

AR15/M16/M4A1 Law Enforcement Armorer Test Questions

1. The chief designer of the AR15 rifle was:
 - a. Ronnie Barrett
 - b. Max Atchisson
 - c. Eugene Stoner
 - d. Mikhail Kalashnikov

2. A standard front sight housing is generally held on by
 - a. Loctite
 - b. two tapered pins
 - c. one large roll pin
 - d. a quick release clamp

3. How is the gas tube retained in the front sight housing?
 - a. By a small roll pin
 - b. Friction
 - c. The gas tube is not actually held in place, as it needs to be free floating
 - d. By Gunsmith glue

4. What gun part is attached to the top of the bolt carrier and accepts the gas from the rear end of the gas tube?
 - a. The bolt carrier key
 - b. The bolt face
 - c. The snap ring
 - d. The gas elbow connector

5. What holds the firing pin in place inside of the bolt carrier?
 - a. The tapered retaining roll pin
 - b. The firing pin retaining pin
 - c. The extractor's tail
 - d. The ejector's shoulder

6. The gas from the fired cartridge, before the bullet exits the barrel:
 - a. Enters the front sight housing or gas block and then the gas tube.
 - b. Enters the gas connector piston and then the front sight.
 - c. Enters the front sight and then the bolt carrier.
 - d. Enters the gas tube and then the bolt carrier.

7. What causes the bolt to rotate in the bolt carrier?
 - a. The bottom of the carrier key cams the rear end of the bolt and rotates it.
 - b. The expanding gas on the bolt face that comes directly from the gas chamber.
 - c. The cam pin riding in the bolt carrier slot
 - d. The counter rotation of the barrel extension lug.

8. What prevents the cam pin from rotating in the bolt carrier?
 - a. The extractor
 - b. The firing pin
 - c. The bolt
 - d. None of the above

9. What pushes the hammer rearward after the gun is fired?
 - a. The rearward motion of the bolt carrier group
 - b. The downward motion of the bolt carrier key as it hits the hammer strut
 - c. The rotation of the bolt
 - d. Both b s and c

10. A department member comes to you as the Armorer and wants the latest “wiz bang” component added to his/her duty rifle. As the “voice of reason,” what must you determine?
 - a. Will the weapon be 100% reliable with the new component
 - b. Will the component add liability to the organization
 - c. Who will pay for the component
 - d. All of the above

11. Armorers are or should be responsible for weapons, parts, upgrades, and assisting with evaluations of new components or systems. What are your responsibilities?
 - a. Getting the newest components available on the market
 - b. Making sure the weapons are 100% reliable
 - c. Inspection and replacement of damaged or worn parts
 - d. B and C above
 - e. All of the above

12. What is the number one rule for law enforcement and military weapons?
 - a. They must use direct impingement gas systems
 - b. The must use gas piston system
 - c. They cannot be any color other than black
 - d. The must be 100% reliable

13. In the following scenario: the weapon has been fired, the bolt has returned forward into its locked up position and the trigger is still pulled, which what is holding the hammer rearward?
 - a. The disconnecter
 - b. The bolt catch
 - c. The trigger sear area
 - d. The auto sear

14. If the gun is at rest, with your finger off the trigger, the hammer is cocked and there is a round in the chamber, which what is holding the hammer rearward?
 - a. The disconnecter
 - b. The bolt catch
 - c. The trigger sear area
 - d. The auto sear

15. The rear lips of the magazine box are what activates the bolt stop on the last round in the magazine.
 - a. True
 - b. false

16. If a magazine is in the weapon, the bolt catch will hold the bolt carrier assembly rearward after the last shot has been fired.
 - a. True
 - b. false

17. With the magazine out of the receiver, the bolt will still be held rearward after a shot has been fired.
 - a. True
 - b. false

18. What generally controls the cyclic rate of the AR-15/M16 in full auto?
 - a. The diameter of the gas tube
 - b. The friction piece
 - c. The friction ring
 - d. The buffer assembly and the action spring

19. The receiver extension houses the
 - a. Magazine
 - b. Hammer
 - c. action or buffer spring
 - d. carrier key

20. What holds the upper receiver onto the lower receiver?
 - a. The receiver extension
 - b. The takedown pin and the pivot pin
 - c. The delta ring and the pivot pin
 - d. The delta ring and the takedown pin

21. By making which part heavier will cause the cyclic rate to be slower in full auto?
 - a. The delta ring
 - b. The buffer assembly
 - c. The receiver extension
 - d. The hammer
 - e. The disconnecter

22. If the dust cover is closed and the gun is fired, the bolt carrier causes the dust cover to open.
 - a. True
 - b. False

23. The safeties on the full auto and the semi-auto versions of the rifle are identical.
 - a. True
 - b. False

24. If the bolt was stuck slightly rearward for whatever reason, what part was designed to help you to move the bolt forward into the locked up position?
- The disconnecter
 - The forward assist
 - The cam on the dust cover
 - The magazine follower
 - The bolt catch
25. What must you do in order to remove a standard hand guard from the weapon?
- Take off the buttstock
 - Rotate the delta ring clockwise
 - Pull the delta ring rearward
 - Push the delta ring forward
26. Caution must be used when you take the pistol grip off so that you don't lose which parts?
- The safety detent and the safety detent spring
 - The takedown pin detent and the takedown detent spring
 - The magazine catch and the magazine catch spring
 - The buffer retainer and the buffer retainer spring
27. Caution must be used when you take the butt stock off so that you don't lose which parts?
- The safety detent and the safety detent spring
 - The takedown pin detent and the takedown detent spring
 - The magazine catch and the magazine catch spring
 - The buffer retainer and the buffer retainer spring
28. With a solid A1/A2 style butt stock (non-collapsible), which screw holds the stock onto the receiver extension?
- The top screw
 - The bottom screw
29. Both ends of the takedown pin detent are identical.
- True
 - False
30. The wings of the charging handle fit into the recesses cut into the inside of the receiver.
- True
 - False
31. The forward assist is held in by a roll pin.
- True
 - False
32. Foaming cleaners can clog up the gas tube.
- True
 - False

33. The barrel and the gas tube come off of the receiver all in one piece.
- True
 - False
34. What part holds the barrel in the receiver?
- The delta ring
 - The barrel nut
 - The hand guard cap
 - The receiver extension nut
35. The hammer should be cocked or uncocked when you drive out the hammer pin?
- Cocked
 - Un-cocked
36. What holds the buffer retainer and the buffer retainer spring down into the receiver?
- The shoulder headle pin
 - The takedown pin
 - The receiver extension (buffer tube)
 - The lock lever
37. How does the magazine catch come out of the receiver?
- It unscrews
 - It is driven out with a punch
 - You must compress the magazine button and press the pivot bushing out of the receiver
 - It does not come out, as it is integral with the receiver
38. The bolt catch is held in the receiver by one roll pin,
- True
 - False
39. The bottom of the trigger guard was designed to open for what purpose?
- To facilitate easy field stripping
 - To act as a monopod for accurate shooting
 - To accommodate a gloved shooter
 - To release the trigger group for further disassembly
40. The bottom latch on the trigger guard can be opened with a 5.56mm cartridge.
- True
 - False
41. The carrier key is machined to be integral with the bolt carrier and cannot be taken apart.
- True
 - False

42. The firing pin retaining pin is merely a cotter key (or pin) and can be easily replaced with any other cotter pin as long as it is the same length and diameter.
- True
 - False
43. The bolt needs to come out of the bolt carrier before the cam pin does.
- True
 - False
44. How many gas rings are on the bolt?
- 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
45. Short cycling can occur if the gas rings are too loose.
- True
 - False
46. The ejector and the extractor are held in place in/on the bolt by the same roll pin.
- True
 - False
47. The ejector is spring loaded.
- True
 - False
48. When reassembling the bolt carrier group, the firing pin must go into the bolt before the cam pin does.
- True
 - False
49. The standard firing pin protrusion, as measure by a gauge, is between
- .028" and .036"
 - .040" and .050"
 - .050" and .065"
50. The trigger pin goes through the trigger and the
- Disconnecter
 - Hammer
 - spacer weight
 - rear of the magazine catch
51. The groove in the takedown pin should face what direction when it goes back into the receiver?
- Towards the top
 - Towards the bottom
 - Towards the front
 - Towards the rear

52. When putting the gas tube back in the upper receiver, which end does the gas tube need to go into first?
- The receiver end
 - The front sight end
53. The side of the gas tube that is plugged must reside in the receiver.
- True
 - False
54. One end of the gas tube is flared. Why?
- Because it looks better
 - It helps form a gas seal inside the carrier key
 - It aids in insertion through the barrel nut
 - So it can't accidentally be inserted into the front sight housing
55. A department member complains that they cannot hit the target consistently with their department rifle. You check the weapon and determine that the trigger pull is extremely heavy and "gritty." What is your best option without incurring personal and organizational liability?
- Alter the disconnecter to make a 2-stage trigger system
 - File and stone the hammer / sear engagement
 - Tell the department member to work out at the gym more often
 - Replace the hammer / trigger group
56. A department member complains at the range that their rifle does not always fire a cartridge when they pull the trigger. The weapon feeds properly, ejects properly, and fires most of the time, but not always. The ammunition is factory new, the weapon has proper firing pin protrusion, and no other department members have complained about weapons misfiring. What is one possible problem and solution to this issue?
- Not enough headspace – replace the barrel
 - Safety selector set to "sometimes" – turn selector to "fire"
 - Hammer spring installed backwards – reinstall hammer spring correctly
 - The firing pin retaining pin is too soft – replace with harder retaining pin
57. On a full-auto weapon (M16 / M4A1), when the weapon is fired and the trigger is held in the pulled position, what component catches and releases the hammer?
- The auto sear
 - The bolt catch
 - The hammer catch
 - The disconnecter
58. The triggers and disconnectors of semi-auto and full-auto weapons are identical.
- True
 - False

59. Firing pins for the AR15 / M16 weapon system have two flange sizes (small and large). Some bolt carriers have a cut ramp that allows the firing pin flange to be exposed. The large flange firing pin should NOT be used in a cut ramp bolt carrier.
- True
 - False
60. Installation of the front pivot pin is made easier with the use of a simple and inexpensive tool available at most hardware stores. What is that simple tool?
- A 1/4" cotter pin
 - A 1/4" clevis pin
 - A 1/4" roll pin
 - A 1/4" hex wrench
61. The two carrier key screws have a torque setting of 35-40 Inch/Pounds (Colt / Rock River Arms specs). Which of the following is the best answer for the tool(s) that can be used to obtain that torque setting or closely approximate it?
- An 18v drill-driver with a limited slip differential
 - An Inch-Pound torque wrench with the appropriate hex key attachment
 - A wire "T" handle hex key, such as made by Elkind
 - Both b and c above
 - None of the above
62. The AR-15 cycle of operation, as listed by the instructor, is: cocking, feeding, chambering, locking, firing, unlocking, extracting, and ejecting
- True
 - False
63. You check the headspace of an AR-15 and find the following _____.
- The bolt closes on the *Go* gauge
- The bolt closes snugly on the *No-Go* gauge
- Bolt does not close on the *Field* gauge
- What is your conclusion to the above scenario?
- This is not acceptable because it closes on the *No-Go* gauge
 - This is acceptable because it does not close on the *Field* gauge
 - This not acceptable because it should close on the *Field* gauge
64. The same scenario as Question 63 above EXCEPT the bolt closes on the *Field* gauge.
- This is acceptable and the weapon is operational
 - This is not acceptable and the weapon must be taken out of service
 - This cannot happen in real life
 - The *Field* gauge is defective and should be replaced immediately
65. When installing a barrel nut, why should you use anti-seize compound or a high-temperature lubricant on the receiver threads?
- To reduce friction between the steel and aluminum parts
 - To aid in reaching the proper torque setting
 - To prevent the parts from adhering and becoming stuck
 - All of the above