



Courtesy of **TimberHawk Bows**

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Tuning TimberHawk Bows

One of things that make traditional equipment appealing to many is its simplicity. While it is simple in design, this doesn't mean the archer can ignore "tuning" or "set up" if he or she wants to achieve top performance from their bow. Assuming that the proper arrow spine has been selected, the first thing to set is the nocking point. The usual starting point is to set nocking point so that the arrow lies 1/8" above 90 degrees to the string.

Brace height is the next area to see to, and probably has more effect on a bows performance than any other single item. Brace height is the distance from the string to the deepest part of the grip.

On TimberHawk bows those recommended ranges are as follows:

- Talon Takedowns recurves 7-3/4 to 8 1/4"
- Falcon longbows 6-1/2 to 7-1/4"
- 54" Strike recurves 7-1/2 to 7-3/4"
- 60" Strike recurve 7-5/8 to 8"

To tune your bow, begin with the nocking point at the setting suggested above, and the brace height at the lowest measurement in the recommended range. Then begin shooting and gradually raise the brace height by removing the string and twisting the string in the direction of its existing twist a few turns at a time until good arrow flight is achieved and bow noise is reduced to an acceptable level. Brace height is important because it effects so much in the bows total performance. For instance lowering it will smooth the draw and increase arrow speed, but will also increase noise and may cause poor arrow flight. Raising it will reverse the effect in both areas. So the best compromise is one that is high enough to minimize noise and good arrow flight is obtained.

- If accessories such as string silencers, brush buttons, ect. are going to be used, it is important to have them installed during the tuning process.
- If "porpoising" (up and down movement of the nock end of the arrow in flight) occurs, raise or lower (usually raise) the nocking until smooth flight is achieved.

****Note1**:** The string supplied with your bow is not "shot in" and will stretch for the first 30 or 40 shots and then should stabilize. It best to begin the tuning process after this break in period.