |
|                                                      | 12                             | 0                                                 |     |     |           |           | 3         | 1  | 4  | 2  | 5  | 3   | 7   | 5   | 10        | 6         | 11 | 8  | 13 | 10 | 15 | 12 | 17 | 16 | 22 | 19 | 25 | 24 | 31 | 27 | 34 | 37                             | 46 | 40 | 49 |    | 12 |    |    |    |   |
|                                                      | 15                             | 1                                                 |     |     |           |           | 3         | 2  | 4  | 3  | 6  | 5   | 8   | 7   | 11        | 9         | 12 | 11 | 15 | 14 | 17 | 17 | 20 | 22 | 25 | 25 | 29 | 32 | 37 | 36 | 40 | 49                             | 55 | 53 | 58 |    | 15 |    |    |    |   |
|                                                      | 18                             | 1                                                 |     |     |           |           | 3         | 3  | 5  | 4  | 6  | 7   | 9   | 10  | 12        | 12        | 14 | 14 | 17 | 18 | 20 | 21 | 23 | 27 | 29 | 31 | 33 | 40 | 43 | 45 | 47 | 61                             | 64 | 65 | 63 |    | 18 |    |    |    |   |
| 21                                                   | 2                              | 3                                                 | 4   | 5   | 6         | 7         | 9         | 10 | 13 | 14 | 14 | 15  | 18  | 19  | 21        | 22        | 25 | 26 | 32 | 33 | 37 | 38 | 48 | 49 | 53 | 54 | 72 | 73 | 77 | 78 |    | 21                             |    | 21 |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |
|                                                      |                                | menor que 1.5                                     | 1.5 | 2.5 | 4.0       | 6.5       | 10        | 15 | 25 | 40 | 65 | 100 | 150 | 250 | mayor 250 |           |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |                                |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |
| Niveles aceptables de calidad (Inspección rigurosa). |                                |                                                   |     |     |           |           |           |    |    |    |    |     |     |     |           |           |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |                                |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |

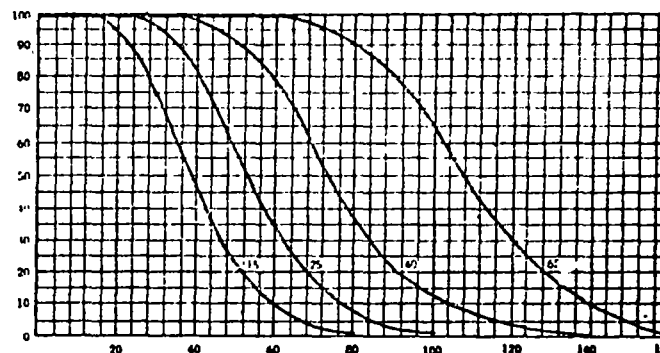
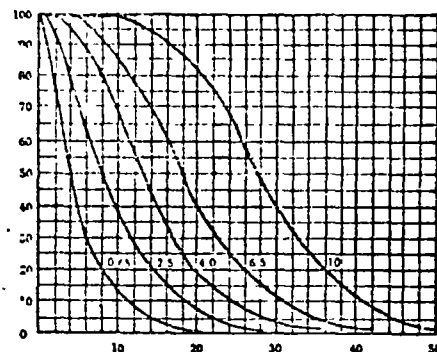
- Δ = Utilizar la letra código anterior, de la cual se conocen los números de aceptación y rechazo.
- ▽ = Utilizar la letra código siguiente, de la cual se conocen los números de aceptación y rechazo.
- Ac = Número de aceptación.
- Re = Número de rechazo.
- = Utilizar plan de muestreo simple anterior (o usar letra H)
- = Para este tamaño de la muestra, no existe número de aceptación.

TAHIA X-F—TABLAS PARA LA LETRA CODIGO F DEL TAMANO DE LA MUESTRA

GRAFICO F—CURVAS CARACTERISTICAS PARA PLANES DE MUESTREO SIMPLE

PORCENTAJE DE LOTES QUE SE ESPERA SEAN ACEPTADOS (%)

Las curvas para muestreo doble y multiple han sido adaptadas con la mayor exactitud posible.



CALIDAD DE LOS LOTES (p, en porcentaje defectuoso para  $NAC \leq 10$  en defectos por 100 unidades para  $NAC > 10$ )

NOTA Las cifras sobre las curvas son NAC para inspección normal.

TABLA X-F 1.—VALORES TABULADOS PARA LAS CURVAS CARACTERISTICAS EN PLANES DE MUESTREO SIMPLE

| $P_d$                                                | Niveles aceptables de calidad (Inspección normal). |      |      |      |      |                                  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
|                                                      | 0.65                                               | 2.5  | 4.0  | 6.5  | 10   | 0.65                             | 2.5  | 4.0  | 6.5  | 10   | 15   | ×    | 25   | ×    | 40   | ×    | 65   |
|                                                      | p (en porcentaje defectuoso)                       |      |      |      |      | p (en defectos por 100 unidades) |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| 99.0                                                 | 0.050                                              | 0.75 | 2.25 | 4.31 | 9.75 | 0.051                            | 0.75 | 2.18 | 4.12 | 8.92 | 14.5 | 17.5 | 23.9 | 30.5 | 37.4 | 51.7 | 62.9 |
| 95.0                                                 | 0.256                                              | 1.80 | 4.22 | 7.13 | 14.0 | 0.257                            | 1.78 | 4.09 | 6.83 | 13.1 | 19.9 | 23.5 | 30.8 | 38.5 | 46.2 | 62.2 | 74.5 |
| 90.0                                                 | 0.525                                              | 2.69 | 5.64 | 9.03 | 15.6 | 0.527                            | 2.66 | 5.51 | 8.73 | 15.8 | 23.3 | 27.2 | 35.1 | 43.2 | 51.5 | 68.4 | 81.2 |
| 75.0                                                 | 1.43                                               | 4.81 | 8.70 | 12.8 | 21.6 | 1.44                             | 4.81 | 8.69 | 12.7 | 21.1 | 29.8 | 34.2 | 43.1 | 52.1 | 61.2 | 79.5 | 93.4 |
| 50.0                                                 | 3.41                                               | 8.25 | 13.1 | 18.1 | 27.9 | 3.47                             | 8.39 | 13.4 | 18.4 | 28.4 | 38.3 | 43.3 | 53.3 | 63.3 | 73.3 | 93.3 | 108  |
| 25.0                                                 | 6.70                                               | 12.9 | 18.7 | 24.2 | 34.8 | 6.93                             | 13.5 | 19.6 | 25.5 | 37.1 | 48.4 | 54.0 | 65.1 | 76.1 | 87.0 | 109  | 125  |
| 10.0                                                 | 10.9                                               | 18.1 | 24.5 | 30.4 | 41.5 | 11.5                             | 19.5 | 26.6 | 33.4 | 46.4 | 58.9 | 65.0 | 77.0 | 88.9 | 101  | 124  | 141  |
| 5.0                                                  | 13.9                                               | 21.6 | 23.3 | 34.4 | 45.6 | 15.0                             | 23.7 | 31.5 | 38.8 | 52.6 | 65.7 | 72.2 | 84.8 | 97.2 | 109  | 133  | 151  |
| 1.0                                                  | 20.6                                               | 26.9 | 35.6 | 42.0 | 52.4 | 23.0                             | 33.2 | 42.0 | 50.2 | 65.5 | 80.0 | 87.0 | 101  | 114  | 127  | 153  | 172  |
| 1.0                                                  | 4.0                                                | 6.5  | 10   | ×    | ×    | 1.0                              | 4.0  | 6.5  | 10   | 15   | ×    | 25   | ×    | 40   | ×    | 65   | ×    |
| Niveles aceptables de calidad (Inspección rigurosa). |                                                    |      |      |      |      |                                  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |

NOTA En la tabla de valores...

TABLA X- F 2 --PLANES DE MUESTREO PARA LA LETRA CODIGO  
 F DEL TAMAÑO DE LA MUESTRA

| Plan de muestreo                                    | Tamaño de la muestra acumulada | Niveles aceptables de calidad (Inspección normal) |     |      |           |           |           |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |          |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | Tamaño Acumulado de la muestra |          |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----|------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|--------------------------------|----------|--|
|                                                     |                                | menor 0.65                                        |     | 0.65 |           | 1.0       |           | X   |    | 1.5 |    | 2.5 |    | 4.0 |    | 6.5 |    | 10       |    | 15 |    | X  |    | 25 |    | X  |    | 40 |    | X  |    | 65 |    |                                | Mayor 65 |  |
|                                                     |                                | Ac                                                | Re  | Ac   | Re        | Ac        | Re        | Ac  | Re | Ac  | Re | Ac  | Re | Ac  | Re | Ac  | Re | Ac       | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re |                                |          |  |
| simple                                              | 20                             | ▽                                                 | 0   | 1    | Use letra | Use letra | Use letra | 1   | 2  | 2   | 3  | 3   | 4  | 5   | 6  | 7   | 8  | 8        | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | △  | 20                             |          |  |
| doble                                               | 13                             | ▽                                                 | •   | 0    |           |           |           | 2   | 0  | 3   | 1  | 4   | 2  | 5   | 3  | 7   | 3  | 7        | 5  | 9  | 6  | 10 | 7  | 11 | 9  | 14 | 11 | 16 | △  | 13 | 26 | 26 |    |                                |          |  |
|                                                     | 26                             |                                                   |     | 1    |           |           |           | 2   | 3  | 4   | 4  | 5   | 6  | 7   | 8  | 9   | 11 | 12       | 12 | 13 | 15 | 16 | 18 | 19 | 23 | 24 | 26 | 27 |    |    |    |    |    |                                |          |  |
| Multiple                                            | 5                              | ▽                                                 | •   | E    | H         | G         | •         | 2   | •  | 2   | •  | 3   | •  | 4   | 0  | 4   | 0  | 4        | 0  | 5  | 0  | 6  | 1  | 7  | 1  | 8  | 2  | 9  | △  | 5  |    |    |    |                                |          |  |
|                                                     | 10                             |                                                   |     |      |           |           | •         | 2   | 0  | 3   | 0  | 3   | 1  | 5   | 1  | 6   | 2  | 7        | 3  | 8  | 3  | 9  | 4  | 10 | 6  | 12 | 7  | 14 | 10 |    |    |    |    |                                |          |  |
|                                                     | 15                             |                                                   |     |      |           |           | 0         | 2   | 0  | 3   | 1  | 4   | 2  | 6   | 3  | 8   | 4  | 9        | 6  | 10 | 7  | 12 | 8  | 13 | 11 | 17 | 13 | 19 | 15 |    |    |    |    |                                |          |  |
|                                                     | 20                             |                                                   |     |      |           |           | 0         | 3   | 1  | 4   | 2  | 5   | 3  | 7   | 5  | 10  | 6  | 11       | 8  | 13 | 10 | 15 | 12 | 17 | 16 | 22 | 19 | 25 | 20 |    |    |    |    |                                |          |  |
|                                                     | 25                             |                                                   |     |      |           |           | 1         | 3   | 2  | 4   | 3  | 6   | 5  | 8   | 7  | 11  | 9  | 12       | 11 | 15 | 14 | 17 | 17 | 20 | 22 | 25 | 25 | 29 | 25 |    |    |    |    |                                |          |  |
|                                                     | 30                             |                                                   |     |      |           |           | 1         | 3   | 3  | 5   | 4  | 6   | 7  | 9   | 10 | 12  | 12 | 14       | 14 | 17 | 18 | 20 | 21 | 23 | 27 | 29 | 31 | 33 | 30 |    |    |    |    |                                |          |  |
|                                                     | 35                             |                                                   |     |      |           |           | 2         | 3   | 4  | 5   | 6  | 7   | 9  | 10  | 13 | 14  | 14 | 15       | 18 | 19 | 21 | 22 | 25 | 26 | 32 | 33 | 37 | 38 | 35 |    |    |    |    |                                |          |  |
|                                                     |                                |                                                   | 1.0 | X    | 1.5       | 2.5       | 4.0       | 6.5 | 10 | 15  | X  | 25  | X  | 40  | X  | 65  | X  | Mayor 65 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |                                |          |  |
| Niveles aceptables de calidad (Inspección rigurosa) |                                |                                                   |     |      |           |           |           |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |          |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |                                |          |  |

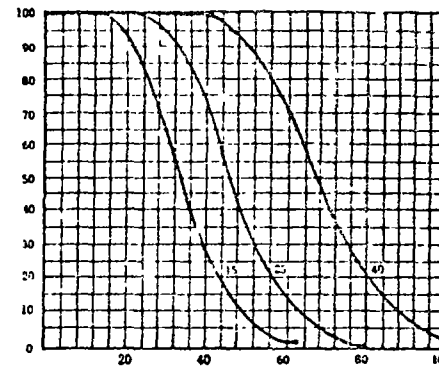
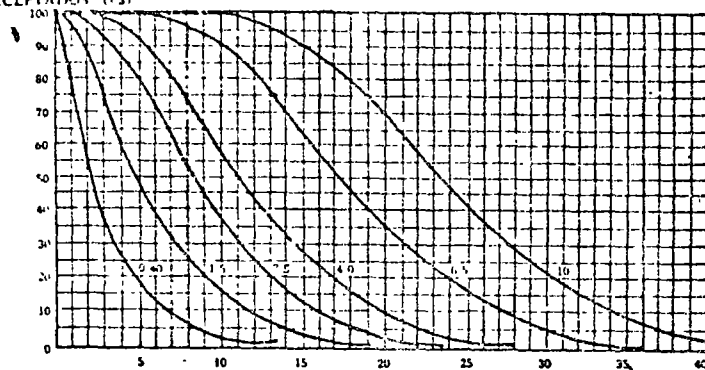
- △ = Utilizar la letra código anterior, de la cual se conozcan los números de aceptación y rechazo.  
 ▽ = Utilizar la letra código siguiente, de la cual se conozcan los números de aceptación y rechazo.  
 Ac = Número de aceptación  
 Re = Número de rechazo  
 • = Utilizar plan de muestreo simple anterior (o usar letra J)  
 • = Para este tamaño de la muestra, no existe número de aceptación

TABLA X-G --TABLAS PARA LA LETRA CODIGO G DEL TAMAÑO DE LA MUESTRA

GRAFICO G --CURVAS CARACTERISTICAS PARA PLANES DE MUESTREO SIMPLE

Las curvas para muestreo doble y múltiple han sido adaptadas con la mayor exactitud posible

PORCENTAJE DE LOTES QUE SE ESPERA SEAN ACEPTADOS ( $P_a$ )



CALIDAD DE LOS LOTES ( $p$ , en porcentaje defectuoso para  $NAC \leq 10$  en defectos por 100 unidades para  $NAC > 10$ )

NOTA Las cifras sobre las curvas son NAC para inspección normal.

TABLA X-G 1.—VALORES TABULADOS PARA LAS CURVAS CARACTERISTICAS EN PLANES DE MUESTREO SIMPLE

| $P_a$                                               | Niveles aceptables de calidad (Inspección normal) |       |      |      |      |      |                                    |       |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|-------|------|------|------|------|------------------------------------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
|                                                     | 0.40                                              | 1.5   | 2.5  | 4.0  | 6.5  | 10   | 0.40                               | 1.5   | 2.5  | 4.0  | 6.5  | 10   | ×    | 15   | ×    | 25   | ×    | 40   |
|                                                     | $p$ (en porcentaje defectuoso)                    |       |      |      |      |      | $p$ (en defectos por 100 unidades) |       |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| 99.0                                                | 0.032                                             | 0.475 | 1.18 | 2.62 | 5.94 | 9.75 | 0.032                              | 0.466 | 1.36 | 2.57 | 5.57 | 9.08 | 11.0 | 11.9 | 19.1 | 23.4 | 32.3 | 39.3 |
| 95.0                                                | 0.151                                             | 1.13  | 2.59 | 4.39 | 8.50 | 13.1 | 0.166                              | 1.10  | 2.55 | 4.26 | 8.16 | 12.4 | 14.7 | 19.3 | 24.0 | 28.9 | 38.9 | 46.5 |
| 90.0                                                | 0.329                                             | 1.67  | 3.50 | 5.56 | 10.2 | 15.1 | 0.328                              | 1.66  | 3.44 | 5.45 | 9.85 | 14.6 | 17.0 | 21.9 | 27.0 | 32.2 | 42.7 | 50.8 |
| 75.0                                                | 0.695                                             | 3.01  | 5.42 | 7.98 | 13.4 | 19.0 | 0.700                              | 3.00  | 5.39 | 7.92 | 13.2 | 18.6 | 21.4 | 26.9 | 32.6 | 38.2 | 49.7 | 58.4 |
| 50.0                                                | 2.14                                              | 5.19  | 8.27 | 11.4 | 17.5 | 23.7 | 2.16                               | 5.24  | 8.35 | 11.5 | 17.7 | 24.0 | 27.1 | 33.3 | 39.6 | 45.8 | 58.3 | 67.7 |
| 25.0                                                | 4.23                                              | 8.19  | 11.9 | 15.4 | 22.3 | 29.0 | 4.33                               | 8.41  | 12.3 | 16.0 | 23.2 | 30.3 | 33.8 | 40.7 | 47.6 | 54.4 | 67.9 | 78.0 |
| 10.0                                                | 6.94                                              | 11.6  | 15.8 | 19.7 | 27.1 | 34.1 | 7.10                               | 12.2  | 16.6 | 20.9 | 29.0 | 36.8 | 40.6 | 48.1 | 55.6 | 62.9 | 77.4 | 88.1 |
| 5.0                                                 | 9.24                                              | 14.0  | 18.1 | 22.5 | 30.1 | 37.2 | 9.6                                | 16.1  | 19.7 | 24.2 | 32.9 | 41.1 | 45.1 | 53.0 | 60.8 | 68.4 | 83.4 | 94.5 |
| 1.0                                                 | 13.5                                              | 19.0  | 23.7 | 28.0 | 35.9 | 43.3 | 13.5                               | 20.0  | 24.3 | 31.4 | 41.0 | 50.0 | 54.4 | 63.0 | 71.3 | 79.5 | 95.6 | 107  |
|                                                     | 0.65                                              | 2.5   | 4.0  | 6.5  | 10   | ×    | 0.65                               | 2.5   | 4.0  | 6.5  | 10   | ×    | 15   | ×    | 25   | ×    | 40   | ×    |
| Niveles aceptables de calidad (Inspección rigurosa) |                                                   |       |      |      |      |      |                                    |       |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |

NOTA En los cálculos de porcentajes defectuosos se emplea la distribución binomial en los defectos por 100 unidades, la de Poisson.



ANEXO A-10.2 — PLANES DE MUESTREO PARA LA LETRA CODIGO  
G DEL TAMAÑO DE LA MUESTRA

| Plan de muestreo                                    | Tamaño de la muestra acumulado | Niveles aceptables de calidad (Inspección normal) |      |      |           |           |           |     |     |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |          |    |    |    | Tamaño de la muestra acumulado |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |          |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|------|------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|----------|----|----|----|--------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----------|--|
|                                                     |                                | menor 0.40                                        |      | 0.40 |           | 0.65      |           | X   |     | 1.0 |    | 1.5 |    | 2.5 |    | 4.0 |    | 6.5      |    | 10 |    |                                | X  |    | 15 |    | X  |    | 25 |    | X  |    | 40 |    | Mayor 40 |  |
|                                                     |                                | Ac                                                | Re   | Ac   | Re        | Ac        | Re        | Ac  | Re  | Ac  | Re | Ac  | Re | Ac  | Re | Ac  | Re | Ac       | Re | Ac | Re |                                | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re |          |  |
| simple                                              | 32                             | ▽                                                 | 0    | 1    | Use letra | Use letra | Use letra | 1   | 2   | 2   | 3  | 3   | 4  | 5   | 6  | 7   | 8  | 8        | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12                             | 13 | 14 | 15 | 18 | 19 | 21 | 22 | △  | 32 |    |    |    |          |  |
| doble                                               | 20                             | ▽                                                 | .    | 0    |           |           |           | 2   | 0   | 3   | 1  | 4   | 2  | 5   | 3  | 7   | 3  | 7        | 5  | 9  | 10 | 7                              | 11 | 9  | 14 | 11 | 16 | △  | 20 |    |    |    |    |    |          |  |
|                                                     | 40                             |                                                   |      | 1    |           |           |           | 2   | 3   | 4   | 4  | 5   | 6  | 7   | 8  | 9   | 11 | 12       | 12 | 13 | 15 | 16                             | 18 | 19 | 23 | 24 | 26 | 27 | 40 |    |    |    |    |    |          |  |
| Multiple                                            | 8                              | ▽                                                 | .    | F    | J         | H         | 1         | 2   | 1   | 2   | 1  | 3   | 1  | 4   | 0  | 4   | 0  | 4        | 0  | 5  | 0  | 6                              | 1  | 7  | 1  | 8  | 2  | 9  | △  | 8  |    |    |    |    |          |  |
|                                                     | 16                             |                                                   |      |      |           |           | 1         | 2   | 0   | 3   | 0  | 3   | 1  | 5   | 1  | 6   | 2  | 7        | 3  | 8  | 3  | 9                              | 4  | 10 | 6  | 12 | 7  | 14 | 16 |    |    |    |    |    |          |  |
|                                                     | 24                             |                                                   |      |      |           |           | 0         | 2   | 0   | 3   | 1  | 4   | 2  | 6   | 3  | 8   | 4  | 9        | 6  | 10 | 7  | 12                             | 8  | 13 | 11 | 17 | 13 | 19 | 24 |    |    |    |    |    |          |  |
|                                                     | 32                             |                                                   |      |      |           |           | 0         | 3   | 1   | 4   | 2  | 5   | 3  | 7   | 5  | 10  | 6  | 11       | 8  | 13 | 10 | 15                             | 12 | 17 | 16 | 22 | 19 | 25 | 32 |    |    |    |    |    |          |  |
|                                                     | 40                             |                                                   |      |      |           |           | 1         | 3   | 2   | 4   | 3  | 6   | 5  | 8   | 7  | 11  | 9  | 12       | 11 | 15 | 14 | 17                             | 17 | 20 | 22 | 25 | 25 | 29 | 40 |    |    |    |    |    |          |  |
|                                                     | 48                             |                                                   |      |      |           |           | 1         | 3   | 3   | 5   | 4  | 6   | 7  | 9   | 10 | 12  | 12 | 14       | 14 | 17 | 18 | 20                             | 21 | 23 | 27 | 29 | 31 | 33 | 48 |    |    |    |    |    |          |  |
| 56                                                  |                                |                                                   | 2    | 3    | 4         | 5         | 5         | 7   | 9   | 10  | 13 | 14  | 14 | 15  | 18 | 19  | 21 | 22       | 25 | 26 | 32 | 33                             | 37 | 38 | 56 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |          |  |
|                                                     |                                | menor 0.65                                        | 0.65 | X    | 1.0       | 1.5       | 2.5       | 4.0 | 6.5 | 10  | X  | 15  | X  | 25  | X  | 40  | X  | Mayor 40 |    |    |    |                                |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |          |  |
| Niveles aceptables de calidad (Inspección rigurosa) |                                |                                                   |      |      |           |           |           |     |     |     |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |          |    |    |    |                                |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |          |  |

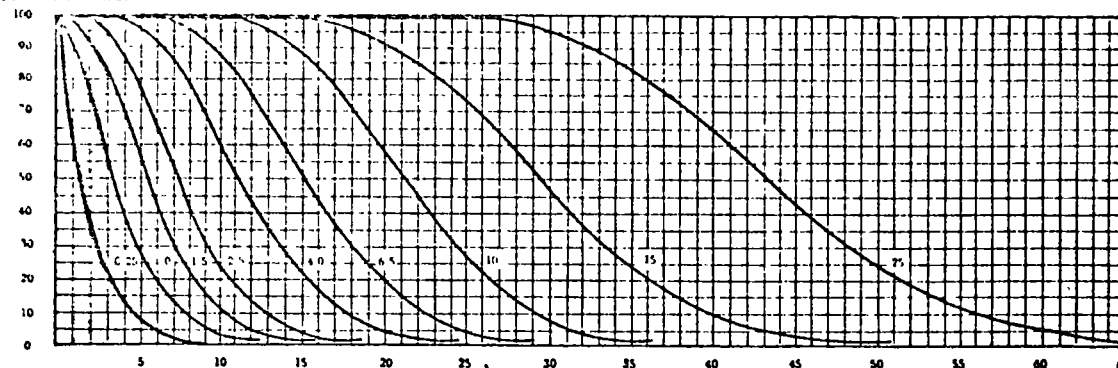
- △ ■ Utilizar la letra código anterior de la cual se comienzan los números de aceptación y rechazo
- ▽ ■ Utilizar la letra código siguiente, de la cual se comienzan los números de aceptación y rechazo
- Ac ■ Número de aceptación
- Re ■ Número de rechazo
- ■ Utilizar plan de muestreo simple interior (si usa letra K)
- ■ Para este tamaño de la muestra, no existe número de aceptación

TABLA X-H - TABLAS PARA LA LETRA CODIGO H DEL TAMAÑO DE LA MUESTRA

GRAFICO H - CURVAS CARACTERISTICAS PARA PLANES DE MUESTREO SIMPLE

Las curvas para muestreo doble y multiple han sido adaptadas con la mayor exactitud posible.

PORCENTAJE DE  
LOTES QUE SE  
ESPERA SEAN  
ACEPTADOS (Pa)



CALIDAD DE LOS LOTES (p en porcentaje defectuoso para  $NAC \leq 10$  en defectos por 100 unidades para  $NAC > 10$ )

NOTA Las cifras sobre las curvas son NAC para inspección normal

TABLA X-H-1.—VALORES TABULADOS PARA LAS CURVAS CARACTERISTICAS EN PLANES DE MUESTREO SIMPLE

| Pa   | Niveles aceptables de calidad (Inspección normal)   |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |       |                                  |       |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|----------------------------------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
|      | 0.25                                                | 1.0   | 1.5   | 2.5  | 4.0  | 6.5  | ×    | 10   | 0.25  | 1.0                              | 1.5   | 2.5  | 4.0  | 6.5  | ×    | 10   | ×    | 15   | ×    | 25   |
|      | p (en porcentaje defectuoso)                        |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |       | p (en defectos por 100 unidades) |       |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| 99.0 | 0.020                                               | 0.106 | 0.888 | 1.69 | 3.66 | 6.06 | 7.41 | 11.1 | 0.020 | 0.298                            | 0.872 | 1.65 | 3.57 | 5.81 | 7.01 | 9.54 | 12.2 | 15.0 | 20.7 | 25.7 |
| 95.0 | 0.103                                               | 0.712 | 1.66  | 2.77 | 5.34 | 8.20 | 9.74 | 12.9 | 0.103 | 0.710                            | 1.64  | 2.73 | 5.23 | 7.96 | 9.39 | 12.3 | 15.4 | 18.5 | 24.9 | 29.8 |
| 90.0 | 0.210                                               | 1.07  | 2.23  | 3.54 | 6.42 | 9.53 | 11.2 | 14.5 | 0.210 | 1.06                             | 2.20  | 3.49 | 6.30 | 9.31 | 10.9 | 14.0 | 17.3 | 20.6 | 27.3 | 32.5 |
| 75.0 | 0.574                                               | 1.92  | 3.46  | 5.09 | 8.51 | 12.0 | 13.8 | 17.5 | 0.576 | 1.92                             | 3.45  | 5.07 | 8.44 | 11.9 | 13.7 | 17.2 | 20.8 | 24.5 | 31.8 | 37.4 |
| 50.0 | 1.38                                                | 3.33  | 5.31  | 7.30 | 11.3 | 15.2 | 17.2 | 21.2 | 1.39  | 3.36                             | 5.35  | 7.34 | 11.3 | 15.3 | 17.3 | 21.6 | 25.3 | 29.3 | 37.3 | 43.3 |
| 25.0 | 2.74                                                | 5.30  | 7.70  | 10.0 | 14.5 | 18.8 | 21.0 | 25.2 | 2.77  | 5.39                             | 7.84  | 10.2 | 14.8 | 19.4 | 21.6 | 26.0 | 30.4 | 34.8 | 43.5 | 49.9 |
| 10.0 | 4.50                                                | 7.56  | 10.3  | 12.9 | 17.8 | 22.4 | 24.7 | 29.1 | 4.61  | 7.78                             | 10.6  | 13.4 | 18.6 | 23.5 | 26.0 | 30.8 | 35.6 | 40.3 | 49.5 | 56.4 |
| 5.0  | 5.82                                                | 9.13  | 12.1  | 14.8 | 19.9 | 24.7 | 27.0 | 31.6 | 5.99  | 9.49                             | 12.6  | 15.5 | 21.0 | 26.3 | 28.9 | 33.9 | 38.9 | 43.8 | 53.4 | 60.5 |
| 1.0  | 8.80                                                | 12.5  | 15.9  | 18.8 | 24.3 | 29.2 | 31.7 | 36.3 | 9.21  | 13.3                             | 16.8  | 20.1 | 26.2 | 32.0 | 34.8 | 40.3 | 45.6 | 50.9 | 61.1 | 68.7 |
|      | 0.40                                                | 1.5   | 2.5   | 4.0  | 6.5  | ×    | 10   | ×    | 0.40  | 1.5                              | 2.5   | 4.0  | 6.5  | ×    | 10   | ×    | 15   | ×    | 25   | ×    |
|      | Niveles aceptables de calidad (Inspección rigurosa) |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |       |                                  |       |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |

Niveles aceptables de calidad (Inspección rigurosa)

NOTA En los calculos de porcentajes defectuosos se emplea la distribución binomial en los defectos por 100 unidades de Poisson

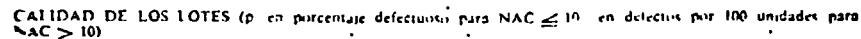
TABLA X-11.2.- PLANES DE MUESTREO PARA LA LETRA CODIGO  
 II DEL TAMAÑO DE LA MUESTRA

| Plan de muestreo | Tamaño medio de la muestra | Niveles aceptables de calidad (Inspección normal)   |      |      |             |             |             |    |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |    |     |    | Tamaño Acumulado de la muestra |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |          |    |          |  |
|------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|------|------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|----|--------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----------|----|----------|--|
|                  |                            | menor 0.25                                          |      | 0.25 |             | 0.40        |             | X  |     | 0.65 |     | 1.0 |     | 1.5 |     | 2.5 |     | 4.0 |    | 6.5 |    |                                | X  |    | 10 |    | X  |    | 15 |    | X  |    | 25       |    | Mayor 25 |  |
|                  |                            | Ac                                                  | Re   | Ac   | Re          | Ac          | Re          | Ac | Re  | Ac   | Re  | Ac  | Re  | Ac  | Re  | Ac  | Re  | Ac  | Re | Ac  | Re |                                | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac       | Re |          |  |
| Single           | 50                         | ▽                                                   | 0    | 1    | Use letra G | Use letra K | Use letra J | 1  | 2   | 2    | 3   | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8   | 8   | 9  | 10  | 11 | 12                             | 13 | 14 | 15 | 18 | 19 | 21 | 22 | △  | 50 |    |          |    |          |  |
| doble            | 32                         | ▽                                                   | *    | 0    |             |             |             | 2  | 0   | 3    | 1   | 4   | 2   | 5   | 3   | 7   | 3   | 7   | 5  | 9   | 6  | 10                             | 7  | 11 | 9  | 14 | 11 | 16 | △  | 32 |    |    |          |    |          |  |
|                  | 64                         |                                                     |      | 1    |             |             |             | 2  | 3   | 4    | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8   | 9   | 11  | 12  | 12 | 13  | 15 | 16                             | 18 | 19 | 23 | 24 | 26 | 27 |    | 64 |    |    |          |    |          |  |
| Multiple         | 13                         | ▽                                                   | *    | * 2  | * 2         | * 3         | * 4         | 0  | 4   | 0    | 4   | 0   | 4   | 0   | 5   | 0   | 6   | 1   | 7  | 1   | 8  | 2                              | 9  | △  | 13 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |          |    |          |  |
|                  | 26                         |                                                     |      | * 2  | 0           | 3           | 0           | 3  | 1   | 5    | 1   | 6   | 2   | 7   | 3   | 8   | 3   | 9   | 4  | 10  | 6  | 12                             | 7  | 14 |    | 26 |    |    |    |    |    |    |          |    |          |  |
|                  | 39                         |                                                     |      | 0    | 2           | 0           | 3           | 1  | 4   | 2    | 6   | 3   | 8   | 4   | 9   | 6   | 10  | 7   | 12 | 8   | 13 | 11                             | 17 | 13 | 19 |    | 39 |    |    |    |    |    |          |    |          |  |
|                  | 52                         |                                                     |      | 0    | 3           | 1           | 4           | 2  | 5   | 3    | 7   | 5   | 10  | 6   | 11  | 8   | 13  | 10  | 15 | 12  | 17 | 16                             | 22 | 19 | 25 |    | 52 |    |    |    |    |    |          |    |          |  |
|                  | 65                         |                                                     |      | 1    | 3           | 2           | 4           | 3  | 6   | 5    | 8   | 7   | 11  | 9   | 12  | 11  | 15  | 14  | 17 | 17  | 20 | 22                             | 25 | 25 | 29 |    | 65 |    |    |    |    |    |          |    |          |  |
|                  | 78                         |                                                     |      | 1    | 3           | 3           | 5           | 4  | 6   | 7    | 9   | 10  | 12  | 12  | 14  | 14  | 17  | 18  | 20 | 21  | 23 | 27                             | 29 | 31 | 33 |    | 78 |    |    |    |    |    |          |    |          |  |
|                  | 91                         |                                                     |      | 2    | 3           | 4           | 5           | 6  | 7   | 9    | 10  | 13  | 14  | 14  | 15  | 18  | 19  | 21  | 22 | 25  | 26 | 32                             | 33 | 37 | 38 |    | 91 |    |    |    |    |    |          |    |          |  |
|                  |                            | menor 0.40                                          | 0.40 |      | X           |             | 0.65        |    | 1.0 |      | 1.5 |     | 2.5 |     | 4.0 |     | 6.5 |     | X  |     | 10 |                                | X  |    | 15 |    | X  |    | 25 |    | X  |    | Mayor 25 |    |          |  |
|                  |                            | Niveles aceptables de calidad (Inspección rigurosa) |      |      |             |             |             |    |     |      |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |    |     |    |                                |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |          |    |          |  |

- △ = Utilizar la letra código anterior, de la cual se conozcan los números de aceptación y rechazo.  
 ▽ = Utilizar la letra código siguiente, de la cual se conozcan los números de aceptación y rechazo.  
 Ac = Número de aceptación.  
 Re = Número de rechazo.  
 \* = Utilizar plan de muestreo simple anterior (si usar letra L).  
 . = Para este tamaño de la muestra, no existe número de aceptación.

GRAFICO J --CURVAS CARACTERISTICAS PARA PLANES DE MUESTREO SIMPLE

PORCENTAIE DE  
LOTIS QUE SE  
ESPERA SEAN  
ACEPTADOS (P.)



**TABLA X-J 1.—VALORES TABULADOS PARA LAS CURVAS  
CARACTERISTICAS EN PLANES DE MUESTREO SIMPLE**

| Pa   | Niveles aceptables de calidad (Inspección normal)   |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                                  |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|-----------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------------------------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
|      | 0.15                                                | 0.65  | 1.0   | 1.5  | 2.5  | 4.0  | ×    | 6.5  | ×    | 10   | 0.15                             | 0.65  | 1.0   | 1.5  | 2.5  | 4.0  | ×    | 6.5  | ×    | 10   | ×    | 15   |
|      | p (en porcentaje defectuoso)                        |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | p (en defectos por 100 unidades) |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| 99.5 | 0.013                                               | 0.189 | 0.550 | 1.05 | 2.30 | 3.72 | 4.50 | 6.13 | 7.88 | 9.75 | 0.013                            | 0.186 | 0.545 | 1.03 | 2.23 | 3.63 | 4.38 | 5.95 | 7.62 | 9.35 | 12.9 | 15.7 |
| 95.0 | 0.064                                               | 0.441 | 1.03  | 1.73 | 3.32 | 5.06 | 5.98 | 7.91 | 9.89 | 11.9 | 0.064                            | 0.444 | 1.02  | 1.71 | 3.27 | 4.98 | 5.87 | 7.71 | 9.61 | 11.6 | 15.6 | 18.6 |
| 90.0 | 0.132                                               | 0.665 | 1.38  | 2.20 | 3.98 | 5.91 | 6.91 | 8.95 | 11.0 | 13.2 | 0.131                            | 0.665 | 1.39  | 2.18 | 3.94 | 5.82 | 6.79 | 8.78 | 10.8 | 12.9 | 17.1 | 20.3 |
| 75.0 | 0.359                                               | 1.202 | 2.16  | 3.18 | 5.30 | 7.50 | 8.62 | 10.9 | 13.2 | 15.5 | 0.360                            | 1.20  | 2.16  | 3.17 | 5.27 | 7.45 | 8.55 | 10.8 | 13.0 | 15.3 | 19.9 | 23.4 |
| 50.0 | 0.663                                               | 2.09  | 3.33  | 4.57 | 7.06 | 9.55 | 10.8 | 13.3 | 15.8 | 18.3 | 0.666                            | 2.10  | 3.34  | 4.59 | 7.09 | 9.59 | 10.8 | 13.3 | 15.8 | 18.3 | 23.3 | 27.1 |
| 25.0 | 1.72                                                | 3.33  | 4.84  | 6.31 | 9.14 | 11.9 | 13.3 | 16.0 | 18.6 | 21.3 | 1.73                             | 3.37  | 4.90  | 6.39 | 9.28 | 12.1 | 13.5 | 16.3 | 19.0 | 21.8 | 27.2 | 31.2 |
| 10.0 | 2.64                                                | 4.78  | 6.52  | 8.16 | 11.3 | 14.2 | 15.7 | 18.6 | 21.4 | 24.2 | 2.68                             | 4.86  | 6.65  | 8.35 | 11.6 | 14.7 | 16.2 | 19.3 | 22.2 | 25.2 | 30.9 | 35.2 |
| 5.0  | 3.65                                                | 5.80  | 7.66  | 9.39 | 12.7 | 15.8 | 17.3 | 20.3 | 23.2 | 26.0 | 3.75                             | 5.93  | 7.87  | 9.69 | 13.1 | 16.4 | 18.0 | 21.2 | 24.3 | 27.4 | 33.4 | 37.8 |
| 1.0  | 5.59                                                | 8.90  | 10.1  | 12.0 | 15.6 | 18.9 | 20.5 | 23.6 | 26.5 | 29.5 | 5.76                             | 8.30  | 10.5  | 12.6 | 16.4 | 20.0 | 21.8 | 25.2 | 28.5 | 31.8 | 38.2 | 42.9 |
|      | 0.25                                                | 1.0   | 1.5   | 2.5  | 4.0  | ×    | 6.5  | ×    | 10   | ×    | 0.25                             | 1.0   | 1.5   | 2.5  | 4.0  | ×    | 6.5  | ×    | 10   | ×    | 15   | ×    |
|      | Niveles aceptables de calidad (Inspección rigurosa) |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |                                  |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |

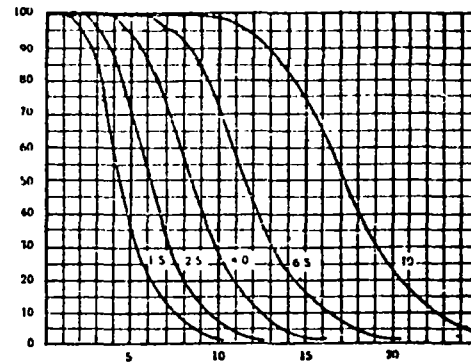
TABLA X-J 2.—PLANES DE MUESTREO PARA LA LETRA CODIGO  
 J DEL TAMAÑO DE LA MUESTRA

| Plan de muestreo                                    | Tamaño medio de la muestra | Niveles aceptables de calidad (Inspección normal) |    |      |             |             |             |      |     |      |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |          |    |    |    |     |    |    |    |    |    |    |     | Tamaño medio de la muestra |    |  |          |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|----|------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------|-----|------|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|----------|----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----------------------------|----|--|----------|
|                                                     |                            | 0.15                                              |    | 0.25 |             | X           |             | 0.40 |     | 0.65 |    | 1.0 |    | 1.5 |    | 2.5 |    | 4.0      |    | X  |    | 6.5 |    | X  |    | 10 |    | X  |     |                            | 15 |  | Mayor 15 |
|                                                     |                            | Ac                                                | Re | Ac   | Re          | Ac          | Re          | Ac   | Re  | Ac   | Re | Ac  | Re | Ac  | Re | Ac  | Re | Ac       | Re | Ac | Re | Ac  | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re | Ac | Re  |                            |    |  |          |
| Simple                                              | 80                         | ▽                                                 | 0  | 1    | Use letra H | Use letra L | Use letra K | 1    | 2   | 2    | 3  | 3   | 4  | 5   | 6  | 7   | 8  | 8        | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12  | 13 | 14 | 15 | 18 | 19 | 21 | 22  | △                          | 80 |  |          |
| Doble                                               | 50                         | ▽                                                 | •  | 0    |             |             |             | 2    | 0   | 3    | 1  | 4   | 2  | 5   | 3  | 7   | 3  | 7        | 5  | 9  | 6  | 10  | 7  | 11 | 9  | 14 | 11 | 16 | △   | 50                         |    |  |          |
|                                                     | 100                        |                                                   |    | 1    |             |             |             | 2    | 3   | 4    | 4  | 5   | 6  | 7   | 8  | 9   | 11 | 12       | 12 | 13 | 15 | 16  | 18 | 19 | 23 | 24 | 26 | 27 |     |                            |    |  |          |
| Multiple                                            | 20                         | ▽                                                 | •  | H    | L           | K           | •           | 2    | •   | 2    | •  | 3   | •  | 4   | 0  | 4   | 0  | 4        | 0  | 5  | 0  | 6   | 1  | 7  | 1  | 8  | •  | 2  | 9   | △                          | 20 |  |          |
|                                                     | 40                         |                                                   |    |      |             |             | •           | 2    | 0   | 3    | 0  | 3   | 1  | 5   | 1  | 6   | 2  | 7        | 3  | 8  | 3  | 9   | 4  | 10 | 6  | 12 | 7  | 14 | 40  |                            |    |  |          |
|                                                     | 60                         |                                                   |    |      |             |             | 0           | 2    | 0   | 3    | 1  | 4   | 2  | 6   | 3  | 8   | 4  | 9        | 6  | 10 | 7  | 12  | 8  | 13 | 11 | 17 | 13 | 19 | 60  |                            |    |  |          |
|                                                     | 80                         |                                                   |    |      |             |             | 0           | 3    | 1   | 4    | 2  | 5   | 3  | 7   | 5  | 10  | 6  | 11       | 8  | 13 | 10 | 15  | 12 | 17 | 16 | 22 | 19 | 25 | 80  |                            |    |  |          |
|                                                     | 100                        |                                                   |    |      |             |             | 1           | 3    | 2   | 4    | 3  | 6   | 5  | 8   | 7  | 11  | 9  | 12       | 11 | 15 | 14 | 17  | 17 | 20 | 22 | 25 | 25 | 29 | 100 |                            |    |  |          |
|                                                     | 120                        |                                                   |    |      |             |             | 1           | 3    | 3   | 5    | 4  | 6   | 7  | 9   | 10 | 12  | 12 | 14       | 14 | 17 | 18 | 20  | 21 | 23 | 27 | 29 | 31 | 33 | 120 |                            |    |  |          |
|                                                     | 140                        |                                                   |    |      |             |             | 2           | 3    | 4   | 5    | 6  | 7   | 9  | 10  | 13 | 14  | 14 | 15       | 18 | 19 | 21 | 22  | 25 | 26 | 32 | 33 | 37 | 38 | 140 |                            |    |  |          |
| menor 0.25                                          |                            | 0.25                                              |    | X    | 0.40        | 0.65        | 1.0         | 1.5  | 2.5 | 4.0  | X  | 6.5 | X  | 10  | X  | 15  | X  | Mayor 15 |    |    |    |     |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |                            |    |  |          |
| Niveles aceptables de calidad (Inspección rigurosa) |                            |                                                   |    |      |             |             |             |      |     |      |    |     |    |     |    |     |    |          |    |    |    |     |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |                            |    |  |          |

- Utilizar la letra código anterior, de la cual se conozcan los números de aceptación y rechazo.
- Utilizar la letra código siguiente, de la cual se conozcan los números de aceptación y rechazo.
- Número de aceptación.
- Número de rechazo.
- Utilizar plan de muestreo simple anterior (o usar letra M).
- Para este tamaño de la muestra, no existe número de aceptación.

Las curvas para muestreo doble y múltiple han sido adaptadas con la mayor exactitud posible

NOTA Las cifras sobre las curvas son NAC para inspección normal



| P.   | Niveles aceptables de calidad (Inspección normal)            |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|--------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
|      | 0.10                                                         | 0.40  | 0.65  | 1.0   | 1.5  | 2.5  | ×    | 4.0  | ×    | 6.5  | ×    | 10   |
|      | p (en porcentaje defectuosos) o en defectos por 100 unidades |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| 40.0 | 0.0081                                                       | 0.119 | 0.349 | 0.658 | 1.43 | 2.33 | 2.81 | 3.82 | 4.88 | 5.98 | 8.28 | 10.1 |
| 95.0 | 0.0410                                                       | 0.284 | 0.654 | 1.09  | 2.09 | 3.19 | 3.76 | 4.94 | 6.15 | 7.40 | 9.95 | 11.9 |
| 90.0 | 0.0840                                                       | 0.426 | 0.882 | 1.40  | 2.52 | 3.73 | 4.35 | 5.62 | 6.92 | 8.24 | 10.9 | 13.0 |
| 75.0 | 0.230                                                        | 0.769 | 0.382 | 2.03  | 3.38 | 4.77 | 5.47 | 6.90 | 8.34 | 9.79 | 12.7 | 14.9 |
| 50.0 | 0.554                                                        | 1.34  | 2.14  | 2.94  | 4.54 | 6.14 | 6.94 | 8.53 | 10.1 | 11.7 | 14.9 | 17.3 |
| 25.0 | 1.11                                                         | 2.15  | 3.14  | 4.09  | 5.94 | 7.75 | 8.64 | 10.4 | 12.2 | 13.9 | 17.4 | 20.0 |
| 10.0 | 1.84                                                         | 3.11  | 4.26  | 5.35  | 7.42 | 9.42 | 10.4 | 12.3 | 14.2 | 16.1 | 19.8 | 22.5 |
| 5.0  | 2.40                                                         | 3.80  | 5.04  | 6.20  | 8.41 | 10.5 | 11.5 | 13.6 | 15.6 | 17.5 | 21.4 | 24.2 |
| 1.0  | 3.68                                                         | 5.31  | 6.73  | 8.04  | 10.5 | 12.8 | 18.3 | 16.1 | 18.3 | 20.4 | 24.5 | 27.5 |
|      | 0.15                                                         | 0.65  | 1.0   | 1.5   | 2.5  | ×    | 4.0  | ×    | 6.5  | ×    | 10   | ×    |
|      | Niveles aceptables de calidad (Inspección rigurosa)          |       |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |

TABLA X-K-2.—PLANES DE MUESTREO PARA LA LETRA CODIGO  
 K DEL TAMANO DE LA MUESTRA

| Plan de muestreo                                    | Tamaño medio de la muestra | Niveles aceptables de calidad (Inspección normal). |      |             |             |             |      |     |     |      |    |      |    |      |    |     |    |              |    |     |    |    |    |     |    | Tamaño Acumulado de la muestra |     |    |     |     |    |    |    |    |              |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------|-----|-----|------|----|------|----|------|----|-----|----|--------------|----|-----|----|----|----|-----|----|--------------------------------|-----|----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|--------------|--|
|                                                     |                            | menor 0.10                                         |      | 0.10        |             | 0.15        |      | X   |     | 0.25 |    | 0.40 |    | 0.65 |    | 1.0 |    | 1.5          |    | 2.5 |    | X  |    | 4.0 |    |                                | X   |    | 6.5 |     | X  |    | 10 |    | mayor que 10 |  |
|                                                     |                            | Ac                                                 | Re   | Ac          | Re          | Ac          | Re   | Ac  | Re  | Ac   | Re | Ac   | Re | Ac   | Re | Ac  | Re | Ac           | Re | Ac  | Re | Ac | Re | Ac  | Re |                                | Ac  | Re | Ac  | Re  | Ac | Re | Ac | Re |              |  |
| simple                                              | 125                        | ▽                                                  | 0 1  | Use letra J | Use letra M | Use letra L | 1    | 2   | 2   | 3    | 3  | 4    | 5  | 6    | 7  | 8   | 8  | 9            | 10 | 11  | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15  | 18 | 19                             | 21  | 22 | △   | 125 |    |    |    |    |              |  |
| doble                                               | 80                         | ▽                                                  | *    |             |             |             | 0    | 2   | 0   | 3    | 1  | 4    | 2  | 5    | 3  | 7   | 3  | 7            | 5  | 9   | 6  | 10 | 7  | 11  | 9  | 14                             | 11  | 16 | △   | 80  |    |    |    |    |              |  |
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**ANNUAL  
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TRANSACTIONS  
1963**



**SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION**

**AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR QUALITY CONTROL**

**MAY 20, 21, 22, 1963**

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During the early years of the Society, its greatest strength lay in the Sections and Regional organizations, many of which antedated the formation of the national organization. The first four national conventions were held in conjunction with regional conferences (1947-1950).

A major step forward was taken in 1951 when, for the first time, the Annual Convention was held as an independent activity of the Society, completely divorced from any connection with regional conference. Under the leadership of Wade R. Weaver, the American Society for Quality Control began to emerge as an organization capable of serving the national interests of its members in ways beyond the limitations of section and regional groups. A General Convention Committee was created and given the responsibility to provide the long range guidance and planning needed to insure the programming and management of effective annual conventions. This Committee served the Society ably, as the record of nine consecutive conventions under its surveillance amply testify.

With completion of the 1959 Convention, the General Convention Committee was discontinued, thus completing a transition program begun a year earlier to pave the way for the next major step forward in convention management for ASQC, viz, the transfer of the business management of its conventions to the Society headquarters office and the program planning to a committee under the supervision of a vice-president of the Society. The 1960 Convention was the first one to be managed and programmed under this new administrative procedure.

These Transactions constitute a record of the presentations at the Seventeenth Annual Convention. They have not been subjected to review by the Editorial Board of the Society, since there is not time between the receipt of papers and deadlines for publication. After the Convention, both the papers published in full herein, and contributed papers published only in abstract form, will be reviewed by the Editorial Board, and certain of them may appear in *Industrial Quality Control*. However, all of the papers and abstracts in this Transaction volume will be listed in indexes of the Society.

Request for permission to reprint any portion of these Transactions should be addressed to Professor Irving W. Burr, Chairman, Editorial Board, Statistical Department, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.

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Irving W. Burr  
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1969**



**TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL TECHNICAL CONFERENCE**

**MAY 5-7, 1969**

**LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**

**AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR QUALITY CONTROL**



**PRICE \$13.00**

# ASQC

## 1969

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These Transactions constitute a record of the presentations at the Twenty-third Annual Technical Conference of the American Society for Quality Control submitted prior to February 21, 1969, as well as the titles or abstracts of the additional papers scheduled for presentation. Although these papers have been screened by the sponsoring Division or Technical Committee, the Society assumes no responsibility for the contents of the papers printed here. Subsequent to the Conference, certain of the papers may be reviewed and selected for publication, as they now stand or in a revised form, in one of the Journals of the Society.

Richard A. Freund  
Vice President, Publications

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SELF APPRAISAL -- THE SYSTEMS CONFORMANCE AUDIT

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When persons are asked the question, "Do you have a system which controls the quality of your products?" most everyone answers with, "Sure! It's defined in my Quality Manual." The next question then becomes "Is that system followed?" "Of course!" is the reply. However, is it really known if the defined system is being followed? If it is never checked on, it's a sure bet that the system described in the Quality Manual is not being adhered to.

Since it's necessary that there be a definite system to assist in assuring the quality level of products, it is equally necessary to be sure that that system is being followed. This can best be accomplished through institution of a formal program to check on the system -- namely, a Systems Conformance Audit.

This type of audit is a self-appraisal accomplished through a scheduled routine that determines, at the working level, if the defined system is implemented. It will not determine if the defined system is adequate to control product quality.

ESTABLISHING THE PROGRAM

In setting up the Audit Program, it must be decided how broad the program should be. The Total Quality System includes the Manufacturing function and the Design Engineering Phase as well as the Quality Control Tasks. Since these must all be implemented to assure a Total Quality System, all of these functions should be audited.

However, this should be accomplished in three phases. First, the Audit Program should be set up in the Quality function, then established in Manufacturing and finally in Engineering. It's important that it be established in Quality first because it's necessary that that phase of the operation has its house in order before it tries to "straighten out" other sections of the business. When an audit program is initiated, it will surely be detected that the Quality System which is supposed to be in place is really not. Some other routine is. This difference within the Quality function must be ironed out before auditing is initiated in areas outside of the Quality function.

In initiating an audit program, it first of all must be determined what the Quality System is supposed to be. This should be started by reviewing the Quality Manual because, in the Manual each of the required procedures should be defined. These procedures should apply to the various functions that exist throughout the operation. For instance, a procedure that describes control of drawings applies to Receiving Inspection, Laboratory, In-Process Inspection and Final Inspection. The Gage Control procedure also applies to these various areas.

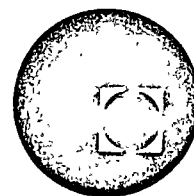
There are two distinct ways in which these procedures can be audited. A particular procedure (like control of drawings) can be audited in each of the various areas in which it applies (receiving inspection, laboratory, etc.) or audits can be conducted in one area at a time for all of the various functions that are simultaneously in place (such as checking in Receiving Inspection alone for drawing control, gage control, record keeping, etc.), and the checking of other areas for the same thing). At Chandler Evans, we decided to audit within one given area (such as Final Inspection) for all of the various procedure requirements at one time. We felt that this was the more efficient way since all of the required quality procedures were in-place in one area under one foreman and responsibilities for implementation and control were clear-cut.

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CONTROL ESTADISTICO DE CALIDAD

CRITERIOS PARA LA ELABORACION DE NORMAS



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## CRITERIOS PARA LA ELABORACION DE NORMAS

El control de calidad tiene como finalidad el asegurar que un producto cumpla con ciertos requisitos de calidad especificados generalmente a través de una norma. La norma suele describir con precisión cuáles son las características del producto que deben examinarse, qué mediciones deben efectuarse y mediante qué procedimientos, cómo deben interpretarse los resultados de las mediciones y cuáles deben ser los resultados para que el producto pueda considerarse aceptable.

El objeto de esta plática es hacer una breve presentación de los criterios en que puede basarse la elaboración de normas, haciendo énfasis en algunas tendencias modernas en este campo y tomando como ejemplo particular para ilustrar los criterios el de la elaboración de normas en el campo de vivienda.

La finalidad de un producto es satisfacer ciertas necesidades de los usuarios. Por ejemplo la finalidad de la vivienda es permitir el desarrollo de diversas actividades humanas en condiciones adecuadas de bienestar. Por lo tanto el objetivo de unas especificaciones será fijar los requisitos que deben cumplirse para asegurar que las necesidades en cuestión sean cubiertas satisfactoriamente.



Las especificaciones (normas) planteadas en estos términos se conocen como especificaciones funcionales o de desempeño (performance specifications) y establecen en términos precisos las características requeridas por el usuario de un producto sin tomar en cuenta los medios a través de las cuales se obtiene el resultado, o sea, no fijan dimensiones, propiedades de materiales, tratamientos o métodos de fabricación. Esto último es lo que se hace en las especificaciones tradicionales que se conocen como especificaciones prescriptivas. La diferencia entre los dos tipos de especificaciones es que la prescriptiva sirve para un producto específico, mientras que la funcional sirve para un elemento con un uso específico.

La razón por la que es preferible, por ejemplo, que unas normas para vivienda sean de tipo funcional se encuentran en la gran variedad de soluciones que pueden presentarse para un uso específico, especialmente pensando en la proliferación de sistemas constructivos industrializados o semi-industrializados que se está presentando actualmente.

El criterio prescriptivo requiere que para cada nuevo producto se elabore una norma particular con el fin de que cumpla con los requisitos deseados. La especificación funcional cubre cualquier producto mientras que la función no cambie.

Como ejemplo, una especificación funcional para un recubrimiento para pisos de aulas escolares exigiría que este tuviese determinada resistencia al desgaste y al impacto, ciertas propiedades acústicas y térmicas, etc.; todas estas propiedades deberían determinarse mediante procedimientos experimentales claramente definidos. Una especificación prescriptiva no podría referirse a recubrimientos para pisos de cualquier tipo dependiendo únicamente de la función que estas deban desempeñar, sino que sería aplicable a un material particular, por ejemplo loseta asfáltica, para el cual especificaría el espesor, cierta composición química y cierta textura y acabado.

Para la elaboración de normas funcionales, el primer paso es la identificación de los componentes básicos del conjunto para los cuales se darán normas. Es evidente que de acuerdo con el planteamiento expuesto, solo deberían darse normas para el producto completo, por ejemplo la vivienda en su conjunto, ya que la medida en que se cumplan las necesidades de los usuarios dependerá de la vivienda como un todo y es difícil inferir la influencia de los distintos elementos que la componen. Sin embargo, sería poco práctico dar normas para el producto como un todo, entre otras cosas porque sus partes son muchas veces proporcionadas por distintos productores y contratistas. Es posible identificar algunas componentes básicas según la función que deben desempeñar y dar especificacio-

nes para ellas.

En una propuesta de especificaciones funcionales para vivienda se han considerado las siguientes componentes:

Estructura portante

Elementos interiores de separación (muros)

Elementos de piso

Elementos de techo

Cubierta exterior

Instalaciones

La segunda etapa para la elaboración de las especificaciones es la de fijar los atributos específicos que deben evaluarse para los componentes dependiendo de las funciones que deben cumplir. Puede hacerse una larga lista de tales atributos; sin embargo es importante identificar aquellos que influyen en forma significativa en el desempeño del conjunto y solo dar especificaciones para ellos.

En el caso de vivienda los atributos significativos se agrupan en las siguientes categorías:

Seguridad estructural

Seguridad contra incendio

Condiciones estructurales de servicio

Aislamiento acústico

Aislamiento atmosférico

Iluminación

Higiene

Distribución espacial

Requisitos estéticos

Durabilidad

La tercera etapa consiste en la definición de la forma en que deben determinarse tales atributos, o sea en fijar los ensayos que deben llevarse a cabo, las propiedades que deben medirse y la forma de calificar el resultado o sea de encontrar un valor numérico que represente una medida del atributo.

Aquí estriba una de las dificultades mayores, ya que hay que encontrar un procedimiento experimental que proporcione un índice representativo del atributo que se quiere medir, o sea que lo medido en laboratorio pueda predecir el comportamiento que tendrá el producto en las condiciones en que va a ser empleado en la práctica. Para una gran cantidad de productos y atributos existen pruebas estándar sancionadas por organismos de prestigio internacional (ASTM, DIN, NBS, etc.)

Finalmente debe llevarse a cabo la evaluación de la componente en función de los valores medidos para los distintos atributos. Para esto pueden adoptarse distintos métodos: desde requisitos mínimos, o sea para cada atributo deben pasarse ciertos valores, en caso contrario se rechaza el elemento. Otro procedimiento es por medio de

tolerancias y otro a través de una calificación ponderada para cada atributo hasta tener una calificación total del elemento que permite compararlo con otros. Este tópico se tratará con cierto detalle en las próximas sesiones.

Como ejemplo, para la determinación de la resistencia al fuego de una componente se ha propuesto medir los siguientes atributos:

|                             |                                                                                              |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Resistencia al fuego        | Tiempo necesario para perder su capacidad estructural (en horas); prueba ASTM E119           |
| Combustibilidad             | Cantidad de calor con la que puede contribuir a un incendio, en BTU/kg de peso del material; |
| Propagación de la flama     | Se mide la velocidad de propagación de la flama; ASTM E84                                    |
| Generación del humo         | Densidad óptica específica de humo; Prueba ASTM STP422                                       |
| Trayectoria de humo y flama | Inspección                                                                                   |

Con respecto al punto anterior la decisión más importante es la de fijar los niveles deseables para los distintos atributos: ¿Cuál es el aislamiento acústico que hay que especificar para una pared que divide dos habitaciones? ¿Cuántas horas debe resistir al fuego un elemento estructural? El fijar requisitos muy estrictos implica costos mayores y lo contrario implica incomodidad o falta de seguridad para los usuarios. La decisión deberá basarse en el estudio de las actitudes de los usuarios, de la probabilidad de falla y en un análisis económico (de optimización) del problema.

Algunas ventajas de especificaciones funcionales sobre las prescriptivas ya han sido mencionadas.

Una ventaja adicional muy importante es que especificaciones de este tipo fomentan búsqueda de nuevas soluciones, ya que no ponen otras restricciones al producto fuera de las meramente funcionales. También conviene mencionar sus desventajas.

Cabe mencionar que no es fácil encontrar una prueba que sea perfectamente representativa del requisito funcional que se quiere estudiar y que no es fácil dar un criterio de calificación. La más importante desventaja es que especificaciones de este tipo no son prácticas para la verificación rutinaria de la calidad, porque los métodos de prueba son usualmente costosos y complejos; por lo anterior

en mi opinión estas especificaciones son esenciales para la evaluación general de una solución y para tomar decisiones en la etapa de proyecto, sin embargo para la verificación de calidad de los particulares hay que contar con normas prescriptivas las cuales deben deducirse para cada material a partir de las especificaciones funcionales.







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CONTROL ESTADISTICO DE CALIDAD

DR. LUIS ESTEVA

## BONUS AND PENALTY IN ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA FOR CONCRETE

**ABSTRACT:** Criteria are laid down to decide on the price that should be paid per cubic yard of concrete, including bonuses or penalization, as a function of the strength supplied and of the specified strength, as well as when a concrete element should be strengthened or demolished and replaced. The criteria are such as to make the owner's utility independent of the strength of the concrete supplied by the contractor. Initial cost and present value of the consequences of failure are taken into account.

Three possibilities of structural failure are analyzed: upon application of permanent loads, a Poisson process, and combinations of these two conditions. The first possibility idealizes behavior under gravity loads while the second corresponds to earthquake- and wind-like loading.

A cursory analysis is included of the effects of differences in strength between control cylinders and concrete cores.

**KEY WORDS:** Benefit-cost ratios; concrete strength; concrete; construction materials; construction specifications; economics; materials testing; optimization; standards.

## BONUS AND PENALTY IN ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA FOR CONCRETE

By Emilio Rosenblueth, Luis Esteve and Julio E. Dany

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### INTRODUCTION

Modern trends in structural design aim at formulating safety specifications according to criteria that permit allocation of consistent reliabilities to different members and structural assemblages.<sup>3,7,8</sup> Design reliabilities should be obtained from cost-benefit studies that account for initial costs, which grow with safety level, expected losses due to failure, which decrease with safety level, and benefits related to the performance of the structure.<sup>8</sup> Such cost-benefit criteria have also been applied to determine optimum sample size in estimating material properties for the design of structures and foundations.<sup>6</sup> It seems fit that acceptance and rejection criteria and supplementary measures for construction materials also be based on cost-benefit analyses, a possible formulation of which is presented in this paper.

Construction specifications traditionally require that concrete and reinforced concrete elements be torn down when they do not satisfy certain standards concerning strength. Such practice usually causes serious losses to both the owner and the builder. In order to protect them from these losses, concrete cores are often tested when the control cylinder strength is only slightly deficient, and demolition is then limited to cases when the core strengths confirm the deficiency; additional curing is permitted before taking the cores. Even this practice is objectionable: if strength is so low as to lead to destruction and recasting of the concrete elements both the owner and the builder again suffer excessive losses; if strength exceeds this limit but is lower than the design strength there is a loss to the owner for he gets a structure of lower

quality than the one described in the contract; and the contractor receives no benefit from supplying better concrete than required.

With the aim of partially correcting this situation, in some instances the price of concrete is being penalized when its strength does not meet a specified standard but is not so low as to justify tearing down or strengthening. (This practice has been adopted by a consulting firm in Mexico. A French proposal is described by Berissi;<sup>2</sup> and a comparable criterion for fill control applied in South Africa has been presented by Kuhn.<sup>9</sup>) However, there is need for a rational basis for such penalties as well as a criterion which would permit deciding when the element in question should be demolished and what bonus should be paid to the contractor for strengths in excess of the design value.

The present paper aims at establishing such bases. It deals with the question of how much the owner should pay per cubic yard of concrete or when he should demand that the structural element be replaced or strengthened. The meaning of should in this context is that the decisions adopted not modify the utility which the owner would receive if concrete had been supplied as specified.

Although this paper is written with concrete strength in mind, most of its conclusions apply equally to other material and geometric characteristics of structural elements.

#### GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The sum  $C + D$  will be taken as objective function to be minimized in design, where  $C$  is the initial cost and  $D$  the consequences of damage or failure. Both quantities are expected present values and are taken per unit volume of concrete. Adoption of this objective function implies that the benefits derived from the existence of the structure, as long as it does not fail, are independent of the design parameter in which one is interested. The assumption is reasonable for practical applications when the parameter in question is concrete

strength.

Initially, the strength of the concrete cast in a structural element will be treated as a deterministic quantity whose value is derived from control tests. Appendix I discusses the implications of uncertainty concerning in situ strengths.

Let  $x$  denote the strength of concrete in the structural element in question.  $C$  and  $D$  are functions of  $x$ , as depicted in Fig. 1. Admitting that the structure is "well designed," the design strength, say  $x_0$ , is optimal, that is, it minimizes  $C + D$ . Let  $C_0$  and  $D_0$  be the values of  $C$  and  $D$  associated with  $x_0$ . If  $x$  differs from  $x_0$ ,  $C$  will differ from  $C_0$ ; it will be the commercial price of a concrete with strength  $x$ ; and  $D$  will also differ from  $D_0$ . It is desired to compute the price  $C'$  which the owner should pay the contractor so that the sum  $C_0 + D_0$  is not affected by difference between  $x$  and  $x_0$ . (For the sake of brevity no reference will be made to the relations between the contractor and the concrete supplier.) Hence  $C' + D$  should equal  $C_0 + D_0$ . Consequently the owner should pay a bonus

$$C' - C_0 = D_0 - D \quad (1)$$

per unit volume, on top of the contract price of the concrete. If  $C' - C_0 < 0$ , this difference is a penalty.

It is also desired to compute the value of  $x$  below which strengthening or replacement should be required. Let  $C_1$  denote the cost to the contractor if he strengthens or demolishes and replaces the portion of the job having defective strength and let  $C_2$  be the loss which this operation causes to the owner. When it is decided to strengthen or to demolish and replace the element, the owner must pay the contractor  $C_0 - C_2$  per unit volume of concrete if his utility is not to be modified relative to the conditions in the contract (save for the possible later adjustments to be made if the strengthening or replacement job did not comply with the design assumptions). Discounting the cost of this new job

the contractor would receive  $C_0 - C_1 - C_2$  per cubic yard. On the other hand if it is decided to leave the element as cast, the contractor receives  $C'$  per cubic yard. Therefore, strengthening or replacement is in order when

$$C' < C_0 - C_1 - C_2 \quad (2)$$

In deriving Eq. 2 it has been assumed that  $u_0$  had not been modified when the new job was done. However, the information which led to the decision to do the new job may change this situation. For example, it may be deemed that the quality of work to expect from the contractor makes the probable strength of the rebuilt element smaller than originally specified, in which case  $D$  would exceed  $D_0$ . Difficulties intrinsic to the job (deficient quality of available materials, difficult casting conditions, etc.) unforeseen at the design stage, may have a similar effect. Also, it may be impractical to attempt strengthening so as to attain precisely the original design structural capacity; hence, the strengthened structure may almost necessarily have a much smaller or much larger capacity. All such circumstances should be considered explicitly by modifying  $C_1$ .

The decision between strengthening and replacing the structural element should be made by comparing the corresponding values of the second member in Eq. 2.

In some instances the owner may choose to participate in the contractor's loss so as to arrive at a solution that is at least apparently just. It is not uncommon for him to proceed as though  $C_2$  were nil and pay the contractor  $C_0$  per cubic yard when there is need for strengthening or replacement. In these cases Eq. 2 should be changed into

$$C' < C_0 - C_1 \quad (3)$$

If, besides, the cost of tearing down and rebuilding is approximately equal to the original cost, the decision to proceed in this manner is advisable when

$$C' < 0 \quad (4)$$

Under more general circumstances  $C_2$  should be estimated or computed explicitly. In the case of demolition and replacement, the loss to the owner is usually due to a delay in the completion of the job. It is generally proper to assume that the expenses called for by the job are deduced from an investment at a constant rate of interest and that this rate times the total cost of the job is smaller than the benefits which will be obtained from the existence of the structure once it has been completed. The loss incurred by the owner is then equal to the difference in the interests that the investment would provide and the benefits expected from the completed structure. If the contract specifies a fine per unit of time that construction is delayed, and the fine has been fixed so as to compensate for this loss, it will suffice to apply this clause and there will be no need for computing  $C_2$  separately.

If it is decided to strengthen in order to make for the deficiency in resistance,  $C_2$  may include a reduction in rentability or other annoyances due to the architectural changes imposed by the strengthening.

#### CONCERNING D

The structure may undergo various modes of failure or damage (it may develop visible cracks or excessive deflections, suffer partial or total collapse, etc.). Let  $F_i(t)$  be the probability that the  $i$ th such mode occurs before time  $t$  and let  $f_i = dF_i/dt$ . It will be assumed that the present value of an amount gained or spent at instant  $t$  is equal to that amount times  $\exp(-Yt)$  where  $Y$  is a constant. (The assumption is tantamount to the hypothesis that money is managed at a constant rate of continuous compound interest.) Then,

$$D = \sum_i \int_0^{\infty} f_i(t) D_i(t) e^{-Yt} dt \quad (5)$$

where  $D_i(t)$  is the expected cost involved in the  $i$ th mode of damage or failure should this mode take place at time  $t$ , referred to the cubic yard of concrete.

If the structure belongs to a nation the amounts involved are sufficiently small so that a linear relation may be assumed between money and utility. The

same is usually true of the variations that the initial expenditure in concrete may undergo relative to  $C_0$  even when the owner is an individual. But the losses  $D_i$  associated with collapse may be so large compared with owner's wealth and income that in the evaluation of these quantities one may have to recognize a non-linear relationship with money. This question will not be dealt with in the present paper.

It is initially assumed that a structure which has failed is not rebuilt and that one which has undergone damage is not repaired. Accordingly,  $D_i$  should include the benefits that are not received because of failure or damage; in the event of collapse these are all the benefits associated with the existence of the structure, and in the event of damage such as objectionable deflections or cracking, the loss in benefits may include a reduction in rentability and prestige. In the event of collapse the salvage value of the construction should be deducted from  $D_1$ . The policy according to which a structure that has suffered damage or collapse is respectively repaired or rebuilt will be analyzed subsequently.

It is often satisfactory to assume that the  $D_i$ 's are time independent. Then Eq. 5 becomes

$$D = \sum_i D_i P_i \quad (6)$$

where

$$P_i = \int_0^{\infty} f_i(t) e^{-\gamma t} dt \quad (7)$$

Equation 6 is directly applicable to structures which may fail under accidental loads spread out in time as well as to structures in which permanent-load effects predominate and for which, therefore, failure is very unlikely except on their inaugural day. For the first type of structures the  $P_i$ 's are given by Eq. 7. For the second type,  $P_i$  is the probability of failure in the  $i$ th mode.

If a structure is systematically repaired or rebuilt after damage or failure, the probability distribution of its resistance usually changes after each



such event. This is due to several reasons, among them that the information acquired from the failures themselves often leads to redesign. Still, the error is normally small from the assumption that this probability distribution remains unchanged. Adding to this assumption that of stochastic independence of the events which cause successive failures in a given mode,<sup>a</sup> it is found that Eq. 6 must be replaced with

$$D = \sum_i \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} D_i P_i^k \quad (8)$$

$$= \sum_i \frac{D_i P_i}{1 - P_i} \quad (9)$$

Here  $D_i$  should include the losses due to benefits not received during repair or reconstruction.

The assumption of statistical independence of the failure processes in a single mode is reasonable when failure can only take place upon completion of the job. If the time dependence of the disturbances can not be ignored, the same assumption still applies when the disturbances can be assumed to constitute Poisson processes. This approximation is admissible for most design problems involving earthquake and wind effects.

The  $D_i$ 's are somewhat reduced under the policy of systematic repair or reconstruction, for only a small portion of the benefits derived from the existence of the structure is lost. If the direct consequences of failure or damage greatly exceed the benefits that would have been produced by the structure, the optimum  $P_i$ 's are much smaller than unity and, so, there is little difference in results obtained for the two policies that have been discussed. This is not the usual case for minor types of damage, for which the corresponding  $P_i$ 's may be

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<sup>a</sup> Actually it is assumed that successive failures in a given mode constitute a renewal process; that is, that the waiting times between such events are independent random variables, all having the same probability distribution.

relatively large.

#### CONCERNING $x$

The variable  $x$  was defined as the strength of concrete after it has been cast. Actually the compressive strength varies within every structural element. Moreover, it is a function of time and its value depends on whether it is derived from tests on control cylinders or on samples from the material cast. If no cores are tested nor nondestructive tests performed, the bonus or penalty on the concrete price must depend solely on test results from control cylinders and on whatever the specifications state in this connection. Appendix I contains an analysis of the situation that arises when tests are performed on concrete already cast and of the influence that the probability distribution of cylinder test results and the wording of specifications have on the solution of this problem.

The present treatment is based on the assumption that the only consequences of excessive or defective concrete strength are, respectively, a decrease or an increase in the probabilities of damage and failure. The assumption is adequate for many structural elements in a vast class of structures and under a wide range of loading conditions. There are cases, though, in which an increased strength in part of a structure is undesirable and actually raises the value of  $D$  because of the accompanying increase in modulus of elasticity and the consequent appearance of eccentricity under lateral loading and similar objectionable phenomena. The present paper does not cover such cases.

#### STRUCTURES THAT CAN FAIL ONLY UPON COMPLETION

If  $x_0$  is optimal,  $C + D$  cannot be smaller than  $C_0 + D_0$ . That is,

$$C - C_0 \geq D_0 - D \quad (10)$$

According to Eqs. 1 and 10,  $C' \leq C$ . In other words, the bonified or penalized price of concrete having the strength supplied should not exceed its commercial value. Occasionally this condition is not met because the design

strength is not strictly optimal.

Assume initially that the design strength is indeed optimal. Cornell<sup>3</sup> has shown that functions of the form  $\alpha \exp(-\beta x)$  give close approximations to a wide class of probability distribution functions in the range of very large  $x$  (see Fig. 2, for example<sup>4</sup>). Here  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are parameters and  $x$  is the random variable in question. Admitting that the  $P_i$ 's in Eq. 6 can be approximated, in the range of small failure probabilities, by functions of this type, each with a different  $\alpha$  but all having the same  $\beta$ , Eq. 6 becomes

$$D = A e^{-\beta x} \quad (11)$$

where  $A = \sum_i \alpha_i D_i$  does not vary with  $x$ . This expression is consistent with the policy in which failure and damage are not followed by reconstruction or repair.

It follows from Eqs. 1 and 11 that

$$C' - C_0 = D_0(1 - e^{-\beta(x-x_0)}) \quad (12)$$

where the factor multiplying  $D_0$  is  $1 - D/D_0$ . It can be shown that, for all  $x$ ,  $C - C_0$  must exceed the second member in Eq. 12 if  $x_0$  is optimal. This is true whether  $C$  is idealized as a continuous function of  $x$  or if one recognizes that  $x$  is a discrete variable and  $C$  is a step function. However, it is not always possible to satisfy that relationship for a given  $x_0$ : often the design strength chosen is not strictly optimal. The consequences are usually unimportant for design purposes, as the overall utility is nearly constant over a wide range of strengths (see Fig. 1). The present treatment can be adopted to nonoptimal  $x_0$ 's by using slightly modified functions  $C(x)$  for which  $x_0$  would truly be optimal. (This is not necessarily the case when the cause of nonoptimality is inadequate

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<sup>4</sup> Failure probability in Fig. 2 is plotted as a function of  $n$ , the central safety factor, rather than the concrete strength  $x$ . Since both variables are linearly related, the value of  $\beta$  to be used in Eq. 11 is easily obtained, as described in Appendix I.

design or a requirement of uniformity or simplicity.)

Now let  $C(x)$  be approximated by a function which at  $x = x_0$  is continuous and has a first derivative and let

$$a = \left. \frac{dC}{dx} \right|_{x=x_0} \quad (13)$$

From the condition of optimality it follows that

$$\left. \frac{d(C + D)}{dx} \right|_{x=x_0} = 0 \quad (14)$$

Substituting Eqs. 11 and 13 in 14 gives

$$a - \beta D_0 = 0 \quad (15)$$

whence,

$$D_0 = a/\beta \quad (16)$$

Substituting Eq. 16 in Eq. 12 gives

$$C' - C_0 = (a/\beta) (1 - e^{-\beta(x-x_0)}) \quad (17)$$

which can be written as

$$\frac{C' - C_0}{x_0} = \frac{a}{B} (1 - e^{-\frac{B(x-x_0)}{x_0}}) \quad (18)$$

where  $B = \beta x_0$ .

Figure 3 displays curves furnishing the bonus or penalty in terms of the design  $x_0$  for various representative values of the parameters  $a$  and  $B$ .

As an example suppose  $a = 0.00085$  \$/psi cu yd,  $B = 10$ ,  $x_0 = 2800$  psi. If the concrete strength supplied lies 15 percent below the design value, Eq. 18 and Fig. 3 give  $(C' - C_0)/x_0$  equal to  $-2.97 \times 10^{-4}$  \$/psi cu yd, that is the cubic yard of concrete should be penalized  $2.97 \times 10^{-4} \times 2800 = \$0.83$ .

These results reflect the criterion that the owner's utility should not change owing to differences between design and supplied concrete strength when that utility is taken as a function of initial cost and structural behavior only. Factors that may lead to a different policy include:

- The wish to simplify the accounting. As a consequence it may be decided

not to bonify or penalize when such actions would involve changes smaller than, say \$0.50 per cubic yard. For the example analyzed,

$(C' - C_0)/x_0$  equals  $-0.5/2800$  or  $-1.79 \times 10^{-4}$  \$/psi cu yd. According to Fig. 3,  $(x - x_0)/x_0$  is 0.08. Hence, this decision would imply that  $C_0$  would be paid per cubic yard of concrete whose strength were not smaller than  $(1 - 0.08) 2800 = 2580$  psi. It may even be decided to replace the curves in Fig. 3 with stepped lines which would simplify computations. The advisability of this decision can be analyzed quantitatively by evaluating the savings due to simplified accounting.

- The wish of the architect favorably to impress the owner. It is not likely that the owner would willingly accept a building having unusually low concrete strengths despite the economic compensation he would receive from a price penalty. Accordingly the architect may decide that concrete elements having strengths below, say, 70 percent of the design value, or those demanding a penalty in excess of \$4.50 per cu yd, should be strengthened or demolished and replaced.
- The wish to maintain amicable relations with the contractor or else to make him feel the architect's inflexibility. In either case the curves in Fig. 3 may be modified. Still, these curves furnish a rational guide to the price that ought to be paid for the concrete.

The same approach can be applied when the policy is systematically to rebuild or repair. Equation 9 should then be used instead of Eq. 6. The expression which replaces Eq. 18, however, is somewhat more complicated.

The treatment is not limited by the assumption that led to Eq. 18. Using the same arguments the problem can be tackled without having recourse to the assumed failure probability functions. In any case the condition that  $x_0$  is optimal allows one to eliminate one of the parameters which relate  $D$  and  $x$ .

## STRUCTURES THAT CAN FAIL ONLY UNDER EARTHQUAKE

It will be assumed that the disturbances which can damage the structure or can make it fail constitute a generalized Poisson process. Under these conditions functions  $f_i$  in Eq. 7 have the form  $\lambda_i \exp(-\lambda_i t)$  in which  $\lambda_i$  is the (mean) rate with which damage or failure takes place; that is  $\lambda_i^{-1}$  is the return period of this phenomenon. Usually  $\lambda_i$  is a function of  $x$ .

It follows, then, from Eq. 7 that

$$P_i = \frac{\lambda_i}{\lambda_i + \gamma} \quad (19)$$

insert p 12.1  
It has been shown that, with reasonable accuracy over a wide range of structural properties and earthquake intensities,  $\lambda_i$  can be taken proportional to some power of the base shear which the structure can withstand without undergoing damage or failure.<sup>4</sup> This shear is in turn approximately proportional to  $x$  if it is governed by compression failures, or to  $x^{1/2}$  if by cracking in tension or diagonal tension or by bond and anchorage failures. On the other hand, the deformations of a moderately flexible structure resting on firm ground vary inversely almost as the square root of the modulus of elasticity of concrete. For most ordinary concretes this modulus is approximately proportional to  $x^{1/2}$ . Hence, the structural deformations vary roughly as  $x^{1/4}$ . On soft ground the existence of long prevailing periods leads to a more pronounced dependence of deformations on  $x$ .

Diagonal tension cracking is often the controlling factor in practical applications. Since it is associated with a base shear approximately proportional to  $x^{1/2}$  and the exponent  $1/2$  is intermediate between those which correspond to other types of failure and damage, in many practical cases one may proceed as though structural capacity were proportional to  $x^{1/2}$ .

Under this assumption it is found that  $\lambda$  is proportional to  $x^{-r}$ , where  $r$  is a parameter of the order of 1.2 to 1.4.<sup>4</sup> Equation 20 takes the form

Under the assumption that there is only one significant mode of failure, so that

$i = 1$ , Eq. 6 becomes

$$D = \frac{D_1 \lambda_1}{\lambda_1 + \gamma} \quad (20)$$

$$D = \frac{D_1}{1 + (x/x_0)^r \gamma / \lambda_0} \quad (21)$$

where  $\lambda_0$  is  $\lambda_1(x_0)$ , the failure rate assumed in design.

The condition of optimality again produces Eq. 14. Substituting Eqs. 13 and 21 yields

$$D_1 = \frac{(1 + \gamma \lambda_0)^2 a x_0}{r \gamma / \lambda_0} \quad (22)$$

Substituting Eqs. 21 and 22 in Eq. 1 gives

$$\frac{C' - C_0}{x_0} = \frac{(1 + \lambda_0 / \gamma) a}{r} \left[ 1 - \frac{1 + \gamma / \lambda_0}{1 + (x/x_0)^r \gamma / \lambda_0} \right] \quad (23)$$

Figure 4 contains curves giving the bonus or penalty in terms of the design strength for various values of the parameters  $a$ ,  $r$ , and  $\lambda_0 / \gamma$ . Curves labelled  $\lambda_0 / \gamma = 0$  are also applicable to the case in which the structure is systematically rebuilt or repaired, whatever the value of  $\lambda_0 / \gamma$ . Indeed, when this policy is adopted, Eq. 9 replaces Eq. 6 and so, instead of Eq. 20, one must write

$$D = \frac{1}{\gamma} \sum_i D_i \lambda_i \quad (24)$$

which is applicable even when recognizing the possible occurrence of several failure modes. If all the  $\lambda_i$ 's can be taken proportional to  $x^{-r}$ , Eq. 24 can be written as

$$D = A' x^{-r} \quad (25)$$

where  $A'$  is not a function of  $r$ . Substituting Eqs. 13 and 25 in Eq. 14 produces

$$D_0 = a x_0 / r \quad (26)$$

and from Eq. 25,

$$D/D_0 = (x_0/x)^r \quad (27)$$

Finally, substituting Eqs. 26 and 27 in Eq. 1 gives

$$\frac{C' - C_0}{x_0} = \frac{a}{r} \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{x_0}{x} \right)^r \right] \quad (28)$$

This expression coincides with Eq. 23 when  $\lambda_0 / \gamma$  equals zero.

Results obtained with finite values of  $\lambda_0 / \gamma$  associated with the two policies considered are actually closer to each other than might be construed from



the curves in Fig. 4, since the  $D_1$ 's are smaller for the second than for the first policy and hence so must be  $x_0$  if nothing else is changed in the design. In practice the policy leading to the smaller  $C_0 + D_0$  would be chosen for design.

Again take as an example  $a = 0.00085$  \$/psi cu yd and  $x_0 = 2800$  psi. If the concrete strength lies 15 percent below the design value and  $r = 1.3$ , one gets  $(C' - C_0)/x_0$  equal to  $-0.000149$  \$/psi cu yd, that is, a penalty of \$0.42 per cu yd when  $\lambda_0/\gamma = 0.2$ , and  $(C' - C_0)/x_0$  equal to  $-0.000154$  \$/psi cu yd, or a penalty of \$0.43 per cu yd when  $\lambda_0/\gamma = 0$  or when following the second policy.

These results are far less severe than in the former case, to the extent that intuitively they seem unacceptable. However, one must keep in mind that failure under static load has been deemed impossible. The only consequence of a reduction in strength is a relatively small increase in the rates of earthquake damage and failure.

#### STRUCTURES THAT CAN FAIL UNDER BOTH TYPES OF DISTURBANCE

Consider now a structure whose failure may either take place upon completion or under earthquake. The same simplifying assumptions will be made as in the first two cases. It will be assumed that the structure fails when a critical section reaches its capacity and that the critical section for gravity loads is the same as for earthquake loading. For the sake of simplicity it will be assumed that there is only one significant mode of damage or failure.

Let  $x$  be the (deterministic) concrete strength at the critical section, and  $S$  and  $Y$ , respectively, the (random) stresses due to permanent and earthquake loadings. The condition of failure is  $S + Y \geq x$ . Upon completion the structure fails under permanent load if  $S \geq x$ . Let  $f_S(\cdot)$  denote the probability density function of  $S$ . The initial failure probability is

$$P = \int_x^{\infty} f_S(s) ds \quad (29)$$

It will be assumed that the structure is not rebuilt in the event of fail-

ure.

For a given value of  $s$  the present value of the expected loss due to earthquake, given that the structure did not fail upon completion, is given by

$$D = \frac{D_1 \lambda_1(y)}{\gamma + \lambda_1(y)} \quad (30)$$

where  $y = x - s$ . Consequently the total present value of the expected loss is

$$D = D_1 \int_x^\infty f_S(s) ds + D_1 \int_0^x \frac{\lambda_1(y) f_S(s)}{\gamma + \lambda_1(y)} ds \quad (31)$$

Now let

$$\lambda_1(y) = (y_0/y)^r \lambda_0 \quad (32)$$

where  $y_0$  is  $x_0 - s_0$ ,  $\lambda_0$  is  $\lambda_1(y_0)$ , and  $s_0$  is the design value of  $s$ . Using Eqs. 13, 14, 31, and 32, one obtains

$$a = \frac{D_1 r \gamma / \lambda_0}{y_0^r} \int_0^x \frac{y^{r-1} f_S(s)}{1 + (y/y_0)^r \gamma / \lambda_0} ds \quad (33)$$

from where  $D_1$  can be found as a function of  $a$ ,  $r$ ,  $x_0$ ,  $s_0$ , and  $\gamma/\lambda_0$  for any given  $f_S$ . Replacing  $D_1$  in Eq. 30 and using Eq. 1, one finally obtains  $(C' - C_0)/x_0$ . Typical results are displayed in Fig. 5 for various distributions of  $S$  and values of the parameters.

The extreme conditions  $\lambda_0 = 0$  and  $f_S(s) = 0$  for  $s > x$  correspond respectively to the two cases studied previously, in which failure could only occur upon completion or only according to a Poisson process.

#### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Rational bases are laid down for establishing bonuses and penalties to the price of concrete. These formulations rest on the premise that the design strength is optimal in accordance with the criterion that the utility to the owner should be a maximum and that it should not be affected by changes in the supplied concrete strength.

The assumption of optimality implies a certain expected loss due to failure. Occasionally the relationships between design strength and failure loss do not

comply with this condition. The situation can then usually be taken care of by using a slightly modified relationship between strength and initial cost, which makes the design strength strictly optimal.

The bonus or penalty to be applied to concrete that does not exactly meet the specifications depends on the causes of failure that may control design. Thus, in the examples analyzed much smaller penalties were obtained for structures that could fail only under earthquake action than for those which could only fail on their inaugural day.

This paper deals with cases in which the concrete strength is taken as given directly by test results on control cylinders. In Appendix I it is seen that the expected utility is a function not only of the mean or of the nominal strength ("characteristic" strength in European usage) but of the coefficient of variation of strength as well. Since the latter parameter is not specified in current practice, an additional assumption is introduced, which consists in taking the coefficient of variation of strength equal to that of the control cylinder test results while preserving the hypothesis that the design strength is optimal.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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#### APPENDIX I. -- STRENGTH A RANDOM VARIABLE

The following treatment is limited to structures that may only fail upon completion. The probability of failure will be taken as given by the approximate relation

$$P = \alpha e^{-\beta' n} \quad (34)$$

here  $\beta'$  is proportional to  $\beta$  and, as in Fig. 2,  $n$  is the central safety factor.

In accordance with the usual construction specifications,  $x_0$  should be ex-

ceeded in at least some fraction of the number of control specimens tested. Given a set of specifications a correspondence may be established between the nominal strength and the distribution of this variable in the sample. The correspondence will depend on the coefficient of variation of the specimen strengths. Thus, using the ACI standards, the relation shown in Fig. 6 is obtained between the mean strength ( $\bar{f}_c$  or  $\bar{x}_0$ ) and its nominal value ( $f'_c$  or  $x_0$ ).<sup>1</sup>

According to Eq. 34 the probability of failure is a function of  $n$ . Hence so is the bonus or penalty. But for a given nominal value  $x_0$  of the optimal strength, the optimal  $n$  depends implicitly on the coefficient of variation of control-cylinder test results. In what follows, this coefficient of variation will be treated as known beforehand when finding the relation between nominal strength and expected cost of failure. This will permit taking  $n_0$  as fixed.

When computing failure probabilities from Eq. 34 or Fig. 2, values must be assumed for the coefficient of variation of strength and for that of the actions at critical sections. The former must reflect uncertainty in the control specimens (represented by the coefficient of variation in Fig. 6), uncertainty in the ratios of this strength to the strengths of the material at the critical sections, uncertainty in the cross-sectional dimensions, and inaccuracies of the formulas used for predicting structural capacity. The coefficient of variation of actions on the structure must reflect uncertainty in load intensities and in the relations between loads and their effects at the critical sections.<sup>3</sup>

Let

$$R = \prod_i X_i^{\delta_i} \quad (35)$$

where  $R$  denotes structural capacity; the  $X_i$ 's are properties of a critical section, such as dimensions and material strength; and the  $\delta_i$ 's are deterministic quantities. Properties  $X_i$  will be taken as stochastically independent variables. Then,

$$\bar{R} = \prod_i \bar{X}_i^{\delta_i (1 + c_i^2)^{\delta_i} (\delta_i - 1)/2} \quad (36)$$

$$c_R^2 = \overline{\prod_i (1 + c_i^2) \delta_i^2} - 1 \quad (37)$$

where the bars denote expectations, and  $c_R$  and  $c_i$  are the coefficients of variation of  $R$  and  $X_i$  respectively.

For the sake of illustration consider now a beam whose critical failure mode is flexural compression. Its bending strength is

$$M = \phi_c x b d^2 \quad (38)$$

Here  $\phi_c$  is a random variable that accounts for uncertainty in the prediction formulas and in the ratio of the strength of the concrete in situ to that of the control specimens,  $b$  is the beam width, and  $d$  is its effective depth. Using special construction procedures uncertainty in cross-sectional dimensions  $b$  and  $d$  can be made negligible. When this is the case, if the coefficient of variation of  $\phi_c$  is 0.15 and that of  $x$  is 0.25, Eqs. 36 and 37 lead to

$$\overline{M} = \overline{\phi_c} \overline{x} b d^2 \quad (39)$$

$$\begin{aligned} c_M^2 &= (1 + 0.15^2)(1 + 0.25^2) - 1 \\ &= 0.088 \end{aligned} \quad (40)$$

where  $c_M$  is the coefficient of variation of  $M$ .

The capacity of the concrete in diagonal tension will be taken as

$$V = \phi_V \sqrt{x} b d \quad (41)$$

where the coefficient of variation of  $\phi_V$  will be assumed equal to 0.25. Then,

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{V} &= \overline{\phi_V} \sqrt{\overline{x}} b d (1 + 0.25^2)^{-1/8} \\ c_V^2 &= 0.99 \overline{\phi_V}^2 \sqrt{\overline{x}} b d \end{aligned} \quad (42)$$

$$\begin{aligned} c_V^2 &= \frac{(1 + 0.25^2)(1 + 0.25^2)^{1/4}}{(1 + 0.25^2)^{1/4}} - 1 \\ &= 0.079 \end{aligned} \quad (43)$$

The coefficient of variation of the combined effects of dead and live load on a critical section is a function of the ratio of their mean values. This coefficient of variation will be taken as 0.3, reflecting uncertainties in the loads and in their influence coefficients.

The foregoing figures combined with a load factor of 1.6, specified in the ACI Building Code, for a live to dead load ratio equal to 0.5, lead to  $n_0 = 4.0$

when the coefficient of variation of cylinder strengths is 0.25. The central safety factor varies in proportion to  $\bar{f}_c/f'_c$  in Fig. 6.

Let  $C$  be given by  $7 + 0.0013 x$ , where  $C$  is in dollars and  $x$  is in psi,  $c_x = 0.25$ , and  $n_0 = 4.0$ , and take the coefficients of variation of strength and of load action equal respectively to 0.28 and 0.30. Then, from Fig. 2,  $\beta' = 3.0$ , and, since  $\beta' n_0 = \beta x_0 = B$ , Eq. 18 gives

$$\frac{C' - C_0}{x_0} = \frac{0.0013}{12} (1 - e^{12 \frac{x_0 - x}{x_0}}) \quad (44)$$

Now suppose that the control-specimen test results gave a coefficient of variation of 0.15. According to Fig. 6,

$$\begin{aligned} n_0 &= \frac{4.0 \times 1.24}{1.4} \\ &= 3.36 \end{aligned} \quad (45)$$

The coefficient of variation of strength at the critical section is

$$[(1 + 0.15^2)(1 + 0.15^2) - 1]^{1/2} = 0.21 \quad (46)$$

(instead of 0.3). Hence, from Fig. 2,  $\beta' = 4.88$  and

$$\frac{C' - C_0}{x_0} = \frac{0.0013}{19.5} (1 - e^{-19.5 \frac{x_0 - x}{x_0}}) \quad (47)$$

When cylinder strength is much lower than specified, cores are often taken and tested. Two different cases are studied in what follows, depending on whether one assumes that core test results do or do not suffice to define the probability density function of in situ strength.

In the first case the coefficient of variation of  $\beta_c$  will reflect no uncertainty in the ratio between cylinder and in situ strengths. Accordingly it will be assigned a value of 0.11 as against 0.15. In terms of the new statistical distribution of strength, the failure probability is now  $\alpha'' \exp(-\beta'' n)$  where  $\alpha''$  and  $\beta''$  denote the appropriate values of  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ . From Eqs. 1, 16, and 34, the following relation is obtained,

$$\frac{C' - C_0}{x_0} = \frac{a}{B} (1 - \frac{\alpha''}{\alpha} e^{\beta' n_0 - \beta'' n}) \quad (48)$$

For purposes of illustration consider the case treated in the previous example, with  $x_0 = 2800$  psi and  $n_0 = 4.0$ , with a core strength having a mean of 3900 psi and a coefficient of variation of 0.20. Then the bending moment capacity, as governed by compression failure, has a coefficient of variation of

$$\left[ (1 + 0.11^2)(1 + 0.20^2) - 1 \right]^{1/2} = 0.23 \quad (49)$$

and a mean of  $3900 \bar{\rho}_c b d^2$ . From Fig. 6 this mean is

$$\frac{3900}{2800 \times 1.40} = 0.95 \quad (50)$$

times the one assumed in design with  $c_x = 0.25$ .

From Fig. 2,  $\alpha = 11$ ,  $\alpha'' = 85$ ,  $\beta' = 2.8$ , and  $\beta'' = 4.17$ . With these values and  $n = 0.95n_0$ , or  $n = 3.8$ , one gets

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{C' - C_0}{x_0} &= \frac{0.0012}{12} \left( 1 - \frac{85}{11} e^{3.0 \times 4 - 4.17 \times 3.8} \right) \\ &= 0.000109 \text{ 1/psi cu yd} \end{aligned} \quad (51)$$

Usually the number of cores taken is insufficient for an adequate estimate of the parameters in the statistical distribution of the in situ strength. The information derived therefrom should be used to complement, not substitute, the cylinder test results. Both groups of data are combined using Bayesian statistics.<sup>5</sup>

Suppose that the distribution of in situ strength is lognormal. Also, that its coefficient of variation is known and let its mean, before core testing, be defined by prior probability distribution. Let  $X$  be the strength under discussion,  $c$  its coefficient of variation, and  $Z = \ln X$ ; and let  $\mu$  and  $\sigma$  be respectively, the mean and standard deviation of  $Z$ . Let the prior distribution of  $\mu$  be normal with mean  $m_1$  and standard deviation  $\sigma_1$ . If  $\gamma$  cores are tested and if the sample mean of the logarithm of strength is called  $\bar{z}$ , application of Bayes' theorem<sup>6</sup> gives a normal posterior distribution of  $\mu$  with mean and standard deviation given respectively by

$$m_2 = \frac{\theta m_1 + \gamma \bar{z}}{\theta + \gamma} \quad (52)$$

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{\theta + \gamma}} \quad (53)$$

where  $\theta = \sigma^2/\sigma_1^2$ .

The marginal distribution of  $Z$ , allowing for uncertainty in  $\mu$ , is also normal, with mean  $m_2$  and variance  $\sigma^2 + \sigma_2^2$ . Hence, after core testing, in situ strength must be assigned a lognormal distribution with the following mean and coefficient of variation, where the double prime identifies parameters of the marginal posterior probability distribution of  $X$ ,

$$E''(X) = \exp\left[m_2 + \frac{1}{2}(\sigma^2 + \sigma_2^2)\right] \quad (54)$$

$$c''^2(X) = \exp(\sigma^2 + \sigma_2^2) - 1 \quad (55)$$

Parameters of the prior distribution of the mean,  $\mu$ , of the in situ strength,  $X$ , are derived from the corresponding control specimen strength,  $X_c$ , using the assumption made about the distribution of the ratio of  $X$  to  $X_c$ . Let

$$\mu_c = E(\ln X_c) \quad (56)$$

and

$$X = \Psi X_c \quad (57)$$

where  $\Psi$  and  $X_c$  are statistically independent; let  $\ln \Psi$  be normally distributed with mean  $m_\Psi$  and standard deviation  $\sigma_\Psi$ ; and assume that the prior distribution of  $\mu_c$  has mean  $m_c$  and standard deviation  $\sigma_c$ . Then,

$$m_1 = m_c + m_\Psi \quad (58)$$

$$\sigma_1^2 = \sigma_c^2 + \sigma_\Psi^2 \quad (59)$$

In estimating  $m_c$  and  $\sigma_c$ , previous information and the results of cylinder tests are usually taken into account. If the first group of data is neglected,  $m_c$  equals the sample mean of the natural logarithm of cylinder strengths and  $\sigma_c$  equals  $\sigma/\sqrt{n_c}$ , where  $n_c$  is the number of control test results and  $\sigma$  is obtained from the sample test results.

For the sake of illustration suppose again that  $f'_c = 2800$  psi is specified and that the results of five cylinder tests give a mean strength of 3100 psi and a coefficient of variation of 0.15. It follows that the mean and standard deviation



tion of the natural logarithm of strength are equal to 8.05 and 0.149 respectively.

Since control requirements are not satisfied, core tests are carried out. The mean of the logarithm of cylinder strengths is assigned a normal distribution with mean  $m_c = 8.05$  (that of the sample) and standard deviation  $\sigma_c = \sigma/\sqrt{5}$ , or 0.0668. Under the assumption that  $E(V) = 1$  and  $c_v = 0.11$  (and, hence,  $m_v = -0.006$  and  $\sigma_v = 0.11$ ), the initial distribution of the logarithm of in situ strength has mean

$$\begin{aligned} m_1 &= 8.05 - 0.006 \\ &= 8.044 \end{aligned} \quad (60)$$

and variance

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_1^2 &= 0.0045 + 0.012 \\ &= 0.0165 \end{aligned} \quad (61)$$

Also,

$$\begin{aligned} \theta &= \sigma^2/\sigma_1^2 \\ &= 1.36 \end{aligned} \quad (62)$$

Now suppose that two cores are tested, for which the mean logarithm of strength is 8.3. Then, according to Eqs. 52 and 53,  $m_2 = 8.2$  and  $\sigma_2 = 0.081$  are the parameters of the posterior distribution of the mean logarithm of in situ strength. According to Eqs. 54 and 55, the marginal distribution of that strength has mean

$$\begin{aligned} E''(X) &= \exp\left[8.2 + \frac{1}{2}(0.0223 + 0.00656)\right] \\ &= 3600 \text{ psi} \end{aligned} \quad (63)$$

and coefficient of variation

$$\begin{aligned} c''(X) &= \left[\exp(0.0223 + 0.00656) - 1\right]^{1/2} \\ &= 0.171 \end{aligned} \quad (64)$$

If a central safety factor of 4.0 implies a coefficient of variation of cylinder strengths equal to 0.25, in proportion we find, for the conditions de-

scribed,

$$n = \frac{4.0 \times 3600}{2800 \times 1.48} = 3.48 \quad (65)$$

On the other hand, for  $f'_c = 2800$  psi and  $c_x = 0.15$ , the optimum  $n$  equals

$$n_0 = \frac{4.0 \times 1.24}{1.48} = 3.36 \quad (66)$$

(see Fig. 6). The coefficient of variation of the capacity in bending at the critical section is

$$c_M = \left[ (1 + 0.11^2)(1 + 0.171^2) - 1 \right]^{1/2} = 0.203 \quad (67)$$

Assuming  $c_g = 0.3$ , Fig. 2 furnishes  $\alpha = 135$ ,  $\alpha'' = 290$ ,  $\beta' = 4.5$ , and  $\beta'' = 4.88$ .

Substituting these into Eq. 47 gives, finally,

$$\frac{C' - C_0}{x_0} = \frac{0.0013}{3.36 \times 4.5} \left( 1 - \frac{290}{135} e^{4.5 \times 3.36 - 4.88 \times 3.48} \right) = 5.56 \times 10^{-5} \text{ \$/psi cu yd} \quad (68)$$

#### APPENDIX II. -- REFERENCES

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#### APPENDIX III. -- NOTATION

The following symbols are used in this paper:

- |                           |                                                                                                                 |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| $A'$                      | = constant used in Eq. 25;                                                                                      |
| $a$                       | = derivative of cost of unit volume of concrete with respect to strength;                                       |
| $B$                       | = $\beta x_0$ ;                                                                                                 |
| $b$                       | = width of cross section;                                                                                       |
| $C$                       | = initial cost per unit volume of concrete;                                                                     |
| $C_0$                     | = value of $C$ associated with $x_0$ ;                                                                          |
| $C'$                      | = price of concrete including bonus or penalty;                                                                 |
| $C_1$                     | = cost to the contractor of strengthening or demolishing and replacing an element cast with defective concrete; |
| $C_2$                     | = cost, to the owner, of the foregoing operations;                                                              |
| $c_i, c_M, c_R, c_V, c_Y$ | = coefficients of variation;                                                                                    |
| $c''$                     | = posterior coefficient of variation;                                                                           |

- $D$  = expected present value of consequences of damage per unit volume of concrete;
- $D_0$  = value of  $D$  associated with  $x_0$ ;
- $D_i(t)$  = expected cost, per unit volume of concrete, of failure in the  $i$ th mode would this mode take place at time  $t$ ;
- $d$  = effective depth of cross section;
- $E$  = expectation;
- $E''$  = posterior expectation;
- $F_i(t)$  = cumulative probability distribution function of time to failure;
- $f_i$  =  $dF_i/dt$ ;
- $f_S(s)$  = probability density function of  $S$ ;
- $\bar{f}_c$  = mean value of concrete cylinder strength;
- $f'_c$  = nominal value of concrete cylinder strength;
- $M$  = bending strength of a beam;
- $\bar{M}$  = mean value of  $M$ ;
- $m_1$  = prior mean value of  $\mu$ ;
- $m_2$  = posterior mean value of  $\mu$ ;
- $m_c$  = prior mean value of  $\mu_c$ ;
- $m_v$  = mean value of  $V$ ;
- $n$  = central safety factor;
- $n_c$  = number of control test results;
- $n_0$  = optimum value of  $n$ ;
- $P_i$  = quantity as defined in Eq. 7;
- $R$  = structural capacity;
- $\bar{R}$  = mean value of  $R$ ;
- $r$  = parameter of the order of 1.2 to 1.4;
- $S$  = stress caused by permanent load;
- $V$  = diagonal tension strength of concrete in a beam;

- $\bar{V}$  = mean value of  $V$ ;  
 $X$  = strength of concrete (random);  
 $x_c$  = nominal strength of control specimens;  
 $x'$  = deterministic strength of concrete or nominal value of random strength;  
 $x_0$  = optimum value of  $x$ ;  
 $\bar{x}_0$  = mean value of  $x_0$ ;  
 $Y$  = stress produced by earthquake loading;  
 $Z$  =  $\ln X$ ;  
 $\bar{Z}$  = sample mean value of  $Z$ ;  
 $\alpha', \alpha''$  = parameters of approximate expression for failure probabilities;  
 $\beta, \beta', \beta''$  = parameters of approximate expression for failure probabilities;  
 $\gamma$  = rate of interest;  
 $\delta_1$  = exponents used in Eq. 35;  
 $\lambda_1$  = mean rate with which failure in the  $i$ th mode takes place;  
 $\mu$  = mean value of  $Z$ ;  
 $\mu_c$  = mean value of  $\ln X_c$ ;  
 $\nu$  = number of cores tested;  
 $\sigma$  = standard deviation of  $Z$ ;  
 $\sigma_1$  = prior standard deviation of  $Z$ ;  
 $\sigma_2$  = posterior standard deviation of  $\mu$ ;  
 $\sigma_c$  = prior standard deviation of  $\mu_c$ ;  
 $\sigma_\psi$  = standard deviation of  $\psi$ ;  
 $\theta$  =  $\sigma^2 / \sigma_1^2$ ;  
 $\rho_c$  = ratio of actual to computed bending strength;  
 $\bar{\rho}_c$  = mean value of  $\rho_c$ ;  
 $\rho_V$  = ratio of actual to computed diagonal tensional strength;  
 $\bar{\rho}_V$  = mean value of  $\rho_V$ ; and  
 $\psi$  = ratio of in situ to control strengths.

### Figure captions

1. Initial costs and expected costs of failure as a function of design strength.
2. Failure probability as a function of the central safety factor.
3. Structure subjected to permanent load.
4. Structure subjected to accidental load.
5. Structure subjected to permanent and to accidental load.
6. Ratio of mean to nominal strength of concrete control specimens.

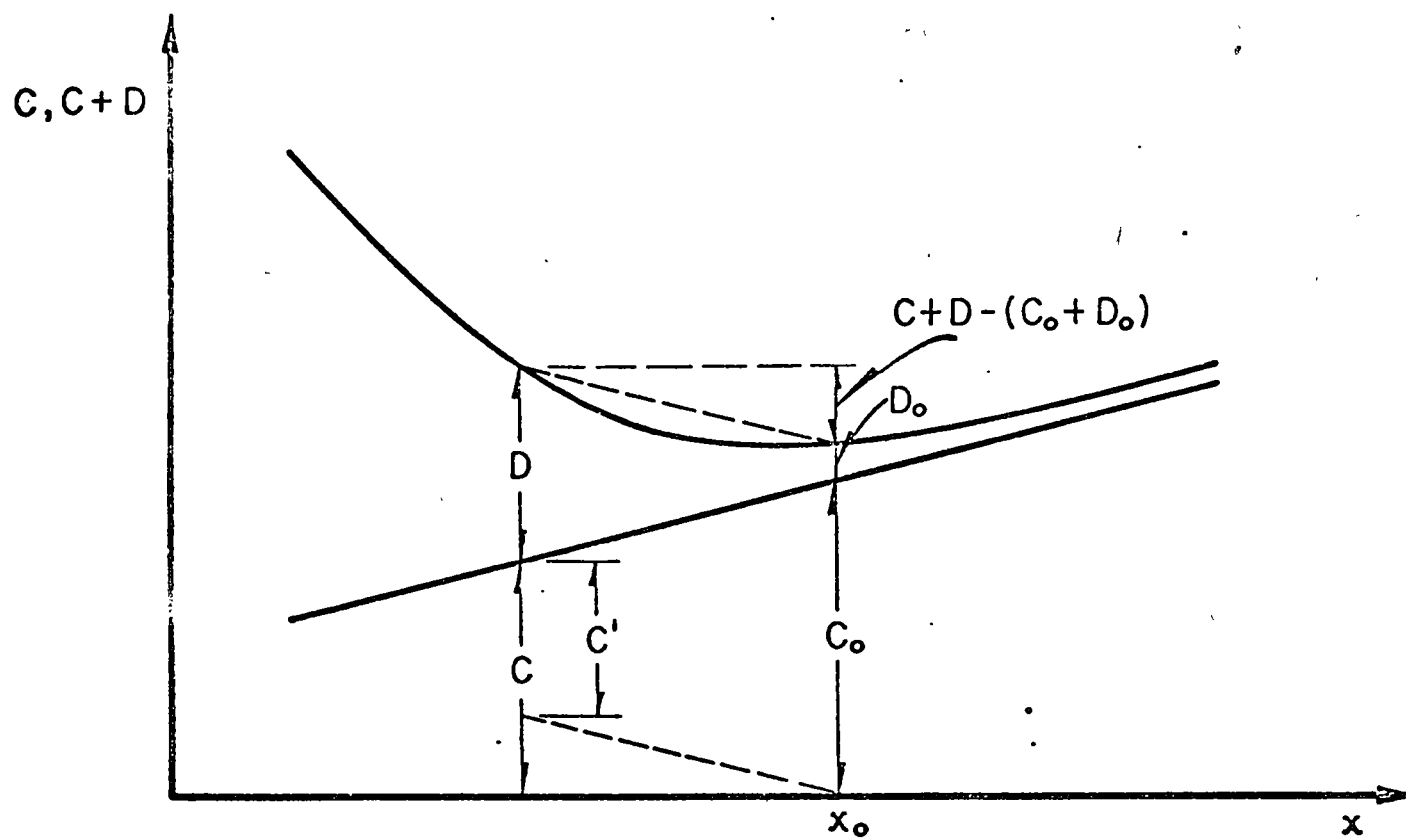


Fig 1

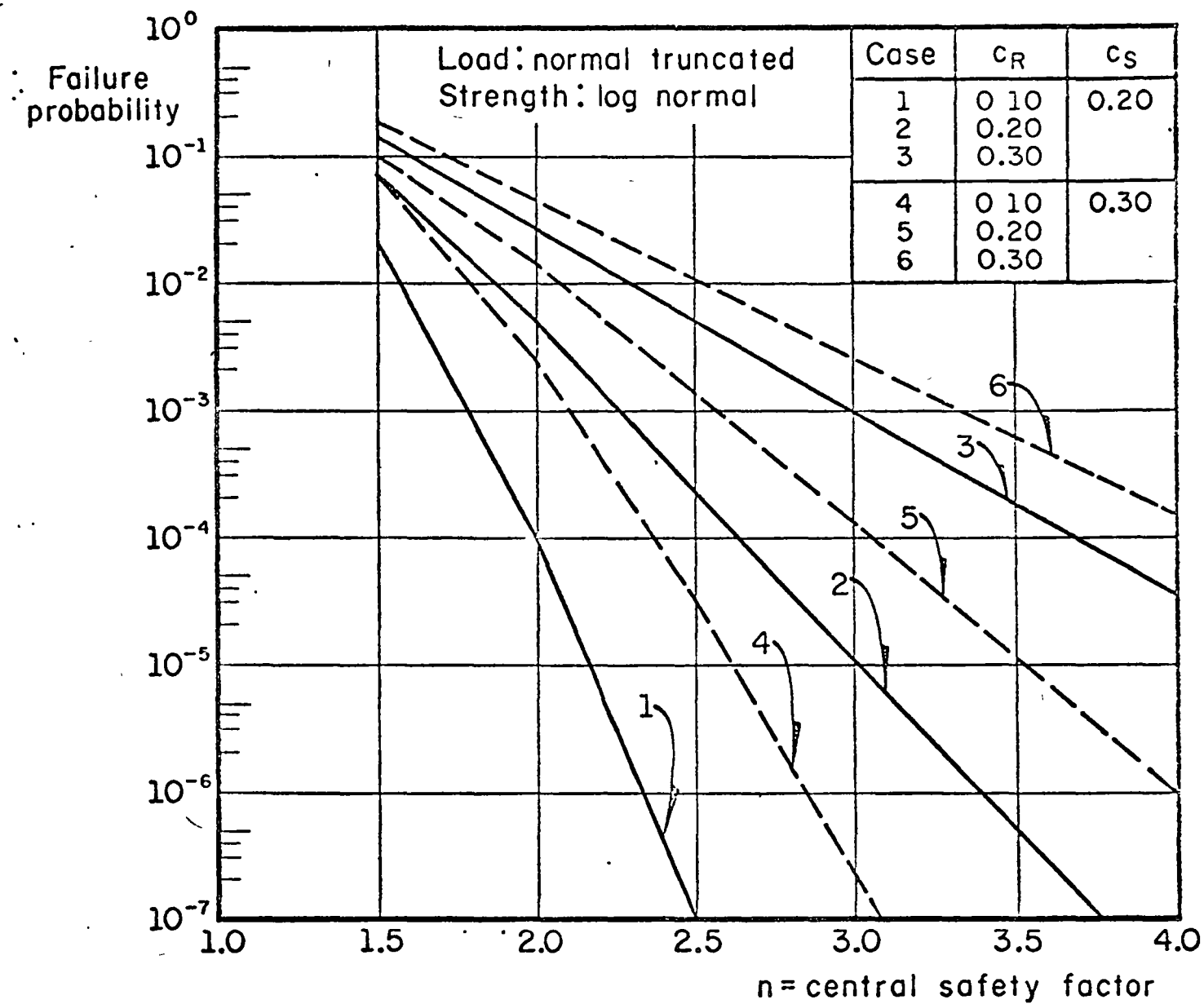


Fig 2



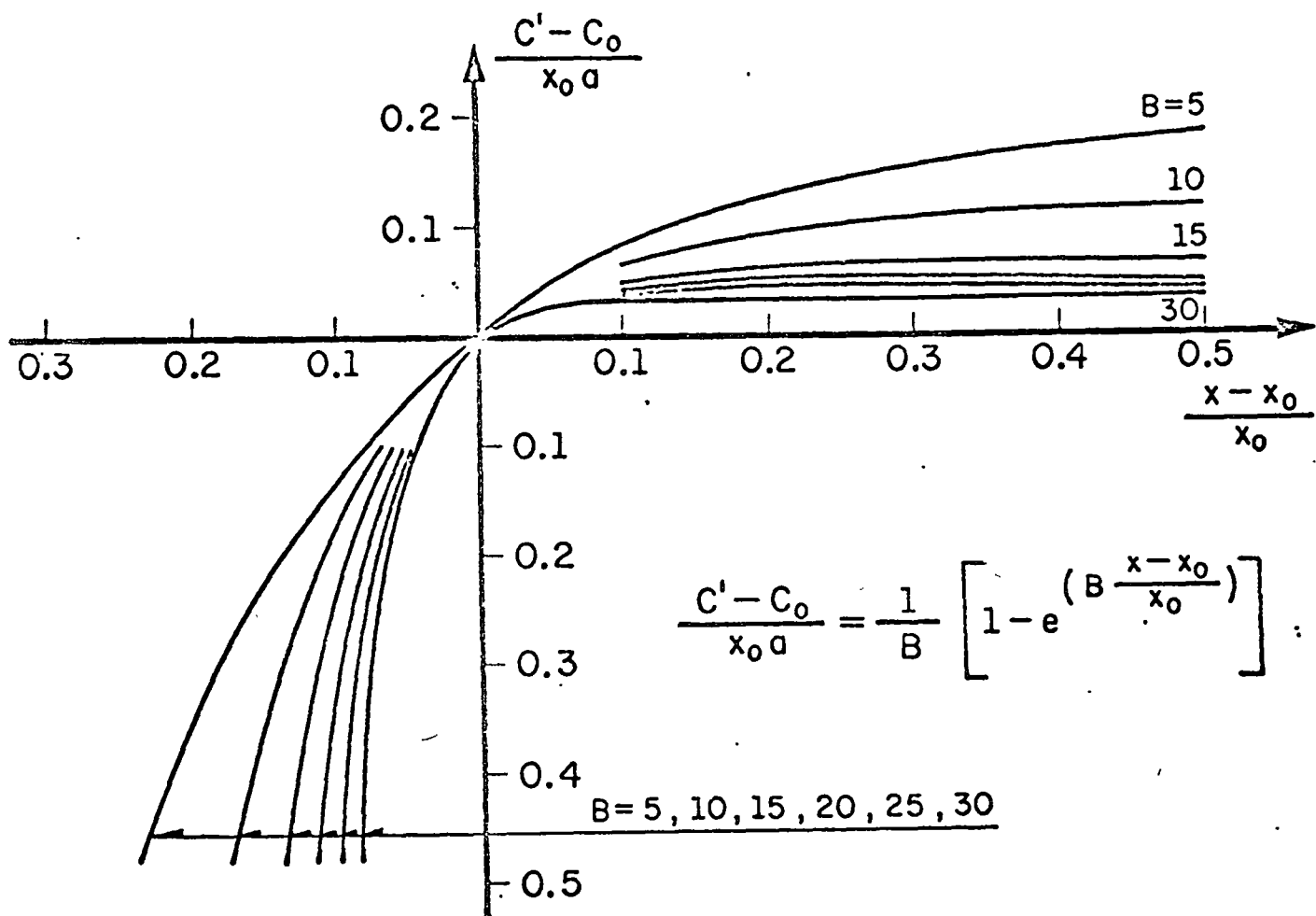


Fig 3

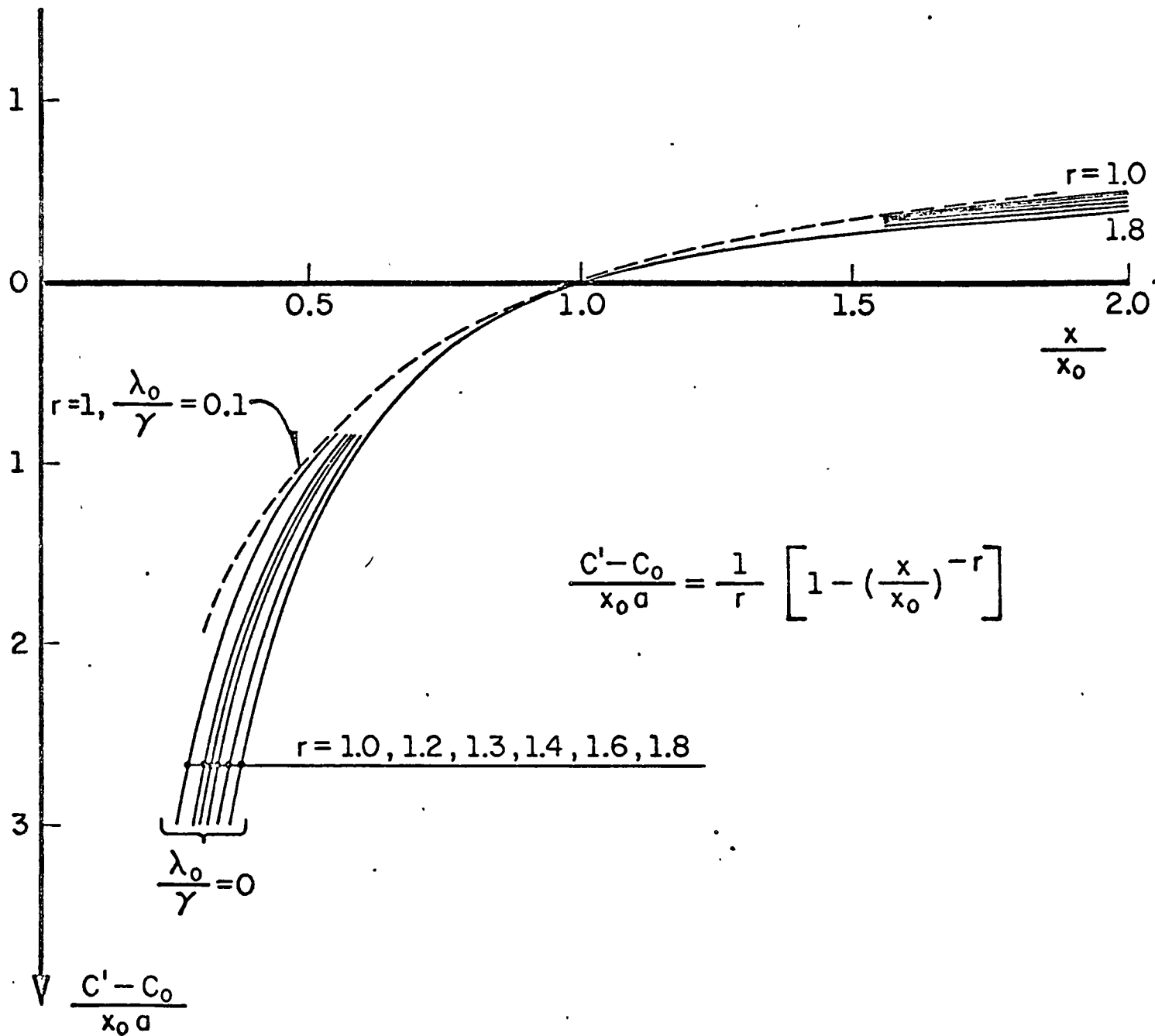


Fig 4

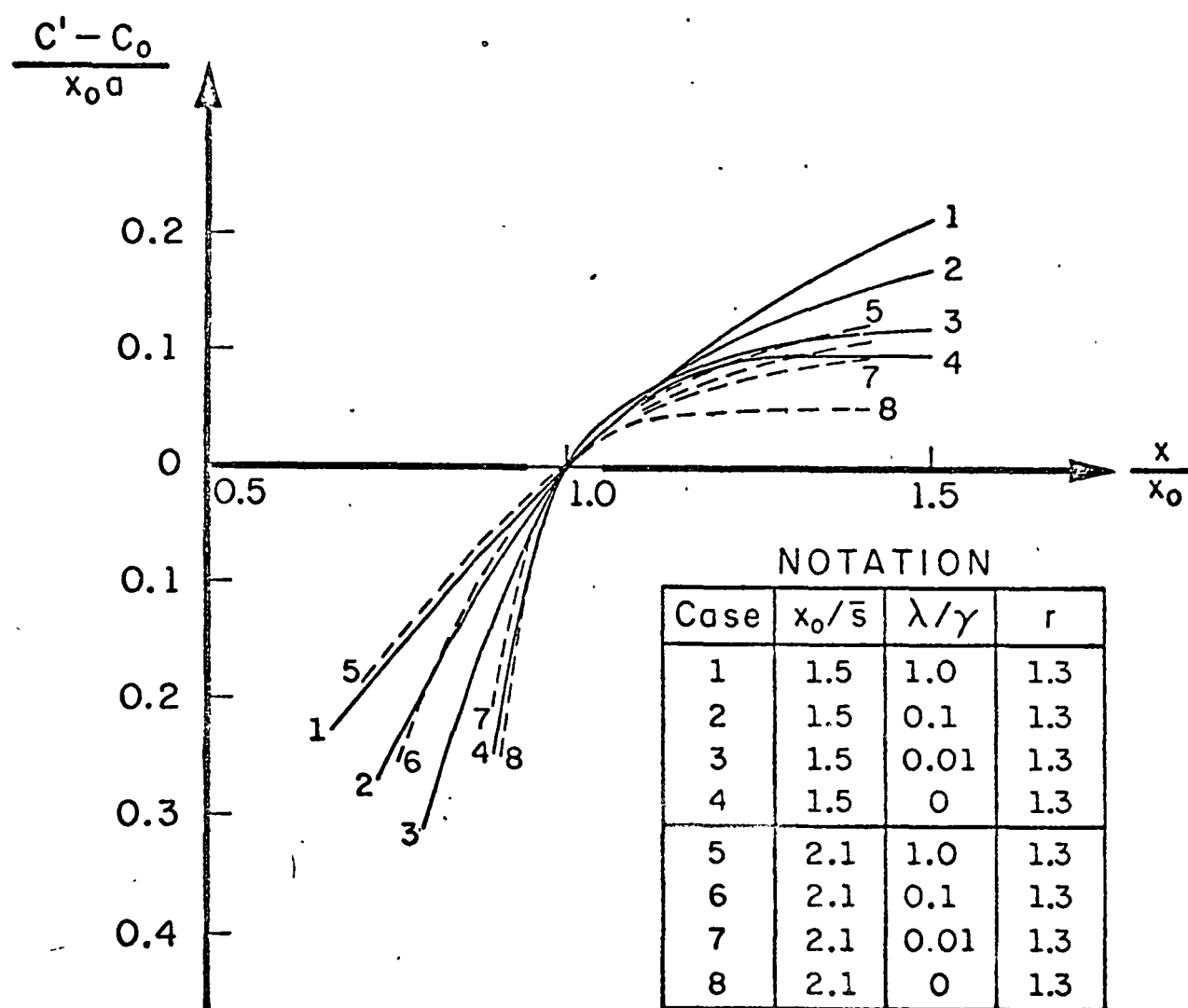


Fig 5

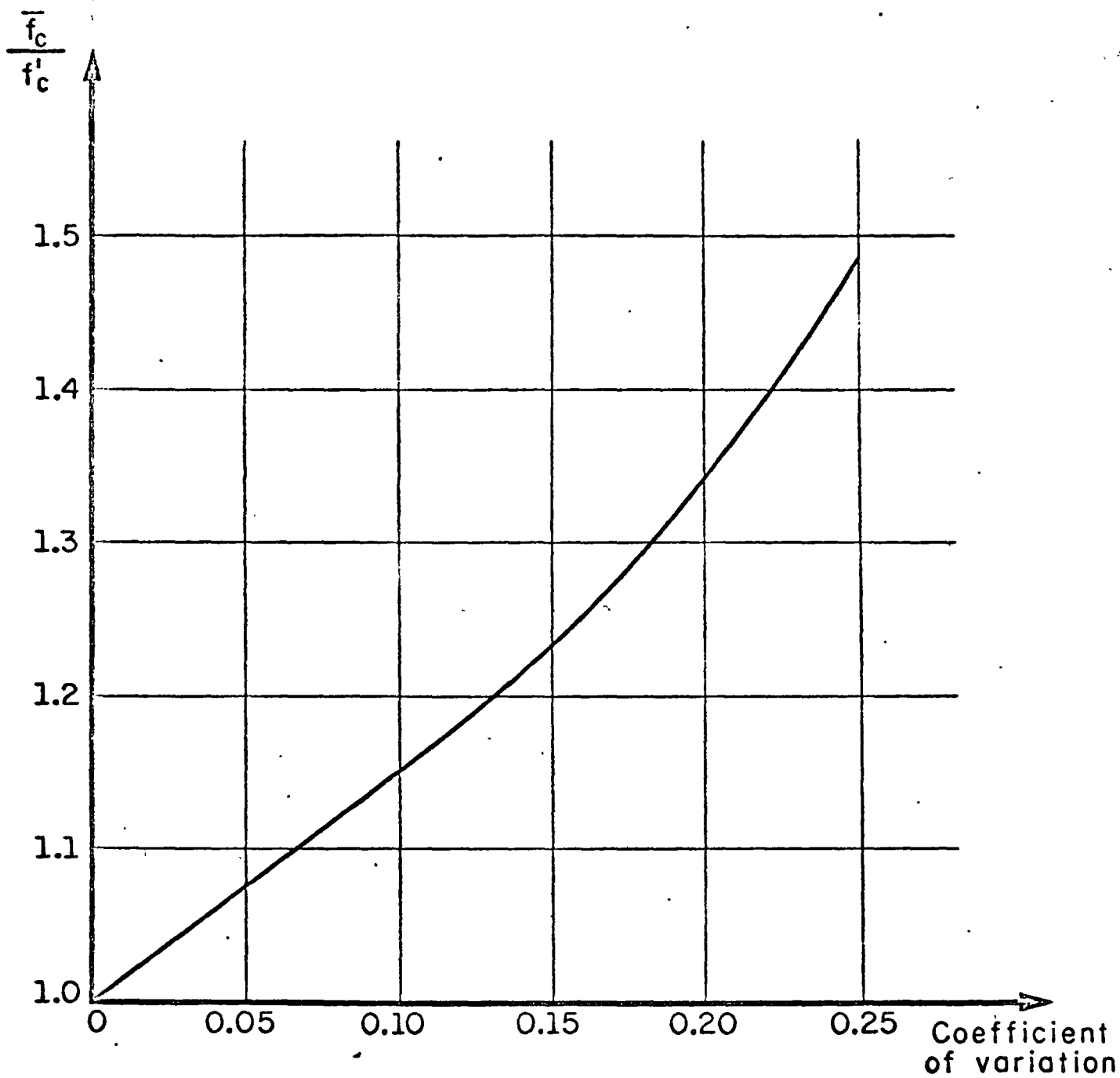
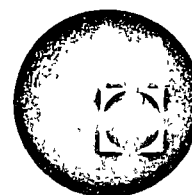


Fig. 6



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CONTROL ESTADISTICO DE CALIDAD



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## **TOLERANCIAS GEOMETRICAS OPTIMAS EN PERFILES LAMINADOS**

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### **RESUMEN**

Toda norma debe producir resultados óptimos para la sociedad. Este desiderátum se alcanza minimizando la función de objetivo  $C + D$ , en que  $C$  = costo inicial y  $D$  = esperanza del valor presente de las pérdidas por falla, costo de mantenimiento y disminución en el bienestar de los usuarios. Para perfiles laminados de acero  $C$  consta de una parte proporcional al área transversal y la otra igual al costo que origina el desgaste de los rodillos de laminación. Usando datos de una laminadora y las distribuciones de frecuencias de gran número de especímenes se expresan  $C$  y  $D$  en función de las tolerancias en área transversal y del factor de seguridad central asignando valores conservadores al costo de falla, y se calcula la combinación óptima de dichas tolerancias y factor de seguridad. Si bien sólo se pretende ilustrar una metodología se encuentran indicios de que la práctica actual es demasiado conservadora.

### **1. INTRODUCCION**

Reservamos el calificativo de racional para el comportamiento que tiende a producir resultados óptimos acatando los dictados de la lógica formal. Cuando decimos óptimos surgen las preguntas, óptimos para quién, óptimos desde qué punto de vista. Al intentar responder entramos al contexto de la ética. Es cierto que con rigor la adopción de uno u otro sistema ético equivale a la adopción de uno u otro conjunto de axiomas y es por tanto materia arbitraria. Pero hay buenas razones para adoptar un sistema axiomático congruente con las

tendencias contemporáneas, en que el objetivo es la maximización de la felicidad de todos los seres sensibles de aquí a la eternidad (1). En el presente artículo se adoptará este sistema axiomático; sin embargo, la metodología que aquí se elabora es aplicable a todo sistema ético que se pueda encuadrar en el marco del comportamiento racional.

En particular, si una norma ha de tener la sanción oficial del gobierno federal, no admite mucha discusión de que debe tender a producir resultados óptimos para el grupo de individuos a quienes ese gobierno representa, es decir para la sociedad.

Con este entendido, el propósito de toda norma es la optimización para la sociedad, entendiéndose por sociedad la que constituye la actual generación de seres sensibles y todas las venideras. En el proceso de optimización de productos empleados en la construcción deben intervenir tanto los costos de fabricación, colocación y supervisión como los de mantenimiento, daño y falla de los artículos en cuestión, los costos asociados a demérito en bienestar y los correspondientes a la implantación de la norma misma, es decir, los asociados al muestreo y ensaye y a las decisiones que se tomen en función de los resultados de tal ensaye. En lo que sigue nos concretaremos a los costos y beneficios que corresponden al uso de los productos de interés; nos desentenderemos de lo tocante a muestreo, ensaye y decisiones derivadas de los resultados de este.

Hemos elegido las tolerancias geométricas de perfiles laminados de acero para desarrollar y aplicar los conceptos expuestos atendiendo a la sencillez con que puede expresarse el costo inicial de este producto en función de las normas que se adopten.

En las refs 2-4 se encuentra una exposición detallada de la teoría general de normalización basada en estos conceptos. La ref 4 aplica dicha teoría a perfiles laminados de acero y es en esta referencia en la que esencialmente se basa el presente trabajo. En la ref 5 se hallan las bases para el análisis preposterior que permite establecer el tamaño óptimo de la muestra a ser ensayada; y en la ref 6 se desarrolla un criterio para toma de decisiones en función del grado de incumplimiento de una norma. Este último criterio se presenta allí para concreto en términos de su resistencia en compresión directa, mas es inmediata su generalización a otros productos empleados en la construcción.

La elección de perfiles laminados de acero para aplicar los criterios fundamentales de la elaboración de normas óptimas obedeció a cuatro consideraciones fundamentales: 1) resulta especialmente sencillo expresar el costo inicial de este producto en función de las normas que deben cumplirse; 2) no juegan un papel preponderante los costos asociados directamente al aspecto del producto ni al bienestar de los usuarios o inquilinos; 3) se dispone de amplio acervo de datos estadísticos sobre las propiedades de tales perfiles y sobre las relaciones que guardan sus propiedades geométricas con las normas referentes a tolerancias (7), y 4) se ha propuesto un reglamento para diseño de estructuras de acero, basado en análisis probabilistas (8).

## 2. FUNCION DE OBJETIVO

El sujeto que nos interesa es la sociedad en un sentido muy amplio del término. Optimizar para ese sujeto (o para cualquier otro) significa hacer máxima la utilidad correspondiente. Pero en ocasiones se dificulta lidiar directamente con la utilidad y resulta preferible hacerlo con una llamada función de objetivo, que es cualquier función que varía monótonamente con la utilidad. La función de objetivo suele elegirse con el criterio de que esté expresada en



unidades de fácil manejo, como las unidades monetarias. Dada su definición, una decisión será óptima cuando maximice o cuando minimice a la función de objetivo que se haya elegido.

Para nuestros fines tomaremos como función de objetivo la cantidad

$$U = C + D \quad (1)$$

donde C es la esperanza del valor presente del costo inicial de la variante de que se trata, ya colocada, y D es la esperanza del valor presente de las pérdidas debidas a falla, daño, reposición y mantenimiento, más el costo que implica emplear la variante en cuestión del producto de que se trata, referido a otra variante (real o imaginaria) que se toma como base de comparación; en este último concepto se incluyen los efectos de la elección de la variante en lo que toca al aspecto de la construcción y al bienestar de quienes la habitan. En la presente aplicación no se incluirá dicho concepto pues sólo en contadas ocasiones podría verse afectado por la elección de las tolerancias geométricas de un perfil de acero. Pecando del lado de la seguridad no aplicaremos factor alguno de descuento para traducir pérdidas futuras a valores presentes.

La ec 1 implica aditividad de utilidades y relación lineal entre utilidad y dinero. Considerando que los directamente afectados por una falla estructural forman parte de la sociedad, se impone corregir la mayor parte del error que involucra esta hipótesis introduciendo una amplificación en las pérdidas por colapso, particularmente en las que corresponden a pérdidas de vidas humanas. Admitiremos que, hecha esta corrección, es suficientemente precisa la ec 1.

### 3. COSTO INICIAL

El costo inicial de un perfil laminado comprende el de la materia prima, su

procesado, la reposición de rodillos de laminación, el transporte al pie de la obra y la colocación. Cabe suponer que inicialmente se ajustará la posición de los rodillos de manera que tienda a producirse el perfil laminado de que se trate con un área transversal sensiblemente igual a la mínima permisible. Al desgastarse los rodillos irá aumentando ésta; y se repondrán los rodillos de laminación cuando se alcance sensiblemente el área transversal máxima permisible. Si suponemos una velocidad uniforme de desgaste, concluimos que esta componente del costo inicial será aproximadamente inversamente proporcional a la diferencia entre áreas transversales máxima y mínima permisibles. Los demás componentes del costo inicial esperado variarán aproximadamente en proporción a la esperanza del área transversal. Por consiguiente podremos escribir

$$C = c_1 \bar{A} + c_2 (a_{\max} - a_{\min})^{-1} \quad (2)$$

donde  $c_1$  y  $c_2$  son coeficientes constantes para un perfil nominal dado;  $\bar{A}$  es la esperanza del área transversal, y  $a_{\max}$  y  $a_{\min}$  son respectivamente el área máxima y la mínima permisibles. (En términos generales se emplean mayúsculas para designar las variables aleatorias y sus estadísticas, y las correspondientes minúsculas para realizaciones o valores específicos de dichas variables.)

Puede discutirse si en la ec 2 debe emplearse realmente la esperanza del área como allí se ha hecho o el área nominal. Es concebible que a corto plazo esta porción del costo inicial no refleje los efectos en  $\bar{A}$  de cambiar  $a_{\max}$  y  $a_{\min}$ , así que resulte proporcional al área transversal nominal  $a_{\text{nom}}$ . A la larga, sin embargo, la competencia comercial y las relaciones entre costos y beneficios para el fabricante harán que dicha porción del costo tienda a ser proporcional a  $\bar{A}$ . Es por ello que se adoptó  $c_1 \bar{A}$  como primer término del segundo miembro en la ec 2.

Se dispone de información estadística sobre la distribución de frecuencias

del área transversal en función de los límites tolerables  $a_{\max}$  y  $a_{\min}$ . Dado que esta información es sumamente vasta bien puede tomarse la distribución de frecuencias como igual a la distribución de probabilidades, que en rigor interesa. Ahora bien, si se sumara una constante a  $a_{\max}$  y  $a_{\min}$ , sería de esperarse un corrimiento simple de la distribución de probabilidades del área transversal,  $A$ . Si en cambio se acercasen  $a_{\max}$  y  $a_{\min}$  hasta hacerlas coincidir, sería de esperarse que en estas condiciones ideales el área transversal fuese determinísticamente igual a ambos límites tolerables. Se concluye que la esperanza del área transversal debe ser expresable en la forma

$$\bar{A} = \alpha_1 a_{\min} + (1 - \alpha_1) a_{\max} \quad (3)$$

en que  $\alpha_1$  es una constante a determinarse partiendo de la información estadística mencionada. Se tiene, pues, expresado el costo inicial en función de las tolerancias geométricas.

#### 4. PERDIDAS POR MANTENIMIENTO, DAÑO Y FALLA

El producto de interés podrá tener diversos destinos. Cualquiera que sea el uso que se haga del producto, el costo de mantenimiento será prácticamente independiente de las tolerancias geométricas, pues el perímetro de una pieza de acero laminado es casi insensible a ellas. Con fines comparativos y de elección de las tolerancias óptimas no se justifica, pues, tener en cuenta el costo de mantenimiento. En cambio, a cada destino del producto corresponderá una probabilidad de daño o falla y una pérdida en que se incurre de tener verificativo tal evento. Al establecer las normas se desconoce el destino preciso que tendrá una pieza del producto en cuestión. Por tanto, la esperanza de la pérdida por daño o falla se deberá calcular empleando la expresión

$$D = \sum_i V_i H_i F_i \quad (4)$$

en que  $V_i$  denota la probabilidad de que el producto tenga el  $i$ ésimo destino,  $F_i$  la correspondiente probabilidad condicional de que se presente falla o daño

dado que el producto tuvo dicho destino y  $H_1$  la pérdida en caso de falla o daño si el producto tuvo el destino mencionado.

Con fines ilustrativos supondremos que los perfiles de que se trata sólo podrán emplearse como vigas para soportar una carga compuesta en parte por carga viva y en parte por carga muerta. Supondremos asimismo que el cociente de la esperanza de la carga viva  $\bar{W}_v$  a la esperanza de la carga muerta  $\bar{W}_d$  tiene probabilidad  $2/3$  de valer  $1/2$  y probabilidad  $1/3$  de valer  $2$ . Para simplificar aun más el tratamiento del problema ignoraremos toda forma de daño o falla salvo el colapso, y para compensar esta simplificación sobrestimaremos conscientemente las pérdidas por falla.

Supondremos, cuando  $\bar{W}_v/\bar{W}_m = 1/2$ , como límite inferior, que en caso de falla se pierden 160 dólares estadounidenses por metro cuadrado de área tributaria de la pieza, correspondientes al costo de la construcción, más 80 dólares por metro cuadrado, correspondientes a los muebles albergados, y más 10 000 dólares por cada  $20 \text{ m}^2$  de área tributaria, admitiendo que en esta área habrá en promedio una persona que pierda la vida como consecuencia del colapso. Esta última cifra es aproximadamente el valor presente de la contribución media de un individuo en México al producto nacional bruto durante el resto de su vida, operando a una tasa de descuento de  $7\%$  al año. No debe interpretarse tal cifra como "el valor de la vida humana" en un sentido estricto, que carecería de significado, sino como la cantidad que la sociedad está dispuesta a erogar para salvar una vida humana, y hay cierta justificación para adoptar la hipótesis de que esta es la cantidad que debe asignarse a cada pérdida de una vida humana en congruencia con el comportamiento de las sociedades contemporáneas (9-11). Cuando  $\bar{W}_v/\bar{W}_m = 2$  supondremos que  $H$  es el doble de la suma anterior. Co-

mo límite superior multiplicaremos estas pérdidas por 10, lo que indudablemente es conservador aun en los países de más alto producto nacional bruto per cápita y con los costos más elevados de construcción.

Desde luego, los perfiles laminados de acero se usan como elementos estructurales muy diversos, no solo como vigas. La existencia del reglamento propuesto (8) justifica la consideración del uso de los perfiles solo como vigas, pues vale suponer que los criterios de diseño allí especificados serán congruentes en cuanto a que las tolerancias que se encuentren óptimas para vigas también lo serán para columnas y para los demás miembros estructurales que consistan en dichos perfiles.

#### 5. PROBABILIDAD DE FALLA

Congruentemente con el reglamento propuesto para estructuras de acero (8), tomaremos la probabilidad de falla como suministrada por la expresión

$$F = P(R \leq S) \quad (5)$$

en que  $P(\cdot)$  es la probabilidad de que ocurra el evento entre paréntesis,  $R$  la función de resistencia y  $S$  el efecto de las cargas. A su vez  $R = PM$  y  $S = (Q_m W_m + Q_v W_v)E$  donde  $P$  = factor "profesional" que se encarga de las incertidumbres en el cálculo de resistencias,  $M$  = función calculada de resistencia =  $YZ$ ,  $Y$  = esfuerzo de fluencia efectivo,  $Z$  = módulo plástico de sección,  $Q$  = factor "profesional" que refleja la incertidumbre en la evaluación de los efectos de las cargas,  $W$  = efecto calculado de las cargas,  $E$  = factor "profesional" que representa la incertidumbre en análisis estructural, y los subíndices  $m$  y  $v$  se refieren respectivamente a la carga muerta y a la carga viva máxima que se presenta durante la vida de diseño de la estructura. El factor de seguridad central vale  $\gamma = m_{nom}/(\bar{W}_m + \bar{W}_v)$ . El índice de confiabilidad  $\beta$  es el recíproco del coeficiente de variación del margen de seguridad, sea que este se

expresado como  $R = S$  o como  $\ln R = \ln S$ . En la ref 8 se da  $\beta$  en la forma

$$\beta = \frac{\ln \gamma}{\sqrt{V_R^2 + V_S^2}} \quad (6)$$

donde  $V$  denota coeficiente de variación. La ec 6 supone independencia estadística entre  $R$  y  $S$ . Si suponemos independencia estadística entre las demás variables aleatorias podemos suministrar expresiones exactas para  $\gamma$ ,  $V_R$  y  $V_S$ .

Asignaremos al factor profesional  $P$  una distribución lognormal mientras que a  $S$  le asignaremos una distribución normal. De conformidad con la ref 8,  $\bar{P} = 1.02$ ,  $V_P = 0.06$ ,  $\bar{E} = Q_m = Q_v = 1$ ,  $V_E = 0.05$ ,  $V_{Q_m} = 0.04$ ,  $V_{Q_v} = 0.20$ ,  $V_{W_m} = 0.04$  y  $V_{W_v} = 0.13$ . La ref 8 también asigna valores a los demás parámetros que definen la distribución de probabilidades de  $R$ . Mediante calibración con reglamentos vigentes la ref 8 concluye que es de sugerirse la adopción de  $\beta = 3.0$  para vigas. De aquí pueden calcularse los factores centrales de seguridad  $\gamma$  que corresponden a diversos cocientes  $\bar{W}_v/\bar{W}_m$ . Las normas AISC de 1969 marcan  $\gamma = 1.7$  para vigas, mas no necesariamente ante las esperanzas de cargas que se consideran en el presente análisis.

Se adoptarán las estadísticas que anteceden de  $E$ ,  $P$ ,  $Q$  y  $W$ . Sin embargo, cuando las tolerancias geométricas coinciden con aquellas para las que se obtuvo la información estadística de la ref 7 (área nominal  $\pm 6$  por ciento) se asignará a la función calculada de resistencia una distribución de probabilidades que coincida con la distribución de frecuencias relativas de  $N$  que se muestra en la fig 1, la cual se obtuvo combinando la distribución de frecuencias del módulo plástico de sección con las distribuciones de los esfuerzos de fluencia en diversos sitios de la sección.

Las variaciones en módulo de sección son sensiblemente proporcionales a las

variaciones en área. Esta aseveración se ve confirmada al comparar los histogramas correspondientes, los cuales se muestran en la fig 2, pues son bastante parecidos entre sí. Supondremos por tanto que puede obtenerse la distribución de probabilidades de Z mediante una transformación lineal de la distribución de frecuencias que presenta la fig 2, tal que

$$\bar{Z} = \frac{Z_{nom}}{a_{nom}} \left[ \alpha_2 a_{min} + (1 - \alpha_2) a_{max} \right] \quad (7)$$

donde  $\alpha_2$  es, según la fig 2, igual a 0.346, mientras que  $Z - \bar{Z}$  se tomará proporcional a  $a_{max} - a_{min}$ . Combinando la curva apropiada de la fig 1 con la distribución de probabilidades de Z que muestra la fig 2 se llega a la distribución de frecuencias del esfuerzo efectivo de fluencia Y que se presenta en la fig 3. La convolución de la distribución de probabilidades de Z con la de Y arroja la distribución de M y, mediante una convolución adicional con la distribución de probabilidades de P, obtenemos la de R. La combinación de las distribuciones de probabilidades de E,  $Q_m$ ,  $Q_v$ ,  $W_m$  y  $W_v$  suministra la de S, la cual, combinada con la distribución de R, arroja la probabilidad de falla.

En la práctica el diseñador está constreñido a elegir perfiles disponibles comercialmente o una combinación de estos. Supondremos que el módulo plástico nominal de sección que especificamos nunca se halla por debajo de 0.99 ni por arriba de 1.04 del valor requerido. El valor real de S se tomará igual al valor calculado de S multiplicado por una variable aleatoria con distribución uniforme entre los límites 1/1.04 y 1/0.99.

#### 6. TOLERANCIAS OPTIMAS PARA VIGUETAS I DE 4 PULGADAS

Los siguientes datos aproximados fueron suministrados por una laminadora de acero. Corresponden a viguetas I de 4 pulg (101.6 mm) de peralte nominal. Un juego de rodillos sirve para rolar 15 000 a 20 000 ton métricas de estas vi-

guetas a manera de satisfacer las tolerancias ASTM de  $\pm 2.5$  por ciento en área transversal. La laminadora rola durante 600 turnos por año. La producción por turno es 32 ton. El costo de los rodillos es 200 a 240 dólares. El costo de la mano de obra que se requiere para un cambio es de 13 a 16 dólares, y en la operación se interrumpe la producción durante un turno. El valor del acero en el mercado es 360 dólares/ton, y en promedio el doble de esta cifra una vez que se halla colocado. El esfuerzo nominal del acero es 2.53 ton/cm<sup>2</sup> (3.6 ksi).

A partir de estos datos se estima que el costo total que involucra el cambio de un juego de rodillos es en la actualidad (1973) del orden de 19 dólares/ton.

Empleando la distribución de frecuencias relativas de la fig 2 se concluye que  $\alpha_1$  en la ec 3 vale 0.559. Sustituyendo concluimos que en la actualidad la esperanza del área transversal vale 0.997 por el área nominal, es decir 14.22 cm<sup>2</sup>.

De acuerdo con las hipótesis hechas en el sentido de que el desgaste de los rodillos se verifica a velocidad uniforme por cada metro de vigueta que se produce, y suponiendo que al usuario la operación le cuesta 20 por ciento más que lo que es el costo neto para el productor, la erogación por reposición de rodillos representa  $1.2 \times 19 = 23$  dólares/ton. El costo del acero colocado excluyendo esta contribución es, por tanto,  $720 - 23 = 697$  dólares/ton. El costo en dólares por tonelada de vigueta, que se asocia a un par de áreas permisibles  $a_{\max}$  y  $a_{\min}$  es, entonces,

$$C = 697 \frac{\bar{A}}{A_{\text{Actual}}} + \frac{23(a_{\max} - a_{\min})_{\text{actual}}}{a_{\max} - a_{\min}} \quad (8)$$

Supongamos que la vigueta cubre un claro de 6 m y porta a un losa a ambos lados. El área tributaria podrá tomarse como 20 m<sup>2</sup> aproximadamente. De



acuerdo con las estimaciones hechas acerca del costo de falla, tendremos en el límite inferior una pérdida de 7300 dólares, es decir 149 a 150 veces el costo de una vigueta cuya área fuese igual al área media actual, cuando  $\bar{W}_v/\bar{W}_m = 1/2$ , y 300 veces dicho costo cuando  $\bar{W}_v/\bar{W}_m = 2$ , y, en el límite superior, respectivamente 1500 y 3000 veces el costo de dicha vigueta.

Se han calculado las probabilidades de falla y la función de objetivo  $C + D$  resultante, de conformidad con las cifras que anteceden, suponiendo tanto  $\gamma = 1.4$  como  $\gamma = 1.6$ . Estos factores centrales de seguridad son menores que el 1.7 que recomienda la ref 8 con base en calibración con reglamentos vigentes. Se eligieron los valores más bajos en vista de que no se podrían lograr magnitudes razonables de las tolerancias óptimas si se suponía  $\gamma = 1.7$ . En la fig 4 se muestran los resultados a que se llegó. Es interesante notar que los estándares europeos marcan tolerancias de  $\pm 6$  por ciento con respecto al área nominal.

#### 7. EXTRAPOLACION A VIGUETAS I DE OTROS PERALTES

Las viguetas I, con peraltes menores de 10 pulg, de que se dispone comercialmente en México satisfacen aproximadamente las relaciones

$$\frac{z_{nom}}{a_{nom}} = 0.411 d_{nom}^{0.96} \text{ (pulg)} \quad (9)$$

$$a_{nom} = 0.374 d_{nom}^{1.29} \text{ (pulg)} \quad (10)$$

$$P_{nom} = 5.75 d_{nom}^{0.79} \text{ (pulg)} \quad (11)$$

donde  $d$  es el peralte en pulgadas,  $p$  el perímetro y el índice  $nom$  significa nominal (fig 5). De las ecs 9 y 10,

$$z_{nom} = 0.154 d_{nom}^{2.25} \text{ (pulg)} \quad (12)$$

Al extender el cálculo para viguetas de 4 pulg a otros peraltes, supondremos aplicable la ec 2, con  $c_1$  independiente del peralte nominal y  $c_2$  proporcional

al perímetro nominal (en vista de que el segundo término representa el costo del desgaste de los rodillos). De acuerdo con las ecs 8-12 resulta

$$C = 118.27 d_{nom}^{1.29} \left( 0.441 \frac{a_{max}}{a_{nom}} + 0.559 \frac{a_{min}}{a_{nom}} \right) + \frac{2.27 d_{nom}^{-0.5}}{\frac{a_{max}}{a_{nom}} - \frac{a_{min}}{a_{nom}}} \quad (13)$$

Para calcular el costo de falla tomaremos el momento flexionante proporcional al producto del claro de la pieza y el área tributaria, ésta proporcional al cuadrado del claro y D proporcional al área tributaria. Resulta

$$H_1 = K_1 z_{nom}^{2/3} \quad (14)$$

donde los coeficientes  $K_1$  pueden deducirse del análisis hecho para viguetas de 4 pulg. Sustituyendo en la ec 4 encontramos

$$D = 0.2073 d_{nom}^{1.5} \left( \frac{2}{3} K_1 F_1 + \frac{1}{3} K_2 F_2 \right) \quad (15)$$

donde F significa probabilidad de falla y los subíndices 1 y 2 se refieren respectivamente a los casos en que  $\bar{W}_v/\bar{W}_m = 1/2$  y 2.

Es sabido que  $V_{W_v}$  disminuye lentamente al aumentar el área tributaria (8) mientras que los demás coeficientes de variación se conservan sensiblemente constantes, al igual que  $\bar{E}$ ,  $\bar{P}$ ,  $\bar{Q}_m$  y  $\bar{Q}_v$ . Es, por tanto, conservador suponer que las probabilidades de falla correspondientes a un mismo factor de seguridad para viguetas de 4 pulg rigen para piezas de mayor peralte. Con esta hipótesis y procediendo como para las viguetas de 4 pulg se encuentran las tolerancias geométricas óptimas que consigna la tabla 1.

Tratándose de piezas con peralte nominal de 10 pulg o más, la distribución de probabilidades del esfuerzo efectivo de fluencia es menos favorable que la supuesta (fig 1). No obstante, la diferencia entre ambas distribuciones es sumamente pequeña en el rango de esfuerzos bajos de fluencia y su efecto se ve

contrarrestado por una pequeña disminución en  $V_{H_V}$  para grandes áreas tributarias. Dado que las ecs 9-12 son válidas para el perfil de 10 pulg ligero y conservadoras para el correspondiente perfil pesado si se emplea un peralte nominal equivalente, vale decir que las tolerancias óptimas correspondientes a 9 pulg ( $a_{max}/a_{nom} = 1.05$ ,  $a_{min}/a_{nom} = 0.96$ ) son aplicables, con criterio conservador, a todas las viguetas hasta de 10 pulg que se laminan en México.

8. TOLERANCIAS PARA PIEZAS SUJETAS A CONDICIONES DISTINTAS DE LAS SUPUESTAS  
En el análisis que antecede no se han tenido en cuenta más solicitaciones que la acción de la gravedad y sólo se ha considerado el colapso por falla en flexión como tipo de falla. Al no incorporar los efectos de sismo, viento y otras solicitaciones y las pérdidas originadas por deflexiones y vibraciones excesivas se ha subestimado la esperanza de pérdida, D. Por otra parte, al suponer que todas las pérdidas ocurrirían al terminar la construcción y al sobrestimar conscientemente el monto de las pérdidas en caso de falla, se ha tendido a compensar aquellas omisiones. Sin duda vale la pena refinar el presente análisis para fijar los factores de seguridad y las tolerancias geométricas óptimas teniendo en cuenta los fenómenos que hemos omitido; sin embargo, es poco probable que se llegue a valores mucho más conservadores que los aquí calculados.

Aún queda la consideración de otros modos de falla (cortante, pandeo lateral, falla de conexiones) que, si bien no afectaría la elección del factor de seguridad en flexión, determinaría los factores de seguridad correspondientes y las tolerancias en conceptos que no son  $a_{max}$  y  $a_{min}$ .

En ocasiones se arguye a favor de un factor de seguridad elevado para cubrir

efectos de corrosión y abrasión. Tratándose de piezas sujetas a estas acciones parece más atinado conservar los criterios y factores usuales de diseño y reconocer que se desgastará una capa de espesor independiente de las dimensiones nominales de las piezas, pues se trata de un fenómeno superficial.

#### 9. UNA PRACTICA PELIGROSA

Cuando por desgaste de rodillos se alcanza  $a_{max}$  algunas laminadoras acostumbran cambiar la posición de los rodillos que determinan el espesor del alma, adelgazando a esta, de manera que puedan emplearse los rodillos durante un lapso adicional. Tal situación no se ha considerado en este trabajo y conduciría, no solo a tolerancias geométricas más estrictas, sino a probabilidades elevadas de fluencia o pandeo del alma ante fuerza cortante y cargas concentradas, condición no necesariamente cubierta por los factores de seguridad contemporáneos.

#### 10. RESUMEN Y CONCLUSIONES

Se postula que el propósito de toda norma debe ser optimizar para la sociedad, incluyendo en "sociedad" a todos los seres sensibles de la generación actual y de las futuras. Se admite que una función de objetivo cuya minimización satisfaría este criterio es la suma de las esperanzas del valor presente del costo inicial para el consumidor y del costo de falla para la sociedad. Se supone que el costo inicial consta de dos partes, una proporcional al área transversal, que representa el costo del material, y la otra proporcional a la diferencia entre áreas máxima y mínima permitidas, que representa el costo de reponer los rodillos de laminación; se emplean datos suministrados por una laminadora nacional para viguetas de 4 pulg de peralte nominal, y se extrapola a viguetas de otros peraltes nominales. La relación entre las áreas máxima y mínima permisibles y las distribuciones de probabilidades de las propiedades de los per-

files se basan en datos sobre un extenso número de especímenes medidos y ensayados en Europa. Con base en datos sobre los mismos perfiles se calcula la distribución de probabilidades del momento resistente de las piezas. Se tiene en cuenta que quien diseña está obligado a elegir entre los perfiles comerciales disponibles. Haciendo hipótesis conservadoras sobre los costos de falla se calculan los valores óptimos de  $a_{\max}/a_{\text{nom}}$  y  $a_{\min}/a_{\text{nom}}$  para viguetas con peraltes nominales de 3 a 10 pulg.

El objeto principal del presente artículo es ilustrar una metodología, con el deseo de que haya quienes la apliquen sin hacer tantas hipótesis simplificativas como las aquí adoptadas. A pesar de ello los resultados obtenidos son demasiado elocuentes como para omitir el comentario de que la combinación de tolerancias de  $\pm 2.5$  por ciento en área nominal y un factor de seguridad central de 1.7 en flexión parece demasiado conservadora para las viguetas analizadas.

En el texto se apuntan las consideraciones que requeriría el refinamiento de este análisis y se advierte sobre el peligro que implica el ajuste de rodillos para adelgazar el alma mientras siguen engrosándose los patines al progresar el desgaste del equipo.

## 11. RECONOCIMIENTO

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### 13. NOTACION

- $A$  = área transversal
- $a$  = realización de  $A$
- $a_{\max}$  = valor máximo permisible de  $A$
- $a_{\min}$  = valor mínimo permisible de  $A$
- actual = subíndice referente a las tolerancias actuales
- $C$  = esperanza del valor presente del costo inicial
- $c_1, c_2$  = coeficientes en la expresión que suministra a  $C$
- $D$  = esperanza del valor presente de las pérdidas debidas al ingreso de la estructura a estados límites, al costo de mantenimiento y a reducción en el bienestar de los usuarios
- $d$  = peralte
- $E$  = factor "profesional" que representa la incertidumbre en el análisis estructural
- $E(\cdot)$  = esperanza de la variable  $(\cdot)$
- $F_1$  = probabilidad de falla cuando la pieza se destina al iésimo tipo de uso
- $H_1$  = pérdida en caso de falla cuando la pieza se destina al iésimo tipo de uso
- $K_1$  = coeficiente que relaciona  $H_1$  con  $z_{\text{nom}}$
- $M$  = función calculada de resistencia
- $m$  = realización de  $M$ ; subíndice que se refiere a carga muerta
- nom = subíndice que identifica a un valor nominal
- $P$  = factor "profesional" que tiene en cuenta incertidumbres en el cálculo de resistencias
- $P(\cdot)$  = probabilidad de que ocurra el evento  $(\cdot)$
- $p$  = perímetro de la sección transversal

$Q$  = factor "profesional" que tiene en cuenta incertidumbre en la evaluación de los efectos de las cargas

$R$  = función de resistencia

$S$  = efecto de las cargas

$U$  =  $C + D$

$V$  = coeficiente de variación

$v$  = subíndice que se refiere a carga viva

$W$  = carga

$Y$  = esfuerzo efectivo de fluencia

$Z$  = módulo plástico de sección

$z$  = realización de  $Z$

$\alpha_1$  = coeficiente que relaciona a  $\bar{A}$  con  $a_{\max}$  y  $a_{\min}$

$\alpha_2$  = coeficiente que relaciona a  $\bar{Z}$  con  $a_{\max}$  y  $a_{\min}$

$\beta$  = índice de confiabilidad

$\gamma$  = factor de seguridad central

$V_1$  = probabilidad de que el perfil se destine al iésimo tipo de uso

La testa significa esperanza; así,  $\bar{X} = E(X)$ .



Tabla 1. Tolerancias geométricas óptimas para viguetas I

| Peralte nominal,<br>pulg | $\gamma = 1.4$            |                           | $\gamma = 1.6$            |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
|                          | $a_{\max}/a_{\text{nom}}$ | $a_{\min}/a_{\text{nom}}$ | $a_{\max}/a_{\text{nom}}$ | $a_{\min}/a_{\text{nom}}$ |
| 3                        | 1.08                      | 0.95                      | 1.05                      | 0.92                      |
| 4                        | 1.07                      | 0.96                      | 1.04                      | 0.93                      |
| 9                        | 1.05                      | 0.98                      | 1.02                      | 0.95                      |

$a_{\max}/a_{\text{nom}}$  y  $a_{\min}/a_{\text{nom}}$  varían monótonamente con  $d_{\text{nom}}$ .

Se supusieron pérdidas por falla diez veces mayores con  $\gamma = 1.6$  que con  $\gamma = 1.4$ .

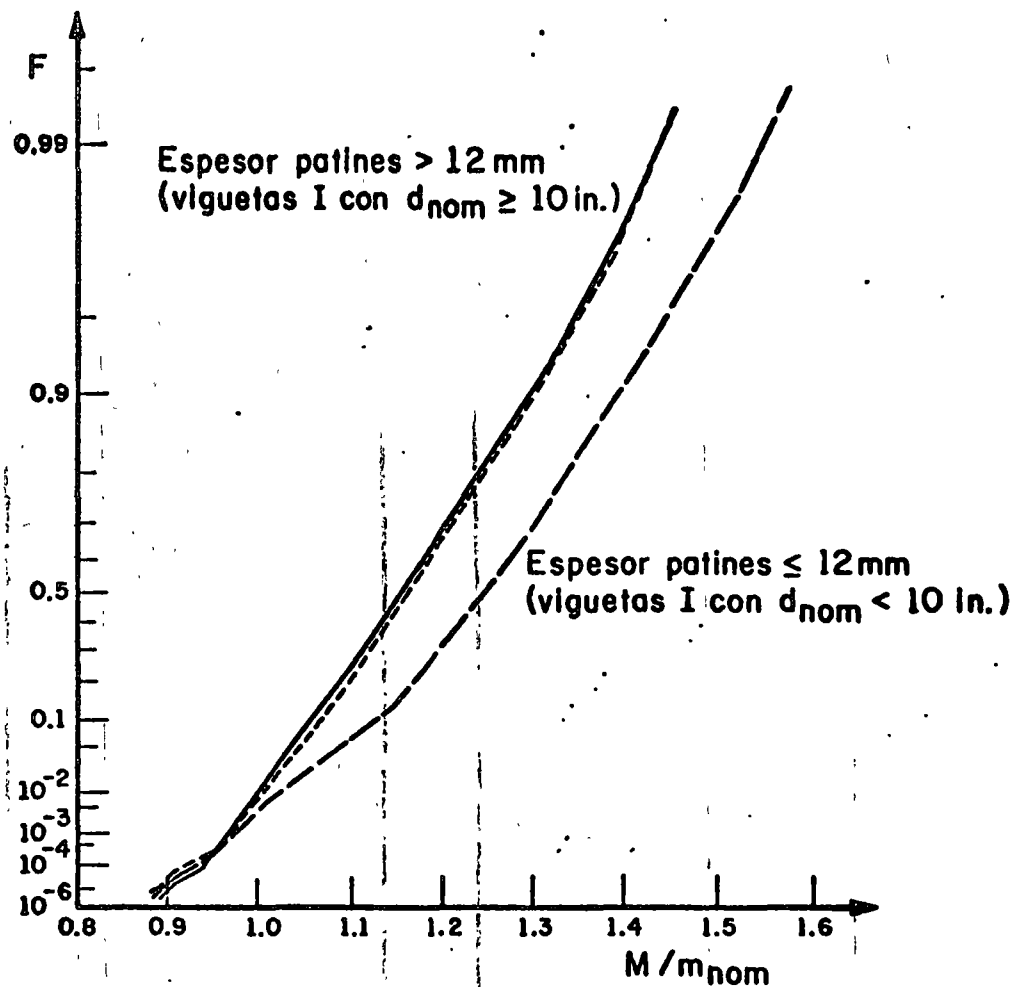


Fig 1. Distribucion de frecuencias del momento resistente calculado, según Alpsten<sup>7</sup>

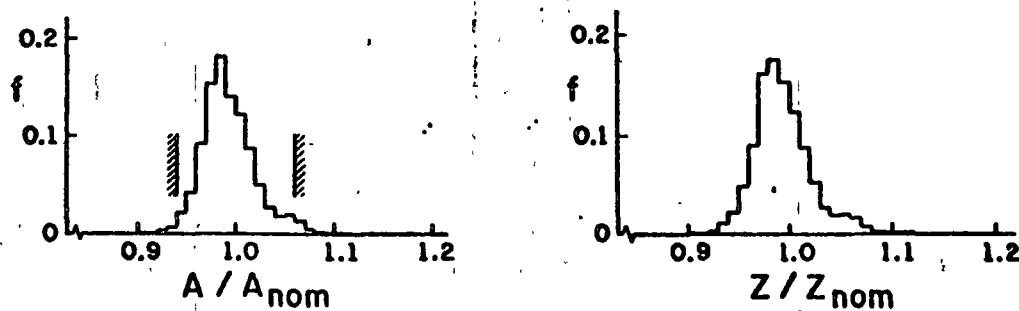


Fig 2. Distribuciones de frecuencias del área transversal y módulo plástico de sección, según Alpsten<sup>7</sup>

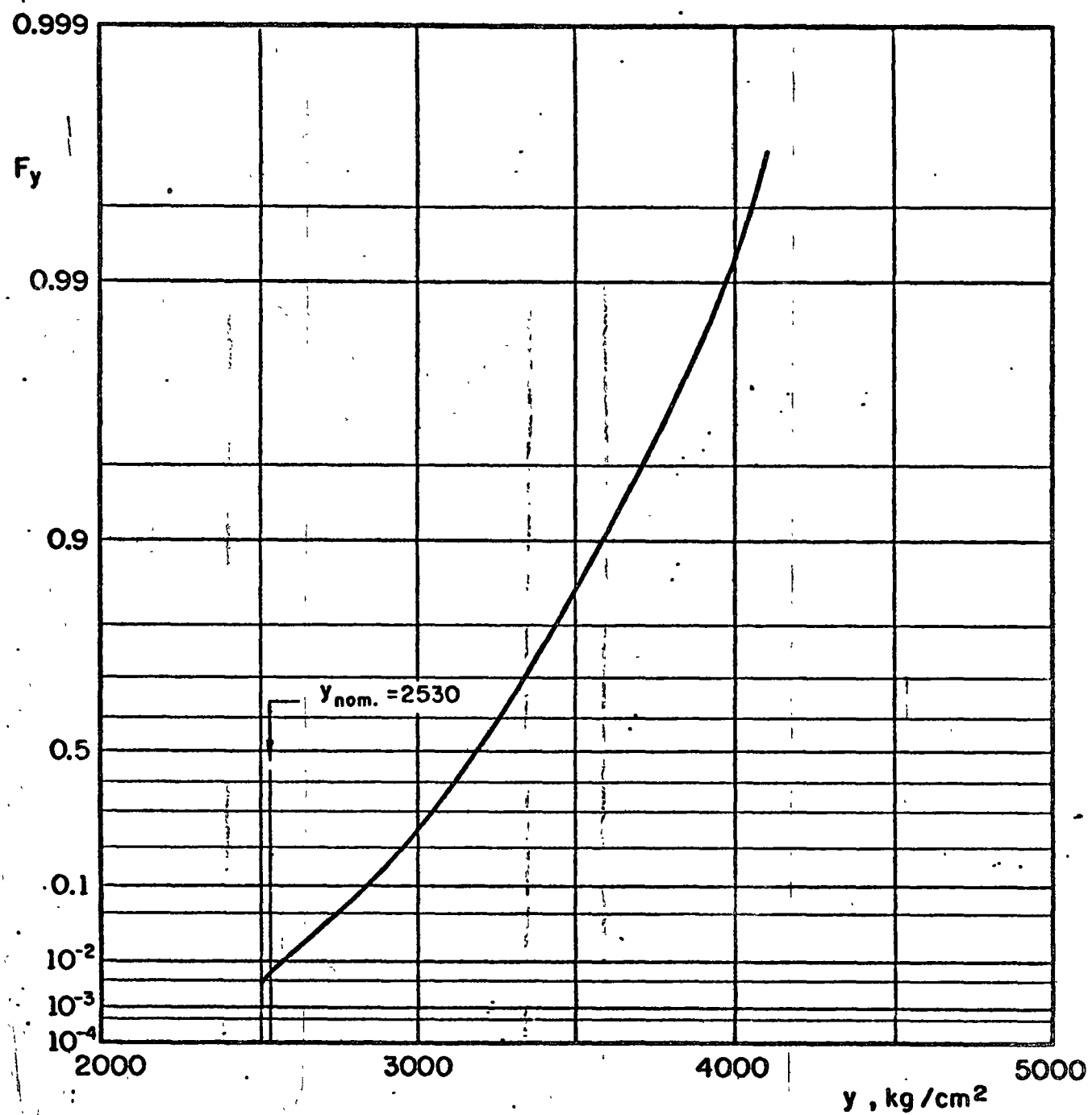


Fig 3. Distribución de frecuencias del esfuerzo de fluencia efectivo

Pesos/kg

Dólares/ton

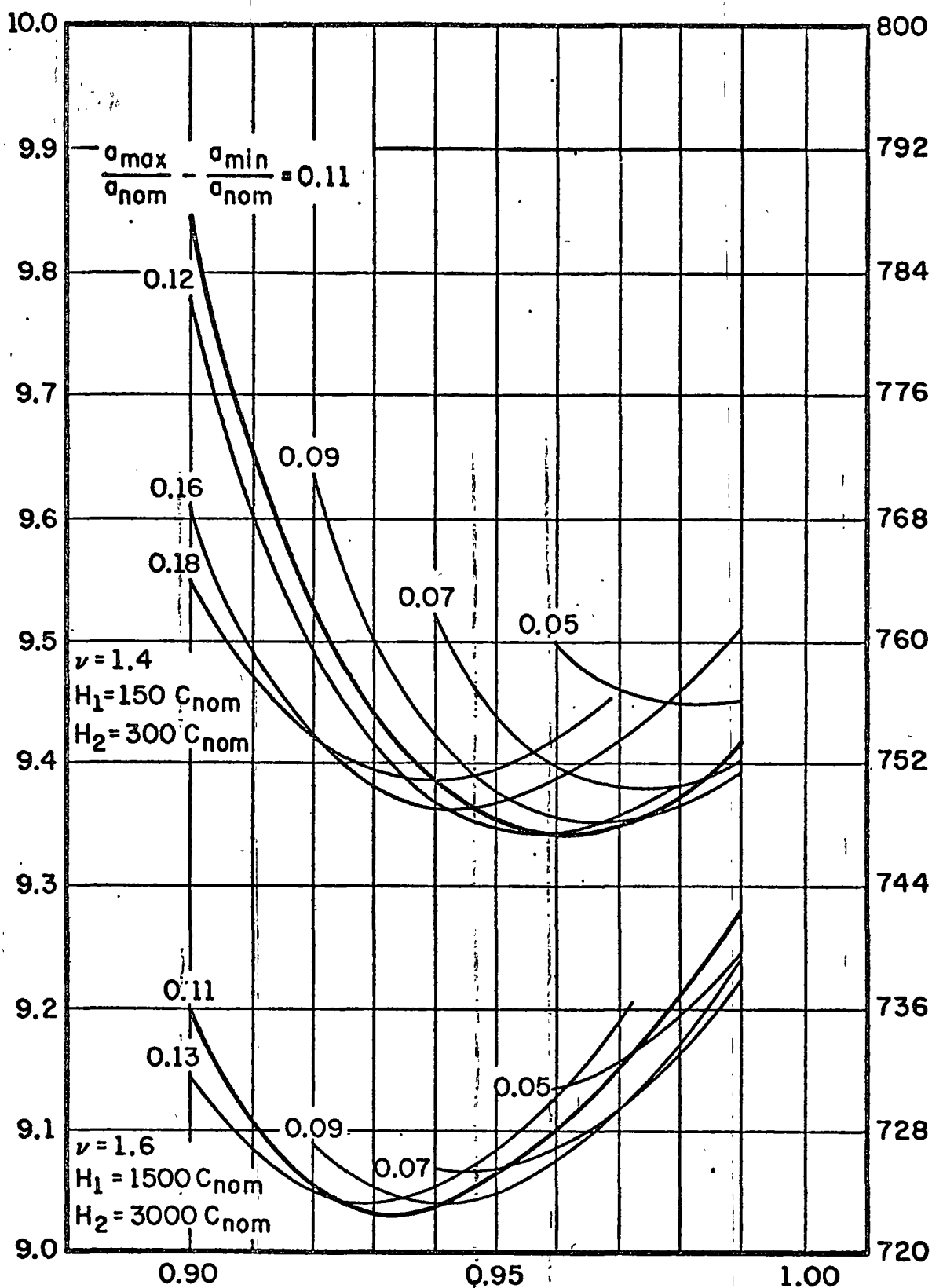


Fig 4. Función de objetivo como función de las tolerancias en área trasversal

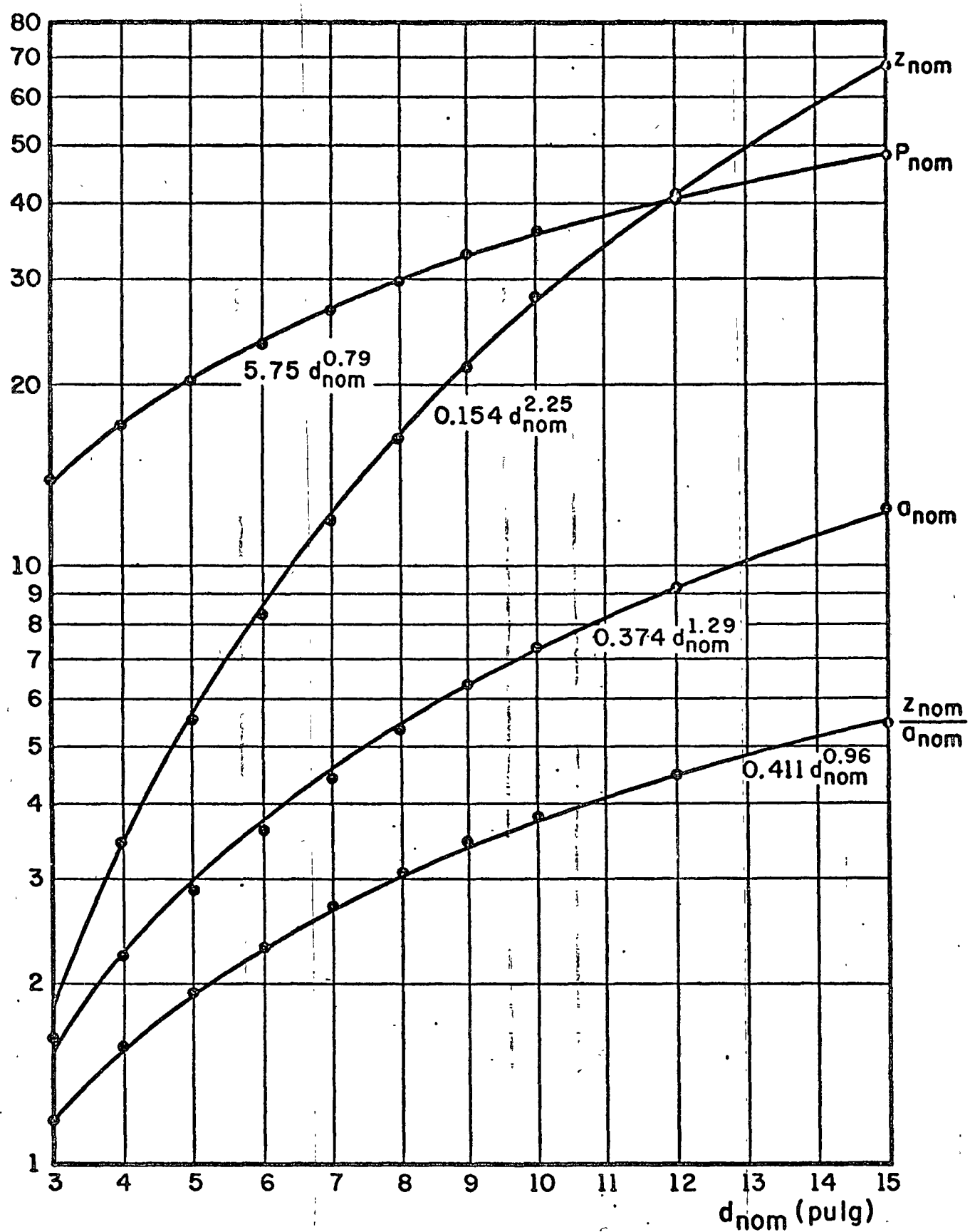


Fig 5. Propiedades geométricas nominales de viguetas I

