

CERTIFIED 1911 PISTOLSMITH COURSE TEST

- Q1. To remove the recoil spring plug, which direction would you need to turn the barrel bushing?
- A To the right
 - B To the left
 - C It threads off
 - D None of the above
- Q2. Which end of the recoil spring goes on to the recoil guide rod first?
- A Either way
 - B The open end
 - C The closed end
- Q3. On a Series 80 model 1911, what prevents the firing pin from moving forward and striking the primer?
- A Extractor
 - B Firing pin block plunger
 - C Firing pin stop
 - D All of the above
- Q4. When removing dovetail sights, you normally drive them out in which direction?
- A Right to left
 - B Left to right
 - C Does not matter
 - D None of the above
- Q5. If the grips don't fall off after removing the grip screws, what is the proper way of removing them?
- A Use a hammer to shock them
 - B Use a screwdriver to pry them
 - C Push from the backside with your finger
 - D Tap the bottom of the gun on a hard surface
- Q6. What retains the right side safety of an ambidextrous safety on some guns?
- A The grip safety
 - B It screws on
 - C The grips
 - D The disconnecter
- Q7. If the mainspring housing doesn't just slide off during disassembly, what can you do?
- A Cock the hammer
 - B Strike the top with a non-marring punch
 - C Both A and B above
 - D Neither A nor B above

CERTIFIED 1911 PISTOLSMITH COURSE TEST

- Q8. The hammer pin retains what parts on a Series 80 model 1911?
- A The hammer
 - B Top lever
 - C Disconnecter
 - D Sear
 - E Lower lever
- Q9. What parts do the sear pin retain on a Series 80 model 1911?
- A The hammer
 - B Top lever
 - C Disconnecter
 - D Sear
 - E Lower lever
- Q10. What part is retained by the hammer pin on the Series 70 model 1911?
- A The hammer
 - B Top lever
 - C Disconnecter
 - D Sear
 - E Lower lever
- Q11. What parts are retained by the sear pin on a Series 70 model 1911?
- A The hammer
 - B Top lever
 - C Disconnecter
 - D Sear
 - E Lower lever
- Q12. How do you remove the magazine catch from the 1911?
- A Turn the magazine catch screw counter clockwise
 - B Turn the magazine catch screw clockwise
 - C Push in slightly on magazine catch and rotate magazine catch lock counter clockwise
 - D Push in slightly on magazine catch and rotate magazine catch lock clockwise
- Q13. What is the last part to come out of the frame of the 1911?
- A Magazine catch
 - B Sear
 - C Disconnecter
 - D Mainspring housing
 - E Trigger

CERTIFIED 1911 PISTOLSMITH COURSE TEST

Q14. How is the ejector retained in the frame?

- A It isn't; it is in the slide
- B Roll pin
- C Solid pin
- D Little screw

Q15. What retains the firing pin on a Series 70 model 1911?

- A Extractor
- B Rear sight
- C Firing pin stop
- D Disconnecter

Q16. When placing the complete slide assembly back on a Series 80 1911, what must you do?

- A Maintain a grip on the recoil rod and spring until in place
- B Press down on the top lever
- C Make sure the link is in the down/forward position
- D All of the above

Q17. What should you place in the magazine well while installing the disconnecter and sear?

- A The magazine or your finger
- B A pair of tweezers
- C A screwdriver
- D None of the above

Q18. What is the position of the hammer strut in relation to the sear spring on an assembled 1911?

- A Behind the spring
- B In front of the spring
- C To the right of the spring
- D To the left of the spring

Q19. The plunger with the step goes into the plunger tube last.

- True
- False

Q20. What must be checked after screwing in the grip screws?

- The trigger
- +The magazine fit
- Grip safety
- None of the above

CERTIFIED 1911 PISTOLSMITH COURSE TEST

- Q21. How do you remove the extractor on a Kimber 1911?
- A Push it out slightly then grab it with pliers and tug
 - B While slightly depressing the firing pin block, pull out about 1/2" and rotate so that the flat on the extractor faces the bottom of the slide and pull out
 - C Pull out about 1/2" and rotate 90 degrees to the right, depress the firing pin block all the way down and pull out
 - D None of the above
- Q22. What retains the firing pin block on a Kimber 1911?
- A The rear sight
 - B The firing pin
 - C The extractor
 - D The rear sight and extractor
- Q23. The spring in a Colt magazine can be inserted either end first.
- True
 - False
- Q24. Why do you have to make a slave pin when reassembling a Colt Gold Cup?
- A To hold the top lever in place
 - B To hold the hammer assembly together
 - C To hold the sear, disconnect and sear depressor lever
 - D To retain the firing pin
- Q25. The 1911 pistol was designed by _____.
- A Samuel Colt
 - B John Browning
 - C Horace Smith
 - D John Adams
- Q26. Which of the following is not a variation of the Model 1911?
- A Government
 - B Commander
 - C Veteran
 - D Officer
- Q27. The Model 1911 pistol utilizes what type of locking system?
- A Long recoil tipping barrel system
 - B Toggle lock system
 - C Cam lock system
 - D Short recoil tipping barrel locking system
 - E Short recoil non-tipping barrel locking system

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- Q28. The forward movement of the barrel after firing the gun is stopped by the _____.
- A barrel bushing
 - B slide stop pin
 - C recoil spring
 - D barrel stop grommet
- Q29. The forward motion of the slide after firing the pistol is stopped by the barrel.
- True
 - False
- Q30. The grip safety blocks the _____.
- A sear
 - B hammer
 - C disconnecter
 - D trigger
- Q31. The manual safety (thumb safety) blocks the _____.
- A sear
 - B hammer
 - C disconnecter
 - D trigger
- Q32. After taking the slide off of the frame during the disassembly process, what part should come off of the frame first after the grips are removed?
- A The mainspring housing
 - B The hammer
 - C The thumb safety
 - D The grip safety
 - E The sear
- Q33. If the grip screw bushing screws out with the grip screw, what is the best way to prevent this from happening again (after getting the grip screw out of the bushing itself)?
- A Silver solder the bushing into the frame
 - B Use super glue and corn meal to secure the bushing in the frame
 - C Bend the threads on the frame for the grip screw bushing for a tighter fit
 - D Use red Loctite on the grip screw bushing and its hole in the frame
 - E None of the above
- Q34. An oversize grip screw bushing can be used if the original one is damaged.
- True
 - False

CERTIFIED 1911 PISTOLSMITH COURSE TEST

- Q35. The thumb safety comes out of the frame in the *Off* position.
- True
 - False
- Q36. What is the maximum amount of loose breech a 1911 pistol can have before it must be fixed?
- A .012"
 - B .008"
 - C .010"
 - D It doesn't matter in a pistol
- Q37. When the trigger is put back into the frame, a proper fitting trigger bow will move freely under its own weight when held vertically (even when the magazine is inserted).
- True
 - False
- Q38. What gun part correctly positions the extractor fore, aft and rotationally?
- A The disconnecter
 - B The sear spring
 - C The firing pin
 - D The firing pin stop
 - E None of the above
- Q39. How much spring out should the extractor have?
- A Between .005" and .010"
 - B Between .015" and .025"
 - C Between .025" and .035"
 - D No spring out at all
- Q40. How much pressure should it take to push a cartridge into firing position with the extractor correctly placed in the slide?
- A 1 lb.
 - B 4.5 lbs.
 - C 6 lbs.
 - D Just about 8 lbs.
- Q41. What is the first part to go back into the frame when reassembling the pistol?
- A The magazine catch
 - B The sear spring
 - C The trigger
 - D The mainspring housing

CERTIFIED 1911 PISTOLSMITH COURSE TEST

Q42. If you have less than .025" barrel to slide lock up, the problem should be corrected.

- True
- False

Q43. You can correct the amount of barrel to slide lock up by _____.

- A installing a shorter link
- B installing a longer link
- C installing a stronger recoil spring
- D installing a stronger mainspring

Q44. What part of the gun can you use to tension the extractor?

- A The trigger
- B The hammer
- C The slide
- D The frame
- E None of the above

Q45. If the barrel ramp hangs behind the frame ramp, what can occur?

- A Nothing, as this is desirable
- B The cartridge can jam
- C The gun could misfire
- D This will cause the gun to cycle itself

Q46. When fitting the barrel ramp (throating), do not cut too deep because you can cause the cartridge case to blow out.

- True
- False

Q47. What gun part is hit by the trigger and moves the sear out of engagement with the hammer?

- A The mainspring
- B The firing pin spring
- C The disconnecter
- D None of the above

Q48. What gun part gives the grip safety its tension and also returns it to its resting position when not in use?

- A The sear spring
- B The mainspring
- C The disconnecter
- D The trigger bow

CERTIFIED 1911 PISTOLSMITH COURSE TEST

- Q49. The 1911 pistol is a _____.
- A cam lock gun
 - B link lock gun
 - C toggle lock gun
- Q50. Although the 1911 is now available in many different calibers, the original round that it was chambered for was the .45 ACP. What does ACP stand for?
- A Attractive Cartridge Provided
 - B Alternative Cartridge Provisions
 - C Automatic Colt Pistol
 - D None of the above
- Q51. The bullet must have left the barrel when the gun unlocks.
- True
 - False
- Q52. When the pistol is locked up, how many locking/bearing surfaces are there between the barrel and the slide?
- A One
 - B Two
 - C Three
 - D Four
- Q53. What pulls the barrel down when the gun is cycling?
- A The cam in the slide
 - B The link
 - C The cam in the frame
 - D The toggle
- Q54. Besides the frame, what part does the slide stop go through?
- A The locking block
 - B The slide
 - C The link
- Q55. The trigger is allowed to move farther rearward by pushing in the grip safety.
- True
 - False
- Q56. If the gun is not closed, what happens to the disconnecter?
- A It is allowed to move farther upward into the notch of the slide
 - B It is pushed down by the slide
 - C It is cammed to the left side of the gun by the firing pin safety
 - D None of the above

CERTIFIED 1911 PISTOLSMITH COURSE TEST

- Q57. The disconnector's engagement with the hammer is what holds the hammer in the cocked position.
- True
 - False
- Q58. What stops the disconnector's upward travel when the slide returns to battery after the gun is fired and the trigger is still being held to the rear?
- A The sear tail
 - B The slide
 - C The trigger bow
- Q59. The Series 80 refers to _____.
- A the model of 1911 and the size of the pistol
 - B the type of firing pin blocking safety
 - C the configuration of the sear system
 - D none of the above
- Q60. The kink in the thumb safety's spring prevents the spring from shooting out of the plunger tube when the safety is taken out of the frame.
- True
 - False
- Q61. If the magazine was not in the gun, would the slide still lock rearward after the last shot was fired?
- Yes
 - No
- Q62. Which plunger is smaller, the slide stop plunger or the thumb safety plunger?
- A The slide stop plunger
 - B The thumb safety plunger
- Q63. An internal extractor on a 1911 acts as its own spring.
- True
 - False
- Q64. On a Kimber 1911, what turns off the firing pin blocking safety?
- A The trigger
 - B The sear
 - C The disconnector
 - D The grip safety
- Q65. The magazine follower activates the slide stop.
- True
 - False

CERTIFIED 1911 PISTOLSMITH COURSE TEST

- Q66. The relationship of the engagement between the magazine catch and the magazine box should be negative.
- True
 - False
- Q67. The mainspring housing should NEVER be taken out of the frame before taking the thumb safety out of the frame.
- True
 - False
- Q68. The hammer should be _____ before you take out the mainspring housing.
- A cocked
 - B uncocked
- Q69. What part holds the trigger in the frame?
- A The mainspring housing
 - B The slide stop
 - C The sear spring
 - D The magazine catch
- Q70. When reassembling the 1911, the magazine catch must be put into the frame before the trigger.
- True
 - False
- Q71. On a Series 80 pistol, the trigger activates the firing pin blocking safety.
- True
 - False
- Q72. On a Series 80 pistol, what part retains the firing pin blocking plunger?
- A The trigger
 - B Loctite
 - C The extractor
 - D The slide stop plate
- Q73. When putting the trigger back into the frame, the angle of the back of the trigger bow should match the angle of the grip frame.
- True
 - False

CERTIFIED 1911 PISTOLSMITH COURSE TEST

- Q74. The sear spring activates three parts. Which part below is not one of those three?
- A The firing pin blocking safety plunger
 - B The trigger
 - C The sear
 - D The grip safety
- Q75. The Gold Cup Series 1911 has a part called the sear depressor lever. What does this part do?
- A It turns off the firing pin blocking safety
 - B It allows a better trigger pull and prevents hammer follow down
 - C It will not allow the gun to be fired without a magazine in the gun
- Q76. On a Kimber 1911, what part must come out in order to get the firing pin blocking plunger out of the slide?
- A The rear sight
 - B The barrel
 - C The extractor
- Q77. The extractor must be able to hold the cartridge up in place on the breech face.
- True
 - False
- Q78. The extractor's hook must have a negative angle.
- True
 - False
- Q79. Bending the sear spring's left leg backwards can give you a lighter trigger pull, but not enough tension on the sear can cause the gun to go full auto.
- True
 - False
- Q80. What is a 4-point bind?
- A Utilizing the upset of metal in the four corners of the rail to tighten the fit of the frame to the slide
 - B The term used to describe a round jamming in the barrel due to improper polish and sharp corners
- Q81. How does Instructor Gene Shuey (Gene) remove vertical play between the slide and frame in Volume 1?
- A Slide tightening blocks and stop
 - B Slide fitting bar set and swaging punch
 - C Foredom or Dremel tool
 - D File and lots of sandpaper

CERTIFIED 1911 PISTOLSMITH COURSE TEST

Q82. When installing a drop-in barrel, what test(s) did Gene mention?

- A The 3-point bind/1:2 ratio test
- B Hang test
- C Pencil test
- D Slide stop test
- E All of the above

Q83. On a gunsmith-fit barrel, where is the majority of the material that has to be removed from the hood when fitting the width?

- A On the top
- B Left side
- C Right side
- D None of the above

Q84. When checking locking lug engagement, you must measure when the barrel is in complete lock up and _____.

- A when the barrel has just unlocked while applying upward pressure to it
- B when the barrel is just slightly out of lock up while applying downward pressure

Q85 To smooth up the unlocking of the barrel from the slide, what tool did Gene advise you to use?

- A Smooth half-round file
- B Lug iron
- C Reverse plug reamer
- D Bushing fitting mandrel

Q86. The link size is determined by adding the link pin diameter, slide stop pin hole diameter and the distance between these two holes.

- True
- False

Q87. If you are checking headspace and all of your gauges go below the hood, you have a(n) _____.

- A short headspace
- B correct headspace
- C excessive headspace

Q88. Can a 9mm firing pin be installed in a .45 auto slide?

- A No
- B Yes
- C Yes, if the slide has a firing pin port that is made for a 9mm firing pin

CERTIFIED 1911 PISTOLSMITH COURSE TEST

Q89. If a cartridge stubs on the feed ramp of the frame, what could be the cause?

- A Rough feed ramp surface
- B Weak ammo
- C An issue with the magazine
- D All of the above

Q90. When ramping the barrel, why do you want to take off as little material as possible?

- A It will throw off headspace
- B The case web will be unsupported and can rupture
- C It will change the feed angle
- D None of the above

Q91. When a 1911 goes into a 3-point bind, you must correct the breech face, barrel ramp and _____.

- A firing pin
- B ejector
- C link
- D extractor

Q92. After you polish the breech face, Gene says to chamfer what part of the firing pin hole?

- A From 5:00 to 7:00
- B From 2:00 to 4:00
- C From 11:00 to 1:00
- D From 8:00 to 10:00

Q93. Shok-Buffs can create extraction problems.

- True
- False

Q94. If the spent casing does not clear the ejection port and you are using custom ammo, what is the first thing you should check?

- A Check the length of the ejector
- B Confirm the overall length of the case

Q95. In what order do you proceed when inspecting and repairing hammer follow down?

- A Sear and hammer engagement, mainspring and sear spring
- B Sear spring, sear and hammer engagement and mainspring
- C Mainspring, sear spring and sear and hammer engagement
- D Sear spring, mainspring and sear and hammer engagement

CERTIFIED 1911 PISTOLSMITH COURSE TEST

- Q96. The grip safety is not depressed, but the gun will still fire. What could be wrong?
- A The grip safety is damaged or the leg is cut too high
 - B The trigger is damaged and is bypassing the grip safety
 - C Both A and B above
 - D Neither A nor B above
- Q97. If the slide does not lock back after the last round and you have checked the magazine and the slide stop, what else could be causing the problem?
- A Recoil buffer
 - B Extractor
 - C Ejector
 - D Magazine release
- Q98. A customer brings in a 1911 and complains that it is hard to press the magazine release. What would you check?
- A Magazine release catch spring
 - B Proper fit of the magazine release to the frame
 - C Both A and B above
 - D Neither A nor B above
- Q99. Why do you punch the center of the dovetail when repairing a loose sight?
- A To mark it as oversized
 - B To raise metal in that area
 - C To hold the set screw
 - D None of the above
- Q100. When repairing feed lips on a magazine, why must you go lightly when bending?
- A A little bit of bending goes a long way
 - B They are heat treated and could crack
 - C You could damage the finish
 - D You don't have to bend lightly
- Q101. When building a reliable and accurate 1911, you should consider _____.
- A slide to frame fit, sights, trigger and springs
 - B barrel lock up, sights and trigger
 - C barrel lock up, slide to frame fit, sights and trigger
 - D slide to frame fit, trigger and barrel lock up
- Q102. A negative angle on the full cock notch of the hammer will cause _____.
- A a hook that will lead to a heavy trigger pull
 - B a creepy trigger and can also cause a "follow down" misfire or double
 - C a nice, clean breaking pull
 - D a long lasting "crisp" trigger

CERTIFIED 1911 PISTOLSMITH COURSE TEST

- Q103. What will happen if you take too much material off when cutting the back angle of the sear?
- A Nothing
 - B You will need to change the angle on the full cock notch of the hammer
 - C You will push the sear deeper into the notch and generate creep
 - D It will cause the hammer to peen the sear when they contact
- Q104. What is the datum point for the 1911 frame when it is manufactured?
- A Slide stop pin hole
 - B Hammer pin hole
 - C Top stock screw hole
 - D Sear pin hole
- Q105. If you have a seam from molding on your parts, where does this molding need to be removed?
- A The seam does not need to be removed
 - B Where it contacts other parts
 - C Anywhere it exists
 - D Anywhere it is visible
- Q106. In Volume 1 of *“Building the Ultimate 1911,”* what does Gene do before placing the hammer in the Bob Marvel 1911 auto sear and hammer jig?
- A Polishes the sides
 - B Polishes the hammer strut
 - C Places the sear in the jig
 - D Stones the full cock notch
- Q107. If the full cock notch is uneven, it can impart creep.
- True
 - False
- Q108. How should you properly store your stones?
- A Loose in your drawer
 - B In the tubes they were shipped in
 - C Stacked up neatly
 - D None of the above
- Q109. When using sandpaper to polish the sides of the sear and hammer, why is it the higher number grits take more passes than the lower number grits?
- A They remove less material
 - B It does not; it takes fewer passes because the remaining scratches are smaller
 - C They cut faster
 - D The steel is softer beneath the case hardening

CERTIFIED 1911 PISTOLSMITH COURSE TEST

Q110. What is MIM?

- A A witch in T.H. White's *"The Sword in the Stone"*
- B Metal Injection Manufacturing
- C Metal Injection Molding
- D Metric International Measurement

Q111. In the *Ultimate 1911 Trigger Job* video, what does Gene do first to lighten the trigger pull?

- A Lubricates the parts
- B Polishes the disconnecter
- C Reduces the tension on the leg of the sear spring that acts as the trigger return
- D Corrects the hammer over cock

112 What grit sandpaper does Gene start using when he polishes the trigger in the *Ultimate 1911 Trigger Job* DVD?

- A 220
- B 600
- C 800
- D 1500

Q113. In the *Ultimate Trigger Job* DVD, what does Gene like to use to apply oil to the parts besides his fingers?

- A Q-tip
- B Screwdriver
- C Brush
- D Cotton ball

Q114. What has to be done to ensure the longevity of a trigger job?

- A Balance the springs
- B Check and fix over travel and over-cock of the hammer
- C Refit the thumb safety
- D All of the above

Q115. Which sear spring will you want to use when building a 1911 with a 1 lb. trigger pull?

- A Infinity auto titanium sear spring
- B Cylinder & Slide sear spring
- C Clark custom sear spring
- D Nowlin match-grade sear spring

Q116. When adjusting over-cock, you should have the hammer _____.

- A in the firearm
- B removed from the firearm
- C it doesn't matter

CERTIFIED 1911 PISTOLSMITH COURSE TEST

Q117. What can you do to make it easier to take the grip safety in and out?

- A Chamfer the leading side of the hole in the grip safety for the thumb safety pin
- B Cut a half-moon recess in the top of the leg to clear the frame when you rock it
- C Cut a small slot in the sear pin
- D Cut a small slot in the hammer pin

Q118. What type of trigger made by SVI does Gene use in his videos?

- A Tri-glide
- B Interchangeable Trigger System
- C Trik Trigger
- D V-Series

Q119. In Gene's "*Triangle of Professional Gunsmithing Excellence*," he says that reliability, accuracy and _____ are all equally important.

- A distinction of work
- B expedience of work
- C customer satisfaction
- D name brand parts

Q120. Which round does Gene reference as being a "flying ashtray"?

- A CCI Blazer
- B Winchester Ranger
- C Hornady Critical Defense
- D Remington Golden Sabre

Q121. How can you tell an old style magazine from a newer style magazine?

- A Base plate
- B Follower
- C Feed lips
- D None of the above

Q122. When Gene polishes the breech face, checks all the springs, tunes the extractor, tunes the ejector, checks for trigger drag and test fires, he calls this a(n) _____.

- A initial check
- B trigger job
- C Gene Shuey Special
- D reliability package

Q123. What is the first step in tightening the slide to the frame?

- A Shocking the slide
- B Taking measurements
- C 4-point bind
- D Lapping

CERTIFIED 1911 PISTOLSMITH COURSE TEST

Q124. There will be chatter when you lap the slide to the frame.

- True
- False

Q125. When purchasing a drop-in fit barrel, what should come with it?

- A Link
- B Bushing
- C Slide stop
- D Link pin

Q126. What type of barrel do you need to fit the ramp flush with the frame?

- A Supported barrel
- B Unsupported barrel
- C Bull barrel
- D None of the above

Q127. What type of bushing will you have to fit to your barrel and slide?

- A Gunsmith-fit
- B Spherical
- C Oversized
- D Angle bored

Q128. From what side of the hood does the majority of the material need to be removed when fitting a gunsmith-fit barrel?

- A Right side
- B Left side
- C Top side
- D Bottom side

Q129. When using your EGW hood length guide, you notice that it fits in the slide and reads 15. What is the length of the hood? (Hint: the main number is 1.3".)

- A 1.315"
- B 1.450"
- C 1.250"
- D 1.285"

Q130. When increasing lock up on a bushing barrel, where are most of the high spots normally?

- A Top of the lugs
- B Sides of the locking lugs
- C Bottom of the feet
- D None of the above

CERTIFIED 1911 PISTOLSMITH COURSE TEST

- Q131. After you cut the feet of the barrel to clear the slide stop pin, you reassemble the gun and notice a click when you rack the slide. What needs to be done?
- A Lock up needs to be adjusted
 - B Re-contour the feet below the surface just created to allow the link to rotate
 - C Properly clean the parts after cutting
 - D You measured wrong and have the wrong link
- Q132. The Jarvis Camlock System for the 1911 borrows from what other gun?
- A Savage 1907
 - B CZ 75
 - C SIG P220
 - D Browning Hi Power
- Q133. Besides the camlock on the Jarvis system, what other advantage does the system bring to the 1911?
- A Adjustable bushing to adjust fit between the slide and the barrel
 - B Flat coil spring
 - C Applies more upward pressure taking slack out of the barrel fit
 - D None of the above
- Q134. Where should the casing contact the extractor?
- A The front of the claw
 - B The flat of the slot
 - C The back surface of the claw
 - D None of the above
- Q135. When firing the 1911 you notice that it goes *BANG*, then on the next trigger pull—nothing. You lock the slide open and notice that your firing pin and firing pin stop are gone. Why could this have occurred?
- A The extractor was loose, which allowed the firing pin and firing pin stop to fall out
 - B The firing pin stop was loose and came out, which allowed the firing pin to come out also
 - C The case had a blow out and blew the firing pin and firing pin stop out of the firearm
 - D None of the above
- Q136. What is the purpose of the relief cut on the ejector?
- A Allows debris to clear the slide
 - B Allows you to remove the ejector after it is installed
 - C It is a holdover from an earlier design
 - D Allows you to adjust the height of the ejector before installation

CERTIFIED 1911 PISTOLSMITH COURSE TEST

Q137. What guide rod does Gene say will improve the accuracy of a 1911 with a sloppy fit between the barrel and bushing or the bushing and slide?

- A Cominolli tungsten guide rod
- B STI recoil master
- C Wilson Combat group gripper
- D None of the above

Q138. If you want to install a beavertail on a GI Colt style 1911, what modifications have to be performed?

- A The back of the frame has to be radiused to accommodate the new grip safety
- B File the step on the inside of the frame deeper
- C Modify the hammer to fit the recess in the new grip safety
- D All of the above

Q139. When replacing or installing a new plunger tube, what is the first step?

- A Chamfer the holes on the inside of the frame
- B Ream the plunger tube itself
- C Check the length of the plunger legs
- D Remove burrs from the holes in the frame

Q140. You are fitting the thumb safety to your 1911 and notice that the grip safety moves along with the thumb safety. What is most likely causing this?

- A There is a burr in the grip safety hole
- B There is a high spot on the leg of the thumb safety
- C The leg of the thumb safety is not perpendicular to the side of the frame
- D None of the above

Q141. You have inspected your mainspring housing tunnel. What else should you check?

- A That the grip safety does not rub on the top of the housing
- B The countersink for the cap pin
- C Neither A nor B above
- D Both A and B above

Q142. When purchasing a new trigger, what two features should it have?

- A Over travel set screw and lightweight
- B Slack take up and over travel set screw
- C Slack take up and lightweight
- D Over travel set screw and flat trigger

CERTIFIED 1911 PISTOLSMITH COURSE TEST

- Q143. What does the grip safety block when you grip the firearm?
- A The trigger
 - B Nothing
 - C Sear
 - D Hammer
- Q144. If the head of the disconnecter does not fit through the hole in the frame, what can you do to correct this?
- A Ream the hole
 - B Sand the head of the disconnecter then polish
 - C Go with an undersized disconnecter
 - D None of the above
- Q145. Is a hammer safe with a full cock notch less than 90 degrees?
- Yes
 - No
- Q146. Which direction do you move the tabs on the trigger to take slack out?
- A Toward the rear of the trigger
 - B Toward the front of the trigger
 - C Toward the left side of the trigger slot
 - D Toward the right side if the trigger slot
- Q147. To take down the height of the full cock notch in Volume 1 of *Building the Ultimate 1911*, Gene uses what fixture?
- A Brownells 1911 auto sear tool
 - B Weigand
 - C 10-8
 - D Power Custom
- Q148. Which is an appropriate way of removing a staked front sight?
- A Place it in a vice upside down and supported. Drive the sight out from inside the slide with a punch.
 - B Pull it off with a pair of pliers
 - C Grip the sight blade in the vice jaws and pull
 - D All of the above
- Q149. What method(s) do(es) Gene use to install the rear sights on a 1911?
- A Sight pusher
 - B Nylon punch and hammer
 - C Brass punch and hammer
 - D Both A and B above

CERTIFIED 1911 PISTOLSMITH COURSE TEST

Q150. An improperly installed staked front sight can interfere with the barrel or bushing.

- True
- False

Q151. Which of the metal finishes covered will not provide any protection from rust?

- A Stainless steel
- B Hard chrome
- C Caustic blue
- D Tactical black coating

Q152. Which style requires less set up to cut the frame for a supported barrel?

- A Nowlin
- B Clark

Q153. Whether or not the barrel is supported or unsupported, it is good to have low contact on the feet of the lug.

- True
- False

Q154. What can you do if you have a rear sight that protrudes into the slot for the firing pin stop?

- A Order a firing pin stop that works with your rear sight cut
- B Scribe a line where your original firing pin stop emerges into the sight cut and file it down
- C Neither A nor B above
- D Either A or B above

Q155. Most extractors act as their own tension spring. Which company makes one that does not?

- A Nowlin
- B Aftec
- C Wilson
- D Marvel

Q156. In Volume 2 of *Building the Ultimate 1911*, what fixture does Gene use to prep the sear?

- A Brownells
- B Marvel
- C Weigand
- D EGW

Q157. When you put the gun together, the grip safety stays depressed and allows the gun to fire. What is the most likely cause?

- A The trigger bow is too long and needs to be replaced
- B The leg of the grip safety is too long and will not drop down to block the trigger
- C The hammer spur is too long and is pressing the grip safety down
- D The slack take up tab is bent too much and needs to be adjusted

CERTIFIED 1911 PISTOLSMITH COURSE TEST

Q158. Why is it important to degrease all the parts involved before trying to install the grip bushings?

- A Any oil will stop the Loctite from locking them in place
- B You will not be able to separate it from the frame
- C The threads are tight and might not fit if there is anything on the threads
- D None of the above

Q159. What can interfere with the stock when test fitting it?

- A The safety
- B The mag well
- C The slide stop
- D All of the above

Q160. What can impede the proper function of an ambidextrous safety?

- A The hammer and sear pins
- B The grip safety
- C The length of the tang on the safety
- D All of the above

Q161. What tool does Gene mention is used for cutting the racing stripe that goes down the length of the slide?

- A Slitting saw
- B File
- C Mill
- D Center drill

Q162. What was the first high capacity 1911 available?

- A Para-Ordnance
- B Colt Centurion
- C STI
- D Charles Daly

Q163. What tool does Gene use to measure the rails on the slide after cutting them in the mill?

- A Calipers
- B Rail micrometer
- C Micrometer
- D Slide fitting bar

Q164. Do the bottom grip screws need to be removed to disassemble a high capacity STI frame?

- Yes
- No

CERTIFIED 1911 PISTOLSMITH COURSE TEST

- Q165. How many points of bind are made when a bull barrel goes into lock up?
- A 4
 - B 5
 - C 2
 - D 3
- Q166. If you are trying to increase lock up on a bull barrel and you see no contact marks in the locking lugs, where do you need to remove material?
- A The top of the barrel near the muzzle where it is contacting
 - B At the bottom of the muzzle
 - C The feet of the barrel
 - D The hood where it contacts the breech face
- Q167. What problems can you create if you remove material from the bottom of the slide?
- A Firing pin stop will bind on the frame
 - B Change in the link length
 - C The slide stop will be tight when trying to lock the slide back
 - D None of the above
- Q168. What is the downside of using a reverse plug with the flange?
- A It is a weaker method of retaining the guide rod and spring
 - B The tunnel the plug sits in has to be shortened, leaving a gap if you use a traditional plug
 - C It is more difficult to install after it is assembled
 - D Does not function with Shok-Buffs
- Q169. You are building a 1911 for a customer in .40 S&W. After you install the ejector, the slide won't fit on. Why could this be?
- A The ejector is oversized and needs to be fitted to the slide
 - B The firing pin stop was not previously fitted to the slide to clear the ejector
 - C Both A and B above
 - D You picked the wrong ejector for this caliber
- Q170. Gene likes to use grease on the _____, hammer and slide stop pin.
- A hammer pin
 - B sear
 - C sear pin
 - D top of the barrel
- Q171. Hammer over-cock will peen the sear.
- True
 - False

CERTIFIED 1911 PISTOLSMITH COURSE TEST

Q172. When Gene finished his serrations on the back of the slide, what did he use to remove the burrs on the outside edges?

- A File
- B Stone
- C Sandpaper
- D Foredom grinder

Q173. At what angle did Gene file the checkering for the magazine release?

- A 60 degrees
- B 30 degrees
- C 45 degrees
- D 90 degrees

Q174. If you are trying to match the finish on parts made of different materials, what did Gene say to use?

- A Hard chrome
- B Parkerizing
- C KG Gun Kote
- D Bluing

Q175. If your customer wanted a magazine that could hold 18 rounds for their high capacity 1911, what length magazine would you order?

- A 120mm
- B 126mm
- C 140mm
- D 180mm