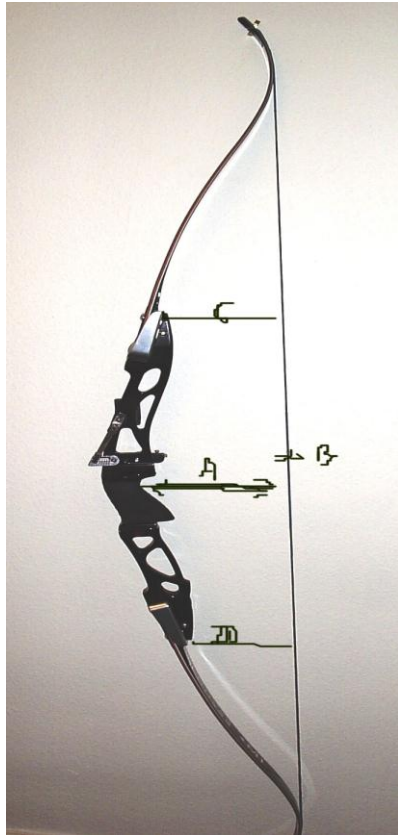


## Tuning the Recurve.



1. **A. Bracing Height,**( the distance between the string and the handle when strung).

There must be a sufficient gap to allow the arrow to bend and clear the bow. Usually about 9 to 11 inches but is determined by experiment to give best groups and quiet shot. Adjusted by twisting/untwisting the string.

**B. Nock Point,** Because the arrow is not shot from the centre of the Bow (your Hand is there),the lower limb is stiffer than the upper (tiller) therefore the arrow should be nocked above horizontal from the arrow rest, usually 5mm works well. This ensures both limbs stop at the same time, (the dynamic balance of the bow).

**C/D. Tiller,** as explained above the lower limb should be set stiffer than the upper Limb.

This is achieved by the lower limb being nearer the string at the fade out, (see diagram **C 5mm more than D, ring a bell?**).



## **2 Centre Shot**

To set centre shot; line the string down the bow centre, E, using the button adjustment position the arrow so that the tip can just be seen to the side of the string, F.

The centre shot set up allows for proper clearance of the arrow from the bow and is done this way because the bow is shot off the fingers, moving the string (therefore the arrow), into the body.

**Note.** It is best to measure the actual bow weight on the fingers to select arrows of the correct spine. When buying arrows always take the bow with you and ensure the shop weighs the bow at your draw length before selecting arrows. ( See previous note on Spine.)