

CERTIFIED COWBOY ACTION ARMORER COURSE TEST

1860 Henry, 1873, 1866 and 1876 Winchester Rifles

- Q1. There are some differences in the 1860 Henry and the Winchester 1873 rifle. Choose the one incorrect answer below.
- A The Henry has an ejection port cover and the Winchester does not
 - B The trigger spring is on the outside of the Henry and on the inside of the Winchester
 - C There is a loading gate on the Winchester, and there is not a loading gate on the Henry
 - D The barrel and the magazine tube are all one piece on the Henry and two pieces on the Winchester
 - E The side plates on the Winchester are held on by a screw, and the Henry's side plate is dovetailed onto the receiver
- Q2. Certain .22 rimfire versions of the rifle do not have two-piece firing pins (front and rear); they are just one piece (they are part of the bolt). What can happen with this one-piece type of design?
- A The hammer misses the rear end of the pin
 - B The firing pin tip is peened toward the bolt face until it jams the forward motion of the firing pin itself
 - C It slam fires
 - D The firing pin channel gets clogged with so much crud from the rimfire cartridge that the firing pin will no longer protrude far enough to hit the rim of the cartridge
- Q3. On many versions of the 1873, how do you get the magazine band off of the barrel?
- A They are always a standard dovetail and can be driven straight off, right to left or left to right
 - B They never come off, as they are an integral part of the barrel
 - C Take out the magazine tube and then use a wet hammer and tap it with great force from left to right
 - D Take out the magazine tube, then rotate the magazine band 90 degrees and pull it out
- Q4. The locking system on the 1873 resembles what pistol?
- A The Model 1911
 - B The Browning Hi Power
 - C The Luger
 - D The Beretta Cougar
- Q5. The toggle system pivots from how many points (or joints)?
- A Two
 - B Three
 - C Four

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- Q6. Why won't the 1873 rifle fire unless the lever is closed all of the way?
- A Because the hammer safety is not turned off until the lever is closed all of the way
 - B Because the trigger blocking safety blocks the trigger until the lever is closed all of the way
 - C Because the lever being closed all of the way pushes on a pin that disengages the firing pin block safety
 - D The lever does not need to be closed all of the way for the gun to fire; that is why it is the gun that won the West
- Q7. Besides carrying the gun unloaded (no round in the chamber), what is the safest way to carry the gun?
- A With the sear in the safe notch of the hammer
 - B With the hammer all of the way down resting on the rear firing pin
 - C With the hammer being held rearward by the sear in the full cock notch of the hammer
 - D With the thumb safety engaged in the safe position
- Q8. What ejects the case in this rifle?
- A The ejector
 - B The spring-loaded plunger in the top of the front firing pin's tip
 - C The claw on the bottom of the bolt that is activated by the camming action of the frame hitting the rear of the claw
 - D The carrier
- Q9. The engagement relationship of the trigger/sear and the hammer must be _____.
- A neutral
 - B slightly negative
 - C slightly positive
 - D it doesn't matter
- Q10. If the gun had a round in the chamber and was dropped hard enough to break parts, could the gun fire?
- A Yes
 - B No
- Q11. A common problem with these types of rifles is that the carrier does not lift enough. What can cause this?
- A The lever gets hung up at the end of its forward travel
 - B The carrier has too much play in it
 - C The carrier spring has become weak (it is not strong enough)
 - D The carrier dog is timed too slow
 - E The prairie dog is too fast

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Q12. How could you correct the problem in Question 11. above? Pick the best 3 answers from below.

- A Bend the cartridge carrier lifter/lever so that it goes higher
- B Slightly chamfer the bottom of the chamber mouth itself
- C Replace the carrier spring with a stronger one
- D TIG weld some steel on the top of the carrier lever
- E File some of the top surface of the carrier away until the chamber mouth lines up with the top of the carrier
- F Time up the carrier dog (so that it engages sooner and/or faster)
- G Clean and deburr the uppermost portion of the channel that the lever rides in

Q13. The carrier also acts as the _____.

- A trigger return cam
- B hammer stop
- C cartridge stop
- D extractor

Q14. It is best to have the hammer fully cocked when taking out the mainspring.

- True
- False

Q15. The bolt comes out of the receiver in two pieces.

- True
- False

Q16. The extractor is held in by _____.

- A a pin
- B the top of the receiver and the bolt
- C the firing pin
- D a dovetail

Q17. How much firing pin protrusion do we like to have?

- A No less than .025" and no more than .035"
- B No less than .040" and no more than .070"
- C No less than .055" and no more than .080"
- D No less than .085" and no more than .095"

Q18. The best way to correct excessive headspace would be to set the barrel back.

- True
- False

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Q19. The trigger pin also holds in the _____.

- A trigger return spring
- B trigger blocking safety
- C hammer roller
- D sear

Q20. The sear spring is also the trigger spring.

- True
- False

Q21. The butt stock is held on by two short screws and one really long top tang screw.

- True
- False

Q22. What can you do to tune up the action for cowboy action shooting?

- A Smooth up the front of the carrier where it acts as a cartridge stop
- B Smooth up the contact points where the finger lever hits the carrier lever
- C Do a conventional trigger job
- D Lighten the spring for the trigger blocking safety
- E All of the above
- F Only B and C above

Colt Single Action Revolvers

Q23. Significant changes occurred at the Colt factory. Because of these changes, Colt revolvers are referred to as pre or post 1975 models (2nd Generation or 3rd Generation).

- True
- False

Q24. What two parts of a Colt revolver engage to rotate the cylinder?

- A The rotator cuff and the shoulder of the hand
- B The hand and the fly wheel
- C The hand and the cylinder notches
- D The hand and the ratchet pads

Q25. What part actuates the hand in a Colt revolver?

- A The trigger
- B The pawl
- C The hammer
- D Bolt (the cylinder stop)

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- Q26. The bolt (cylinder stop) must be free of the cylinder notch to allow the cylinder to rotate when the gun is fully cocked (trigger in the full cock notch of the hammer).
True
False
- Q27. In order for the revolver to be safe, you must always make sure that the firing pin tip can protrude forward into the standing breech (breech face) when the trigger is engaged in the safe notch of the hammer.
True
False
- Q28. What is the safest way to carry the Colt single action revolver?
A With the trigger engaged in the hammer's safe notch
B With the trigger engaged in the full cock notch of the hammer
C With the manual thumb safety engaged, thus blocking the trigger
D With the hammer down, resting on an empty chamber
E All of the above
F None of the above
- Q29. The hand spring pushes the hand _____.
A forward
B backward
- Q30. Why shouldn't you carry a Colt single action revolver with the hammer in the safe notch with all chambers loaded?
A There is no problem with the above scenario; this is how the gun is supposed to be carried
B Because the hammer can and most likely will get stuck in the full cock position when you fully retract the hammer to firing position
C Because the cylinder will rotate out of firing position
D If the gun is dropped, the trigger could break and the gun could fire
- Q31. If your revolver is timed too slow and the ejection port doesn't line up with the chamber when the load gate is open, the trigger is in the load notch and the ejection rod is pushed forward, how could you fix the gun so that it is timed correctly?
A Lengthen the trigger
B Lengthen the hand
C Reposition the load notch in the hammer
D All of the above
E None of the above
- Q32. Luckily, all of the screws in the frame (grip frame, trigger guard) are the same length and width and can be substituted one for the other when reassembling the revolver.
True
False

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- Q33. The base pin on a Colt single action revolver can be used as what type of safety?
- A A hammer blocking safety
 - B A trigger blocking safety
 - C A sear blocking safety
 - D The safety notch is the safety on this type of revolver; the base pin merely aligns the cylinder in the frame
- Q34. The hammer must be in the load position in order to take the cylinder out of the frame.
- True
 - False
- Q35. The bolt spring also functions as the _____.
- A mainspring
 - B hand spring
 - C trigger spring
 - D mattress spring
- Q36. What forces the bolt (cylinder stop) to pivot?
- A Mainspring
 - B The hammer cam
 - C The hammer spur
 - D The roller on the hammer
 - E The left trigger tine
- Q37. The trigger and the hand are attached to one another, so they must always come out of the frame together.
- True
 - False
- Q38. The best way to fix a loading gate that pops open under recoil is to round the edges of both the plunger and the surface of the loading gated that the plunger sits on.
- True
 - False
- Q39. The pre '75 and the post '75 barrels are not interchangeable.
- True
 - False
- Q40. When the Colt's hammer is fully cocked, what position is the hand in?
- A The first stage (top of the hand) is pushing on the flat bottom of the ratchet pad
 - B The second stage (lower shelf of the hand) is pushing on the bottom of the ratchet pad
 - C The hand is holding the bolt (cylinder stop) up into the cylinder's notch
 - D None of the above

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- Q41. On a Colt single action revolver's hand, what determines how far the cylinder will rotate?
- A The distance from the pivot point on the hand to the top of the second shelf
 - B The length and/or the width of the first stage (top of the hand)
 - C Only the width of the second shelf
 - D Only the width of the first shelf
- Q42. If the revolver is timed slow, the trigger is the correct length and the full cock notch is cut correctly, what must you do to the hand to make the gun time up correctly?
- A Re-cut the hole for the hand in the hammer slightly lower than the original hole
 - B Stretch the hand in the area between the hand's pivot and below the second shelf
 - C TIG weld a dot of stainless steel to the right side of the top of the hand and re-fit
 - D file a thousandth or so off of the bottom of the offending ratchet pad
- Q43. What is a transitional bind?
- A When the top of the hand is so long that it causes the cylinder to bind
 - B When the head of the bolt stop gets hung up on the under belly of the hammer cam
 - C When the top of the hand is too short and the second shelf of the hand hits the ratchet pad too soon
 - D When the trigger nose gets stuck in between the safe notch and the full cock notch of the hammer due to constant dry firing
- Q44. Throw by is _____.
- A when the hand misses the ratchet pad
 - B the gas that escapes between the front of the chamber and the throat of the barrel
 - C the distance the trigger travels from the safe notch to the full cock notch
 - D when the cylinder stop (bolt) fails to stop the cylinder's rotation
- Q45. When timing a Colt revolver correctly, you should always adjust the trigger pull first, next you should time the hand and then time the cylinder stop.
- True
 - False
- Q46. When doing a trigger job, always make sure that the relationship of the trigger in the full cock notch is slightly negative.
- True
 - False
- Q47. The trigger is in the full cock notch of the hammer. If the hammer creeps forward a little bit when you pull the trigger, the relationship is negative.
- True
 - False

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- Q48. A sear system is as negative as its least positive component.
- True
 - False
- Q49. What is the best way to do a trigger job on a Colt single action revolver?
- A Bob off the back of the trigger/sear
 - B Bob off the front of the trigger/sear
 - C Never touch the sear and only work of the full cock notch of the hammer
 - D Polish the hammer cam on a buffer wheel until it shines brightly
- Q50. When doing work on or re-cutting the full cock notch on the hammer, what must you make sure of?
- A That the distance of the pivot point of the hammer to the edge of the full cock notch is longer than the distance of the pivot point of the hammer to the edge of the load notch as well as the distance of the pivot point of the hammer to the edge of the safe notch
 - B That the distance of the pivot point of the hammer to the edge of the full cock notch is shorter than the distance of the pivot point of the hammer to the edge of the load notch as well as the distance of the pivot point of the hammer to the edge of the safe notch
 - C That the distance of the pivot point of the hammer to the edge of the full cock notch is the same as the distance of the pivot point of the hammer to the edge of the load notch as well as the distance of the pivot point of the hammer to the edge of the safe notch
 - D Never adjust the full cock notch; you must always work on the trigger
- Q51. Why is it important to know the correct answer for Question 50?
- A So that the trigger maintains a neutral relationship in the full cock notch
 - B Question 50. is irrelevant; all work must be performed on the trigger
 - C So that the trigger doesn't tick or hit the load and safe notches when the hammer falls
 - D All of the above
 - E None of the above
- Q52. What would be the best tool for doing a trigger job on a post '75 Colt single action revolver (not a pre '75)?
- A A hack saw
 - B A stone
 - C A Foredom or Dremel tool (preferably the Foredom)
 - D Rat tail file

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Q53. When reassembling the revolver, it is best to put the trigger in before the bolt (cylinder stop).

- True
- False

Q54. You must make sure that the ball of the cylinder stop (bolt) goes below the shelf on the bottom of the frame (bottom of the bolt window) and not just flush with the top of the bolt window.

- True
- False

Q55. Why must the front leading edge of the cylinder stop be angled/tapered (not perpendicular)?

- A So that the cylinder stop is pushed down and out of the way by the cylinder when they make contact
- B Actually, the front leading edge of the cylinder stop must be perpendicular or it will be pushed down and out of the way by the cylinder when they make contact
- C It must be angled so that the revolver will sing
- D None of the above

Q56. The cylinder stop's ball should fit in the cylinder notches and the bolt window in the frame precisely (to within a couple thousandths of an inch).

- True
- False

Q57. When fitting the ball of a new bolt (cylinder stop), it is permissible to widen the bolt window in the frame to achieve the best fit.

- True
- False

Q58. What best describes how the downward motion of the cylinder stop (bolt) begins?

- A When the trigger is pulled rearward, the trigger makes contact with the top of the bolt tine and the bolt moves downward
- B When the hammer is cocked, the hammer cam makes contact with the bottom of the bolt tine and the bolt moves downward
- C When the hammer is cocked, the skive on the bolt tine is pushed forward causing the bolt to move downward
- D When the hammer moves rearward, the hammer cam makes contact with the top of the bolt tine and the bolt moves downward

Q59. Why is the time that it takes the bolt to go fully up and fully down is always the same (even when cocked very quickly)?

- A Those times are never the same!
- B Because of the angle of the skive on the bolt tine
- C Because the relationship between the hammer cam and the bolt tine never changes, even when the hammer rotates
- D Because the bolt spring actuates it

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- Q60. If the cylinder stop wears and the bolt begins to pop up too soon, you can _____.
- A spread the leg of the bolt so that it will not reengage in the load notch
 - B spread the leg of the bolt so that it will reengage in the load notch
 - C file a slight notch in the hammer cam
 - D shave a few thousandths off of the top of the bolt ball
- Q61. In order to prevent "throw by," you should time the cylinder stop to pop up _____.
- A sooner
 - B later
- Q62. You want contact between the front leading edge of the bolt ball and the lead notch.
- True
 - False
- Q63. When fitting the ball of the bolt to the lead notch, it is best to have _____.
- A contact with the center of the radius of the bolt ball and the center of the lead notch
 - B contact with the two sides of the bolt's ball and the outer edges of the lead notch
 - C no contact between the bolt ball and the lead notch or the cylinder will "throw by"
- Q64. What must you be careful of creating when you back rake the ball of the bolt to get more engagement of the front leading edge of the bolt to stop the cylinder (so that the front leading edge will touch in the lead notch)?
- A Throw by
 - B Throw up
 - C Roll back
 - D Laid back
- Q65. An additional technique that you can use for a gun that is cocked really fast (for cowboy action/fast draw shooting) is to _____.
- A TIG weld a little nub on the bottom of the bolt (directly underneath the bolt ball)
 - B widen the bolt window on the opposite side of the hand by .007"
 - C file a small flat on the top of the bolt ball
 - D shorten the nose of the trigger/sear so that it just barely engages the full cock notch of the hammer
- Q66. When the revolver is locked up and at rest, what is the least amount of engagement that you should have for the bolt ball in the cylinder notch?
- A .015"
 - B .025"
 - C .030"
 - D .040"

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- Q67. If you need more engagement of the bolt ball in the cylinder notch, you can _____.
- A TIG weld a dot on the bottom of each of the bolt tines and re-fit and time it
 - B file surface off of the top of the bolt, where it hits the underside of the frame and possibly reshaping the bolt tine (where it hits the hammer cam)
 - C replace the cylinder stop with an oversized bolt, re-fit and time it
 - D re-contour the top of the bolt ball by shaving metal off and possibly reshape the bolt tine (where it hits the hammer cam)
- Q68. You must never reshape or contour the mainspring because any change to the mainspring itself will significantly change the revolver's lock time.
- True
 - False
- Q69. What is end shake?
- A The amount of movement of your rear end when you're on the dance floor
 - B The amount of movement fore and aft of the cylinder
 - C The amount of cylinder movement up and down
 - D The stiff pulse felt in the wrist when the gun is shot caused by a loose back strap (not tightening the screws enough)
- Q70. You can correct excessive end shake by _____.
- A sitting down
 - B lengthening the base pin bushing
 - C expanding the diameter of the gas ring
 - D tighten the back strap screws

Marlin 1894 and 336 Lever Action Rifles

- Q71. Why are the round bolt guns stronger than the square bolt guns?
- A They aren't; the square bolt guns are much stronger
 - B Because more of the receiver is cut away on the square bolt guns
 - C Because a fair amount of gas escapes from the square bolt guns
 - D Because the extractor's placement prevents solid lock-up on the square bolt guns
- Q72. The flaw of the Marlin design is that it made it very hard to mount a scope.
- True
 - False

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- Q73. The Marlin has a front and a rear firing pin. Why is this considered a safety feature?
- A Because the power stroke of the hammer must be greater for a two-piece firing pin configuration
 - B Because if the gun is dropped on the hammer, you have more time to get out of the way of the bullet
 - C Because the rear firing pin is not aligned with the front firing pin unless the gun is completely locked up
 - D The Marlin firing pins are all one piece
- Q74. What actually pulls the locking block down?
- A The lever
 - B The carrier rocker
 - C The hammer extension
 - D The transitional connector
- Q75. What holds the lever closed?
- A Finger pressure
 - B The leg on the hammer strut engages the finger lever plunger
 - C The trigger plunger locks into the recess in the finger lever
 - D The finger lever plunger detents across a pin in the trigger housing
- Q76. When the gun is fired (locked up and the locking block is in the breech bolt), at what angle is the locking block?
- A Positive
 - B Negative
 - C Neutral
- Q77. What causes the bolt to move rearward when the lever is opened?
- A The lever itself
 - B The carrier rocker
 - C The hammer strut
 - D The rearward movement of the carrier
- Q78. When fitting a new lever to the breech bolt (or vice versa), you must make sure that the lever never makes contact with the firing pin. You can use blue Dykem to make sure that there is no contact.
- True
 - False
- Q79. What acts as a secondary cartridge stop?
- A The nose of the finger lever
 - B The carrier
 - C The carrier rocker
 - D The feed hook on the magazine follower
 - E The lip on the very end (rear) of the magazine tube

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- Q80. The front face of the finger lever and the loading gate act as the primary cartridge stop.
- True
 - False
- Q81. Not all Marlins have a manual cross bolt safety, but the ones that do block the hammer.
- True
 - False
- Q82. If the gun has a cross bolt safety, how many safety features in total does the rifle have (including the cross bolt safety)?
- A One
 - B Two
 - C Three
 - D Four
 - E Five
- Q83. What cocks the gun?
- A The rear of the breech bolt hitting the hammer
 - B The finger on the lever making contact with the bottom portion of the hammer
 - C The sear's rotation when the lever is worked
 - D All of the above
 - E None of the above
- Q84. In order to get the mainspring out of the gun, make sure that it is cocked.
- True
 - False
- Q85. In order to get the trigger guard plate off of the receiver, you must take out the hammer screw.
- True
 - False
- Q86. The trigger is the sear; they are cast as one piece.
- True
 - False
- Q87. The trigger can't be pulled all of the way rearward to release the hammer unless the lever is closed all of the way.
- True
 - False
- Q88. What does the trigger block safety do?
- A There is no trigger block safety; if there is a safety, it blocks the hammer
 - B It blocks the trigger from moving rearward until the lever is closed all the way
 - C It rotates the sear rearward so that it does not engage in the hammer
 - D It locks the finger lever in place so that the trigger cannot be pulled rearward

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Q89. The carrier screw is also the hammer screw.

- True
- False

Q90. What tensions the loading gate?

- A The loading gate is its own spring; it tensions itself
- B The carrier rocker spring is also the loading gate spring
- C The part called the loading gate spring
- D The carrier
- E The dog leg on the hammer strut

Q91. You must remove the extractor from the breech bolt in order to get the front firing pin out of the breech bolt.

- True
- False

Q92. The ejector is part of the breech bolt.

- True
- False

Q93. What retracts the firing pin?

- A The firing pin spring
- B The lever
- C The ejector's hook
- D The firing pin does not retract

Q94. If the carrier does not go up high enough or soon enough, what can you do to fix it?

- A Stone some of the bottom of the carrier off (where it makes contact with the finger of the lever)
- B Stone some metal off the finger of the lever
- C TIG weld some metal onto the top and front of the finger of the lever
- D Thump the top middle portion of the carrier hard with a punch and hammer to bend the front of the carrier up

Q95. The best way to correct excessive headspace would be a barrel set back.

- True
- False

Q96. To make sure that the front firing pin goes in correctly, the firing pin spring should be pointed in what direction when the firing pin goes back into the breech bolt?

- A Up
- B Down
- C To the left
- D To the right

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- Q97. When reassembling the rifle, using a slave pin would make installing which of the below parts a much easier process?
- A The rear and front firing pins
 - B The hammer
 - C The carrier and the carrier rocker
 - D The trigger safety block and trigger safety block spring
- Q98. When in working position, the nose of the carrier should be pointing _____.
- A up
 - B down
- Q99. Excluding the tang screw, the longest screw is the hammer screw.
- True
 - False
- Q100. The front band screw should be snugged tight before snugging the magazine tube plug screw tight.
- True
 - False
- Q101. The 1894 utilizes a square bolt.
- True
 - False

Ruger Single Action Revolvers

- Q102. One of Ruger's most popular single action revolvers looks quite a bit like an old Colt single action. What model are we speaking of?
- A The Night Hawk
 - B The Redhawk
 - C The Vaquero
 - D The Dead Hawk
- Q103. Older Ruger single actions can utilize the conversion unit. What is the main feature of the conversion unit?
- A A transfer bar
 - B A thicker stainless steel frame
 - C A beefier cylinder
 - D All of the above
- Q104. A feature all Ruger single actions have is the elongated firing pin on the hammer.
- True
 - False

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- Q105. On a revolver with a transfer bar, if the trigger is not pulled and the hammer falls, where does the hammer hit?
- A The transfer bar
 - B The frame
 - C The firing pin
 - D The primer of the cartridge
- Q106. Where does the hammer hit on a revolver with a transfer bar when the trigger is pulled?
- A The transfer bar
 - B The frame
 - C The firing pin
 - D The primer of the cartridge
- Q107. Bill Ruger invented the transfer bar.
- True
 - False
- Q108. In order to get the conversion unit installed in your old revolver by Ruger, you must submit to having the original parts destroyed for safety and liability reasons.
- True
 - False
- Q109. Why does Ruger give you a new base pin when you get the gun converted?
- A You don't; Ruger only installs the transfer bar
 - B Because the new cylinder is longer
 - C So that the hammer is held rearward an additional .010"
 - D To keep the transfer bar back so that it will clear the firing pin when the gun is cocked
- Q110. What new parts are installed in the gun when you get the conversion?
- A A hammer
 - B A trigger
 - C A pawl
 - D A transfer bar
 - E A cylinder
 - F A cylinder stop
 - G A cylinder stop spring
 - H A base pin
 - I All of the above
- Q111. Once the revolver has the conversion unit installed, you do not have to put the hammer in the safe notch to load it, just like the new Ruger revolvers.
- True
 - False

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- Q112. If an old Ruger revolver was dropped hard on its hammer and the gun was loaded and the hammer was in the safe notch, it could go off.
- True
 - False
- Q113. What happens when the load gate is opened on a new-style Ruger single action revolver?
- A The hounds begin to bray
 - B The plunger in the base pin is pushed forward
 - C The cylinder stop is pushed down
 - D Nothing happens
- Q114. When the hammer is pulled rearward to cock the gun, what makes the cylinder stop move down and out of the cylinder notch?
- A The hammer hits the cylinder stop and rotates it downward
 - B The trigger is moved up by the hammer and the trigger hits the cylinder stop and rotates it downward
 - C The hammer plunger hits the cylinder stop and rotates it downward
 - D The transfer bar is moved by the hammer and the transfer bar hits the cylinder stop and rotates it downward
 - E None of the above
- Q115. The pawl (hand) must always hit the ratchet pad of the cylinder before the cylinder stop is rotated down.
- True
 - False
- Q116. What spring loads the transfer bar?
- A The pawl spring
 - B The base pin
 - C The mainspring
 - D The transfer bar is not spring loaded
- Q117. The hand (pawl) uses a three stage system to rotate the cylinder.
- True
 - False
- Q118. Why can't the hammer rotate rearward any further after the gun is fully cocked?
- A Because the top of the hand bumps into the bottom of the top strap screw
 - B For safety reasons, the hammer can and should be able to rotate farther rearward (it should be able to have free play in the "hammer void")
 - C The hammer plunger is captivated on the flat of the cylinder stop until the trigger is pulled
 - D The ball of the cylinder stop is in the cylinder notch of the cylinder

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Q119. The pawl (hand) is attached to the hammer and the transfer bar is attached to the trigger.

- True
- False

Q120. What is the third stage of the hand system?

- A When the width of the top of the hand finishes the cylinder's rotation
- B When the width of the second shelf of the hand finishes the cylinder's rotation
- C When the third shelf of the hand rests underneath the third ratchet pad of the cylinder
- D None of the above

Q121. You must make sure that the firing pin never has any positive protrusion, unlike a Colt single action revolver.

- True
- False

Q122. The new style revolver's cylinder stop spring is _____.

- A a spring-loaded plunger
- B a coil spring
- C a flat spring
- D a V spring

Q123. The new style hand (pawl) spring is _____.

- A a spring-loaded plunger
- B a coil spring
- C a flat spring
- D a V spring

Q124. In order to push out the trigger pin, what must you do?

- A Take out the cylinder first
- B Make sure that the hammer is cocked
- C Push down the loading gate spring
- D Take tension off of the trigger by pulling it rearward first

Q125. In order to take the base pin off of the gun, you must first _____.

- A take off the grip frame
- B make sure that the hammer is down
- C take off the ejector system
- D the base pin does not come off

Q126. You may need a split screwdriver to take out the base pin latch.

- True
- False

CERTIFIED COWBOY ACTION ARMORER COURSE TEST

Q127. You need a special tool to take out the _____.

- A trigger
- B cylinder stop
- C hammer
- D rear sight blade

Q128. How is the firing pin bushing held in the frame?

- A It is simply a tight fit achieved by precision CNC machining
- B A pin
- C Loctite
- D Ruger does not use a firing pin bushing

Q129. It is a good idea to have an extra one of this part because it commonly breaks. What is this part?

- A The hand spring
- B Ejector rod
- C Hammer plunger
- D Hammer strut

Q130. When reassembling the gun, you must put the ejector system back on the gun before the base pin goes in.

- True
- False

Q131. The base pin latch goes on which side of the frame?

- A Right
- B Left

Q132. How is the trigger spring held in place in the gun?

- A Friction
- B By the trigger itself
- C There is no trigger spring as it is attached to the hammer
- D By a cross pin

Q133. The mainspring should be captivated when disassembling and reassembling the gun.

- True
- False

Q134. The loading gate and its spring are the last pieces to go in the gun when reassembling.

- True
- False

CERTIFIED COWBOY ACTION ARMORER COURSE TEST

- Q135. The trigger pin is also the pin for what other part?
- A The base pin latch
 - B The loading gate
 - C The cylinder stop
 - D The trigger is not held in by a pin
- Q136. When putting the grip frame back on the frame, what should you be cautious of?
- A Damaging the hammer plunger
 - B Damaging the pawl spring (hand spring)
 - C Damaging the hammer notches
 - D Nothing; throw caution to the wind, life is too short!
- Q137. What is the difference in the cylinder stop spring in an old-style gun that has a conversion unit and a new-style cylinder stop spring?
- A The new-style cylinder stop spring is a V spring
 - B The old-style with the conversion unit cylinder stop spring is a V spring
 - C The old-style with a conversion unit has a wound spring with hooks
 - D There is no difference
- Q138. If you are a collector, do not get the conversion unit put on the gun as it will destroy the value of the firearm!
- True
 - False
- Q139. What functions like a Colt single action revolver on an old Ruger single action revolver with a conversion unit?
- A The hammer and the cylinder stop
 - B The hand spring
 - C The cylinder stop spring
 - D There are no similarities between the two guns
- Q140. If the revolver is timed a little bit slow and the cylinder stop is not fully engaged with the cylinder notch when the gun is cocked (trigger in the full cock notch of the hammer), how could you fix it (time it up)?
- A Heat the ball of the cylinder stop to red hot, bend it to the left (when in working position), let it cool and then draw it back to a blue color like a spring
 - B Stretch the hand
 - C Use a Freedom tool to extend all of the cylinder notches in the cylinder
 - D Any of the above

CERTIFIED COWBOY ACTION ARMORER COURSE TEST

Q141. How would you fix end shake?

- A TIG weld a few dots of steel to the frame where the gas ring touches the frame
- B Shim up the cylinder
- C Stretch the gas ring
- D The steel is so hard that you must buy a new cylinder with an oversized gas ring and then fit it accordingly a couple of thousandths at a time

Winchester '97 Pump Shotguns

Q142. Who designed the Winchester '97 pump shotgun?

- A John Browning
- B Charles Daly
- C Sarah Winchester
- D None of the above

Q143. The receiver extension is found on which version of the '97?

- A The takedown version
- B The non-takedown version
- C None of the '97s have a receiver extension

Q144. Why is this shotgun hard to manufacture?

- A Because the shape of the receiver demands so many milling cuts and boring time
- B Because of the way the barrel attached to the receiver
- C Because there are so many parts
- D Because the action bar, cartridge carrier and the trigger group all need to be hand fitted

Q145. The worst part of the design of this shotgun is that it has such a weak locking block.

- True
- False

Q146. The '97 has two cartridge stops and they are both primary cartridge stops.

- True
- False

Q147. What turns the cartridge stops off?

- A The action bar
- B The carrier
- C The magazine follower
- D The rear of the trigger connector

Q148. The Winchester '97 slam fires.

- True
- False

CERTIFIED COWBOY ACTION ARMORER COURSE TEST

Q149. What safety design is featured in this shotgun?

- A An inertia block that prevents the trigger from returning to its forward most position unless recoil occurs
- B A steel spring that tensions the action bar assembly and prevents the gun from being pumped until recoil has occurred or until you push the pump forward first
- C A rotating firing pin
- D A tilting safety breech (hesitation lock)
- E Both A and B above

Q150. After reassembling the barrel and magazine tube to the receiver, what prevents the barrel from rotating off?

- A The magazine tube
- B The barrel locking ring
- C The rear of the ejector
- D The front of the cartridge stops

Q151. If you are trying to tighten up a loose barrel on a takedown gun, always make sure that the screw for locking the adjusting ring is loose (the lock must be loose) when determining how tight the barrel screws onto the receiver.

- True
- False

Q152. What prevents you from randomly and easily swapping barrels to different receivers?

- A The chamber ring
- B The rear end of the magazine tube
- C The receiver extension
- D The adjusting ring

Q153. If you need to have your barrel fitted to a new receiver, you will need _____.

- A special chambering reamers
- B a magazine tube crimping tool
- C a new receiver extension
- D adjusting ring calipers

Q154. In order to tighten the barrel to the receiver, you must turn the take up bushing/adjusting sleeve which direction?

- A Clockwise
- B Counterclockwise

Q155. Taking out the chamber ring should be part of a standard clean and oil.

- True
- False

CERTIFIED COWBOY ACTION ARMORER COURSE TEST

- Q156. What is a common problem with the '97s magazine tube?
- A They won't unlock from the receiver
 - B Magazine surge prevents the gun from feeding after the first shot is taken
 - C The magazine spring tend to break
 - D They slip threads
- Q157. Where is the hesitation system located in this shotgun?
- A In the trigger group
 - B In the butt stock
 - C In the fore end
 - D On the bolt
- Q158. A special tool is required to take this part off of the gun; what part is it?
- A The butt plate
 - B The fore end tube nut
 - C The receiver extension
 - D The magazine follower
 - E The bolt
 - F The firing pin
- Q159. The fore end tube/action slide can still be purchased. What must you consider when ordering or looking for a replacement? Pick the best answer from E through I.
- A How many screws it has
 - B How long the tube is
 - C The length of the action bar
 - D he thickness of the action bar
 - E A and D
 - F B and C
 - G A and B
 - H B and D
 - I C and D
- Q160. In order to take the trigger out of the receiver, what part or parts need to be out of the way?
- A The trigger guard and the sear spring
 - B The trigger spring
 - C The sear and the sear spring
 - D The bolt and the sear
- Q161. Before driving out the cross pin that holds the carrier in the receiver, you must first _____.
- A take out the lock screw
 - B make sure that the bolt is held rearward
 - C make sure that the carrier is down
 - D there is no pin that holds the carrier in the receiver

CERTIFIED COWBOY ACTION ARMORER COURSE TEST

Q162. What must come out before the carrier can come out of the receiver?

- A The bolt
- B The carrier limiting screw
- C The hammer
- D The carrier dog

Q163. What does the action slide hook do?

- A It hooks the action bar to in turn actuate the carrier
- B It guides or hooks the action bar into the receiver
- C It prevents the action bar from going forward after the gun is fired
- D It cocks the hammer
- E It carries the bolt rearward and forward via the action bar

Q164. Unlike more modern designs, the '97 does not have a firing pin blocking safety.

- True
- False

Q165. The left hand extractor is its own spring.

- True
- False

Q166. What cocks the hammer?

- A The carrier
- B The sear
- C The bolt
- D The action slide hook

Q167. What prevents the action slide lock release button from being pushed in when the hammer is not cocked?

- A The sear
- B The hammer
- C The action slide lock
- D The carrier

Q168. The action slide lock can be manually articulated by pressing in the action slide release button. What automatically articulates the action slide lock?

- A The sear
- B The hammer
- C The action bar
- D The carrier

CERTIFIED COWBOY ACTION ARMORER COURSE TEST

Q169. The carrier has two functions. The first one is that it functions as a carrier. What is its other function?

- A It is the locking block
- B It is the bolt
- C It is the cartridge stop
- D It is the hammer blocking safety

Q170. A well-worn gun may not cock. What two parts wear to prevent cocking?

- A The carrier
- B The hammer
- C The trigger
- D The action slide hook
- E The mainspring
- F The bolt

Q171. You don't want to be able to pump the gun unless the hammer is down or you push the release button.

- True
- False

Q172. Where is the front of the action slide lock positioned when the carrier is locked and the gun cannot be pumped?

- A In the carrier
- B Behind the hammer
- C Ahead of the breech face
- D In a recess in the frame
- E Engaging the follower

Q173. Which of the below statements is correct?

- A The action bar lock locks the carrier so that the action bar cannot push it down
- B The action bar lock locks the action bar so that the carrier cannot be pushed down

Q174. When would you need to adjust the limiter screw for the trigger?

- A Never; the screw should be prevented from moving from the time it left the factory; it is merely a cheap stop
- B When the sear is altered
- C When the firing pin tip has too much positive protrusion
- D Anytime that you tamper the action bar lock

Q175. Turning the limiter screw clockwise will do what?

- A It will slow down when the hammer falls
- B It will speed up when the hammer falls

CERTIFIED COWBOY ACTION ARMORER COURSE TEST

Q176. The cartridge stops are held in place by _____.

- A the carrier
- B the bolt
- C C-clips
- D screws
- E the trigger housing

Q177. The '97 will eject just fine without the ejector spring because the ejector block (ejector pin) is what first makes contact with the cartridge case.

- True
- False

Q178. The ejector spring should not touch the ejector block/pin when it is at rest.

- True
- False

Q179. The shape of a shotguns firing pin tip should be _____.

- A flat
- B sharp point
- C 45° angle
- D hemispherical

Q180. The right hand extractor should be neutral to slightly negative.

- True
- False

Q181. The left hand extractor should be negative.

- True
- False

Q182. How much "spring out" should you have on the right hand extractor?

- A About .005" to .015"
- B About .015" to .025"
- C About .025" to .035"
- D About .030" to .040"

Q183. The beveled side of the ejector pin (stop, block) should be pointed which way when it is in working position in the receiver?

- A Up
- B Down
- C To the front
- D To the rear

CERTIFIED COWBOY ACTION ARMORER COURSE TEST

- Q184. It is easier to put the carrier back in the receiver when the hammer is _____.
- A cocked
 - B uncocked
- Q185. When reassembling the gun, what do you need to use a slave pin for?
- A For putting the hammer back into the carrier
 - B For putting the action slide lock back in the receiver
 - C For putting the trigger back into the trigger guard
 - D For putting the action slide hook back into the bolt and the receiver
- Q186. The fore end tube nut utilizes a left hand thread.
- True
 - False
- Q187. If you shorten your shotgun barrel to 16" for cowboy action shooting, you could be spending some time in the slammer.
- True
 - False

Winchester 1892 and 1886 Rifles

- Q188. Most of the old guns have flat mainsprings.
- True
 - False
- Q189. What were some of the improvements of the 1892 over the old Henry system?
- A The feeding was improved
 - B It was a stronger gun overall
 - C Much better extractor
 - D All of the above
 - E None of the above
- Q190. When you work the action, why does the cartridge stop move inward?
- A To tip the cartridge that is resting on the carrier into the chamber
 - B To catch the next cartridge in the magazine tube
 - C To release the next cartridge in the magazine tube
 - D This type of cartridge stop only moves up and down
- Q191. After the empty case is ejected from the rifle, what moves the carrier up?
- A The cartridge stop moving back to its resting spot in the receiver
 - B The next round that is to be fed hitting the nose of the carrier
 - C The lever
 - D The carrier arm/extension

CERTIFIED COWBOY ACTION ARMORER COURSE TEST

Q192. What turns the cartridge stop off?

- A The carrier's downward travel
- B The bolt
- C The lever
- D The carrier arm/extension

Q193. There is a part with an inclined plane inside of the receiver. What is its purpose?

- A It is the track for the carrier
- B It is the inclined plane that the carrier arm travels in
- C It is the guide for feeding the rear of the cartridge
- D It is the track for the locking blocks

Q194. After the gun has fired, the hammer is down. What safety feature is initiated when the lever is worked to eject the empty case and chamber the next round?

- A The lever trips the hammer block so that the hammer can't move rearward until the next live round is resting on the carrier
- B The magazine cutoff is activated until the lever is halfway through its motion
- C The firing pin is retracted by the lever
- D The sear is held in place for 2/3 of the lever's travel

Q195. As the lever is opened, the locking blocks move _____.

- A up
- B down
- C forward
- D backward

Q196. In this rifle, the carrier moves the hammer rearward to cock the gun.

- True
- False

Q197. The trigger and the sear are one in the same.

- True
- False

Q198. After the gun is fired (the sear left the full cock notch), the sear should fall into the safe notch until the lever is worked to chamber a new cartridge.

- True
- False

Q199. Where should the locking blocks be when the gun is fired?

- A Behind the bolt
- B Just below the bolt
- C Engaged in the bolt assembly to lock it in place
- D None of the above

CERTIFIED COWBOY ACTION ARMORER COURSE TEST

Q200. What type of ejector does this rifle utilize?

- A Prong toothed
- B Static
- C Elliptical
- D Plunger

Q201. The extractor should snap over the rim of the cartridge only after recoil has occurred.

- True
- False

Q202. After a cartridge is loaded into the chamber and the gun is being closed, what forces the carrier back down?

- A The lever
- B The bolt
- C The locking block
- D The nose of the next cartridge that is to be fed

Q203. The carrier is also the secondary cartridge stop.

- True
- False

Q204. The hammer screw is also the _____.

- A lever's screw
- B bolt cam
- C lower tang screw
- D locking block screw

Q205. After taking out the finger lever stop screw, in order to take the lever out of the receiver, you must drive out a pin and the lever has to be in the _____.

- A open position
- B closed position

Q206. There are two pins in the bolt; what do they hold in?

- A The ejector and the extractor
- B The extractor and the firing pin
- C The firing pin and the ejector

Q207. The extractor is its own spring.

- True
- False

CERTIFIED COWBOY ACTION ARMORER COURSE TEST

Q208. What acts as the pivot for the carrier?

- A The trigger pin
- B The hammer screw
- C The carrier screws
- D None of the above

Q209. What does the spring-loaded plunger in the carrier do?

- A It is the trigger return
- B It turns on the cartridge stop
- C It detents the carrier both up and down
- D All of the above

Q210. How many cartridge guides are there in this rifle?

- A Just one
- B Two
- C Three
- D Four

Q211. The left cartridge stop is also a _____.

- A cartridge guide
- B carrier buffer
- C bolt stop
- D lever guide

Q212. The cut outs in the locking blocks go toward the _____ when reassembling the firearm.

- A front
- B back

Q213. The tip of the right cartridge guide is spring loaded.

- True
- False

Q214. When putting the hammer screw back in the receiver, you must make sure that _____.

- A the trigger is in its at rest position
- B the trigger is pulled
- C the hammer is cocked

Q215. How many safeties does this rifle have in its design?

- A One
- B Two
- C Three
- D Four

CERTIFIED COWBOY ACTION ARMORER COURSE TEST

- Q216. To perform a smooth and tune on this gun, you can _____.
- A Smooth where the hammer drags on the belly of the bolt
 - B Lap/smooth the rails for the bolt in the receiver
 - C Smooth up the connection of the lever to the bolt
 - D Smooth up the spots on the carrier where the lever pushes it up and where it pushes it down
 - E Smooth the rails in the cartridge guides
 - F Chamfer and polish the chamber mouth
 - G Polish and smooth the locking blocks
 - H Lighten the mainspring
 - I Perform a trigger job
 - J All of the above
 - K All of the above except F, H and J

Winchester 1894 Rifles

Q217. John Browning designed the Winchester 1894 rifle.

- True
- False

Q218. What year did the 1894 go through significant design changes?

- A 1928
- B 1952
- C 1964
- D 1972

Q219. The barrel band for an early model 1894 has a flat face, as opposed to the more contoured or sculpted barrel band of the newer models.

- True
- False

Q220. Which models have more visible screw heads on the receiver?

- A Old models
- B New models

Q221. A quick way to identify an old model 1894 is by looking at the link. The older models have a screw on the link to lock the link pin in place.

- True
- False

CERTIFIED COWBOY ACTION ARMORER COURSE TEST

- Q222. Which era of guns utilized a hammer blocking safety and a rebounding hammer?
- A 1950s
 - B 1960s
 - C 1970s
 - D 1980s
- Q223. The use of scopes/optics caused what change in the design of the 1894?
- A Longer length of pull on the stock
 - B The dust cover was omitted from the gun
 - C Angled ejection
 - D Integral scope base on the receiver
 - E All of the above
- Q224. It is important to be able to distinguish between pre '64 guns and post '64 guns because _____.
- A of the higher pressures of modern ammunition
 - B of the steel that is used will dictate what bluing method you choose when refinishing the firearm
 - C the early barrels tend to bulge
 - D of the width of the link
- Q225. What pulls the locking block down when you work the lever?
- A The link
 - B The lever
 - C The bolt
 - D The nose of the trigger
- Q226. What causes the carrier to move up and down in the receiver?
- A The carrier is connected to the finger lever, and the leg on the finger lever cams the carrier up and down.
 - B When opening the lever, the housing on the bolt that holds the ejector in place strikes the carrier and causes it to pivot over the carrier spring and snap up. When the gun is closed, the lever forces the carrier back over the carrier spring and snaps down.
 - C When opening the lever, the link compresses the carrier spring until it is cammed off of the link, making the carrier move up. When closing the lever, the leg on the finger lever will then force the carrier down.
 - D The bolt shroud cams the carrier back and forth over the carrier spring when the finger lever is worked, causing the up and down motion of the carrier.
- Q227. The finger lever pulls the bolt rearward.
- True
 - False

CERTIFIED COWBOY ACTION ARMORER COURSE TEST

- Q228. What do the cartridge guides do?
- A They guide the cartridge out of the chamber during the ejection cycle
 - B They guide the cartridge from the primary to the secondary cartridge stops
 - C They prevent the cartridge from escaping out of the ejection port as the cartridge is being chambered
 - D They hold the cartridge flush against the bolt face during primary extraction
- Q229. Why are there notches in the cartridge guides?
- A They allow clearance for the finger of the lever when the gun is opening and closing
 - B They allow the rim of the cartridge case to pass through when the round is being chambered
 - C To allow the lugs on the bottom of the bolt to drop down farther into the receiver during reassembly
 - D They allow room for the ejector housing when the bolt is all of the way forward and locked up
- Q230. When the gun is being closed/locked up, the locking block is _____.
- A rising
 - B lowering
- Q231. What locks the bolt closed and prevents the bolt from moving rearward after the gun is fired?
- A The locking block
 - B The bolt lock
 - C The nose of the link
 - D The finger lever
- Q232. What cocks the hammer?
- A The pivoting of the cocking lever
 - B The rearward movement of the bolt
 - C The flat on the rear of the link
 - D The cam on the finger lever
- Q233. What prevents the gun from firing unless the lever is closed all of the way (the last 1/4" of the finger lever's travel)?
- A The firing pin blocking safety will not be disengaged
 - B The sear will not be disconnected
 - C The trigger will be blocked by the safety catch
 - D The hammer is rebounded rearward

CERTIFIED COWBOY ACTION ARMORER COURSE TEST

- Q234. The chamber is empty, the lever is closed, with two cartridges loaded in the magazine, the round waiting to be fed is resting on _____.
- A the spring cover (loading gate) and the finger lever
 - B the nose of the carrier and the finger lever
 - C the link and the finger lever
 - D the spring cover and the link
- Q235. The front of the link is a cartridge stop.
- True
 - False
- Q236. If the locking block has not risen all the way, why won't the gun fire when the trigger is pulled?
- A Because the locking block will not have pushed the bolt forward enough for the cartridge to be in battery
 - B Because the sear will not be able to get out of the hammer's full cock notch
 - C Because the bottom of the locking block will not have moved the hammer stirrup enough to allow the hammer to fall
 - D Because the rear firing pin will not line up with the forward firing pin
- Q237. How many safeties does the '94 have (not including the hammer block safety feature that not all the rifles have)?
- A One
 - B Two
 - C Three
 - D Four
- Q238. In some cases, the front sight will need to be driven off of the barrel in order to take the front band off.
- True
 - False
- Q239. Two screws hold the butt stock onto the receiver: the upper and lower tang screws.
- True
 - False
- Q240. What must you do when taking the mainspring (coil spring) out of a new model gun?
- A Make sure that the hammer is cocked
 - B Take the trigger out first
 - C Captivate the mainspring
 - D Pin the hammer stirrup

CERTIFIED COWBOY ACTION ARMORER COURSE TEST

- Q241. How do you take the link and finger lever out of the receiver?
- A Remove the carrier first
 - B Remove the link pin stop screw and the finger lever stop screw and pin
 - C Remove the finger lever screw and pin and take out the finger lever first and then remove the link pin stop screw and take out the link
 - D A and C above
- Q242. Any time that the carrier is pointing straight down, the bolt can be removed out the rear of the receiver.
- True
 - False
- Q243. In order to get the carrier spring out of the receiver, you must first take out the spring cover/loading gate.
- True
 - False
- Q244. What can happen if one of the cartridge guide screws backs out?
- A The cartridge would be fed up too quickly
 - B It would hang up the bolts travel
 - C It could ignite a primer of the feeding round
 - D The cartridge won't feed up because it won't slip through the cartridge guides
- Q245. How do you get the right hand cartridge guide out of the receiver?
- A A pin punch and a hammer
 - B Offset screwdrivers
 - C A Phillips head screwdriver bent at a 90-degree angle
 - D Plastic explosives
- Q246. Why is it so difficult to take the magazine tube off of an old model gun?
- A Because it is really hard to get the rear barrel band screw back in
 - B Because the magazine tube is silver brazed onto the barrel in two places
 - C Because the parts fit so tightly together that it becomes too hard to compress and align them for reassembly
 - D A and C above
 - E B and C above
- Q247. The extractor is spring-loaded by a spring and plunger.
- True
 - False

CERTIFIED COWBOY ACTION ARMORER COURSE TEST

- Q248. The angle of the extractor's hook should be _____.
- A neutral
 - B negative
 - C neutral to slightly negative
 - D neutral to slightly positive
- Q249. When in working position, the wings on the locking block point towards _____.
- A the front
 - B the rear
- Q250. The spring cover is its own spring.
- True
 - False
- Q251. There are different types and sizes of firing pins. The important thing is that the firing pin tip fits the hole. Why?
- A So that the primer doesn't flow around the firing pin hole and a primer may be pierced
 - B The pin is too short to hit the primer
 - C The firing pin is so fat that it won't travel all of the way forward
 - D All of the above
- Q252. Unfortunately, the firing pin on the older guns cannot be re-tipped.
- True
 - False
- Q253. What retracts the firing pin when the lever is opened?
- A The link
 - B The lever
 - C The bolt carrier
 - D The friction stud