

Professional Gunsmithing Test: PISTOLSMITHING

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SINGLE ACTION AUTOS

1. What must every extractor do?

1. Extract the fired case
2. Extract the loaded round
3. Hold the empty case up in the bolt face
4. Hold the loaded round up in the bolt face until struck by the firing pin

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 3 and 4
- d) 1 and 4

2. Why is the hook of the extractor shaped so that the bottom of the hook extends farther into the bolt face than the top of the hook?

- a. To get a better grip on the case during extraction
- b. To help hold the case up in the bolt face
- c. To retard the feeding of the cartridge, preventing reverse stove-piping
- d. All of the above

3. What will happen if the extractor hook is too close to the slide face?

- a. It won't snap over the rim when the bolt closes
- b. It will bind the rim against the bolt face during feeding
- c. It will allow the case to move forward on the bolt face and slip completely off
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

4. On a 1911 automatic, how much engagement must the disconnecter have in front of the sear?

- a. .010
- b. .020
- c. .030
- d. It isn't critical

5. How do we correct un-sprung trigger travel on a 1911 auto?

- a. A longer disconnecter
- b. A longer sear
- c. Move the disconnecter spade forward by heating and bending
- d. Move the disconnecter spade rearward by heating and bending

6. The tip of a handgun firing pin should be _____.

- a. slightly rounded with a flat end
- b. pointed
- c. egg shaped
- d. hemispherical

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7. The engagement of the slide-stop to its notch in the slide on an automatic pistol should be negative.

- a. True
- b. False

8. To reduce trigger creep, you would _____.

- 1. cut down the full cock notch to approximately .010"
- 2. cut down the full cock notch to approximately .022"
- 3. bob off the back of the sear at a 30 degree angle

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 1 and 3
- c) 2 and 3

9. The grip safety on a Colt 1911 auto blocks the _____.

- a. sear
- b. trigger
- c. disconnecter
- d. firing pin

10. Loose breech is good for a gun because _____.

- a. it allows for short or long cartridge cases
- b. you can see when the gun is loaded
- c. both of the above
- d. none of the above

11. The maximum amount of lockup you can have in a Colt 1911 auto is _____.

- a. .025
- b. .035
- c. .050
- d. none of the above

12. What is the minimum amount of lockup you should have in a Colt 1911 auto?

- a. .050
- b. .035
- c. .025
- d. .020

13. What is magazine surge?

- a. When you push it in too hard and it falls back out
- b. When you insert the magazine so fast, the shells get stuck at the bottom
- c. When the cartridges drop in the magazine momentarily during recoil
- d. When the cartridges rise in the magazine momentarily during recoil

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14. On automatic pistols with external hammers, the firing pin protrusion should be _____.
- a. .025" positive protrusion
 - b. .040" positive protrusion
 - c. no positive protrusion
 - d. .060" absolute protrusion
15. The Colt 1911 auto thumb safety blocks the _____.
- a. trigger
 - b. sear
 - c. disconnecter
 - d. hammer
16. A manual or grip safety should have the following engagement angle to what it is blocking:
- a. positive
 - b. neutral
 - c. negative
 - d. neutral or positive depending on conditions
17. John Browning's first 45 auto was a link locked gun, his later design was a cam locked gun. This later gun was the _____.
- a. 1902 automatic
 - b. SIG 210
 - c. Fabrique Nationale Hi-Power
 - d. Colt 45 automatic
18. One advantage of a cam-lock system over a link-lock system is _____.
- a. its lockup is more positive
 - b. it stays locked up longer
 - c. there is no locking or unlocking of the barrel while the bullet is still in it
 - d. it is easier to change the amount of lockup
19. If the hammer-to-sear engagement angle is positive in a Colt 1911 auto and the hammer follows down when the slide is closed, the cause is _____.
- a. weak sear spring
 - b. vibration
 - c. trigger surge
 - d. weak hammer spring
20. How do we overcome trigger surge?
- a. Stronger trigger spring
 - b. Increase trigger-to-sear freeplay
 - c. Stronger sear spring
 - d. All of the above
 - e. None of the above

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21. Which of the following could NOT cause a hammer follow down?

- a. Positive full-cock notch
- b. Weak trigger spring
- c. Weak sear spring
- d. Negative sear angle

22. Which of the following materials are suitable for making a link?

- 1. Mild steel case hardened
 - 2. 4140 alloy steel hardened and drawn back
 - 3. Drill rod hardened and drawn back
 - 4. Zinc plated steel
- a. 1. and 2. above
 - b. 1. and 3. above
 - c. 2. and 4. above
 - d. 1., 2. and 4. above

23. Extractors do not always extract, but ejectors must always eject.

- a. True
- b. False

24. In a Browning Hi-Power, where is the camming surface that locks the barrel?

- a. The sides of the frame on the inside
- b. The slide stop pin
- c. A cam shoved through the frame and riveted on both sides
- d. The belly of the barrel

DOUBLE ACTION AUTOS

25. On a Smith and Wesson, the double action should be timed so the drawbar continues to pull the hammer back until after the drawbar strikes the sear and pushes it forward.

- a. True
- b. False

26. To increase hammer cam-back in double action S&Ws, we must _____.

- a. cut off some of the hammer's double-action notch
- b. cut some off the tail of the drawbar
- c. cut some off the drawbar's double action notch
- d. add some metal to the tail of the drawbar

27. On a S&W auto, premature disconnect occurs when the _____.

- a. disconnecter bounces out of the notch in the slide
- b. drawbar is thrown down too far by the hammer
- c. shooter lets go of the trigger too soon and the hammer falls into the safe notch
- d. slide stop cams the disconnecter out of engagement too soon

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28. We can correct premature disconnect by _____.

- a. changing the angle of the back of the drawbar
- b. giving the disconnect more engagement in the slide
- c. making the trigger return spring stronger
- d. cutting off some of the back of the drawbar

29. Hammer bounce is caused by _____.

- a. too much tension in the main spring
- b. a hammer that is too soft
- c. a firing pin coming back and hitting the hammer when dry firing
- d. a negative safe notch on the hammer

30. Which of the following are examples of tipping barrel cam locked guns:

- 1. S&W DA auto
- 2. SIG Sauer DA auto
- 3. Glock
- 4. Beretta Model 92

- a. 1. and 2. above
- b. 2. and 3. above
- c. 2., 3. and 4. above
- d. 1., 2. and 3. above

31. The ejector on the S&W DA auto is also the _____.

- a. extractor
- b. magazine disconnecter
- c. firing pin block
- d. loaded round indicator

32. The trigger on the S&W pushes the drawbar rearward.

- a. True
- b. False

33. The trigger on the Glock pushes the drawbar rearward.

- a. True
- b. False

34. To de-creep the single action trigger pull on most double action autos, the most likely thing you would do is _____.

- a. make the inner notch negative
- b. lighten the trigger spring
- c. bob off the back of the sear
- d. cut down the fullcock notch

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35. How is loose breech corrected?

- a. Use longer ammunition
- b. Weld up the ramp so it is not as deep
- c. Knurl the slide face
- d. Weld up and normalize, then refit the hood

36. How do we increase the lockup in a S&W DA auto?

- a. Install a larger slide stop pin
- b. Install a larger cam cross pin in the frame
- c. Weld up and normalize the bottom cam pad
- d. Make a longer link

37. If the extractor appears to be fitted correctly yet, when you shoot, the empty is left in the chamber. The most likely culprit is _____.

- a. the moment of mass is to the left of the extractor pivot point
- b. the extractor hook angle is farther inward at the top than at the bottom
- c. not enough extractor spring-out
- d. a positive extractor hook

38. The S&W DA auto will usually function normally with the disconnecter left out of the gun.

- a. True
- b. False

39. To increase double action hammer-fall on the Beretta 92, you would _____.

- a. deepen the hammer notch
- b. deepen the drawbar notch
- c. increase trigger-to-sear engagement
- d. lower the pad on the drawbar

40. What is the cause of hammer follow-down on almost all double action auto pistols?

- 1. A weakened trigger spring
 - 2. Negative sear angle
 - 3. Negative hammer notch angle
 - 4. Weakened sear spring
- a. 1. and 3. above
 - b. 2. and 3. above
 - c. 2. and 4. above
 - d. 3. and 4. above

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41. On almost all DA autos with slide mounted safeties, the safety blocks the hammer from hitting the firing pin. What else does the safety normally do?

1. Trip the hammer so it falls
2. Return to the off position when you let go of it
3. Block the firing pin
4. Rotates the firing pin

- a. 1. and 3. above
- b. 2. above
- c. 1. and 4. above
- d. 3. and 4.
- e. All of the above
- f. None of the above

BLOWBACK AUTOS

42. On a blowback-operated gun, what extracts the case from the gun?

- a. The extractor
- b. Vacuum created by the opening slide
- c. The case extracts itself
- d. None of the above

43. At the instant that the bullet leaves the barrel, how much faster is the speed of the bolt than that of the cartridge case?

- a. Twice as fast
- b. The same speed
- c. Half as fast
- d. Three times as fast

44. To make a blowback-operated gun cycle reliably with a more powerful cartridge, we would _____.

- a. strengthen the return spring
- b. increase the travel of the bolt
- c. add weight to the bolt
- d. a. and b. above

45. The disconnecter is the device that breaks the connection between the trigger and the sear. What else does it do?

- a. Prevents the gun from firing before it's closed
- b. Keeps you from pulling the trigger too fast
- c. Prevents the hammer from falling in the safe notch
- d. Prevents the firing pin from penetrating the cartridge

46. Some blowback-operated guns have very long firing pins that protrude from the breech face about 1/4 of an inch. What other function do they perform?

- a. Trigger pull reducers
- b. Part of the extractor
- c. The ejector
- d. A loaded chamber indicator

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47. Some blowback 22's have a hole in the middle of the breech face and on the side of the breech face is a hole for the firing pin. What is the purpose of that hole on some striker fired 22's?

- a. The ejector
- b. The extractor
- c. An air vent that makes the gun close more reliably
- d. A hole for oil

48. It has been recommended that you draw a picture of the magazine catch and spring in the Ruger standard auto before removing it. Why is that necessary?

- a. The magazine catch is easy to put in upside down
- b. The magazine spring is easy to put in upside down
- c. The magazine catch and spring can go back together several different ways
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

49. On a Smith and Wesson 422, the extractor is held in by a pin. To get that pin out, you must _____.

- a. drill it out
- b. use a strong magnet
- c. push the extractor in at the center and pull the pin out with a pocket knife
- d. drill and tap a small hole in the pin and pull it out

50. After performing a trigger job on most 22 autos, you must always check the _____.

- a. feeding
- b. extraction
- c. trigger over-travel
- d. safety

51. On a High-Standard HD Military, there is a lever on the right hand side of the gun. If you take out the safety and the side plate and pull that lever out, what will happen?

- a. You can then remove the slide
- b. You can then remove the slide stop
- c. The slide stop moves up and locks the slide so that you must push the slide forward
- d. You cannot remove the slide at all without major surgery on it

52. Before removing the above lever on a High-Standard HD Military, what must you make sure of?

- a. The slide is removed from the frame
- b. The safety is out
- c. The hammer is down
- d. The rear sight is off the slide

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SINGLE ACTION REVOLVERS

53. What is end shake?

- a. A loose grip
- b. A loose grip frame
- c. Fore and aft motion of the barrel in the frame
- d. Fore and aft motion of the cylinder in the frame

54. How much end shake is tolerable?

- a. 0 to .002
- b. 0 to .004
- c. .004 to .010
- d. Zero

55. No matter what the end shake is, what must the cylinder be able to do?

- a. Rattle when you shake it
- b. Touch the end of the barrel
- c. Revolve freely in the normal direction
- d. Spin backwards when the hammer is down

56. What is Dunlap's standard for barrel/cylinder gap on a conventional revolver?

- a. .002 to .008
- b. .002 to .012
- c. .004 to .010
- d. .002 to .010

57. What is the normal throat angle of a revolver barrel?

- a. 7°
- b. 11°
- c. 18°
- d. 24°

58. Approximately how deep into the barrel should the eleven degree throat angle go?

- a. 1/8"
- b. .200"
- c. .400"
- d. .500"

59. In a Colt single action revolver, what is the hand?

- a. The front part of the grip
- b. The front part of the trigger guard
- c. The part that locks the cylinder in place
- d. The part that rotates the cylinder

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60. On a Colt two stage hand, what does the distance from the top of the hand to the pivot point of the hand determine?

- a. When the cylinder starts to rotate
- b. How far the cylinder rotates
- c. How quickly the cylinder rotates
- d. How tight the cylinder locks up

61. If the top of the hand is angled down 45° toward the cylinder and the gun is cocked rapidly, what will happen?

- a. The hand may have a transitional bind
- b. The hand would slip off the ratchet pad and the cylinder would not rotate
- c. The hand would rotate the cylinder faster than normal
- d. No change

62. What causes transitional bind in a two stage hand?

- a. Second stage to pivot point distance is too great
- b. Second stage to pivot point distance is too short
- c. The distance between the first and second stage is too great
- d. The distance between the first and second stage is too short

63. How do we remove end shake in single action revolvers?

- 1. Remove the base pin bushing
 - 2. Push the base pin bushing farther in
 - 3. Fit a new base pin bushing
 - 4. Stretch the base pin bushing
 - 5. Stretch the gas ring
- a. 1. and 2. above
 - b. 1., 3. and 4. above
 - c. 2., 3. and 4. above
 - d. 3., 4. and 5. above

64. On a conventional single action revolver when the hammer is in the safe notch, where must the firing pin be?

- a. Protruding about .040" from the standing breech
- b. Not protruding from the standing breech at all
- c. Resting against the hammer but not protruding from the standing breech
- d. Flopping back and forth between the hammer and the standing breech

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65. Which of the following could cause throw-by?

1. A bolt that stays down for 9/10 of the cylinder's rotation
 2. The leading edge of the bolt is .025" lower than the trailing edge
 3. A bolt spring that is 25% of normal tension
 4. The leading edge of the bolt is chamfered at 45 degrees
- a. 1., 2. and 3. above
 - b. 1., 2., 3. and 4. above
 - c. 2., 3. and 4. above
 - d. 3., 4. and 5. above

66. If we ground off the angle on the hammer-cam to half its original thickness, the bolt would _____.

- a. start down later
- b. pop up sooner
- c. pop up later
- d. go down and not come up

67. What is the minimum amount of bolt ball protrusion at center?

- a. .010"
- b. .025"
- c. .045"
- d. Does not matter

68. On a gun not used for defense or speed shooting, the bolt ball should pop up after how much rotation of the cylinder?

- a. 1/3
- b. 1/2
- c. 2/3
- d. 7/8

69. On a Remington single action that has ratchet pads that are at a 45° angle to the hand when locked up, what determines how far the cylinder will rotate?

- a. Length of the hand
- b. Width of the hand
- c. Combination of the length and width of the hand
- d. The handspring

70. It is safe to carry a loaded single action revolver with the hammer in the safe notch with no hammer blocking safety.

- a. True
- b. False

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DOUBLE ACTION SMITH & WESSON-TYPE REVOLVERS

71. What is sing?

- a. The clicking noise the hand makes when you rotate the cylinder with the trigger pulled part way
- b. The ringing of the gun right after it is fired
- c. The click and ring you get when cocking the gun rapidly
- d. The clearance between the cylinder notch and the bolt ball

72. When the front of the yoke is aligned correctly, _____.

- a. there should be .020" clearance to the frame
- b. you have to push it hard to the right to line it up
- c. there is no discernable yoke to frame gap, yet the cylinder revolves freely
- d. there is no discernable yoke to frame gap and the cylinder revolves somewhat stiffly

73. If only 3 of the 6 chambers tick when checking with the range rod, you should _____.

- a. not worry about it
- b. find which direction they are out and move the cylinder the opposite direction
- c. find which direction they are out and move the cylinder the same direction
- d. fit a new cylinder

74. To make the cylinder stop on a Smith & Wesson stay down longer, you would _____.

- 1. rake the top of the trigger nose back
- 2. rake the bottom of the trigger nose back
- 3. round the trigger nose
- 4. move the cylinder stop toward the trigger nose

- a. 1. and 3. above
- b. 2. and 4. above
- c. 1. and 4. above
- d. 2. and 3. above

75. If you move the cylinder stop closer to the trigger nose so the stop stays down longer, what does it also do?

- a. start down later
- b. go lower
- c. pop up sooner
- d. flutter

76. How far into the frame is the bolt ball allowed to go? Select the two best answers.

- 1) flush with the top edge of its window
- 2) a few thousandths below the lower edge of the window
- 3) a few thousandths above the lower edge of its window
- 4) it doesn't matter

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 1 and 3
- c) 2 and 3
- d) 1 and 4

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77. If the hand hits the ratchet pad before the ball of the cylinder stop has left the cylinder, the action will bind up.

- a. True
- b. False

78. If a D/A S&W revolver is timed slow, what will stretching the hand accomplish?

- a. Time it correctly
- b. Nothing
- c. Make the cylinder start to rotate sooner
- d. Make the cylinder start to rotate later

79. If the conditions are the same as in Question 78, what will making the hand wider accomplish?

- a. No change
- b. Make the cylinder rotate farther
- c. Make the cylinder start to rotate sooner
- d. Make the cylinder start to rotate later

80. What might happen if a gun has no right sing and it is being used by a right hand shooter?

- a. The gun will not sound good when you spin the cylinder
- b. The cylinder may not rotate when you pull the trigger
- c. The cylinder may skip a chamber
- d. The trigger will not return

81. What does the rebound slide on a Smith & Wesson do?

- 1. Pushes the trigger forward
 - 2. Pushes the hammer back into the rebounded position
 - 3. Pushes the safety up into position
- a. 1., 2. and 3. above
 - b. 3. above
 - c. 1. and 2. above
 - d. 2. above

82. How high should the firing pin knock a 270 grain rod vertically out of the barrel when dry firing in double action?

- a. 3 inches
- b. 6 inches
- c. 1 foot
- d. 2 feet

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83. Sear click is the click you hear when _____.
- you return the trigger and the sear snaps over it
 - you pull the trigger and the sear is too far up on the trigger
 - you pull the trigger and the sear is too far back on the trigger, causing the sear to snap forward after some trigger movement
 - the trigger falls in the full cock notch of the hammer
84. What will happen to the double action timing if the sear is too short?
- It would be too fast
 - It would be too slow
 - There would be a glitch in the double action and/or you might not be able to pull the trigger all the way through
 - You would have trouble cocking the gun single action
85. How do you correct sear click?
- Move the sear out on the hammer
 - Increase the angle of the bottom of the sear upward at the rear
 - Round the top of the trigger where the sear hits it
 - Move the sear back
1. and 2. above
 1. and 3. above
 - 1., 2. and 3. above
 2. and 4. above
86. How do you correct push-off?
- Deepen the full-cock notch of the hammer
 - Chamfer the bottom of the trigger where it meets the full-cock notch
 - Rake back the full-cock area at the top of the trigger until the bottom edge will scratch your thumbnail
 - Put in a new hammer

Chiappa Rhino

87. When taking the cylinder out of the frame of a Rhino revolver you may have to...
- remove the two screws on the left side of the frame first.
 - use a side plate screw to remove the cylinder pivot pin.
 - tap out the two frame pins from left to right.
 - remove the hammer first!
88. Luckily, you only need a small flat head screw driver to completely disassemble the Rhino revolver.
- true
 - false

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COLT DOUBLE ACTION REVOLVERS

89. When you're fitting and timing a Colt from the ground up, what is the first thing you do?

- a. Time the hand
- b. Time the cylinder stop
- c. Time the rebound
- d. Adjust the trigger pull

90. If you want to increase the trigger pull on a Python, what would you do?

- a. Deepen the hammer notch
- b. Make the trigger nose angle more negative
- c. Make the trigger nose angle more positive
- d. None of the above

91. If the full cock notch of the hammer is damaged and won't hold the trigger, how do we repair it?

- a. Replace the hammer
- b. Deepen the full-cock with a stone
- c. Place a small half-round file in the full-cock notch with the rounded edge pointed towards the outside of the hammer and take one cut
- d. Weld up the full-cock notch and re-cut a new one

92. We remove end-shake on a Colt by stretching the _____.

- a. gas ring
- b. crane barrel
- c. ratchet
- d. hand

93. If the bolt pops up too soon and you have adjusted everything except the rebound to keep it down longer, what would you do to the rebound to make the bolt stay down longer?

- 1. Weld up the shelf to make it longer
- 2. Sharpen the edge of the rebound shelf
- 3. Stretch the rebound lever
- 4. Chamfer the rebound shelf

- a. 1. and 4. above
- b. 1. and 3. above
- c. 2., 3. and 4. above
- d. 1., 2. and 4. above

94. There are two things that cause the hand to bind; they are _____.

- 1. first to second stage distance too great
- 2. first to second stage distance too small
- 3. not enough clearance directly above the second stage
- 4. not enough clearance directly above the first stage

- a. 1 and 4 above
- b. 1 and 3 above
- c. 2 and 4 above
- d. 2 and 3 above

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95. There are several ways to make a bolt stay down longer. Which ones would not work?

1. Bend the tine to the right
2. Shorten the rebound shelf
3. Increase the radius of the bottom rear of the bolt tine

- a. 1 and 2 above
- b. 1 above
- c. 2 above
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

96. To loosen a sticking latch pin assembly, we would _____.

1. ream out the hole so it is .020" larger than the latch pin
2. polish out the hole with emery
3. buff off the latch pin
4. grease the assembly

- a. 1. and 2. above
- b. 2. and 3. above
- c. 3. and 4. above
- d. 1. and 4. above

97. What does the latch insert do?

- a. Keeps the latch in contact with the assembly
- b. Keeps the latch from binding in the side plate
- c. Limits the rearward travel of the latch
- d. Limits the forward travel of the latch

98. If we want to add strength to the mainspring, we would _____.

- a. spread it at the V
- b. replace it
- c. put more arch in the legs
- d. a. and c. above

99. If the cylinder throws by, we can possibly correct it by _____.

1. increasing the bolt spring strength
2. round the top of the ball and the bolt
3. give the top of the bolt more back rake
4. make the bolt pop up sooner

- a. 1., 2. and 3. above
- b. 2. and 3. above
- c. 1., 3. and 4. above
- d. 2. and 4. above

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100. If you bend the long finger of the rebound lever at its junction with the body of the lever, you will _____.

- a. change the bolt timing
- b. get more positive hand spring action
- c. increase the trigger pull
- d. break the finger off

101. What will shortening the trigger nose cause?

- a. Heavier trigger pull
- b. Lighter trigger pull
- c. Harder double action pull
- d. Harder to time the gun up

102. If the gun's hard to cock double action on one chamber and the trigger pull is heavier on that chamber, what's the problem?

- a. Cylinder is too tight in the window
- b. Cylinder is out-of-round
- c. Ratchet pad of that chamber is too long
- d. Second stage of the hand is too high

103. How do you increase the double action stroke of a Colt revolver?

- a. Lengthen the first stage of the hand
- b. Move the hammer strut out
- c. Move the hammer strut in
- d. Lengthen the second stage of the hand

104. When we set up a Colt, we first set the trigger pull weight. What is the next thing we fit?

- a. The bolt
- b. Second stage of the hand
- c. First stage of the hand
- d. The hammer rebound

105. When should the safety lever touch the hammer in the Colt?

- a. When the hammer is being rebounded by it
- b. When the hammer falls
- c. When the gun is being cocked
- d. Never

Professional Gunsmithing Test: PISTOLSMITHING

106. You have a Colt with a trigger that sticks on its return, it only comes partway back and quits. You move the stuck trigger and notice it is not under spring tension. When you move the hammer it has no effect on the trigger, but when you have the cylinder open and you push the hand back, the trigger immediately returns forward. We could correct this by _____.

1. burnishing the finger on the rebound lever
 2. move the pin of the hand out slightly to move the hand closer to the trigger
 3. put an arch in the hand, bowing the top outward slightly
 4. lubricate the entire action
- a. 1. and 2. above
 - b. 1. and 3. above
 - c. 2. and 3. above
 - d. 3. and 4. above

107. The gun misfires. When you pull the trigger with the grips off, the hammer comes fully forward and then rebounds a little bit. With the trigger still pulled, if you push the hammer forward, you notice the rebound lever rises. This is caused by _____.

- a. the mainspring lifting itself up off the rebound lever
- b. the hump on the hammer striking the rebound lever and lifting it
- c. the trigger moving the hand up into the ratchet pad too tightly
- d. none of the above

Top Break Revolvers

108. You should **always** take the hammer out of the frame before removing the mainspring from a top break revolver!

- a. true
- b. false

Ruger LCR

109. The ejector rod on an LCR uses...

- a. left hand threads.
- b. right hand threads.
- c. a cross pin rather than threads.
- d. uses friction to hold the ejector rod in the cylinder. This is why you must use caution when removing parts from the cylinder assembly.

110. What holds the ratchet pad assembly in place in the cylinder?

- a. spring tension.
- b. a cross pin.
- c. the ejector rod.
- d. a small "c" clip.

Professional Gunsmithing Test: **PISTOLSMITHING**

111. The hammer pivot pin comes out of the frame of the LCR...

- a. from left to right.
- b. from right to left.
- c. from either direction.