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BOW OWNERS PERSONAL RECORD

Fill in the following Personal Bow Record for your later reference.

Hoyt USA Bow Model_____

Purchased From_____

Purchase Date_____

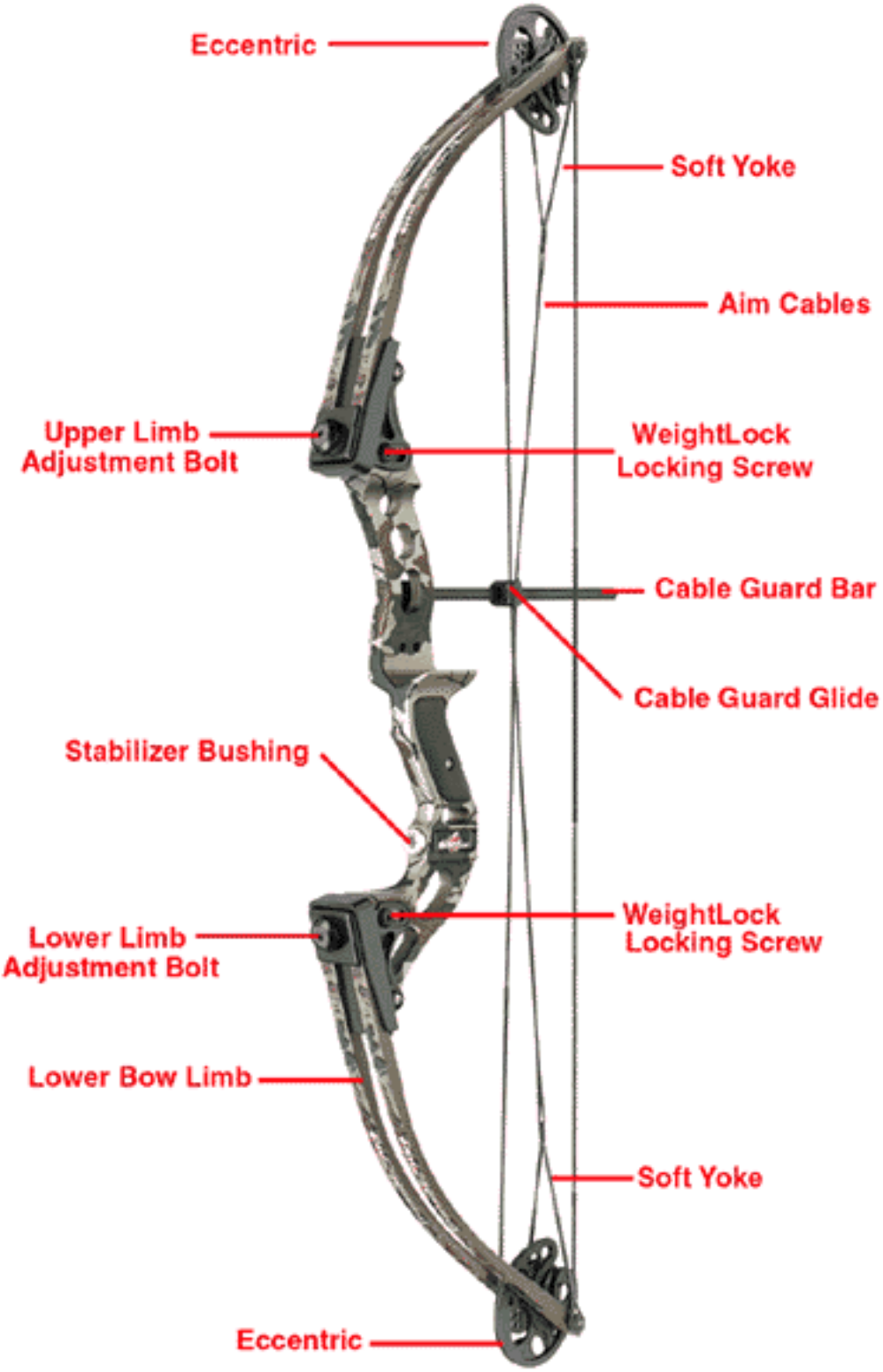
Draw Length_____ Draw Weight_____

Bowstring Length_____ Cable Length_____

Important Note:
Save Your Sales Receipt. That receipt is your proof of date-of-purchase. Proof of Date-of-purchase will be required should your bow ever need warranty service.

The following space has been reserved for you to staple or tape your sales receipt for safe and convenient keeping.

COMPOUND BOW TERMINOLOGY



IMPORTANT COMPOUND BOW INFORMATION

1. ***NEVER "DRY FIRE" YOUR BOW.*** Dry fire means to draw and release your bowstring without an arrow. Shooting without an arrow to absorb most of the bow's stored energy could cause severe damage to the bow and possible injury to the shooter or others nearby.

2. ***NEVER EXPOSE YOUR BOW TO EXTREME HEAT OR PROLONGED EXTREME DAMP.*** Excessive heat, such as could be experienced on a sunny day inside of a closed vehicle, could cause limb failure. Prolonged storage in a hot, dry attic or damp basement could also be damaging.

3. ***CAREFULLY INSPECT YOUR BOW BEFORE EACH SHOOTING SESSION.*** Carefully note the condition of the bowstring, limbs and riser before you shoot. Frayed bowstrings should be replaced. Damaged or suspect limbs should be reported to the dealer where you purchased your bow.

4. ***MAINTENANCE OF BOWSTRING AND BOW LIMBS.*** Apply a light coat of bowstring wax to your bow's string on a regular basis. With target bows, apply a quality car polish to protect the finish and luster of your bow's limbs.

5. ***ALWAYS BE SAFE.*** Never shoot your bow straight up. Always be sure of your target area and the area immediately behind it.

6. ***INSPECT ALL ARROWS.*** Before shooting, inspect your arrows for defects. Replace cracked nocks. Discard fractured or dented arrows. Replace loose fletch.

WARNING

This bow is a deadly weapon.
Always abide by all safety advisements.
Children should be supervised by an adult.

COMPOUND BOW MAINTENANCE

Hoyt USA recommends that you take your bow to an authorized pro shop at least once a year for a yearly professional maintenance and inspection. Areas to be inspected are axles, spacers, and lubrication of axle bushings, e-clips, strings, cables, limbs and the riser.

COMPOUND BOW LUBRICATION

Your compound bow requires periodic lubrication. Light, spot lubrication of the axles where they pass through the eccentrics should be done on a regular basis. To maximize performance under normal shooting conditions, relubrication should take place approximately every 1500 to 2000 shots or at least once a month. In the case of adverse hunting conditions where extra dirt, dust or moisture is encountered, light relubrication may be advisable on a daily basis. Care must be taken to use the correct lubricants on all compound bows. “Penetrating Oils” (such as WD – 40, EZ#7, Fast Break, etc.) are **NOT recommended** as they contain relatively little actual lubricant. Instead, lubricants which are based on either silicone, Teflon or quality grease based lubricants **ARE recommended**. Excellent examples include Tetra Lube, Super Lube, Fluid Grease and Sportlube.

WAXING BOWSTRING AND CABLES

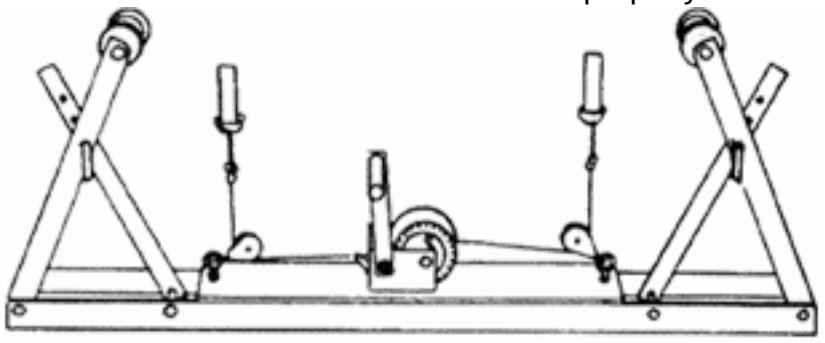
Thoroughly wax your bow’s bowstring on a regular basis. We suggest once every two weeks during peak use seasons. Use any high quality bowstring wax available from your Hoyt dealer. If your bow is equipped with FastFlight cables, these should also be waxed on the same regular basis. Regular waxing protects your bowstring and FastFlight cables from abrasion, wear and separation.

GENUINE HOYT BOWSTRINGS AND CABLES

To assure best results, top accuracy and peak performance it is strongly recommended that **only genuine Hoyt Aim bowstrings and cables** be used on your bow. Beware of lesser quality replacement strings and cables. Ask only for Hoyt replacement strings and cables. Other replacements may be inferior and could cause problems.

BOW PRESS USE

Never allow your bow to be put into a bow press unless a knowledgeable person operates it. It is highly suggested that you only use “double pull” type bow presses (see illustration). Older, single pull bow presses can result in bent or even broken risers when improperly used.



An Example of a Double Pull Bow Press

PROLONGED COMPOUND BOW STORAGE

During prolonged periods (6 months or more) of no use, it is advisable to reduce the draw weight of your bow to it’s minimum recommended weight setting. (See procedure below)

COMPOUND BOW ADJUSTMENTS

DRAW WEIGHT ADJUSTMENTS

Adjusting compound bow draw weight is easily accomplished. Using a standard allen wrench, simply turn the limb weight adjustment bolts on both limbs clockwise (inward) to increase draw weight or counter-clockwise (outward) to decrease draw weight. Do not exceed the recommended weight range for your particular bow.

POSITIVE POCKET POSITIONING

All Hoyt bows (except the Raider, Mystic, Intensity and Magic) are equipped with the Positive Pocket Position Locking feature. When you make a weight bolt adjustment you must first loosen the 5/16-18 button head screw located in the weight lock slot on the side of the top and bottom pockets. Then make the necessary adjustments to the weight adjustment bolt to set the desired weight. Retighten the Positive Pocket screw to ensure that the position of the pocket is consistent and maintains optimum limb to riser alignment.

POSITIVE WEIGHTLOCK LIMB BOLT SYSTEM

All Hoyt compound bows (except the Raider, Mystic, Intensity and Magic) have a unique nylon ball weight-locking system. The WeightLock ball is inserted from the factory into the dowel and the pressure of the Positive Pocket Positioning screw locks the weight adjustment bolt in place to ensure that you bow stays at it's desired weight setting.

DRAW LENGTH ADJUSTMENTS

All Hoyt compound bows are adjustable in draw length. Three different types of Hoyt eccentrics are available and each type features its own form of draw length adjustment.

1. Slot Adjustments – used with Hoyt Tri-Draw and Big Kid (quad-draw) Wheels.
2. Peg Adjustments – used with Hoyt Redline Cams.
3. Inner Cam Adjustments – used with Hoyt Power Cams, Command Cams and Accu Wheels.

SLOT ADJUSTMENTS (Tri-Draw Wheels and Big Kid Wheels)

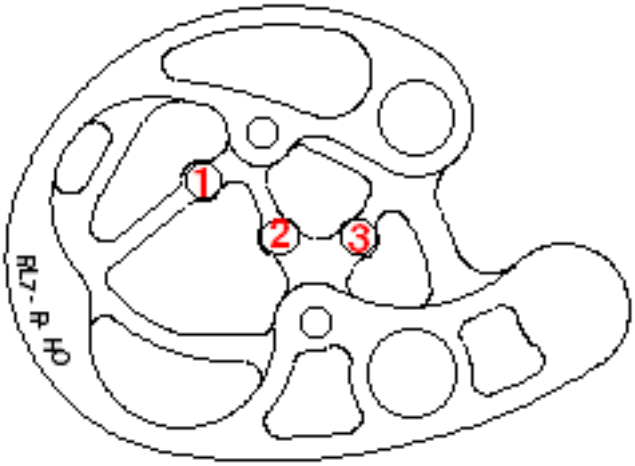
Using an allen wrench, begin by loosening each limb weight adjustment bolt two turns (counter-clockwise), alternating between the top and bottom limb (remember to keep track of the exact number of turns in order to return your bow to the original weight setting). Continue loosening each bolt until there is enough cable slack to move the cables to the desired shorter draw length (-) or longer draw length (+) slot, alternately re-tightening the limb weight adjustment bolts two turns at a time while insuring that the cables remain in the proper slots.

Important Note: A compound bow is a complete, interdependent system. Changing draw length with Tri-Draw Wheels will also change your bow's draw weight range. Increasing draw length will increase draw weight, while decreasing draw length will decrease draw weight. Tightening or loosening the limb weight adjustment bolts may compensate for this weight change reaction. However, on occasion, when reducing draw length, the full amount of peak weight loss may not be completely recoverable.

PEG ADJUSTMENTS
(Redline Cams)

There are different sizes of Hoyt Redline Cams, each allowing plus or minus ½ inch of draw adjustment in ¼ inch increments. There are three pegs located on each side of the cam to attach the string to with a number 1, 2, or 3 engraved on it. Please reference the following table when making draw length adjustments.

String/Peg Settings	Draw Length Change
1 – 1	½ inch shorter
1 – 2 or 2 - 1	¼ inch shorter
2 – 2	Factory Setting
2 – 3 or 3 – 2	¼ inch longer
3 – 3	½ inch longer



Note: It may be necessary to make a nocking point adjustment after changing the draw length of the bow. Additional finer draw length adjustments can be made by twisting up either the bowstring or the cables. Twisting up the bowstring will shorten draw length slightly (and decrease bow weight slightly). Twisting up the cables (both in equal amounts on two cable systems) will lengthen draw length slightly (and increase peak weight slightly).

Important Note: Whenever twisting FastFlight cables or bowstrings, special care must be taken to twist the cable or string in the correct direction. The correct direction is the one that tightens the serving wraps. Begin by twisting the string or cable two twists in one direction. Then closely examine the serving wraps. Are they tighter and stiffer, or looser and more limp? Tighter wraps mean you are twisting in the correct direction. FastFlight cables and bowstrings can be twisted up to 40 twists for adjustment purposes. A minimum of 10 twists is required at all times.

INNER CAM ADJUSTMENTS

With Hoyt Power Cams, Command Cams, Accu Wheels and Youth Cams, basic draw length adjustments are made by rotating the modules on the bow'' cams. One of the clear advantages of the Hoyt Inner Cam System is that draw length adjustments can be made without appreciably changing the bow's draw weight range. Draw length adjustments are made by rotating the inner-cam and placing the screw in one of the eight holes (except the #1 Accu Wheel which only has six). Rotate the inner-cam toward the plus (+) sign to increase draw length, or rotate the inner-cam toward the minus (-) sign to decrease draw length. Each hole represents ½ inch of draw length for a total of 3 ½ inches (or 2 ½ inches for Accu Wheel #1) per inner-cam.

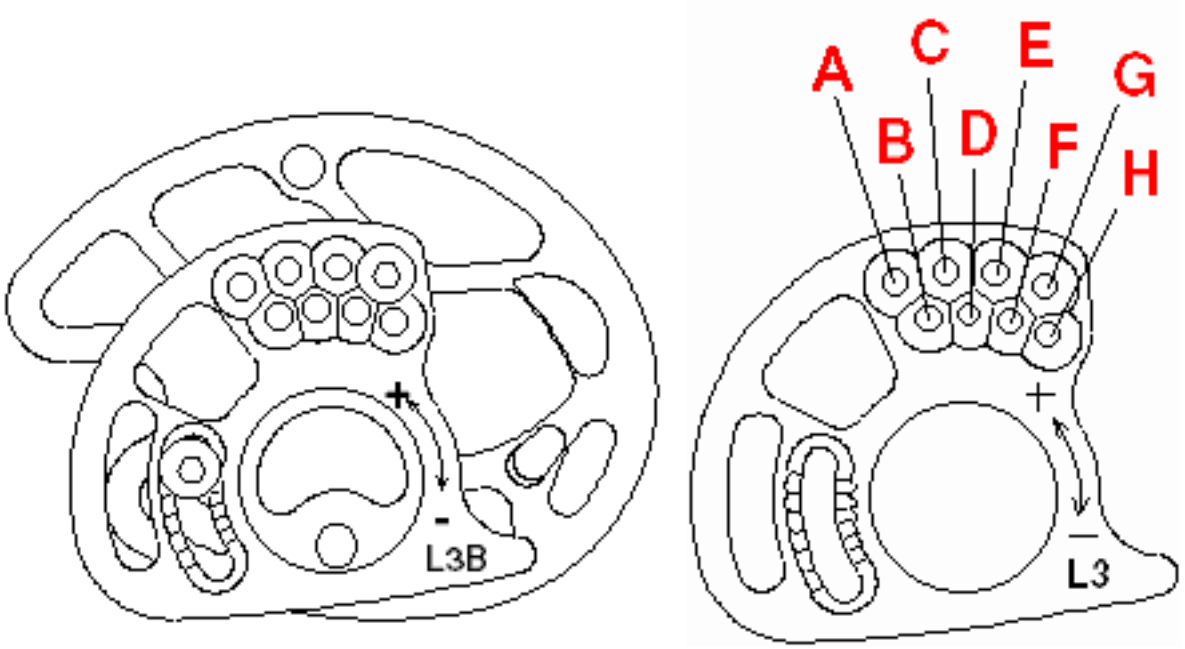
Hoyt Power Cam and Command Cam inner-cams are available in either 65% or 75% letoff percentages and are adjustable with two screws; One in a slot and one in a honeycomb section. In order to maintain proper bow timing after draw length adjustments are made, it is important that the first screw tightened on the cam is the draw length screw (the honeycomb section screw), and then the screw in the slot.

Hoyt Accu Wheels and Youth Cams are similar with a couple of notable exceptions; there is only one screw for draw length adjustment and they are only available with 65% letoff. The inner-cams for the #2 and #3 Accu Wheels and the Youth Cam have eight holes allowing 3 ½ inches of draw length adjustment, while the inner-cam for the #1 Accu Wheel has 6 holes allowing 2 ½ inches of draw length adjustment.

To rotate the inner-cams and change draw length, use a standard allen wrench to remove the screw in the draw length honeycomb. In most cases the draw length adjustments can be made without a bow press, however it may be necessary to use a bow press to enable you to rotate the cams in order to gain access to the inner-cam module screw(s). Inner-cam changes cannot be made when the bow is pulled to full or half draw because in those positions the buss cables exert pressure on the inner-cam.

Note: It may be necessary to make a nocking point adjustment after changing the draw length of the bow. Additional finer draw length adjustments can be made by twisting up either the bowstring or the cables. Twisting up the bowstring will shorten draw length slightly (and decrease bow weight slightly). Twisting up the cables (both in equal amounts on two cable systems) will lengthen draw length slightly (and increase peak weight slightly).

Important Note: Whenever twisting FastFlight cables or bowstrings, special care must be taken to twist the cable or string in the correct direction. The correct direction is the one that tightens the serving wraps. Begin by twisting the string or cable two twists in one direction. Then closely examine the serving wraps. Are they tighter and stiffer, or looser and more limp? Tighter wraps mean you are twisting in the correct direction. FastFlight cables and bowstrings can be twisted up to 40 twists for adjustment purposes. A minimum of 10 twists is required at all times.



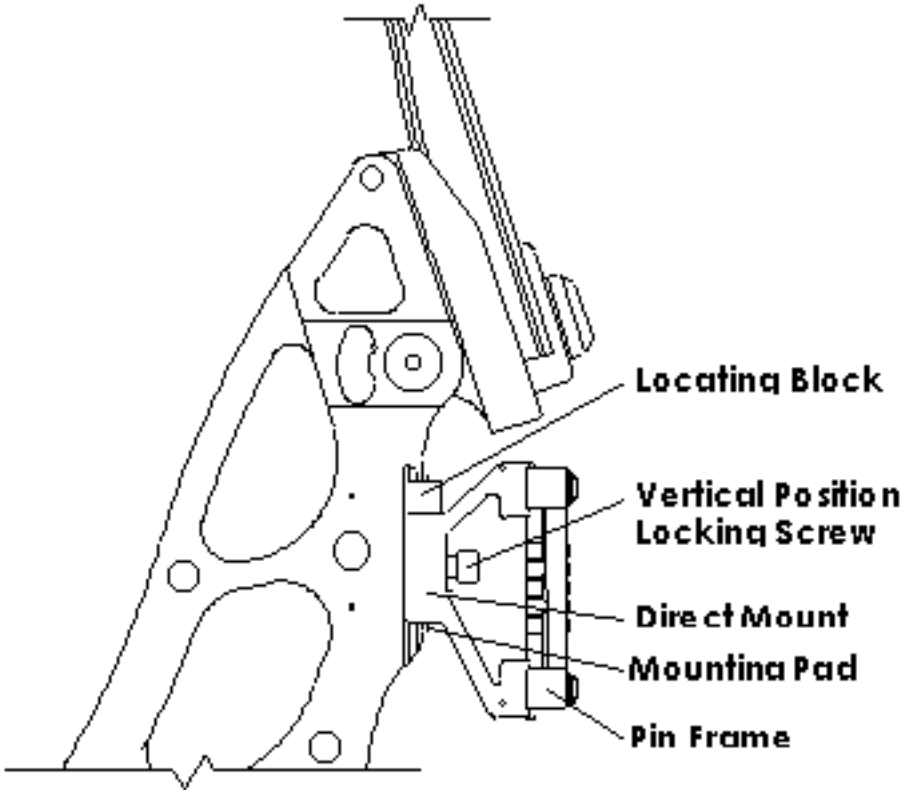
HOYT INTEGRA DIRECT SIGHT MOUNTING

The Hoyt InTec, PowerTec, Striker II and Intensity risers have an innovative feature for mounting our Integra Direct Sight Series sights. Located in front of the conventional sight mounting holes is a dovetail where the Integra Direct Sights can be positioned. Each sight includes all the necessary hardware to mount the sight to the riser using the following instructions.

1. Remove the backing from lockdown pad (2) to expose adhesive.
2. Center lockdown pas on top of dovetail cut on handle of bow.
3. Slide locator (3) onto dovetail cut (1).
4. Tighten setscrews in locator to lock into place.
5. Slide sight assembly (4) onto dovetail cut (1).
6. Tighten lockdown screw (5) using 1/8 inch allen wrench.

SIGHT VERTICAL ADJUSTMENTS

1. Vertical gang movement of the sight pins is accomplished by loosening the lockdown screw (5) and sliding sight assembly (4) to desired vertical location. If the sight assembly can not be moved to desired location, the pin guard/pin assembly can be removed from the vertical adjust block, and the vertical adjust block can be flipped 180 degrees. This can increase adjustment range ½ inch.
2. When final vertical adjustment is made, loosen locator (3) and adjust such that it contacts either top or bottom surface of the sight assembly, then retighten. This then becomes a reference that will stay on bow, but allows removal of the sight assembly without loss of sight marks.



INITIAL COMPOUND BOW SETUP

TILLER ADJUSTMENTS

Tiller is the distance between the bowstring and each limb measured at the point where each limb meets the riser. We recommend that you initially adjust your bow's tiller so that both measurements are identical. Tiller adjustment is accomplished by tuning the limb weight adjustment bolts on one or both limbs. To increase tiller on one limb, turn the weight adjustment bolt outward (counter-clockwise). To decrease tiller turn the bolt inward (clockwise).

CABLE GUARD INSTALLATION

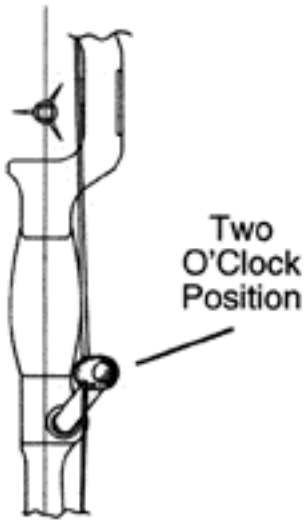
Mount the cable guard bar into position on your bow using the hardware provided.

If you have a dogleg shaped bar, rotate the bar up and against the cables into approximately the two o' clock position and lock it into place using the provided setscrews. If your bow is equipped with a mounting bracket and a carbon rod, mount the bracket to the bow using the screws provided and secure the rod with the provided set screws.

Next, install the cable guard bar glide. First make sure that the large hole in the glide is positioned so that when the glide is finally installed on the bar, the cables will be positioned between the bar and the bowstring (on the inside of the bar). Then install the cables into the provided slots of varying depths. When the cables are in the correct slots, this variation in depth ensures that contact between the two cables is minimized where they cross.

Once the cables are correctly positioned in the glide, carefully slip the glide over the end of the cable guard bar by pulling back on the cables and setting the glide in place.

NOTE: It may be necessary to reduce the weight of the bow to get enough slack in the cables for proper glide placement.



ARROW REST OR OVERDRAW INSTALLATION

With all Hoyt Mystic compound bows, arrow rests or overdraws mount by means of a threaded, stainless steel hex bushing. With these bows, begin by placing the hex bushing in place into the sight window side of the riser. The arrow rest or overdraw then mounts into the hex bushing.

With all other compound bows, arrow rests or overdraws mount using the threaded hole provided in the riser.

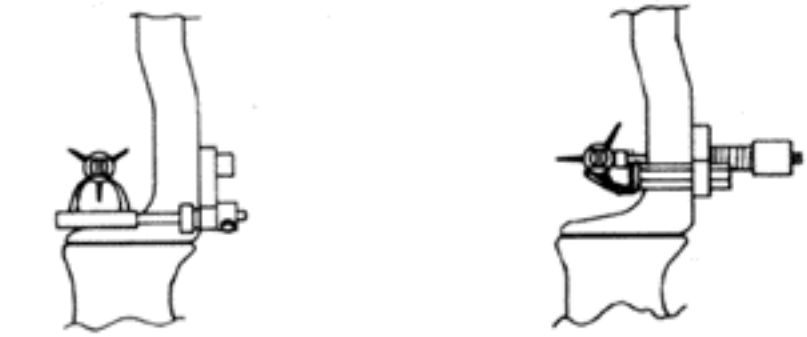
ARROW REST SELECTION

There are two basic types of archers; Those who shoot with a release and those who shoot with their fingers. There are also two basic types of arrow rests; shoot-around arrow rests and shoot-through arrow rests. The key to initial arrow rest selection is to choose an arrow rest that is compatible with your style of shooting.

If you shoot with a release, it is recommended that you select a shoot-through arrow rest. If you shoot with a release it is recommended that you shoot with a shoot-through arrow rest.

A release shot arrow typically passes straight through an arrow rest on it's way out of the bow. As a result, arrow rests that allow for this straight through passage without fletching contact with the rest, are recommended. Excellent examples include the Star Hunter, TM Hunter, FT Launcher and N.A.P. QuickTune rests.

A fingers shot arrow typically bends out away from the arrow rest as it passes. As a result, arrow rests that allow for some horizontal "flipping action" of the rest arm are advisable. Excellent examples include the Hoyt QuietTrack, Hunter and Super rests. For additional tunability, a cushion plunger can be added to many of these types of arrow rests.



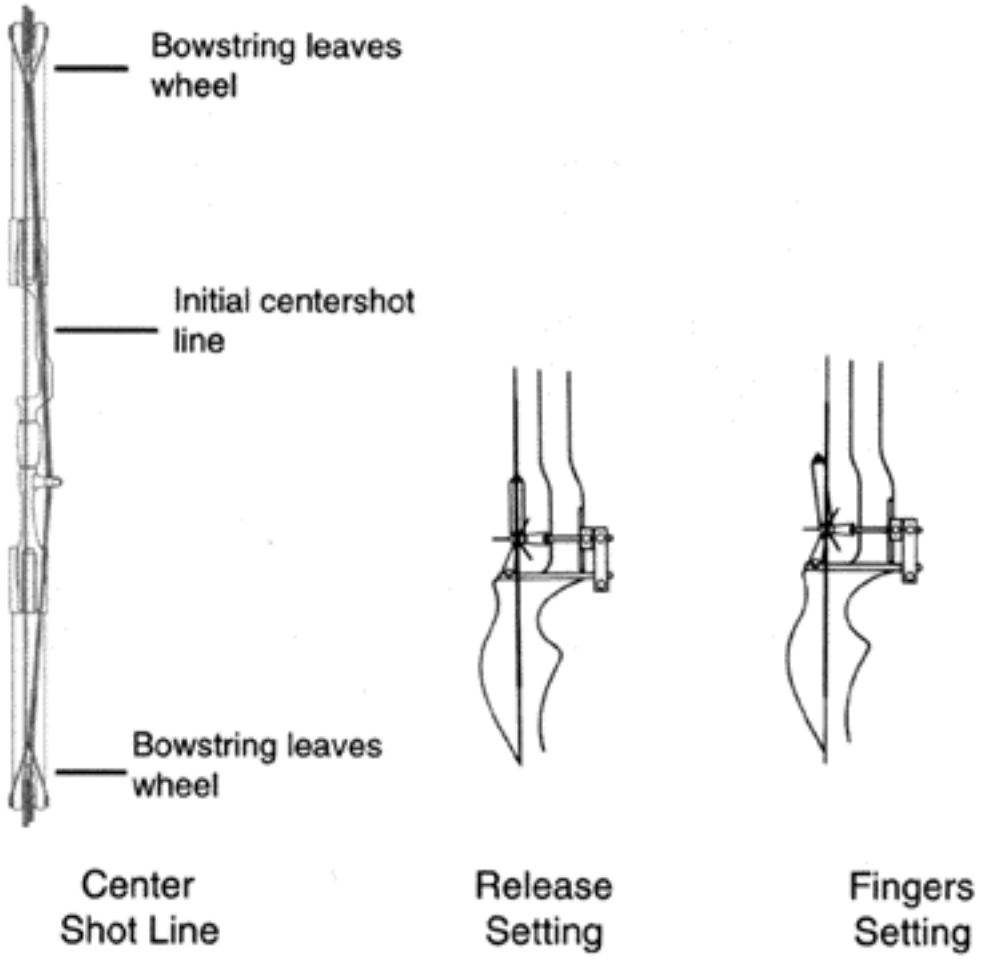
Shoot Through Shoot Around

INITIAL NOCKING POINT INSTALLATION

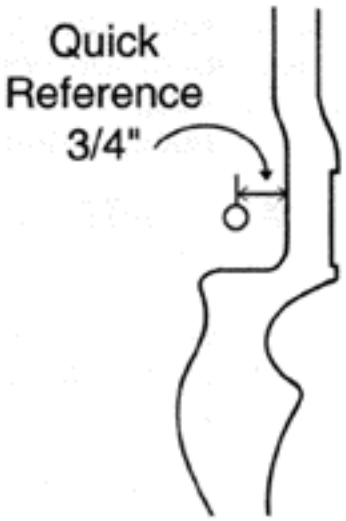
A Nocking point marks the exact position of the arrow on the bowstring for every shot. To begin installation, slip the nock set on the string above the center serving. Then, slide it carefully down into the correct position. The finger shooter should initially set the nocking point at approximately 3/8 inch above level. The release shooter should begin approximately ¼ inch above level. To close the nock set, use proper nock set pliers. Close the nock set a small amount, then rotate the pliers and complete closing the nock set until the ends butt together. This simple procedure keeps the nock set round. Never shoot a bow with a nock set that has not been completely closed.

INITIAL CENTER SHOT SETTING

The purpose of initially adjusting the arrow rest for "centershot" is to position the arrow squarely in line with the power path of the bowstring. This is accomplished by adjusting the arrow rest in and out (right and left) on the bow until an arrow sitting on the rest lines up with that power path. Initially, the power path can be located by imagining a line from the point where the bowstring leaves the wheel or cam on the upper bow limb to the point where it leaves the wheel or cam on the lower limb.



For the release shooter, it is recommended that the arrow rest be initially located directly on the bowstring's apparent power path. For a very quick reference, this position can be found approximately ¾ of an inch out from a point on the riser (not the overdraw) just above the rest and overdraw mount hole to the center of the arrow as it sits on the adjusted rest.



For the Fingers shooter, it is recommended that the arrow rest be initially located so that the point of the arrow rides just outside of the bowstring's apparent power path.

It must be remembered that these are only initial centershot settings. Subsequent fine tuning will determine the arrow rest's best possible centershot setting.

CHECK FOR PROPER ARROW FLETCH CLEARANCE

Fletch clearance is defined as the ability of your arrow's fletching (feathers or vanes) to pass by or through your arrow rest without impacting the rest so severely that arrow deflection occurs. Fletch clearance is important to all archers, but is **absolutely vital to the release shooter.** An arrow shot with **fingers** tends to flex out, away from the rest and as a result the fletching passes "by" the rest with little contact or what contact occurs is properly absorbed by the flipper-type arrow rest that most finger shooters prefer. An arrow shot with a **release,** on the other hand, tends not to flex horizontally and therefore passes almost straight "through" the arrow rest. As a result, it is extremely critical that for the release shooter, fletch clearance be as perfect as possible.

Fletch clearance can be roughly determined by nocking an arrow, holding the bow out in front of you as if to be shot and then inspecting the alignment of the fletching in relationship to the arrow rest. In the following diagram, example **A** exhibits poor fletch clearance. Example **B** shows good fletch clearance. Even with the most severe helical fletching, the fletch will no rotate before the arrow has cleared the rest.

A.

B.

Fletch clearance correction can be and should be made either by changing the configuration of the arrow rest or by readjusting the alignment of the nocks on your arrow shafts. Any Hoyt dealer can help you with this. In most cases, nocks must be broken loose and new nocks installed in a more proper alignment to match your particular bow and arrow rest setup. Or with the Easton Uni-Nock System, nocks can simply be rotated. In either case, the intent is to provide proper fletch clearance which in turn improves arrow flight capabilities and accuracy.

FINE TUNING YOUR COMPOUND BOW

PRELIMINARY SHOOTING

Before any new compound bow is fine-tuned, it should be shot at least 100 times. The purpose of this exercise is to “shoot in” the bow’s string and cable system. Foe convenience, this can be accomplished at a very short distance.

Hoyt USA recommends once this is done, return the bow to an Authorized Hoyt Dealer to have the timing checked. This will allow you to achieve maximum performance and tunability.

PAPER TUNING

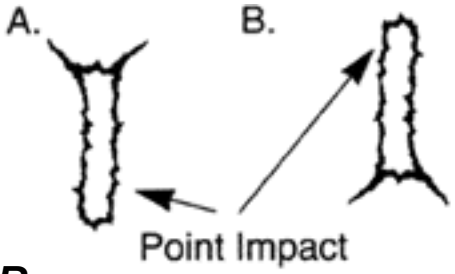
There are many methods for fine tuning compound bows. One of the most effective is paper tuning.

With paper tuning, arrows are shot through paper at very close range to collect facts about actual arrow flight. The hole or tear the arrow makes as it passes through the paper becomes both a record of the arrows flight pattern and an indicator of required tuning adjustments. Newspaper, butcher paper or computer paper all work well. The paper should be tightly taped over a rigid framework (an old picture frame works well).

Begin by shooting arrows 6 to 10 feet from the paper. Note the tear patterns and make tuning adjustments as follows.

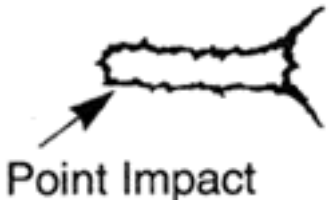
HOLES WITH HIGH OR LOW TEARS

An excessive vertical tear indicates nocking point adjustment is needed. For a high tear (A) decrease nocking point height slightly. For a low tear (B) raise nocking point slightly.



HOLES WITH RIGHT TEAR

Right tear indicates that arrows are too stiff in spine for your bow's present weight setting for a right-handed shooter (left-handed shooters will have a left tear pattern). To correct, try one or more of the following:



1. Move arrow rest in toward bow.
2. Increase bow's weight setting.
3. Use a heavier weight arrow point.
4. Decrease cushion plunger tension if a plunger rest is being used.
5. Try a weaker spined arrow.

HOLES WITH LEFT TEAR

Left tear indicates that arrows are too weak in spine for your bow's present weight setting for a right-handed shooter (left-handed shooters will have a right tear pattern). To correct, try one or more of the following:

1. Move arrow rest out from bow.
2. Decrease bow's weight setting.
3. Use a lighter weight arrow point.
4. Increase cushion plunger tension if a plunger rest is being used.
5. Try a stiffer spined arrow.

ACCEPTABLE TEAR PATTERNS

It must be pointed out that perfect "bullet holes" are NOT always possible with all shooters. Light tears are quite acceptable and will not deter accuracy. Fine-tuning requires patience. It also requires consistent shooting form. Perfect results are only achieved with perfect shooting.

TUNING FOR OVERDRAWS

Typically, better tuning results will be achieved by the overdraw shooter if a slightly lower nocking point height is used than might otherwise be found with a regular full length arrow system. Begin overdraw tuning with a 1/8 inch to ¼ inch height. Fine tune from there.

Arrows for overdraws must also be chosen with special care. The best approach for choosing arrows to be used in overdraws is to select a shaft size from the arrow length column of the Easton Arrow Chart that is halfway between your bow's actual draw length and your overdraw arrows actual measured length. For example, if your bow's draw length is 30 inches and your overdraw arrow length is 26 inches select a shaft size from the 28 inch arrow length column on the Easton Arrow Chart.

TUNING FOR BROADHEADS

Most archers discover that they must slightly retune their bow when switching from practice points to hunting broadheads. This is often the case even when broadheads and practice points weigh exactly the same. Broadheads create a dramatic aerodynamic and balance point change for most arrows. It is these changes that necessitates returning. Slight adjustments in nicking point height, rest position and bow weight are often required to obtain perfect broadhead flight.

HOYT USA COMPOUND BOW WARRANTY

Hoyt USA compound bows are warranted against defects in materials and workmanship for a period of three full years from date of purchase. A copy of your retail sales receipt, establishing date of purchase, is required for all warranty service.

The Hoyt Three Year Limited Compound Bow Warranty includes the following limitations:

1. In accordance with archery industry standards, the use of arrows which weigh less than six (6) grains per pound of peak compound bow weight will **void the warranty.** For example: a 70 pound compound bow would require an arrow weighing a minimum of 420 grains (70 x 6 = 420 grains).

2. Compound bows set and shot over 90 pounds will **void the warranty**.

3. Compound bow warranty **does not** cover strings, cables, grips, finishes, or cosmetic appearance (scratches, chips, dings) caused by normal use and wear.

4. Evidence of abuse, mishandling or alterations will **void the warranty**.

5. Mail Order **Voids Warranty** – The most important part of any new bow selection is the careful and correct matching of the bow to the archer. We believe that such personal service can only be accomplished face-to-face with a qualified pro shop expert such as can be found in any authorized Hoyt USA Dealership. For this reason, HOYT USA WILL NOT PROVIDE ANY WARRANTY SERVICE ON ANY HOYT COMPOUND BOW PURCHASED BY MAIL ORDER. See your Hoyt USA dealer for more information.

There are no other warranties, expressed or implied, that extend beyond those written here. No agent, employee or representative of Hoyt or its dealers has the authority to bind Hoyt to any agreement not herein stated. Buyer agrees that the sole and exclusive remedies for breach on any warranty concerning Hoyt bows shall be repair or replacement of defective parts. Hoyt shall not be liable for injury or property other than the bows themselves.

WARRANTY SERVICE

To obtain warranty service, you should return the product to the Hoyt Dealer where you purchased your Hoyt bow. The dealer can help you determine if Hoyt factory service is required or if the dealer can complete the repair. If the bow must be returned to the factory, the bow owner is responsible for the return freight to Hoyt. Hoyt, in turn, will pay the freight for reshipping the repaired bow.

Before any bow is returned to the Hoyt factory for warranty service, a Hoyt Return Authorization Number **must** be obtained by you or your dealer.

Any bow returned to the Hoyt factory for warranty service:

1. Must be sent postage paid.
2. Must include a copy of the dated sales receipt.
3. Must include a short note explaining the nature of the problem.
4. Must include a Hoyt Return Authorization Number.
5. Should not include accessories unless otherwise instructed when the Return Authorization Number is obtained.

Hoyt bows requiring Hoyt factory warranty service should be sent to:

Hoyt USA
543 North Neil Armstrong Road
Salt Lake City, Utah 84116-2887

IMPORTANT NOTICE

The most important part of any new bow selection is the careful and correct matching of the bow to the archer. We believe that such personal service can only be accomplished face-to-face with a qualified pro shop expert such as can be found in any authorized Hoyt USA Dealership. For this reason, **HOYT USA WILL NOT PROVIDE ANY WARRANTY SERVICE ON ANY HOYT RECURVE BOW PURCHASED BY MAIL ORDER.**

NOTES