

which the sampling was drawn contains such a small percentage of defectives that it is acceptable. Consequently, the lot is passed on to the next stage of production. If the total number of defective stockings exceeds the acceptable number but not the rejection number, a second sample is taken. Then, if the total number of defective stockings exceeds the rejection number,

it is strong evidence that the lot contains an excessive percentage of defectives; therefore, the inspector rejects the lot, notifying the foreman that corrective action must be taken immediately. The bad lot is then returned by the foreman to the previous operator to screen out all the defectives by 100% inspection.

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Ruth Berrier, left, of the Pairing Department, takes a sampling from the work of each pairer three times during each eight-hour shift. At her Quality Station, Ruth checks for every mechanical and human defect in the stocking. The inspection by the Quality Station in the Pairing Department not only checks the performance of the pairer, but it also constitutes another check on operations in the Knitting, Seaming, Boarding and Dye Departments.



Lucille Miller, right, samples socks in the knitting room for holes, yarn slubs, misplaits, drop stitches, broken needles and jacks, correct pattern, oil and grease spots and other qualities. She categorizes the defects found and gives her report to the knitting foreman, superintendent and Quality Control Chief.