

CERTIFIED GLOCKSMITH COURSE

version 3.0

Q1. How many total parts are there to a Glock pistol?

- A. 34 to 35
- B. 4 plus the magazine
- C. 25 to 26
- D. 29 to 30

Q2. Which way should you remove the action pins from a Glock frame?

- A. Makes no difference
- B. Right to left
- C. Straight in
- D. Left to right

Q3. Every part of the Glock pistol was designed for a specific reason.

- A. True
- B. False

Q4. How many parts/assemblies are there to a Glock pistol when field stripped?

- A. 2: the frame and slide
- B. 4: the frame, slide, barrel and recoil spring assembly
- C. 5: the frame, slide, barrel, recoil spring assembly and the magazine
- D. 6: the frame, slide, barrel, recoil spring assembly, magazine and the trigger assembly

Q5. In what year was the original Glock pistol developed?

- A. 1990
- B. 1980
- C. 1970
- D. 1960

Q6. What model and caliber was the first Glock pistol?

- A. The G16 – 9mm Kurz
- B. The G17 - 9mm
- C. The G18 - 9x19
- D. The G19 - 9x21

Q7. What does the 17 stand for in the Model G17?

- A. The pistol holds 17 rounds
- B. It was Glock's 17th year in business
- C. Glock's daughter Astoria's 17th birthday
- D. It was Gaston Glock's 17th patent

Q8. Glock pistols are currently chambered for which calibers?

- A. .380 ACP, 9mm, .357 Sig, .40 S&W, 10mm, .45 ACP and .45 GAP
- B. 9mm, .357 Sig, .40 S&W, 10mm, and .45 ACP
- C. 9mm, .40 S&W, and .45 ACP
- D. .380 ACP, 9mm, .357 Sig, .40 S&W, .40 Corbon, 10mm, .45 ACP and .45 GAP

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Q9. What are the most common causes of malfunctioning in the Glock pistol?

- A. Bad ammo and poor maintenance
- B. Over pressure ammo and “gorilla grip”
- C. Over oiling and “limp wristing” the pistol
- D. Both a. and c. above

Q10. Can lead-bulleted ammunition be fired in a Glock pistol?

- A. No
- B. Yes
- C. Only in an emergency
- D. Yes, if the barrel is checked frequently for lead build-up and thoroughly cleaned after use

Q11. What is Tenifer?

- A. The black finish applied to all metal parts
- B. The surface heat treatment given to the slide and barrel
- C. The space-age material that the frame is made from
- D. Half a sawbuck

Q12. What makes the Glock pistol virtually rustproof?

- A. The surface heat treatment given to the slide and barrel
- B. Proper maintenance
- C. The polymer frame and nickered lockwork parts
- D. Both a. and c. above

Q13. All Glock pistols can be used with +P and +P+ ammunition.

- A. True
- B. False

Q14. How many stock factory trigger pull weights can a Glock pistol have?

- A. 4: 5.5 lbs., 3.5 lbs., 11 lbs. and 4.5 lbs.
- B. 2: 5.5 lbs. and 8 lbs.
- C. 3: 3.5 lbs., 5.5 lbs. and 8 lbs.
- D. 0: The trigger pull on a Glock is not adjustable

Q15. What is the very first thing a Glock Armorer does when handling a Glock pistol or any other firearm?

- A. Checks the trigger
- B. Asks what is wrong with the gun
- C. Points the gun in a safe direction with the finger off the trigger, removes the magazine and checks the chamber for any loaded ammunition
- D. Checks the chamber for loaded rounds and the barrel for obstructions

Q16. How much oil should be used to lubricate a Glock pistol?

- A. As much as the gun will hold
- B. 2 to 3 drops
- C. Glock pistols need no lubrication
- D. One drop on each lube point

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Q17. What do the New York #1 and #2 trigger springs do?

- A. Replace the stock trigger spring
- B. Increase the trigger pull weight
- C. Decrease the pull weight
- D. Both A. and B. above

Q18. What part(s) of a Glock pistol should not be oiled?

- A. The frame
- B. Magazines, firing pin and firing pin components
- C. The barrel
- D. The sights

Q19. How many types of connectors are there?

- A. 3: 5.5 lbs. standard, 3.5 lbs. target and 8 lbs. police
- B. 4: 5.5 lbs., 3.5 lbs., 4.5 lbs. and 8 lbs.
- C. 2: 5.5 lbs. and 3.5 lbs.
- D. 5: 3.5 lbs., 4.5 lbs., 5.5 lbs., 8 lbs. and 11 lbs.

Q20. What component of the Glock pistol is frequently overlooked when cleaning?

- A. The frame
- B. The recoil spring
- C. The magazine
- D. The magazine catch

Q21. What connector should never be used in conjunction with a New York trigger spring?

- A. The 8 lbs. police (stamped with a "-" marking)
- B. The 8 lbs. police (stamped with a "+" marking)
- C. The standard 5.5 lbs. and the target 3.5 lbs.
- D. All connectors will work with all types of trigger springs

Q22. How many safety features are built into the Glock pistol?

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 2
- D. 1

Q23. The 3 safety features on a Glock are the trigger safety, the firing pin safety and the drop safety.

- A. True
- B. False

Q24. What are 3 weak points of the Glock pistol design?

- A. Frame, slide and barrel
- B. Magazine catch, slide lock and slide stop
- C. Stock plastic sights, recoil spring guide rod and coil trigger lever spring
- D. Plastic trigger guard, recoil spring that coil binds and fragile grip area

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Q25. What are the only Glock pistols to feature octagonal rifling?

- A. G31 and G32
- B. G34 and G35
- C. G20 and G29
- D. G21 and G30

Q26. What pistols influenced the Glock design?

- A. Luger, M1907 Roth Steyr, Browning High Power, and Sig
- B. Luger, 1911, S&W M&P and Browning High Power
- C. S&W M&P, Springfield XD, Sig and 1911

Q27. What tools are needed to detail strip a Glock?

- A. 3/32" pin punch, small flat-bladed screwdriver, hemostats or long needle nose pliers and tape roll (optional)
- B. Small hammer, pin punch and tweezers
- C. Tape roll, hammer and pin punch
- D. Glock tool, dental pick, armorer's block, 3/16" nut driver and non-marring hammer

Q28. Hoppe's #9 or Sweet's 7.62 are only to be used on the barrel. Why?

- A. It will damage the frame
- B. It will damage the finish
- C. It will remove the electroless nickel plating of the internal parts with extended use
- D. It makes the pistol hard to hold

Q29. What two types of rifling does Glock use?

- A. Polygonal and octagonal
- B. Button and broach
- C. Polygonal and conventional
- D. Hexagonal

Q30. What are the lube points on a Glock?

- A. Glocks require no lube
- B. Barrel, slide, frame rails and connector
- C. Barrel, slide, frame rails, connector and firing pin
- D. Barrel, frame rails and connector

Q31. What tools are needed to clean a Glock?

- A. Glocks do not require cleaning
- B. Bore brush and rod, toothbrush, Q-tips, rag and oil
- C. Rags and oil

Q32. Name the standard factory rear sight heights for the Glock.

- A. 6.5mm and 6.9mm
- B. 6.1mm and 6.5mm
- C. 6.9mm and adjustable
- D. 6.5mm and adjustable

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Q33. What tools are used to remove and install sights?

- A. Hammer and punch
- B. 3/16" nut driver, sight pushers, Loctite, pliers and file
- C. 3/16" nut driver, non-marring punch, hammer and X-Acto knife
- D. Both A. and B. above

Q34. Move the rear sight in the direction that you want the bullets to go.

- A. True
- B. False

Q35. Why is it a good idea to use a sight pusher when installing night sights?

- A. To keep from damaging the sight's tritium elements
- B. To keep from damaging the sight's body
- C. Both A. and B. above

Q36. Frame pins are removed and installed from which direction?

- A. Remove left to right; install right to left
- B. Does not matter
- C. Up and down

Q37. When polishing the trigger lockwork, the objective is to _____.

- A. Remove metal
- B. Change radius and dimension
- C. Smooth the existing surfaces
- D. Remove all imperfections

Q38. When reassembling the slide, what is the first part to be installed?

- A. Firing pin assembly
- B. Extractor
- C. Firing pin safety plunger
- D. Front sight

Q39. When installing frame pins on a 3-pin frame, which pin goes in first?

- A. Trigger pin
- B. Trigger slave pin
- C. Locking block pin
- D. Trigger housing mechanism pin

Q40. Stretching a magazine spring is _____.

- A. a temporary fix
- B. standard procedure
- C. taught in the Glock Factory Armorer School
- D. the best way to adjust it

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Q41. Certain models of Glock have a small hole in the grip frame. What is the function of the hole?

- A. To attach a lanyard
- B. Ventilation
- C. Drainage
- D. Access to the magazine catch

Q42. Does Glock make an extended slide release for the G36 model?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Q43. When fitting an aftermarket barrel, what are the two engagement surfaces that are filed?

- A. The locking groove in front of the chamber and the underside of the feed ramp
- B. Barrel hood and underside of feed ramp
- C. Chamber locking groove and barrel lug
- D. Underside of the feed ramp and top of locking block

Q44. The New York trigger springs are what weight?

- A. 3.5 lbs. and 5.5 lbs.
- B. 8 lbs. and 11 lbs.
- C. 3.5 lbs., 4.5 lbs. and 11 lbs.
- D. 8 lbs., 11 lbs. and 13 lbs.

Q45. Which connector can never be used with a New York trigger spring?

- A. 3.5 lbs.
- B. 5.5 lbs.
- C. 8 lbs.
- D. 11 lbs.

Q46. What is the copper-colored paste found on a new Glock pistol called?

- A. FEL – PRO
- B. FP – 7
- C. CLP
- D. MIL-SPEC CU

Q47. What is the purpose of the copper-colored paste?

- A. Minimize damage during transport
- B. Corrosion resistance
- C. Lubrication and to help break the pistol in
- D. Nothing; it is used during manufacture and just not removed

Q48. Will it hurt anything if you clean out the copper-colored paste on a new Glock?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Q49. Can a 15-degree and a 90-degree extractor interchange?

- A. Yes
- B. No

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Q50. What is the purpose of stoning the tip of the ejector?

- A. To smooth the action
- B. To change the angle of ejection
- C. To ensure the ejection of the fired case
- D. To avoid marring the fired case

Q51. What are some common drop-in modifications?

- A. Sights, controls, trigger and guide rod
- B. Slide and frame work
- C. Sights, trigger enhancements and grip enhancements
- D. Extended slide stop and magazine release and Cominolli safety

Q52. What has the most effect on trigger pull weight?

- A. Polishing the lockwork
- B. Connector and springs

Q53. What has the most effect on trigger smoothness?

- A. Polishing lockwork
- B. Connector and springs

Q54. Can a 4th Generation magazine catch be used in the earlier models?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Q55. Are the stock recoil springs from a G17 and a G22 interchangeable?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Q56. Will a 4th Generation recoil spring work in a 3rd Generation pistol?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Q57. Is there a difference between the trigger block on the 3rd and 4th Generation pistols?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Q58. What is the purpose of the square opening found on new Glock magazines?

- A. For use with a proposed ambidextrous magazine release
- B. For cleaning
- C. To make room for a California legal magazine safety
- D. To make room for a Massachusetts legal magazine safety

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Q59. What Glock models have an ambidextrous magazine release?

- A. G17 and G22
- B. G18 and G28
- C. G20 and G21
- D. G34 and G35

Q60. Can the 4th Generation magazine catch be reversed for a left-handed shooter?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Q61. The new G30S is simply a G36 slide on a G30SF frame.

- A. True
- B. False

Q62. Are all Glock models locked breech?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Q63. What makes the G25 and G28 Glock pistols unique?

- A. Both are .380 caliber blowbacks
- B. Both are fully automatic
- C. Both are locked breech .380 caliber guns
- D. Both have single stack magazines

Q64. What is the name of the Glock machine pistol?

- A. G18
- B. G17L
- C. G34
- D. G33A

Q65. What two models replaced the G17L and the G24?

- A. G25 and G28
- B. G34 and G35
- C. G32 and G33

Q66. What Glock models use parts that do not interchange with other Glock pistols?

- A. G17L and G24
- B. G18, G25, G28, G36 and G42
- C. G17L, G18, G34 and G35

Q67. What other items does Glock manufacture aside from pistols?

- A. Rifles and aircraft sights
- B. Polymer outdoor furniture
- C. Field knives and entrenching tools
- D. Polymer insulated lids and food containers

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Q68. Are all frame pins on all Glock models interchangeable?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Q69. With the exception of the G18 and G42, will the slide cover plate interchange on all other Glock pistols?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Q70. What does the abbreviation "SF" on some Glock pistols stand for?

- A. Special Forces
- B. Short frame

Q71. Outside of a conversion barrel, what else must be changed to convert a G22 to 9mm caliber?

- A. Recoil spring
- B. Magazine
- C. Slide
- D. Firing pin

Q72. When converting a Glock to another caliber with a conversion barrel, you can go down in caliber but not up.

- A. True
- B. False

Q73. Is there a carbine conversion for the Glock?

- A. Yes, the MechTech conversion
- B. No

Q74. What are the first two things done before attempting any work?

- A. Clean your work area
- B. Make sure the pistol is unloaded and there is no live ammo on the bench
- C. Get your tools ready
- D. Remove distractions from the work area

Q75. What are some of the better aftermarket barrels?

- A. KKM Precision
- B. Storm Lake
- C. Bar-Sto
- D. Briley
- E. All of the above

Q76. When fitting a barrel, what areas are filed?

- A. Barrel hood at sides and end, chamfer the locking lug and bottom of the feed ramp
- B. The chamber and the lug
- C. Chamber and muzzle
- D. The sides of the hood

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Q77. What tools are used to fit a barrel?

- A. Files, vise and hammer
- B. Vise, grinding wheel and stones
- C. Fixtures and milling machine
- D. Sandpaper strips and polishing cloth

Q78. What degree of chamfer is done to the locking surface on the barrel?

- A. 60 degrees
- B. 30 degrees
- C. 45 degrees
- D. 15 degrees

Q79. What tool is used to chamfer the slide?

- A. Surface grinder
- B. Milling machine
- C. Belt sander

Q80. What is the last thing done when modifying a slide?

- A. Installing the parts
- B. Final polish
- C. Engraving
- D. Coatings

Q81. When polishing a barrel, what are the critical areas?

- A. The feed ramp
- B. The feed ramp and the top of the chamber
- C. Muzzle where it contacts the slide
- D. Locking lug area

Q82. When polishing a feed ramp, can the angle of the transition point of the ramp be changed?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Q83. What other area on an aftermarket barrel is polished?

- A. The camming surface on the barrel lug
- B. The chamber face
- C. The areas around the chamber
- D. The Venturi shoulder

Q84. What are the two ways to install a manual safety on a Glock?

- A. Thumb and grip
- B. Cominoli thumb safety and slide lock trigger safety
- C. Cut the safety notch deeper

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Q85. What is the advantage of a lightweight firing pin?

- A. Lighter trigger pull
- B. Faster lock time
- C. More positive ignition
- D. Tactical reliability

Q86. When replacing parts, is it a good idea to keep the old and new parts separated?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Q87. Why is it a good idea to keep the old and new parts separated?

- A. So the old and new are not mixed up
- B. To keep from losing them
- C. They dislike each other

Q88. It is important to remove metal when doing a trigger job.

- A. True
- B. False

Q89. What areas of the trigger lockwork should not be polished?

- A. The tip of the firing pin
- B. The safety block
- C. The cruciform

Q90. How much pressure should be used when polishing lockwork parts on a buffing wheel?

- A. Light
- B. Moderate
- C. Heavy

Q91. When installing a connector, do you push on the top or the bottom edge to seat it into the trigger block?

- A. Top
- B. Bottom

Q92. When installing a Cominoli safety, it is important to _____.

- A. make sure the proper size jig for your frame is used
- B. make sure the cutter protrudes far enough out
- C. both A. and B. above

Q93. What can be used to hold the flat spring in the trigger block when installing a Cominoli safety?

- A. Pliers
- B. A dab of grease
- C. A light crimp

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Q94. If the thumb lever on the Cominolli safety is hard to engage or disengage, what can be done to correct this?

- A. Polish the safety parts
- B. Slightly bend the thumb lever out
- C. Cut the shoulder back farther

Q95. Sight selection is determined by _____.

- A. the use of the gun
- B. the vision of the shooter
- C. Both A. and B. above

Q96. What is the purpose of a sight track?

- A. It helps to align the gun to the target
- B. It helps to align the sights to the gun
- C. Visibility in bright sunlight

Q97. What can be used to cut chamfers, "racing stripes" and sight tracks if you do not have a milling machine?

- A. Hammer and chisel
- B. Vise and files
- C. Surface grinder
- D. Sanding fixture

Q98. What must always be worn when working on a buffer wheel, grinding wheel, surface grinder or milling machine?

- A. Ear protection
- B. Eye protection
- C. Apron
- D. Hairnet

Q99. How wide should a sight track be?

- A. Wider than the front sight
- B. No wider than the front sight
- C. One and one-half times the width of the sight base

Q100. What is the purpose of scribe lines?

- A. Decoration
- B. Reference points for cutters
- C. A place to line up your scribes for each access
- D. A way to test the sharpness of your scribes

Q101. Why is it desirable to sandblast the sight track after machining?

- A. It cuts down on glare
- B. It removes imperfections in the cut
- C. It keeps the track from catching on clothing or holster

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Q102. Can any generation Glock frame be modified?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Q103. What areas should be avoided when sandblasting the frame?

- A. The interior surfaces
- B. The serial number plate
- C. Your textured areas
- D. The area around your safety cut

Q104. What is used to restore the black finish on the frame after modification?

- A. Silicone spray
- B. Oil
- C. ClearKote
- D. WD-40

Q105. What can be used to improve the grip on the frame?

- A. Decal grips, skateboard tape and emery paper
- B. Slip-on grip sleeves
- C. Stippling
- D. All of the above

Q106. What tools are used to make a template for a decal grip?

- A. Paper, pencil, straight edge ruler, X-Acto knife, and rubber cement
- B. Cardboard, Sharpie, tape measure, knife, and contact cement

Q107. Why is rubber cement used when placing a paper template on the grip?

- A. It will allow the template to be easily removed
- B. It is cheap
- C. It does not have to be clamped for drying
- D. It does not move around when marking

Q108. When placing the paper template onto the skateboard or emery paper does the “top” marking face up or face down?

- A. Up
- B. Down

Q109. What is used to remove the rubber cement off of the grip frame?

- A. A rough rag and solvent
- B. Silicone spray or gun oil
- C. Acetone
- D. Lacquer remover

Q110. Why are solvents used on the frame before applying a decal grip?

- A. To make the frame tacky
- B. To remove any oil, dirt or leftover rubber cement

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Q111. Why should you save the backing from a decal grip?

- A. To use as a template for other grips
- B. To shim the decal grip if necessary
- C. To put the decal back on if you decide to remove it

Q112. What is used to polish the chamfer cuts and flats on the slide?

- A. 600, 1000, 1200, and 1500 grit sandpaper
- B. Cratex tips and sanding bobs

Q113. What is polished first, the chamfer cuts or the slide flats?

- A. Chamfer cuts
- B. Slide flats

Q114. What is used to polish the extractor?

- A. Files and sandpaper
- B. Sandblasting and sandpaper
- C. Felt bobs and Cratex cones

Q115. What are the four most desirable modifications to the Glock?

- A. Sights, lasers, barrels and controls
- B. Trigger work, grip enhancement, sights and barrels
- C. Slide, barrel, frame and magazine
- D. Feed ramp, locking block, magazine and assembly

Q116. To ease disassembly, the hole in the slide stop can be _____.

- A. polished
- B. chamfered
- C. over-bored
- D. recessed

Q117. What parts are polished for a trigger job?

- A. Trigger drawbar, firing pin safety and firing pin
- B. Trigger drawbar, trigger pins, slide stop and trigger spring

Q118. What area of the firing pin is not polished?

- A. The lug
- B. The tip
- C. The shaft
- D. Firing pin safety notch

Q119. Do you need to remove any oil from the parts before polishing?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Maybe
- D. Occasionally

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Q120. What part of the trigger drawbar is not polished?

- A. Where the safety engages
- B. On the drop safety ramp
- C. The sear
- D. The inside edge

Q121. When polishing a connector, what are the most important points to polish?

- A. The back
- B. The area where it contacts the trigger drawbar
- C. The ramp of the disconnecter
- D. The trigger spring hole

Q122. What is used for final polishing of the trigger drawbar?

- A. Felt bobs and polishing compound
- B. Buffing compound and Q-tips
- C. 1200 grip carbide paper
- D. Gold Bond powder and a buffing belt

Q123. What is the most important area to polish on the firing pin safety?

- A. The area where the firing pin safety spring goes in
- B. The area that contacts the trigger drawbar
- C. The side of the safety where it goes into the slide

Q124. The open area of the trigger spring that contacts the trigger drawbar must be pointing up when installing the trigger spring.

- A. True
- B. False

Q125. Can the slide be used as an arbor when installing the firing pin spring cups?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Q126. Why is the use of synthetic lube preferred?

- A. Superior lubrication
- B. Does not attract fouling
- C. Is not temperature sensitive
- D. All of the above

Q127. Should the firing pin channel in the slide be lubed?

- A. Yes
- B. No

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Q128. How is the safety check performed after polishing the trigger parts?

- A. Rack the slide to check the trigger
- B. Pull the trigger and rack the slide
- C. Release the trigger and listen for connector reset and insure there is no firing pin release
- D. All of the above

Q129. What points are lubed on a polished action?

- A. Barrel, slide and frame
- B. Top of the firing pin safety, lug of the firing pin, connector and bearing points of the trigger drawbar

Q130. What is the heart of the gun?

- A. Slide
- B. Frame
- C. Barrel

Q131. What type of bullet is to be used in any Glock barrel?

- A. Jacketed
- B. Lead
- C. Lead-free solids
- D. Sintered

Q132. What kind of barrel can be used with any type bullet?

- A. Cut – rifling
- B. Polygonal
- C. Octagonal
- D. Hexagonal

Q133. What is a headspace gauge?

- A. A straight edge ruler and dummy rounds
- B. Chamber inserts used to check headspace dimensions
- C. Rim-shaped inserts for auto pistols
- D. Cartridge-length gauge for revolvers

Q134. What is the purpose of polishing the feed ramp and chamber?

- A. Accuracy
- B. Feed reliability
- C. Avoid deforming hollow point bullets
- D. Avoid leaving copper deposits from bullets

Q135. What is the reason for polishing the locking block?

- A. Feed reliability
- B. Smooths the barrel cycling in the frame
- C. To avoid picking up fouling
- D. Keep the locking force consistent

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Q136. What files are used to smooth the locking block?

- A. Swiss cut pillar files
- B. Round and half-round
- C. Small flat and triangular
- D. Diamond hand files

Q137. Why is the locking block filed?

- A. To increase tolerance for reliable function
- B. To square up for proper fit
- C. To remove rough areas on the locking block
- D. To achieve proper dimensions

Q138. How much metal is removed from the locking block?

- A. Just enough to remove porosity and rough areas
- B. Enough to change dimensions and angles
- C. Polish to mirror finish
- D. Enough to make all surfaces square and parallel

Q139. What other tools are used to smooth the locking block?

- A. Right angle fence and sanding belt
- B. Cratex medium grit wheel and 500, 800, 1200 and 1500 grit sandpaper
- C. Files and emery paper
- D. Diamond files and crocus cloth

Q140. What is used to true and polish the sides of the barrel lug and the bottom of the feed ramp?

- A. 500, 800, 1200 and 1500 grit sandpaper and flat stick
- B. Buffing wheel and polishing compound
- C. Both A. and B. above

Q141. Do all machining marks need to be removed from the barrel?

- A. Yes
- B. No; polish just enough to remove the peaks

Q142. Is it necessary to keep the surfaces flat on the barrel?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Q143. How do you remove the spring from the stock recoil spring guide rod?

- A. Dremel cut-off wheel
- B. Snap it in half
- C. Jeweler's saw
- D. Side cutters to remove the tip

Q144. What is the advantage of a heavier metal guide rod?

- A. Smoother action
- B. More weight at the muzzle
- C. Both A. and B. above

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Q145. In determining what types of sights to install, what question should be asked?

- A. What is the pistol going to be used for?
- B. How visible are they?
- C. How sturdy are they?

Q146. What do serrations do for a sight?

- A. Reduce weight
- B. Look really cool
- C. Keep the sight from reflecting light
- D. Match the serrations on the side of the slide

Q147. What tools are used to remove and install Glock sights?

- A. Hammer and punch
- B. Sight pusher and 3/16" threaded nut driver
- C. 60-degree 3-corner file, vise and padding
- D. All of the above

Q148. When is a sight pusher used?

- A. On the more delicate sights, such as the plastic fiber optic and tritium
- B. Only to remove sights
- C. On all sights with tritium tubes
- D. On slides with flat sides

Q149. If the new rear sight binds in the slide dovetail, what must be done?

- A. Stop, remove the rear sight and file the sight dovetail
- B. Stop, remove the rear sight and file the sight base
- C. Use blue Loctite as lubricant and tap in
- D. Use small amount of molybdenum disulfide with a Q-tip and tap in

Q150. What are the two types of factory front sights?

- A. Staked and dovetailed
- B. Pressed in and threaded
- C. Pinned and wedged

Q151. What type of Loctite is recommended?

- A. Blue 242
- B. Red 424
- C. Green 544
- D. Super Black

Q152. What tool is used to straighten a front sight?

- A. Level
- B. Vise
- C. Soldering iron
- D. Heat gun

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Q153. What tools are used to adjust a rear sight?

- A. Hammer and punch
- B. Sight pusher
- C. Vise
- D. All of the above

Q154. What is the first step in installing a Cominolli thumb safety?

- A. Slot the frame
- B. Completely disassemble the frame
- C. Make sure you have all the parts
- D. Clean the frame

Q155. What tools are used to slot the frame for installation of the safety?

- A. Slotting jig, 3/32" router bit and X-Acto knife
- B. File and template
- C. Mill and 3/32" end mill
- D. Drill motor and 3/32" drill bit

Q156. What 3 factory lockwork parts are reused with the safety?

- A. Slide, barrel and magazine
- B. Connector, ejector and trigger spring

Q157. What abrasives are used when doing grip modifications?

- A. 1" belt sander, abrasive discs and rotary rasp
- B. Electric file and heated filament cutter
- C. Grinding wheel, carbide single and double cut bits, sanding bobs, Cratex bits, sanding block and sandpaper
- D. Files and sandpaper

Q158. What technique is used when using the cutting bits to keep from putting a divot in the frame?

- A. Positioning at a 40-degree angle
- B. Even pressure and feathering the cuts
- C. Using the frame to guide your hand
- D. Using the cutter guide

Q159. When thinning the trigger guard, what area is never modified?

- A. Around the magazine catch
- B. The upper front
- C. The center of the lower portion
- D. The area of the frame where the trigger safety contacts

Q160. As a rule of thumb, how do you even up the cuts on the frame?

- A. By eye
- B. With a dial caliper
- C. Take the smallest side and even out the other side to match
- D. With a 6" steel ruler

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Q161. Which gives a smoother cut?

- A. Single cut burr
- B. Double cut burr
- C. Straight cut burr
- D. Radial cut burr

Q162. Is it important to check for consistency in the cuts?

- A. Yes
- B. No

Q163. The abrasive rolls are used to _____.

- A. remove material quickly
- B. blend in bigger radii
- C. keep plastics cooler when cutting
- D. use up abrasive paper at a slower rate

Q164. What grit is used on the large abrasive roll?

- A. 550
- B. 320
- C. 240
- D. 180

Q165. How is the abrasive roll best used?

- A. At a slight oblique angle
- B. Aggressively to remove material quickly
- C. A light feathering touch
- D. Only at right angles to grip

Q166. Another area to avoid is the trigger pin hole.

- A. True
- B. False

Q167. What is the purpose of the sanding block?

- A. To remove material quickly
- B. To evenly contour the surface
- C. To use the sandpaper evenly
- D. To cut corners squarely

Q168. What grit do you use with the sanding block?

- A. 550
- B. 320
- C. 240
- D. 180

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Q169. What is used to restore the matte finish after the frame modification?

- A. Wet-dry sandpaper
- B. Abrasive blaster with 150 grit silica sand
- C. Abrasive blaster with 100-170 grit glass beads
- D. Abrasive blaster with 100 grit aluminum oxide

Q170. What is used to restore the black finish after you have restored the matte finish?

- A. Paint
- B. Release agent
- C. WD-40
- D. Acetone

Q171. What must be done before applying decal grips or texture tape?

- A. The grip must be cross-hatched to increase adhesion
- B. The grip must be sanded
- C. The grip must be smoothed to avoid bubbles
- D. The grip must be degreased

Q172. When installing a slide lock, the barrel-locking groove must face up and to the rear of the pistol.

- A. True
- B. False