

Professional Gunsmithing Test: .22 RIMFIRE RIFLES

Version 4 Revised 8-26-2022

REMINGTON NYLON 66

1. Which of the following indirectly holds the hammer in the cocked position?
 - a. The sear
 - b. The trigger
 - c. The bolt
 - d. The trigger spring
 - e. the disconnecter

2. What does the safety do?
 - a. Blocks the sear
 - b. Blocks the trigger
 - c. Blocks the disconnecter
 - d. Lifts the disconnecter from the trigger
 - e. Disconnects the trigger from the safety

3. What happens when the opening bolt hits the end of the disconnecter and forces it down?
 - a. It releases the sear and allows it to catch the hammer
 - b. The disconnecter unhooks from the trigger and slips under the sear
 - c. It pushes the trigger away from the sear
 - d. It pushes the sear under the hammer
 - e. It pushes the sear bar away from the sear

4. With the bolt in the closed position, what is acting as a cartridge stop?
 - a. The cartridge stop
 - b. The bottom of the bolt
 - c. The magazine tube
 - d. The cartridge feed guide
 - e. The cartridge guide insert

5. What extracts the fired case?
 - a. The right extractor
 - b. Gas pressure starts the case then it extracts itself
 - c. The right and left extractors
 - d. The ejector

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6. What are the functions of the extractor of a Nylon 66? Choose the best two answers from below.

- 1) extracts the live round
- 2) extracts the fired case
- 3) holds the fired case up in the bolt
- 4) ejects the fired case
- 5) helps to hold the bolt closed

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 1 and 3
- c) 2 and 3
- d) 3 and 4
- e) 4 and 5

7. What two things hold the cartridge feed guide in place?

- 1) the cartridge feed guide spring
- 2) the disconnecter spring
- 3) the cartridge stop spring
- 4) a pin – firing pin stop pin
- 5) the outside magazine tube

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 4
- d) 3 and 4
- e) 1 and 5

8. What would happen if a Nylon 66 was fired with a broken or missing cartridge feed guide or spring?

- a. The gun would eject erratically
- b. The cartridge would stub against the cartridge feed insert
- c. It would fail to eject
- d. It would double feed
- e. The cartridge could stub against the top of the barrel

9. Which of the following could cause a Nylon 66 to double feed?

- 1) magazine spring which is 50% stronger than normal
- 2) weak or missing cartridge stop spring
- 3) shooting shorts in a gun balanced for long rifles
- 4) the working part of the cartridge stop is rounded or broken off
- 5) a bent cartridge stop, sticking in the down position

- a) 2, 4 and 5
- b) 3, 4 and 5
- c) 1, 2 and 3
- d) 1, 3 and 5

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10. Which of the following would always cause a failure to eject?

- 1) left extractor is missing or worn
- 2) right extractor is missing or worn
- 3) ejector is missing
- 4) ejector spring is weak or missing
- 5) shooting shorts in a gun balanced for long rifles

- a) 1 and 3
- b) 2 and 4
- c) 3 and 5
- d) 2 and 5
- e) 4 and 5

11. Which of the following could cause sluggish or erratic ejection on a Nylon 66? (Choose the correct answers.)

1. Left extractor is missing or worn
2. Right extractor is missing or worn
3. Ejector is missing
4. Ejector spring is weak or missing
5. A rough, ringed or bulged chamber

- a) 2 and 5
- b) 2 and 4
- c) 3 and 5
- d) 1 and 3
- e) 4 and 5

12. What would prevent a Nylon 66 from feeding cartridges from the magazine?
(Choose three correct answers from below.)

- 1) the rear end of the cartridge stop is broken off
- 2) the cartridge stop spring is broken or missing
- 3) the magazine spring is missing
- 4) a dent in the inside of the magazine tube
- 5) the magazine spring is 50% stronger than normal

- a) 1, 2 and 3
- b) 2, 4 and 5
- c) 3, 4 and 5
- d) 1, 3 and 4
- e) 2, 3 and 4

13. What would happen if the steel insert in the trigger broke off?

- a. The trigger would pull but the hammer would not fall
- b. The hammer would not stay cocked
- c. The gun would fire full auto
- d. The disconnecter would not go under the sear

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14. A customer brings in a Nylon 66 with sluggish and erratic ejection, occasionally it fails to eject the empty at all. What would you suspect as the most likely cause of this problem?

- a. Extractor fit
- b. Ejector fit
- c. Headspace
- d. Short cycling

15. A customer brings in his Nylon 66, it won't fire. You examine it and find that the hammer is cocking but a pull of the trigger won't allow the hammer to fall. The trigger seems to function normally, it pulls and returns, but no click. The safety assembly is assembled correctly. There are several things that could cause this. What are they?

- a. The metal tip of the trigger has broken off
- b. The disconnecter has warped
- c. The stock has warped
- d. All of the above

16. A customer brings in a Nylon 66 that is jamming. The cartridge stop is functioning OK. The cartridge is jamming with its nose between the cartridge feed guide and the chamber and the bolt stops at its rim. The most likely cause of this is a broken cartridge feed guide or spring.

- a. True
- b. False

17. What is the main or most important thing that holds the bolt closed when the gun is fired?

- a. The action (bolt) spring
- b. The mass of the bolt
- c. The hammer
- d. The energy of the cartridge

18. What will happen to the cyclic rate of the gun if you decrease the weight of the bolt and increase the recoil spring tension?

- a. It will decrease
- b. It will increase
- c. It will stay the same
- d. None of the above

19. What directly opens the bolt when the gun is fired?

- a. The cartridge case
- b. Hot flaming gases
- c. The bolt spring
- d. The gas piston

20. A Nylon 66 will develop excessive headspace with use?

- a. True
- b. False

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21. How would you correct excessive headspace on a Nylon 66? (Choose the best two answers.)

- 1) file some off the breech end of the barrel, if the chamfer was too deep
- 2) file some off the bolt face if the rimcut is too deep
- 3) install a stronger action spring

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

22. If a Nylon 66 doesn't have enough headspace, the gun will fire full auto when the bolt closes.

- a. True
- b. False

23. What is the minimum headspace for a .22 caliber rifle?

- a. .035"
- b. .044"
- c. .050"
- d. .054"

24. What is the maximum permissible firing pin protrusion on a .22 long rifle?

- a. .025"
- b. .034"
- c. .040"
- d. .060"

25. What will happen if a Nylon 66 is fired with a missing left extractor?

- a. It will extract because it has both right and left hand extractors
- b. It will not extract
- c. It will not feed
- d. It does not have a left-hand extractor

26. What will happen if you fire a Nylon 66 that has had .020" filed off the breech end of the barrel?

- a. It will fire when the bolt closes
- b. It will fire full auto
- c. It will function normally
- d. The case will blow out because of excessive headspace

27. What will happen if you fire a Nylon 66 with a missing right extractor?

- a. Won't extract
- b. Won't eject
- c. Ejection would be poor
- d. Won't close completely

28. A missing or broken ejector would cause a failure to eject every time.

- a. True
- b. False

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29. What could cause sluggish or erratic ejection?

- a. Extractor cut in the bolt is not close enough to the chamber
- b. Poor extractor fit
- c. Rounded ejector shelf
- d. Rough chamber
- e. All of the above
- f. None of the above

30. If the Nylon 66 was cocked and held with the muzzle pointing upward, with the safety on, what is holding the bolt closed?

- a. The action/recoil spring
- b. The locking block
- c. The sear
- d. The drag of the cartridge case against the chamber
- e. The drag of the bolt against the sides of the receiver

31. What forces the bolt open when a Nylon 66 is fired?

- a. The cartridge case
- b. Powder gas escaping past the cartridge case
- c. Recoil
- d. The slide that has been pushed by the trapped gas

32. What two things stop the rearward travel of the bolt?

- 1) the action spring
- 2) the back of the receiver
- 3) the bolt buffer
- 4) the receiver cover

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

Crickett

33. What special tool is needed to disassemble the Crickett rifle?

- a. a custom made spanner screwdriver
- b. a pair of parallel flat nose smooth jaw pliers.
- c. a T25 Torx driver with a recess bored into the center
- d. No special tools are needed to disassembly or reassemble the rifle.

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34. What safety feature is unique on the Crickett rifle?
- a. The automatic trigger safety
 - b. The plunger type bolt safety lock
 - c. The turn key trigger lock safety
 - d. There are no safety features on this rifle, as it is a single shot bolt action rifle.

SAVAGE 87

35. There are two long coil springs behind the bolt, one inside the other. What does the inside one do?
- a. Closes the bolt
 - b. Spring loads the firing pin
 - c. Insures proper headspace
 - d. All of the above

36. What does the outside coil spring do?

- a. Reduces bolt rebound
- b. Reduces sear surge
- c. It is the hammer spring
- d. Returns the bolt

37. When fired, sometimes the bolt won't go completely closed, sometimes the bolt does close, but the gun isn't cocked. Other times the gun goes full auto. What could cause this?

- 1) the bolt plunger isn't holding the bolt
- 2) the hammer plunger isn't holding the hammer
- 3) the bolt plunger isn't holding the hammer
- 4) the bolt plunger is letting go of the bolt too late
- 5) the hammer plunger is letting go of the hammer too late

- a) 2 and 5
- b) 1 and 5
- c) 1 and 4
- d) 1 and 2
- e) 3 and 4

38. What would you do if a customer brought you a model 87F with a broken firing pin?

- a. Install a series "F" firing pin
- b. Install a "J" series firing pin
- c. Install a "N" series firing pin
- d. A new firing pin would have to be made

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39. How far must the carrier of a Model 87 A, B, or C be mechanically cammed upward when shooting the gun in order for it to feed?

- a. Until it pushes the shell into the feed lips
- b. Until the carrier hits its stop
- c. Until the cartridge goes past the cartridge guide spring
- d. Until it gets in front of the bolt face

40. What elevates the carrier to its uppermost position?

- a. The rear carrier ear
- b. The hump on the belly of the bolt
- c. The cam on the side of the bolt
- d. The carrier spring

41. What is the secondary cartridge stop of an 87?

- a. The front ear of the carrier
- b. The left cartridge stop
- c. The front of the carrier
- d. The carrier spring

42. With no cartridge in the magazine guide, what stops the upward motion of the carrier?

- a. The tab on the front of the trigger plate
- b. The front ear striking the bolt
- c. The magazine guide
- d. The bumper

43. What two things could you do to retain the magazine guide and the trigger plate screws when reassembling an 87?

- 1) stake them in place
- 2) screw them in real tight
- 3) torque them to ten inch-ounces
- 4) LOCTITE them in place

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

44. What stops the forward movement of the firing pin?

- a. The barrel
- b. The bolt
- c. The hammer
- d. The firing pin retaining pin

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45. The gun doesn't cock all the time. If the trigger is released quickly it usually cocks, but if the trigger is released slowly it won't be cocked. In fact, sometimes it goes full auto and sometimes the bolt won't go completely closed. This is caused when the bolt plunger releases the bolt before _____.

- a. The sear is disengaged
- b. The hammer plunger can catch the hammer
- c. The safety is released
- d. None of the above

46. When fired using the correct ammo, the bolt doesn't stay back until the trigger is released. Give the cures for this problem.

- a. Neutralize the bolt notch
- b. Neutralize the bolt plunger
- c. Give the hammer plunger more engagement
- d. Give the bolt plunger more engagement
- e. All are correct

CHARTER AR-7

47. The design of the AR-7 is such that with some shooters the gun tends to full auto. What can be done to reduce this tendency?

- a. Make the primary sear system longer
- b. Time the sear system so the secondary hangs on longer
- c. Time the sear system so the secondary lets go sooner
- d. Make the secondary sear system more positive

48. A customer brings in his AR-7 complaining of failure to feed, misfires and occasionally going "full auto". This gun is not high or low feeding, and the sear system is functioning correctly. What is probably the cause of this?

- a. Firing pin is too long
- b. The gun has excess headspace
- c. Firing pin is sticking in the forward position
- d. The barrel is too far back in the receiver

49. How is high feeding corrected?

- a. Stretching the magazine catch
- b. Increase tension of the forward lips
- c. Lower the ramp in the magazine
- d. All of the above

50. How do we correct the excessive headspace caused by too deep of a chamber chamfer?

- a. Set the barrel back
- b. Face off the chamber end of the barrel
- c. Remove metal from the face of the bolt
- d. All of the above

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51. The gun misfires, examination shows that the bolt closes and then usually backs away from the barrel about .050". Choose two ways that this can be corrected.

- 1) increase headspace
- 2) install stronger action springs
- 3) install a weaker extractor spring
- 4) install a stronger extractor spring
- 5) fit extractor and/or extractor cut in barrel

- a) 1 and 5
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 4 and 5
- d) 3 and 5
- e) 2 and 4

52. This gun short cycles using the correct ammo-22lr high velocity. The chamber is not rough. What is the best way to correct this short cycling problem?

- a. Weaken the action springs
- b. Polish the inside of the receiver and outside of the bolt
- c. Lighten the bolt
- d. Replace the recoil spring guide

53. What does the safety block?

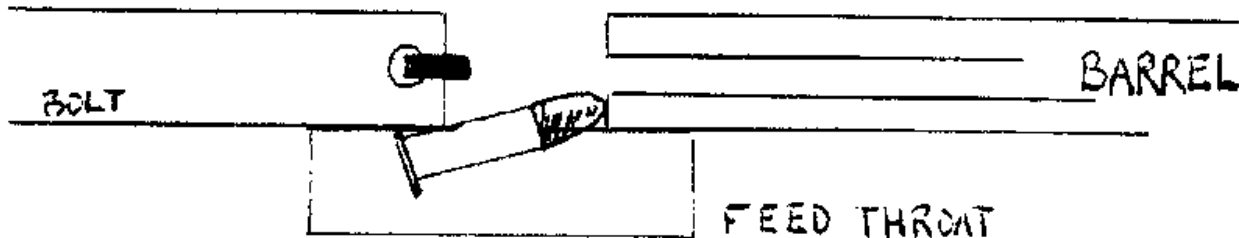
- a. The firing pin
- b. The trigger
- c. The hammer
- d. a. and b. above

54. Should the magazine assembly be taken apart when cleaning?

- a. Yes, it is the only way to get it clean
- b. No, dirt does not get into this type of magazine
- c. No, it does not have a separate bottom plate
- d. Yes, remove the detachable bottom plate

MARLIN 99

55a. A man brings in his Marlin 99 because it is jamming. It ejects ok but won't feed. The jam looks like this:



The cause of this is _____.

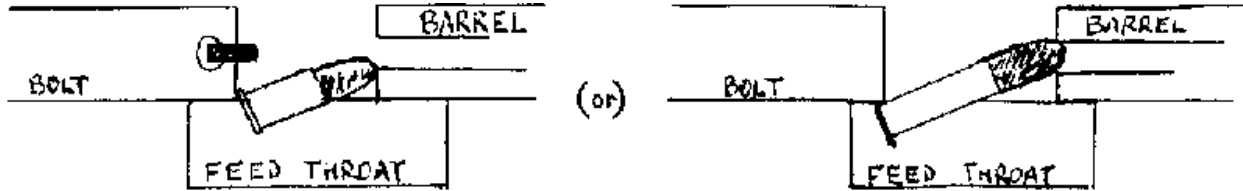
- a. the extractor spring is too strong
- b. the barrel needs chamfering
- c. the bolt is overriding the cartridge rim
- d. all of the above

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55b. Which one of these four possible cures for this problem **would not** work?

- a) strengthen the carrier spring
- b) install a feed throat kit
- c) re-cut the angles on the extractor and case harden
- d) shorten the back of the bolt 1/16"

56. You have in your shop for repair a Marlin 99, it is jamming, and the jam looks like this:



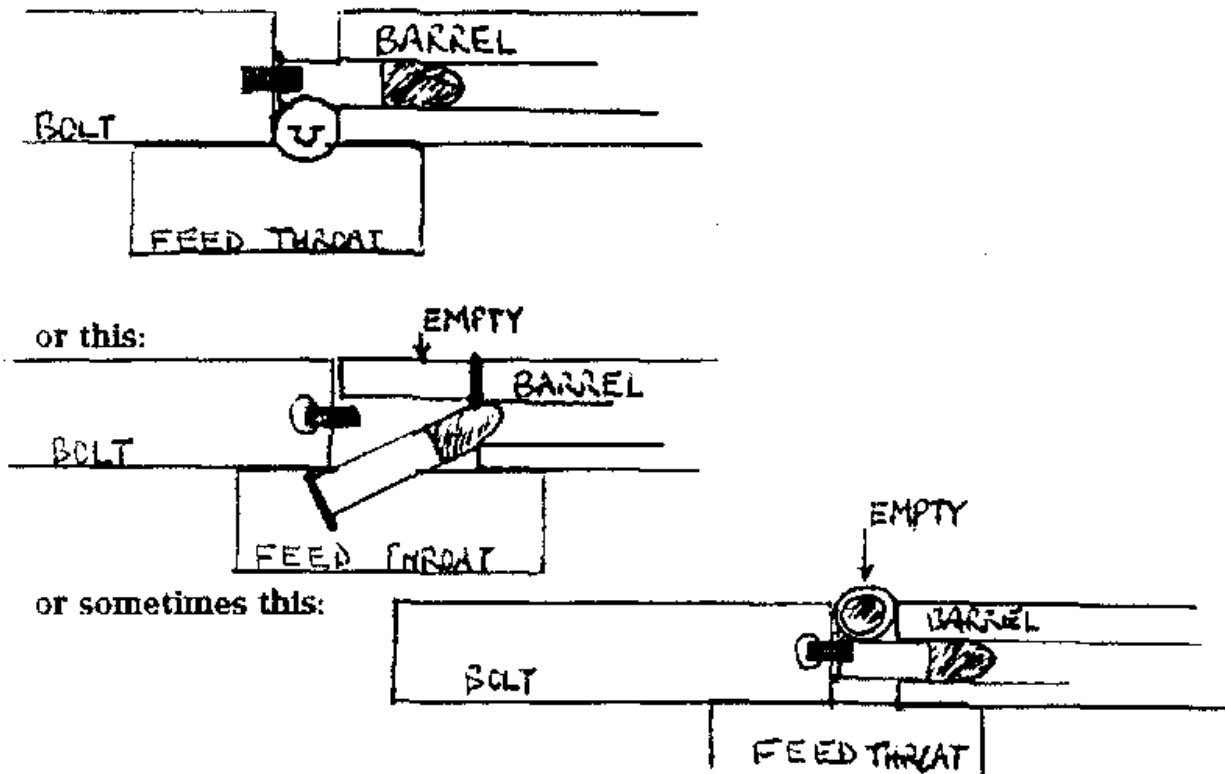
There are two possible causes of this. What are they?

- 1) improperly fitted extractor
- 2) worn out feed throat
- 3) too sharp of a bolt face
- 4) the feed throat is too wide

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

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57a. Another 99 is brought in for repair. This time the jam looks like this:



This is caused by the empty striking the bolt handle and being knocked back into the ejection port.

- a) True
- b) False

57b. To repair this you could _____.

- 1) tighten the spring on the extractor
- 2) tighten the bolt spring and chamfer the chamber
- 3) remove 1/8" off the back of the bolt
- 4) extend the ejector forward by 1/16"

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

58. Why should you always replace the buffer on a Marlin 99 if it's broken?

- a. Makes the gun work quieter
- b. Increases the cyclic rate of the gun
- c. Prevents the bolt from breaking the back of the receiver
- d. It holds the assembly plates the correct distance apart

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59. We now have a new cure that will fix almost all feeding problems on most model 99's made prior to 1985. This is accomplished by _____.

- a. re-cutting the bolt face
- b. installing a feed throat kit
- c. installing a universal cartridge guide
- d. setting the barrel back

RUGER 10/22

60. When removing the iron from the wood on a 10/22, should the safety be on or off?

- a. On
- b. Off
- c. Halfway in between
- d. It doesn't matter

61. There is a large pin found in rear of the receiver of a 10/22. What does this pin do?

- a. It keeps the rear end of the stock from moving around, which increases accuracy, similar to glass bedding the rifle.
- b. It prevents the trigger assembly from falling out of the receiver.
- c. It acts as a buffer to protect the back of the receiver.
- d. Through inertia and the fast rearward movement of the bolt, it is what cocks the hammer.

62. The barrel on a 10/22 is removed from the receiver by...

- a. unscrewing the threaded portion of the barrel itself from the receiver.
- b. removing two Allen screws.
- c. unscrewing the barrel nut, removing the barrel washer, rotating the barrel one half turn counterclockwise and then pulling the barrel straight out.
- d. slowly heating the barrel seal with a heat gun and using a 10/22 barrel wrench to unscrew the barrel from the barrel extension located in the rear of the receiver.

63. Why does the 10/22 not have a firing pin spring?

- a. Actually, the 10/22 does have a firing pin spring.
- b. Because the absolute and positive firing pin protrusion are the same.
- c. Because a firing pin spring would cause a 10/22 to double or even go full auto!
- d. Because the small cam on the hammer retracts the firing pin as the bolt assembly moves rearward and the hammer is cocked for the next shot.

64. When assembling a 10/22's trigger, disconnect, sear and sear spring and then putting that sub assembly back into the trigger guard, what is needed to make this job much easier to do?

- a. A rubber band
- b. Pliers
- c. A slave pin
- d. A dental pick

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65. Why should you exercise extreme caution when reassembling the safety back into the trigger guard of a 10/22?

- a. Because if you assembly the safety so that the red paint on the safety is on the right side of the gun, the trigger will be blocked by the solid part of the safety and will not allow the gun to be fired.
- b. Because if you put the safety back into the trigger guard in the wrong position, the safety detent plunger could move into the flat cut into the safety and bind the safety so that it cannot easily be taken back out of the trigger guard.
- c. None of the above, it doesn't matter which direction the safety goes back into the trigger guard, other than making sure that you put the safety detent plunger and spring in first.

66. Why must you have to have a good chamfer on the bottom of the extractor of a 10/22?

- a. Actually, you must make sure that there is no chamfering at all on the bottom of the extractor because it will cause the cartridge rim to miss the rim cut that is milled into the bolt face.
- b. Because the firing pin would not be able to hit the rim of the cartridge when the cartridge is in the chamber and the action is in battery.
- c. Because gravity tends to want to pull the empty case away from the ejector when the gun is fired.
- d. To avoid feeding problems, due to the angle of the extractor's position in the bolt and the rim cut in the bolt face.

67. What other guns have an extractor which will interchange with that of the 10/22?

- a. Mini-14
- b. Ruger Standard Auto, all Marks
- c. Ruger LCP II
- d. Ruger P-9

68. What gun part from a 10/22 breaks the connection between the sear and the disconnecter after the gun has been fired?

- a. The trigger
- b. The sear itself
- c. The hammer
- d. The empty cartridge case
- e. The disconnecter spade

69. Which one of the operations or movements from below best describe how the disconnecter is reconnected with the sear after the 10/22 has been fired?

- a. The hammer pushing the disconnecter downward reconnects the disconnecter with the sear
- b. The forward movement of the trigger caused by the stored energy in the trigger spring reconnects the disconnecter to the sear.
- c. The trigger spring pushing on the sear is what reconnects the disconnecter to the sear.
- d. The rearward movement of the trigger pushes on the trigger plunger and this is what reconnects the disconnecter to the sear.

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70. After a shot is fired from a 10/22, the bolt moves rearward and cocks the hammer. When the bolt is returned to its forward position by the energy stored in the recoil spring, the hammer moves forward a little bit caused by the energy stored in the hammer spring until the hammer is caught by the disconnecter.

- a. True
- b. False

71. If the 10/22 were dropped violently on a hard surface with the safety in the off position and the hammer began to fall forward, the gun would not fire because the sear would catch the safe notch in the hammer.

- a. True
- b. False

72 The safety on a 10/22 blocks the...

- a. Trigger
- b. Disconnecter
- c. Sear
- d. Hammer
- e. None of the above

GSG-522

73. With the simple design of the GSG-522, just a small flathead screwdriver is needed to completely disassemble the entire gun.

- a. True
- b. False

74. Do the two halves of the plastic receiver need to be taken apart in order to get the bolt, the operating rod, cocking rod guides and handle out of the gun?

- a. Yes
- b. No

Steven's Favorite

75. Can the barrel of a Steven's Favorite rifle be taken out of the receiver without a barrel vise and barrel wrench?

- a. Yes
- b. No

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MARLIN 39A

76. There is a screw in the ejector assembly that doesn't seem to do anything. What is the purpose of the screw?

- a. Holds the ejector to the frame
- b. Holds the ejector to the housing
- c. Locks the ejector in the inactive position
- d. Prevents cartridge override

77. What is the carrier rocker?

- a. The screw that it rocks on
- b. The finger lever
- c. The hook or plunger that makes the carrier rise
- d. The button that lowers the carrier

78. The carrier does not go low enough to allow a cartridge to come out of the magazine onto the carrier. How can this be corrected?

- a. Increase the diameter of the button that the lever pushes on
- b. Widen the finger lever
- c. Increase the carrier spring tension
- d. File metal from the bottom inside of the frame

79. The carrier does not go high enough to get the nose of the bullet into the chamber. How can this be corrected?

- a. Increase the engagement depth (deeper) of the carrier rocker on the lever
- b. Increase the carrier spring tension
- c. Increase carrier rocker spring tension
- d. Weld up the front of the finger lever

80. The nose of the bullet jams between the top of the receiver and the end of the barrel. What is the probable cause of this?

- a. The carrier is going too high
- b. The carrier spring is too strong
- c. An un-chamfered chamber
- d. Defective or missing cartridge guide spring

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81. The cartridges are not coming out of the magazine onto the carrier, what two things are possibly at fault? Remember that the long, skinny cartridge guide (stop?) was removed in the 1950s. (Choose the two correct answers.) In the video the terms interrupter and stop are used when discussing the same part. Just a slip of the tongue but a problem on these next two questions for the literal test takers.

- 1) the cartridge interrupter
- 2) the cartridge guide
- 3) the nose on the front of the bolt
- 4) the receiver

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

82. The gun tries to double feed. What is at fault?

- a. The magazine
- b. The cartridge interrupter (stop)
- c. The cartridge guide spring
- d. The carrier

83. The round black and white dot in the stock is called the Marlin bull's-eye.

- a. True
- b. False

84. The secondary cartridge stop is not letting cartridges out of the magazine. How can this be corrected without altering anything except the cartridge stop?

- a. Bump up the tab on the stop so the bolt will push farther
- b. Only by replacing the cartridge stop
- c. File down the tab on the stop to reduce engagement
- d. All of the above

85. How many types of extractors have been made?

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

86. After setting the barrel back one thread, what will have to be shortened?

- a. The outer magazine tube
- b. The inner magazine tube
- c. The forearm
- d. The bolt

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Henry Lever Action

87. What holds the stock onto the receiver on the .22 Henry Lever action rifle?

- a. One long stock bolt screw and locking washer
- b. One upper tang screw and one lower tang screw
- c. One top tang screw
- d. One lower tang screw

88. How can you insure that the knurled magazine follower tube cap will be reassembled back into its previous correct position onto the inner magazine tube without damaging the outer surface of the cap?

- a. The magazine tube cap is a permanent factory installation and should not be removed.
- b. Scratch marks on the inner portion of the magazine tube cap so that it will match up with the top of the inner magazine tube.
- c. The cap only goes in one way so it is not an issue.
- d. Make aligning scratch marks on the outer surface of the inner magazine tube and outer portion of the knurled cap so that you can visually align the parts upon reassembly, the customer won't mind.

89. Does the .22 LR Henry lever action rifle utilize a firing pin return spring in the bolt?

- a. Yes
- b. No

90. If you just wanted to field strip the Henry rimfire lever action rifle, the bolt easily comes right out the back of the receiver after removing the hammer.

- a. True
- b. False

91. What holds the barrel onto the receiver of a Henry .22 lever action rifle?

- a. 2 taper pins
- b. 3 taper pins
- c. One long screw and one short screw
- d. The barrel is not meant to come out of the receiver, it is staked into place at the factory.

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REMINGTON 552 AND 572

92. Firing a 572 with no pressure on the forearm is a good way to check if the gun is trying to unlock under pressure.

- a. True
- b. False

93. How is headspace tightened in a 572?

- a. Set the barrel back
- b. Adjust headspace with the eccentric bushing
- c. Build up the locking block
- d. Move the bolt forward

94. How should headspace in a 552 be loosened?

- a. Make the locking system more positive
- b. Install a stronger spring on the locking bar
- c. Replace the action spring
- d. Make the locking system less negative and readjust headspace
- e. Deepen the chamber

95. When replacing a broken forearm on a 572, what should you also check?

- a. The forearm screw
- b. The forearm bushing
- c. The action unlocking under pressure
- d. The forearm supports and magazine tube

96. How many types of ejectors have been made for the 552 and 572?

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

97. What holds a 572 locking bar in place?

- a. A cam
- b. A spring
- c. The action bar
- d. Gravity

98. What holds the 552 locking bar in place?

- a. The bolt assembly
- b. The trigger housing group
- c. A cross pin and extractor
- d. It doesn't have a locking bar

Professional Gunsmithing Test: .22 RIMFIRE RIFLES

99. Excessive headspace in a 572 can be tightened by screwing in the locking bar screw.

- a. True
- b. False

100. What will happen if the locking bar screw is not screwed in far enough?

- a. Nothing
- b. The locking bar won't unlock when pumped
- c. The locking bar may come loose when pumped
- d. The action will open too easily

101. What screw is a fitted screw in a 552 or 572?

- a. Locking bar screw
- b. The take down screw
- c. The barrel retaining screw
- d. The magazine tube screw

102. What is the minimum positive protrusion that a 552 firing pin should have?

- a. .015"
- b. .025"
- c. .035"
- d. .045"

103. What is the receiver of the 552 made of?

- a. Aluminum
- b. Steel
- c. Glass reinforced plastic
- d. Zinc casting alloy

WINCHESTER 200 SERIES

104. What is the left extractor?

- a. Firing pin/ejector
- b. Spring loaded ball in the left side of the bolt
- c. Left side of the bolt face
- d. A ridge in the left side of the receiver

105. What does the right extractor plunger look like?

- a. 1/8" diameter, .200" long with a small tail
- b. 1/8" diameter, .250" long with a spherical end
- c. Ball bearing
- d. 3/16" diameter, .300" long with a spherical end

Professional Gunsmithing Test: .22 RIMFIRE RIFLES

106. What lowers the cartridge carrier?

- a. The carrier spring
- b. The bolt
- c. The bolt carrier
- d. The falling hammer

107. What ejects the cartridge on a Winchester 200 series gun?
(Choose two correct answers from below.)

- 1) firing pin/ejector
 - 2) left side of the bolt face
 - 3) left extractor
 - 4) a ridge in the left side of the receiver
-
- a) 1 and 2
 - b) 1 and 3
 - c) 2 and 3
 - d) 3 and 4

108. What holds the barrel in place?

- a. It is screwed into the receiver
- b. Two pins
- c. A collar that screws into the receiver
- d. A wedge in the receiver

109. Occasionally, the cartridges do not come out of the magazine onto the carrier, and the carrier is low enough. This is caused by a misaligned magazine tube and feed guide assembly.

- a. True
- b. False

Ruger American .22

110. What holds the butt pad/back portion of the stock onto the stock of a Ruger American .22 rimfire rifle?

- a. Two wood screws through the butt pad.
- b. Two allen screws
- c. a long u shaped C clip
- d. The rear sling swivel screw

111. The recoil lug of a Ruger America .22 rimfire rifle is a molded part of the stock and does not come out.

- a. True
- b. False

Professional Gunsmithing Test: .22 RIMFIRE RIFLES

112. What prevents the spring-loaded sear from popping up too far in the trigger assembly?

- a. nothing, as the sear is not spring-loaded
- b. the trigger guide
- c. a small roll pin
- d. the guide block

113. The sear pivot pin and the trigger pivot pin...

- a. do not come out of the trigger housing.
- b. drive out from left to right.
- c. drive out from right to left.
- d. are actually screws not pins..