

## Gunsmithing tools

Extra Narrow pillar file in the Swiss #2 cut, 8" long and just over ¼" wide

American 10" second cut file

Six inch tapered triangular file in American smooth or Swiss #2

Needle File set in fine cut, Flat, round, half-round, triangular and beveled

File card

File Chalk

File handles

Dykem

Medium -fine stone

Extra -fine stone

E-Z flex metalite cloth (Emory cloth)

Krieger dimpling drill

Using abrasive cloth on metal is not a mystery, but you must keep a few things in mind. You have to follow the order of the grit, going from one to the next. The coarsest cloth to use is 180 grit. It will quickly cut down a high spot on a slide or frame. You can use it to blend a welded repair, or adjust the curvature of a compensator body to match that of the slide.

The next grit, 220, is probably the best general purpose grit. It will not cut as quickly at 180. If you use a light touch, it will not alter angles, lines, or the edges between two surfaces. It is smooth enough that you can leave it as your final surface preparation for bluing or plating. The 220 grit delivers an even, satiny look to your surface but with a definite grain to it. When you switch to the next finer grain, you should work at an angle to the grain of the 220, to polish out the grain. Change back to the previous angle for the next high grit. If at all possible with each change of grit I work at an angle to the previous grit. This way I can make sure I have polished out the grain of the previous grit. The final polish grit is done in the direction I want the finish to be oriented, removing marks from the next to last grit.