

IV. top five malfunction categories between the two models. Exhibit 9D shows that there is virtually no difference between the two models.

THE DLU MALFUNCTION RATE IS 28.8% ON THE 7400 vs. 28.2% ON THE MODEL FOUR.

THE SOR MALFUNCTION RATE IS 13% ON THE 7400 vs. 14.6% ON THE MODEL FOUR.

and

THE DBB MALFUNCTION RATE IS 11.7% FOR BOTH OF THE MODELS.

Exhibit 9E under this section shows an analysis by round, showing again for the 30-06, the part of the test where a malfunction type is most likely to occur and the round on which it is most likely to happen, if any.

For DOESN'T LOCK UP -- this malfunction occurs most frequently on the 2nd round out of the box (56.6% of the time). As a matter of fact, the breakdown by round is:

1st rd.	i.e. the round in the chamber - approx. 2% of the time
2nd rd.	approx. 15% of the time
3rd rd.	approx. 57% of the time
4th rd.	approx. 19% of the time
5th rd.	approx. 7% of the time

For the third round the DLU malfunction is four times more likely to occur than on any other round. Similar analyses are being completed on the other calibers.

The STEM OVERRIDE problem seems to be randomly divided between the first part of the test and the second part, just as it appears to be evenly divided between the calibers.

Program

2. Review of All Machine Capability Studies and QC Audits

This review is being done to "spotlight" suspect operations for review. Exhibit 9F shows an example of the type of condition we are looking for - I show this particular study because it points out in a dramatic fashion the type of operation that we should review.

Note that fixtures 6 & 7 are uncontrollable, and that fixture 3 is not listed. Fixture 3 was never part of this study because bushings were not available at the time the