IV. 1. If we can learn to control the occurrence of these five malfunction types we will have effectively cut our overall malfunction rate by nearly seventy-five per cent. Because these are the malfunctions that are giving the biggest share of our problem, we have turned our major effort toward solving these five conditions.

Taking a closer look at our five major malfunctions, our next analysis was done to determine what relationship the major malfunctions might have with each of the calibers. (Exhibit 9C) This chart shows the following interesting relationships.

1) On the DOESN'T BLOW BACK problem there is a three to one ratio of occurrence of the malfunction on the 243 caliber as opposed to the 308 or 30-06 caliber.
2) On the DOESN'T LOCK UP malfunction we see a ratio of 4 to 1 in terms of frequency of occurrence of the 30-06 caliber over all the other calibers.
3) For the STEM BOTTOM CHAMBER/STEM BARREL EXTENSION malfunction the ratio is almost 40 to 1 for the 7mm Exp.Rem. over all of the other calibers.
4) The 243 and 308 are leaders in the POWER OVERRIDE category.
5) It is interesting to note also that the STEM OVERRIDE problem is almost evenly divided among all of the calibers.
6) Finally, the sixth interesting feature of this chart is the malfunction rate for the 7mm -- with the exception of the stemming problem the 7mm performs exceptionally well in all of the malfunction categories - between 4 and 6%.

There has been some speculation that for some unexplained reason there was a difference in the malfunction rates between the Model 7400 and the Model Four. If it were true, it would be very strange indeed, as the only real difference between these two models is cosmetic. But to assure ourselves that there was in fact no difference we compared the malfunction rates for the