
**Sampling procedures for inspection by
attributes —**

**Part 3:
Skip-lot sampling procedures**

Règles d'échantillonnage pour les contrôles par attributs —

Partie 3: Procédures d'échantillonnage successif partiel



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Published in Switzerland

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 2859-3 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 69, *Applications of statistical methods*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Acceptance sampling*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 2859-3:1991), which has been technically revised.

ISO 2859 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Sampling procedures for inspection by attributes*:

- *Part 1: Sampling schemes indexed by acceptance quality limit (AQL) for lot-by-lot inspection*
- *Part 2: Sampling plans indexed by limiting quality (LQ) for isolated lot inspection*
- *Part 3: Skip-lot sampling procedures*
- *Part 4: Procedures for assessment of declared quality levels*
- *Part 5: System of sequential sampling plans indexed by acceptance quality limit (AQL) for lot-by-lot inspection.*
- *Part 10: Overview of the ISO 2859 attribute sampling systems*

Sampling procedures for inspection by attributes —

Part 3: Skip-lot sampling procedures

1 Scope

This part of ISO 2859 specifies generic skip-lot sampling procedures for acceptance inspection by attributes. The purpose of these procedures is to provide a way of reducing the inspection effort on products of high quality submitted by a supplier who has a satisfactory quality assurance system and effective quality controls. The reduction in inspection effort is achieved by determining at random, with a specified probability, whether a lot presented for inspection will be accepted without inspection. This procedure extends the principle of the random selection of sample items already applied in ISO 2859-1 to the random selection of lots.

The skip-lot sampling procedures specified in this part of ISO 2859 are applicable to, but not limited to, inspection of

- a) end items, such as complete products or sub-assemblies,
- b) components and raw materials, and
- c) materials in process.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 2859-1:1999, *Sampling procedures for inspection by attributes — Part 1: Sampling schemes indexed by acceptance quality limit (AQL) for lot-by-lot inspection*

ISO 3534-1, *Statistics — Vocabulary and symbols — Part 1: Probability and general statistical terms*

ISO 3534-2, *Statistics — Vocabulary and symbols — Part 2: Applied statistics*

3 Terms, definitions and symbols

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 2859-1, ISO 3534-1, ISO 3534-2 and the following apply. For ease of reference, some terms are quoted from these standards.

3.1.1

continuous production

production that is at a steady rate

NOTE Production is considered continuous if the production has been continued for a specified production period at a specified production frequency (see 5.2.1). Continuous production is considered a stabilizing factor of the manufacturing or assembly processes.