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Compound bow tuning guide

Follow this pre-season checklist to perfect your arrow flight Updated: October 10, 2019 More Hunting 1 Install all accessories first. Do not adjust your bow until you have installed any optional accessories you plan to use silences, including silences, balancing weights, an arrow rest and attractions. Any accessories can potentially affect how the arc shoots. Install your peepsight through the rope, if used. Install any silences you will want to use. Select an arrow rest. There are several types, common ones include cookie rest, flipper rest, and others. 2 Use a bow square or other tool to center your arrow rest with the bruising point on your bowstring. This point should be about one arrow dialing square of the rope, resting above the bottom of the arrow. 3 Make sure you use the correct arrows for the way your bow is set up. Arrows with too much or too little spine, whether it's too short or too long for your draw length will accurately tuning your arc almost impossible. 4 Frame a piece of paper a few feet in front of an arrow wallpaper. You can use any type of paper, but try to find a large sheet at least 24 inches (61 cm) on each side that is thin enough to tear with the power of a fletching going through it. Place it in a big picture frame with no back, or cut your own frame from cardboard. Place the estimated paper about 5 feet (1.5 m) in front of a safe target for your arrows, with the center of the paper at about shoulder height. Be willing to use multiple sheets of paper in case your arc needs great adjustment. 5 Shoot a strange arrow on target, through the paper. Shoot the arrow while standing approximately 5-10 feet (1.5-3 m) from the paper. You may want to shoot two or three arrows, but only if you have the space to make a clear hole in the paper for each one, near the paper's center. 6 Investigate the hole that made your arrow in the paper. If the hole is a neat tear with three vane points evenly centered, your arc is probably in decent form already. If one of the vane is much thicker and sloppy than the other, adjustments are made as described below. 7 Adjust the nocking point based on the vertical appearance of the hole. Always start by correcting vertical wobbling in the arrow, sometimes called porpoising. If the vertical tear is thick on the paper and long above the entrance point, the neck mark increases slightly and shoots again. If the vertical tear is thick and long, but below the entry point, try to lower the neck mark instead. In most cases, finding the correct nocking height for your arrow will prevent it being vertically wobbling during flight. If you can't solve the problem after multiple shots, consider the following adjustments: The fletching on your arrow can hit the arrow rest if it leaves the arc. Mark the vane of an arrow with athlete's foot powder or lipstick, as well as the arrow rest and any portion your bow near the arrow. Shoot the arrow, then see where the material is off or marked. Marked. the arrow rests until the material is not smudged after shooting. [1] On a compound arc, the wheel timing can be off your cams. See the timing. 8 Eliminate lace-to-side wobbling. If the tail of the tear in the paper is much larger on the left or right, your arrow can fly horizontally as it is. It is typically caused by using an arrow that is too light or too tight for your arc. Check the minimum arrow weight of your arc, or use an arrow selection chart to lookup the correct arrow spine or stiffness for your arc. If you use the correct arrows, try adjusting the arrow rest left or right, or change the spring voltage of your arc. [2] 9 Test again from beyond. Once you can shoot holes in your paper that is small and round, surrounded by small, even lines torn by the fletching, move back to about 40 feet (12 m) and try again. Because the arrows have a further distance to fly, small problems will more drastically change the arrow's flight. If the holes in the paper have described any of the problems described above, make the same adjustments on a smaller scale to refine your arc. Once you get consistently well-shaped tears in the paper of this distance, your arc is well tuned in. Tail low1. Check cam timing2. Move nock point upTail left1. Arrow spine can be too weak. Try using tight shaft, lighter point or reduce pull weightTail right1. Arrow spine can be too tight. Try a weaker shaft, a heavier point, or increase your draw weight. Weight.

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