

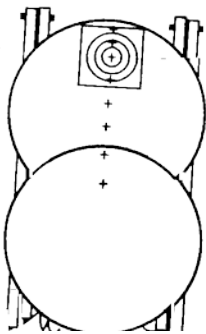
Tuning Technique for Finger Shooters

By Don Morrison

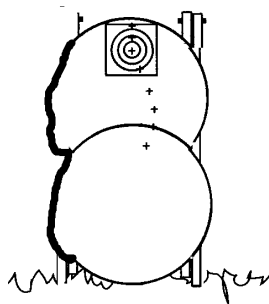
Author's note: Before using this technique, it is recommended that you do a bare shaft tune (also known as plane shaft tune). Visit skookumarchers.com Archery Library for details.

Set Up. To do the tuning you will need a large target butt. Place a small target face near the top of the butt. Make sure the target butt is far enough away that you can shoot at least a 35 yard shot.

Procedure. Note: All descriptions are for righthanded archers. If you are left-handed, all of the diagrams need to be switched left for right. (Hold them up to a mirror or Xerox them and look at them through the paper.) Set your sight for 20 yards and shoot one arrow at the bullseye of your target face (using the 20 yard sight mark each shot) from 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 and 35 yards without moving your sight (note: you can walk off the distances since you don't need exact distances). Since you are not moving your sight pin, your arrows will generally impact high at 5 and 10 yards and low above 20 yards. The faster and higher poundage the bow, the less the low/high impact. What is important is not the distance between arrows, but the general pattern of impact.



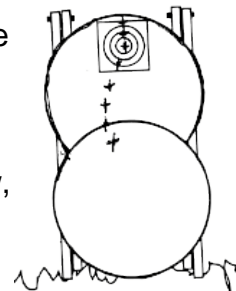
turn and retest.



Decrease the tension a half turn at a time and retest.

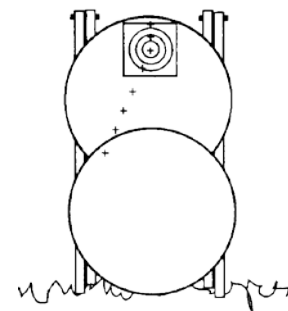
The ideal pattern for a tuned bow/arrow setup would be to have the arrows in a straight line from the middle of the target on down (see drawing).

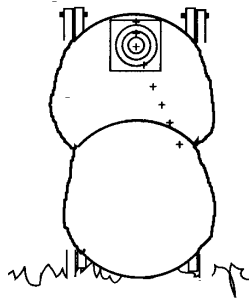
If you get a pattern in which the arrows start in the middle, move to the left as they work down (from longer distance shots) and then then work back towards the middle at the bottom — then your pressure button is protruding too far from the bow, e.g. centershot. (See drawing). Back it out a half



If you get a pattern in which the arrows start in the middle, move to the right as they work down (from longer distance shots) and then work back towards the middle at the bottom — then your pressure button is not protruding far enough from the bow, e.g. centershot. (See drawing) Screw it in a half turn and retest.

If you get a pattern in which the arrows start in the middle, and then consistently move to the left as they work down (from longer distance shots) the target — then the spring tension in your pressure button is too stiff. (See drawing).





If you get a pattern in which the arrows start in the middle, and then consistently move to the right as they work down the target (from longer distance shots) — then the spring tension in your pressure button is too weak. (See drawing) Increase the tension a half turn at a time and retest.

Of course you can get combinations of some of these. The general consensus is you handle nocking point location first, then centershot, and pressure button spring tension last.