
MARTIN
ARCHERY
Compound Tech Manual
*Lifetime Warranty

Welcome to the Martin Archery Family. We are confident that you will experience many years of enjoyment from your new Martin bow. Each bow that leaves our door is handmade one at a time as they have been for over fifty years. Martin Archery remains a family owned and operated business. We take great pride in every product we produce and we strive to offer you the most complete line of professional accessories available.

We welcome any comments you may have about our products. We also like to hear stories of your successes while using our products. If you have any comments, photos, or information you would like to share with us, please call or write. We will do our best to answer any questions you may have.

To better serve you, we have the most complete archery manufacturer's web page on the World Wide Web. Our home page includes a hot link directly to our E-mail box so you can keep in touch with us.

Our web page is located at: www.martinarchery.com

Our E-mail address is: info@martinarchery.com

Thank You,

Gail Martin

Gail Martin
Founder and President
Martin Archery Inc.

Table Of Contents

Owner's Record

Bow Model: _____

Date Purchased: _____

Cam Style: _____

Draw Weight: _____

Draw Length: _____

String Length: _____

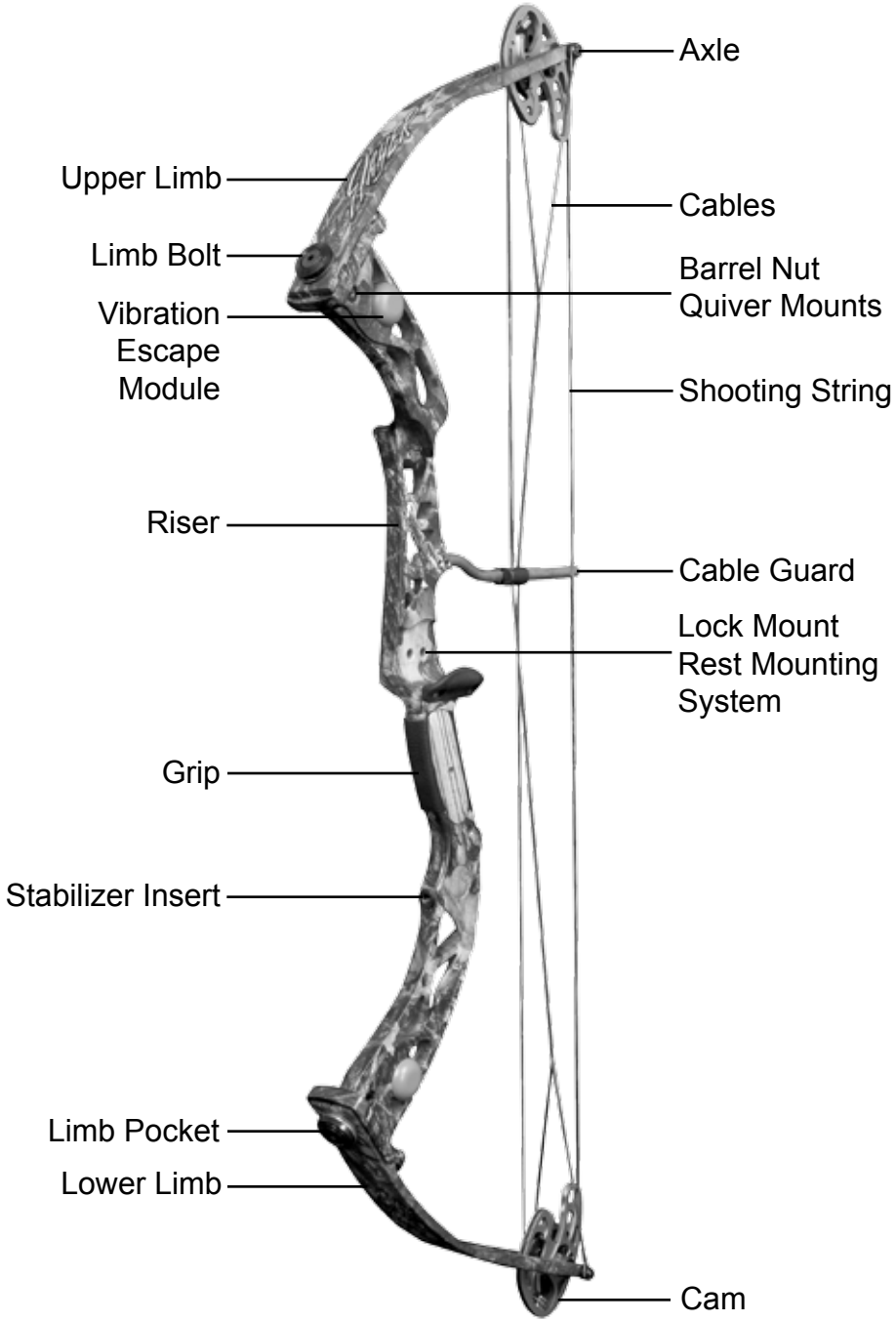
Cable Length: _____

Control String Length: _____
Tru- Arc Bows

Purchased From: _____

NOTICE:
Staple your sales receipt here
Proof of purchase date is needed
should you ever require warranty work

Parts Of The Bow



Model Shown: Slayer Extreme with Nitrous Cam

Information in this manual pertains to all Martin Bow Models.

Basic Setup

Your new Martin bow takes little setup to get started shooting. Please read and familiarize yourself with these starting procedures before shooting. Many of these procedures may have been completed by your authorized Martin dealer. After completing these simple steps, you will be more accurate and will have greater success from the start. A careful and thorough initial setup will make the tuning process much easier.

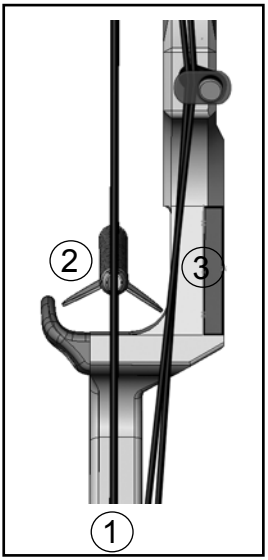
•Cable Guard

The cable guard rod should be rotated to provide adequate fletching clearance. Caution should be taken against over-rotating the rod as excessive clearance can cause unnecessary pressures on the limb tips and axle bearings.

Follow these steps:

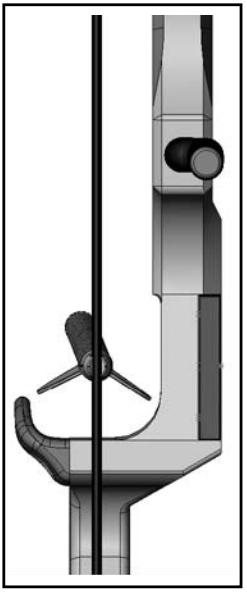
1. Visually align shooting string down the center of the grip.
2. Adjust arrow rest left or right so arrow is centered with the shooting string.
3. Adjust cable guard so that cables are off-set no more than needed for fletching clearance.

Once optimum angle is achieved, fully tighten the screw, but do not over tighten.

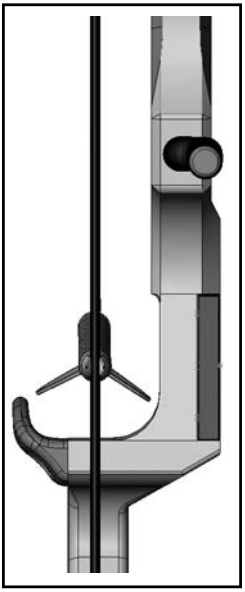


•Setting Arrow Rest Position

After your arrow rest is installed, you will need to set it at a good starting point to begin tuning. The easiest way to do this is to visually align the bowstring in the center of the grip section. If you are shooting your bow with a release aid, your rest will need to be centered with the bow string. During tuning, your arrow rest may need to be moved in or out from its centered location. This is normal because different shooters apply different pressures to the bow. Finger shooters will need to position the rest so that the point is about 1/8" outside the string. This is to compensate for the horizontal bending of the arrow upon release. An arrow rest that provides some side support, such as a cushion button for the arrow, is best for finger shooters.



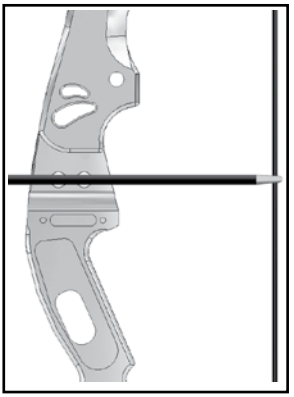
Finger Setting



Release Setting

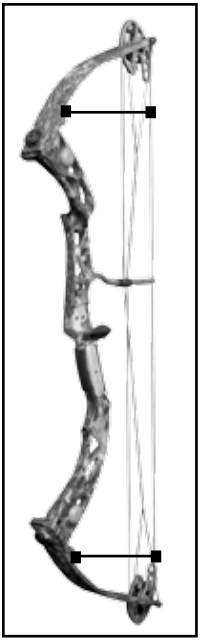
Basic Setup

•Quick Arrow Rest and Nock Placement



You can quickly and easily set the position of your rest and nock point using the rest mounting, or rest mount holes in your bow. Your rest should sit level with the two rest mount holes, or slide lock mount of your bow. (See graphic) When the rest placement is correct, you can begin placing the nock set. Place a nock loosely on the string and nock an arrow. Visually align the arrow level with or slightly tail high of the rest mount holes. When the correct height is set, crimp the nock set into place. This will give you a good starting point to begin tuning your bow.

•Setting The Tiller



Taking a tiller measurement allows you to check the relative tension setting of the upper and lower limbs. After setting the draw weight on your bow, you will need to check the tiller measurement to make sure that you have adjusted your limbs evenly. On all Martin compound bows, “0” or even tiller will shoot perfectly. However, the tiller measurement can vary up to 1/4” closer at the bottom. There is no set measurement that provides peak performance for every shooter. To measure your tiller, simply measure from the limb pockets to the string on both ends of the bow. Some shooters find that different tiller measurements from "0" work better for them. It will not hurt your bow in any way if you experiment with tiller.

Note: Your Peep Sight position and your nock point position can change when you turn one limb bolt. Take detailed measurements and be sure that your nock and peep are correct each time you turn your limb bolts.

•Measuring Draw Length

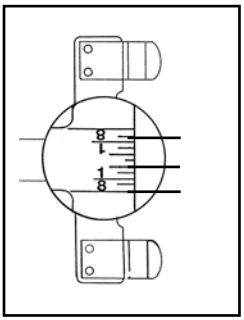
When your bow is at full draw, the apex of the string should be at the corner of your mouth.

Draw length can easily be measured from the apex of the string at full draw to the pivot point of the grip. From that measurement add 1 ¾” and you will have the A.M.O. standard draw length.

All Martin Bows are adjustable with the use of modules. Refer to the section that covers your specific cam style for instructions on adjusting draw length.

Basic Setup

•Setting Nock Point With Bow Square



Place a bow square on the string and slide the square down until it rests on your arrow rest. Then place a moveable nock set on the string. Using the measuring scale on the bow square, set the nock set at the proper location on the string. A good starting point for finger shooting is ¼" high, measuring from the bottom of the nock set to 90° on the bow string. Start at 1/8" high if you are using a release aid. If you do not have a bow square, you can snap an arrow on the string and visually level the arrow. Then crimp your nock set. In a pinch, this will get you to a good starting location.

•Arrow Speed and String Accessories

Certain bowstring accessories including D-loops, string silencers, and peep sights, can reduce arrow speed by as much 10-15 fps.

•Changing Draw Weight

Martin bows have a fifteen pound draw weight range. Using the 3/16" allen wrench supplied with each bow, you will turn the limb bolts clockwise to add weight and turn counter clockwise to reduce weight. One complete turn on each limb bolt provides about 3 pounds of adjustment.

TIP: Mark a line on each limb bolt in white-out or white paint marker to make it easier to keep track of how far you are turning each bolt.

Note: Do not shoot your bow with the limb bolts more than 5 turns out from the riser.

•Replacing The Strings

Should your string need replacing, it is best to go to your Martin dealer and have it done by experts. It is recommended that you replace your string once a year or anytime it shows wear. Always be sure that the string you replace it with is of the correct length and material for your bow. We recommend using Martin Double Helix Strings.

•Care And Storage

When properly cared for, your new Martin bow will give you years of trouble-free service. When your bow is new it will require no lubrication. Over time you may need to lubricate your cams to guard against friction and noise. Use a dry lubrication such as Teflon spray powder or graphite powder. You can also use wet lube such as Moly Lube or Tri-Flow. Do not use WD-40 lubrication.

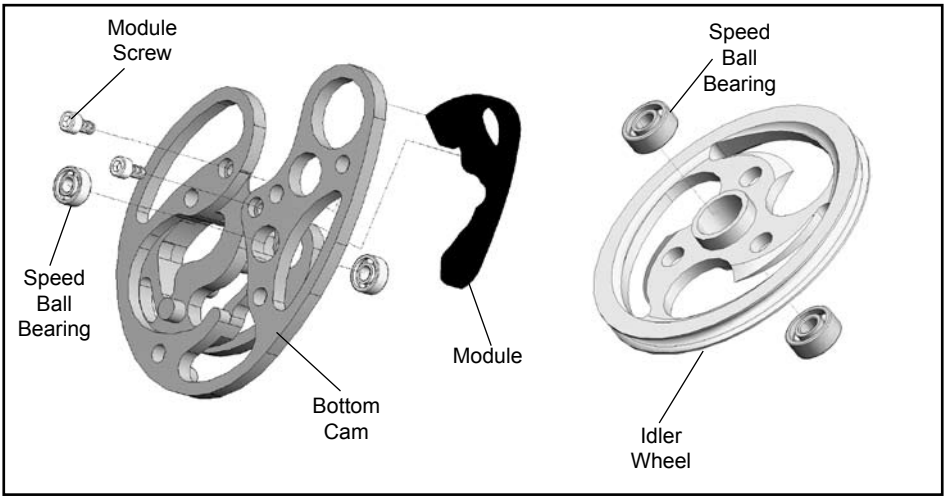
A good rule of thumb when caring for your bow is to keep it as comfortable as you are. If it is too hot for you, it is too hot for your bow. If it gets wet, dry it off completely. Periodically clean your bow with a wet rag and mild soap to remove mud or dust (caution: do not store until completely dry). Prolonged exposure to extreme heat may cause failure in your bow limbs and excessive stretch in your harness system. It will not hurt your bow if it is rained on while shooting, but make sure it is completely dry before storing in in a bow case to guard against rust or corrosion.

Cam Systems - Dyna Cam

•Dyna™ Single Cam

The Dyna Cam System is unique among all other single cam systems. The Dyna System has modular draw length adjustment, and can be adjusted in half inch adjustments within each draw length module.

•Parts Of The Dyna Cam System

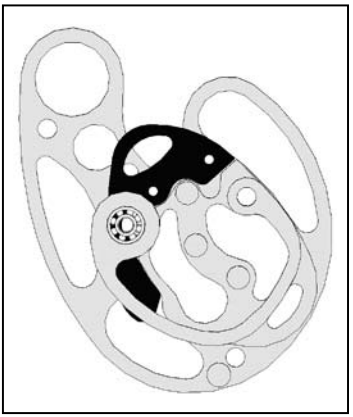


•Adjusting The Dyna Cam Draw Length

Using draw length modules, the draw length can be adjusted in 1" increments. The modules can also be used to adjust the let-off. A high let-off module is marked as "F". A 65% let off module is marked with a "F/". The slash on the end of the size number indicates 65% let-off. To change the draw length, replace the module on the cam by removing the screws that hold it to the cam.

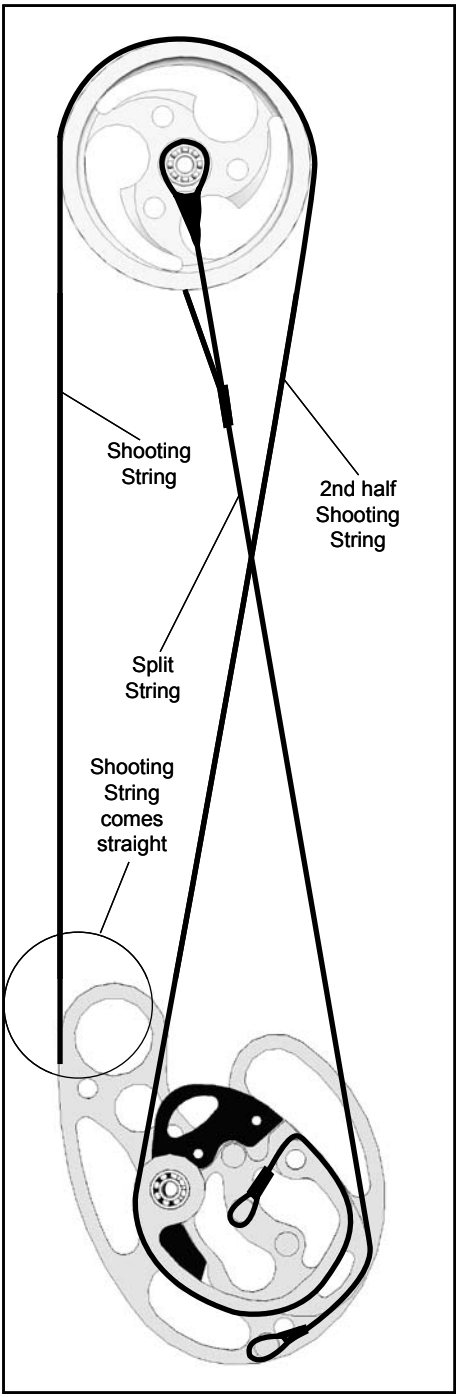
NOTE: do not draw your bow without the module installed. It will damage your harness.

The Dyna module sizes range from F-1 to F-7. As the module numbers get higher, the draw gets longer. The draw length can also be adjusted in 1/2" increments using the pegs on the back of the cam. The #2 peg is the prescribed draw length for each module. The #1 peg is 1/2" longer and the #3 peg is 1/2" shorter.



•Dyna Cam String Diagram

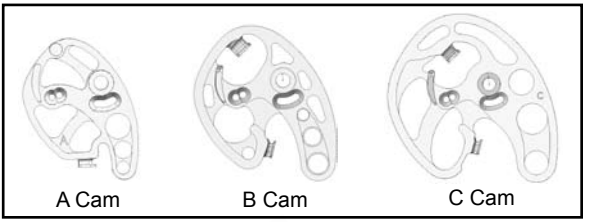
The string harness on the new Dyna Cam is installed according to the diagram below. Your string harness should be installed by your qualified Martin dealer. Pay close attention to how the Shooting String leaves the cam. Although cam rotation is not critical, use this diagram as a loose representation of proper cam rotation.



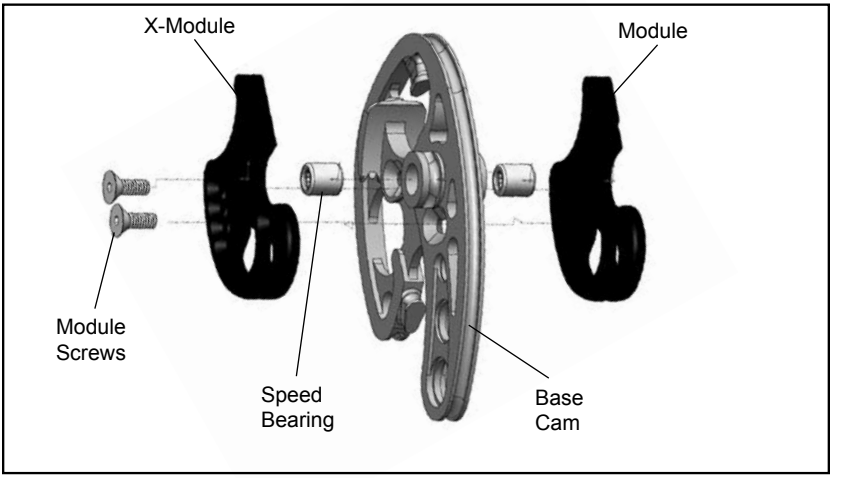
Cam Systems - Nitrous & Nitrous-X Cam

•Nitrous and Nitrous-X Cams

Your Nitrous and Nitrous-X Cam System uses one rotating module and one of 3 base cam sizes. Refer to the spec charts at your dealer or www.martinarchery.com to see what base you need for your draw.



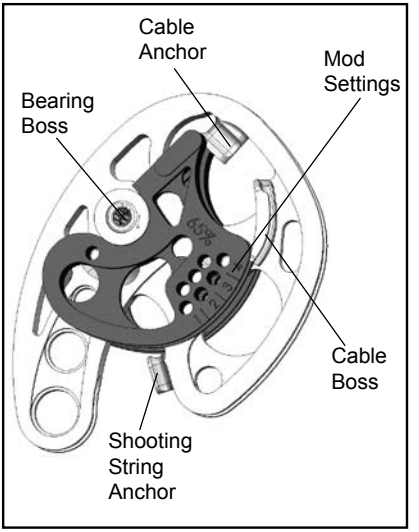
•Parts of the Nitrous and Nitrous-X Cams



•Changing The Nitrous Draw Length

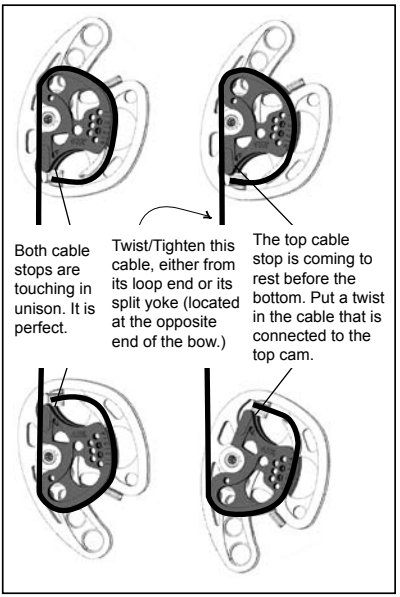
Your Nitrous Cam may be an X Shoot-Through system or a standard system, but the draw is adjusted basically the same. The threaded module has numbers and dashes on it that indicate what setting you are on while you are adjusting it. The dashes signal 1/2" draw increments. When you are adjusting the draw, make sure that both modules are in the same setting. To rotate the modules, you will need to remove the mod screw closest to the Cable Boss and loosen the module screw that is closest to the Bearing Boss. If you are using a Mini Module for short draws, there is only one screw. Slide the module to the desired position and replace and tighten the screws in the appropriate positions. The modules provide a longer draw as the module number gets higher.

Note: For more options in draw length adjustment see the section called Using Nitrous Mini Modules on the next page.



Cam Systems - Nitrous & Nitrous-X Cam

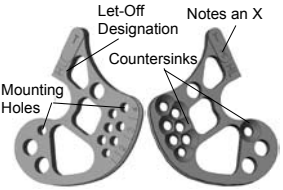
•Setting The Nitrous Cam Timing



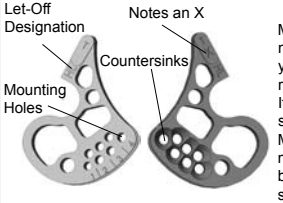
Wheel timing on a two cam bow makes sure that the nock travel through the shot is straight and level. It is important that your bow is timed well for greatest accuracy. Setting the timing is very easy, and you will be able to go through this step by step and set your timing like a pro. First, you will need to draw your bow back to full draw with your release and an arrow. As you begin to reach full draw, slow down and watch the cable stops roll over to the cable as seen to the left. You can have a friend check or you can see it yourself. It is also helpful to perform this test with the bow backed off a few turns. This will make it easier to hold while you are checking the cable stops. If your cams look like the ones to the far left, they are perfectly timed. If one touches before the other, as seen on the right, you will need to twist or TIGHTEN the cable that is connected to the cam that stops first. ***Relax the bow in a bowpress before attempting to make any adjustments.*** You can adjust the cam's rotation using two methods; follow that cam's cable to its split yoke and make adjustments there by removing and twisting the yoke, or disconnect the cable from its peg on the cam and twist. This will change the cams rotation a little to get it in sync with the other. Only twist one or two twists at a time. A little twisting goes a long way. Once you get it really close, you can put a half twist in the cable to get it perfect if needed. Try not to over complicate this procedure; it is as simple as it sounds.

•Using Nitrous Mini-Modules

In some cases your draw length will be at the shortest end of the cam's draw length adjustment range. Using a Mini Module will give you two more inches down on any of the Nitrous Cam bodies, and it will give you better performance in the short draw lengths. See your local dealer for a set of Mini Modules if you are in the last two draw length settings. The Mini Module will give you more draw length flexibility.



Standard Modules
These use two mounting screws. The X module is noted with an X on the tail. The (T) on the tail of the mod notes that it will fit on the top cam The (B) module goes on the Bottom. ***Note: Left handed shooters are opposite.***



Mini Modules
Mini modules use one mounting screw and will give you an additional two inch reduction of draw length. If you are in the last two settings on the Standard Mod, the Mini will give you more draw adjustment and better performance in the shorter draw lengths.

•Converting To The X-Shoot Through System

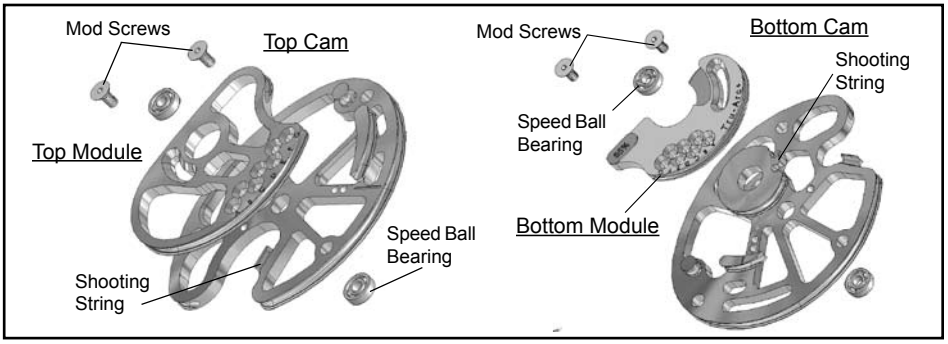
The Nitrous-X system eliminates the cable guard and the pressures it creates. Converting your Nitrous System to the X Shoot-Through System is very easy. All you need to do is order a conversion kit from your dealer and it will come with X-Modules, cables, long mod screws, and long axles. Your dealer can easily add the second module to the top and bottom and then slide in the long axles with the use of a bow press. Install the four cables and presto! You have a Nitrous-X system.

Cam Systems - Tru-Arc+ Cam

•Tru-Arc+ Cams

The Tru-Arc+ is a very unique cam system. It is technically a Hybrid Cam because it is a blend of a Dual Cam system and a Single Cam system. It has the straight and level nock travel of a Dual Cam and the timing simplicity of Single Cams. It is a very simple system to set up and it is very easy to shoot. See the following guide for complete set up and tuning of the Tru-Arc+ System

•Parts Of The Tru-Arc+ Cam System

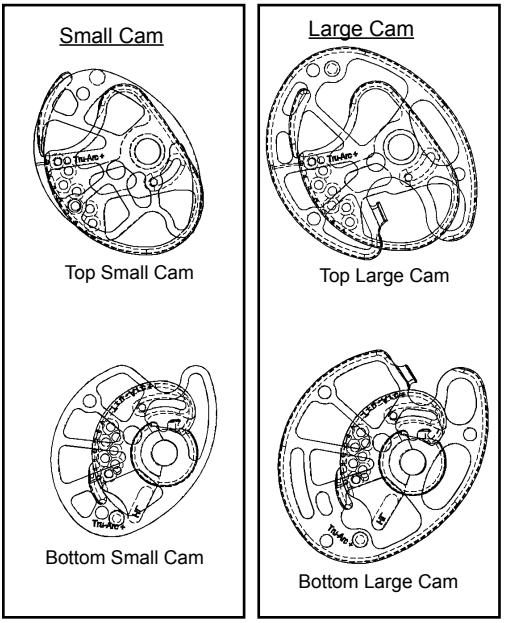


•Changing The Tru-Arc+ Draw Length

Your Tru-Arc+ uses two different cam sizes to cover the full range of draw lengths. Each cam covers four inches of draw in half inch increments. Both cams use the same module. Refer to your dealer or www.martinarchery.com to find out what module position gets which draw length on your cam. Your dealer can exchange cams if needed to attain your draw length.

To move the modules, you will need to remove or loosen the mod screws and rotate the mod to the proper letter. Higher letters give the longer draw lengths.

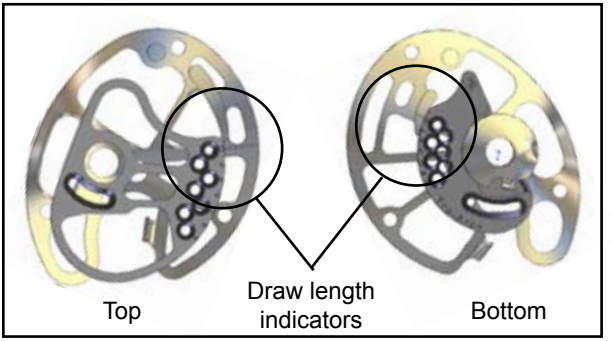
TIP: Both modules need to be in the same setting.



Cam Systems - Tru-Arc+ Cam

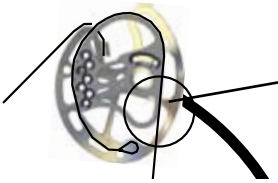
•Changing Tru-Arc+ Cam Draw Length Continued

There is no need to press your bow when changing your draw length on the new Tru-Arc+. Your modules are lettered A through G. Each letter will change your draw ½". Make sure that both cams are in the same draw setting to keep them both working together.

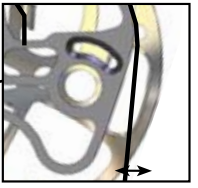


•Checking The Tru-Arc+ Cams

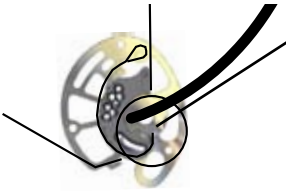
At rest, you can use these holes in the cam and their relationship with the limb to be sure that the cams are working together. The position of the hole and the limb will vary based on limb angle, but as long as the top matches the bottom, it is ready to shoot.

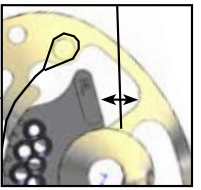


You can also check the bow at full draw. Pull the bow back on a scale and watch the circled areas of the cam come to rest on their cables. They should touch at the same time. If the top cam happens to touch first, twist the split string. If the bottom touches first, twist the control string.



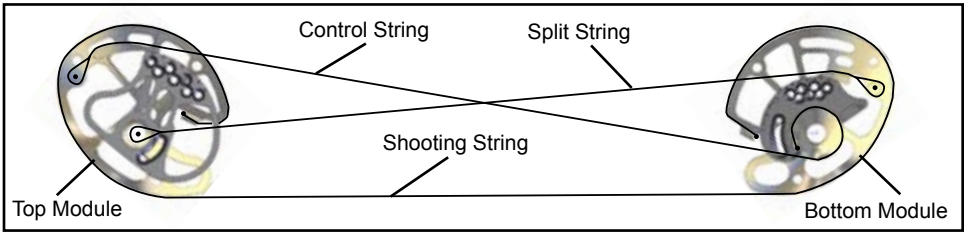
If the bottom cam is touching its cable and the top looks like this, put a twist in the split string until both cams touch together.





If the top cam is touching its cable and the bottom looks like this, put a twist in the control string until both cams touch together.

•Tru-Arc+ String Diagram



Fine Tuning Your Compound Bow

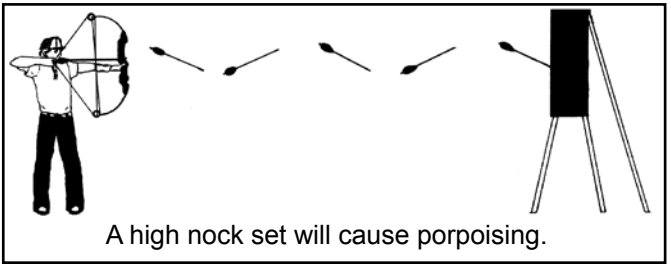
After completing the basic setup procedures, you are ready to fine tune your setup for the best accuracy possible. There are four tuning methods described in this section. Some of these methods may not apply to certain styles of shooting. ***Read the introduction to each method carefully to make sure it applies to your shooting style.***

•Bare Shaft Planing Test

The Bare Shaft Planing method of tuning works best when using a finger release. To begin the Bare Shaft Planing test you will need three fletched arrows and one or two bare shafts. You will also need a target that will catch the arrows without allowing the arrow to kick as it stops in the target. This test will help you establish the correct nock and rest position, and it will tell you if your arrow is the correct spine. Porpoising and Fish Tailing describe the different flight disturbances you may encounter while tuning.

•Porpoising

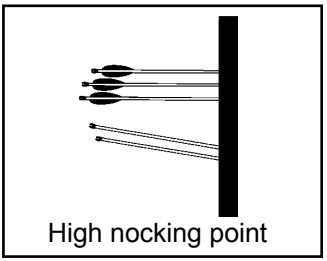
Porpoising is identified by an up and down kick during arrow flight and relates to the nock point adjustment. It is important to correct porpoising first because small left and right disturbances could be nock point related. Start at about ten to fifteen yards and shoot three fletched arrows into your target. Using the same aiming point, follow them up with a bare shaft. After you get the bare shafts to impact with the fletched shafts, you may want to try shooting them at a longer distance for a finer indication of arrow flight.



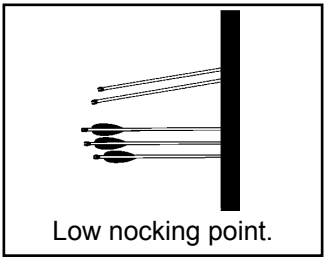
A high nock set will cause porpoising.

If the bare shafts impact below the fletched arrows, your nock point is too high. Move your nocking point down in small increments until the bare shaft strikes with the fletched shafts. If the bare shafts impact above your fletched arrows, your nock point is too low. Raise your nock point in small increments until your fletched arrows and your bare shaft impact together.

Repeat the above steps from a longer distance to make sure you have completely corrected the nock point. Shooting from a longer distance will make minor disturbances more apparent.



High nocking point

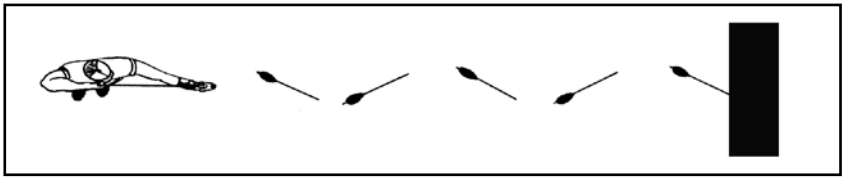


Low nocking point.

Fine Tuning Your Compound Bow

•Fishtailing

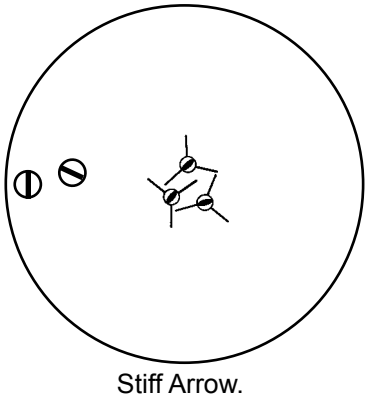
Fishtailing relates to the arrow rest adjustment and the stiffness of your arrow. Just as before, start at about ten to fifteen yards and shoot three fletched arrows into your target. Using the same aiming point, follow them up with a bare shaft. After you get the shafts to impact with the fletched shafts, you may want to try shooting them at a longer distance for a finer indication of arrow flight.



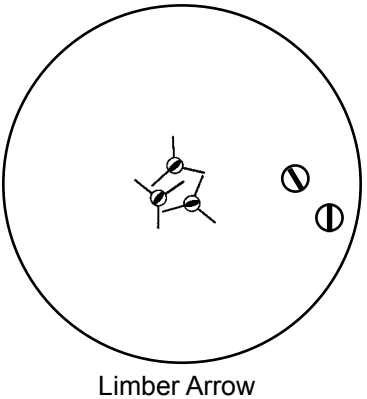
If your unfletched shafts impact to the left of your fletched shafts, your arrow is too stiff. There are two things that you can do to correct this problem; you can select a weaker arrow, or you can decrease the cushion plunger tension. Increasing the peak weight of your bow or increasing your point weight will also make your arrow act a bit more limber.

If your unfletched shafts impact to the right of your fletched shafts, your arrow is too limber. There are two methods you can try that will correct this problem; you can select a stiffer arrow, or you can increase the cushion plunger tension. Decreasing the peak weight of your bow or decreasing your point weight will also make your arrow act a bit more stiff.

To further fine tune your setup, step back to twenty or thirty yards and repeat the above procedures. Small flight disturbances will show up better as you get farther from the target. Your Martin bow is essentially tuned when your bare shafts hit together with your fletched shafts. Keep in mind that if you continue and complete the super fine tuning methods in this manual, it is not uncommon for your bare shaft impact to change. Even with your bow shooting its best, it is common for a perfectly tuned bow to shoot a bare shaft a bit low and right or low and left. Perfect arrow groups are the goal when completing these exercises.



Stiff Arrow.
Bare shafts fly to left.



Limber Arrow
Bare shafts fly to right.

Left handed shooters should follow instructions in reverse.

Fine Tuning Your Compound Bow

•Paper Tuning

Paper tuning will work for all styles of shooting. As you are going through these steps keep in mind that paper tuning is not chiseled in stone as the law of archery. It is a guideline for clean arrow flight. Many shooters find that their setup shoots most accurately when achieving less than perfect tuning results. For example, some target shooters set their bows to tear slightly high through the paper. They feel this makes their arrow flight less likely to be influenced by outside variables like wind or rain and helps arrow clearance when using a shoot-around type rest such as a blade or pan type launcher.

To begin paper tuning, set up a frame or rack with paper suspended from the frame. Position the frame far enough away from your backstop so the arrow can completely clear the paper. Stand about ten feet from the paper and make sure your arrow is level as it flies through the paper. Fire a test shot and read the results. Compare the holes you have made in the paper to the diagrams below.

Procedures for correcting the tear are listed next to each diagram. Please note that tuning procedures recommended for finger shooting often differ from those used for release shooting. You will find that the arrow spine reaction is different for fingers and release, therefore, the procedures for correcting the different disturbances vary. Follow the instructions carefully for your particular shooting style.

•Hight Tear (fletching tears above point)

This tear may signal:

- **•Nocking point too high:** Lower the nocking point.
- **•Improper vane clearance:** See if arrow fletching is hitting the rest.
- **•Launcher is too stiff (release shooters):** Weaken spring tension or use a more limber launcher.
- **•Wheels may be out of time:** Check wheel timing.
- **•Arrow may be too limber:** Select a stiffer arrow shaft.
- **•Tiller adjustment may be incorrect:** See basic setup section page 7.
- **•Irregular or inconsistent shooting form:** See a qualified archery coach or professional and have them check your technique.

•Low Tear (fletching tears below point)

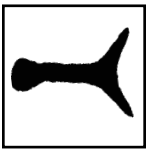
This tear may signal:

- **•Nocking point too low:** Raise the nocking point.
- **•Wheels may be out of time:** Check wheel timing.
- **•Tiller adjustment may be incorrect:** See basic setup section on page 7.
- **•Irregular or inconsistent shooting form:** See a qualified archery coach or professional and have them check your technique.

Fine Tuning Your Compound Bow

•Paper Tuning -Continued

•Right Tear (fletching tears to the right of point)



This tear may signal:

Note: If you are left handed follow these instructions in reverse.

Fingers:

•Stiff arrow.

This problem is cured using one or more of the following methods:

a. Increase peak weight.
b. Use a heavier point.
c. Select a more limber arrow.
d. Lighten cushion plunger tension, or use a weaker spring on shoot around rests.
e. Make small incremental rest adjustments towards the bow.

Release:

•Arrow rest is too far to the right: Move arrow rest to the left.

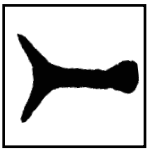
Either Style:

•Too much pressure on the cable guard: Rotate cable guard for minimum fletching clearance.

•Irregular or inconsistent shooting form: See a qualified archery coach or professional and have them check your technique.

•Clearance problem: See that arrow has adequate fletching clearance.

•Left Tear (fletching tears left of point)



This tear may signal:

Note: If you are left handed follow these instructions in reverse.

Fingers:

•Weak arrow or a clearance problem.

This problem is cured using these methods:

a. Reduce bow weight.
b. Use a lighter point.
c. Select a stiffer arrow.
d. Increase cushion plunger tension or use a stiffer spring on shoot around rests.
e. Make small incremental rest adjustments away from the bow .

Release:

•Arrow rest is too far to the left: Move the arrow rest to the right.

•Arrow is too weak: Decrease bow weight or select a stiffer arrow.

Either Style:

•Arrow is not properly clearing cables: Rotate cable guard for complete fletching clearance.

•Irregular or inconsistent shooting form: See a qualified archery coach or professional and have them check your technique.

•Arrow rest clearance problem: See that arrow has adequate fletching clearance through or over the arrow rest.

Fine Tuning Your Compound Bow

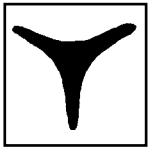
•Paper Tuning -Continued

•Multidirectional Tear

This tear may signal:

- **•More than one problem with accessory adjustment.**: Move nock adjustment first until the tear is horizontal and follow instructions for horizontal tear.
- **•Clearance Problem:** See that the arrow has adequate fletching clearance.
- **•Wheels may be out of time:** Check wheel timing.
- **•Irregular or inconsistent shooting form:** See a qualified archery coach or professional and have them check your technique.

•Perfect Hole



This pattern shows clean arrow flight. The point and fletching impacted the same location. Your bow is now ready to shoot or you may want to continue and try some of the super fine tuning methods.

•After Adjusting

After you have completed these steps and have achieved good paper test results, it is best to try it at fifteen and twenty feet just to make sure you did not get a false reading. A good rule to go by when paper tuning is to move your nock point or arrow rest opposite the tear when using a release. In some rare cases if this does not clear up your tear you may need to move your accessories in the same direction as the tear.

Superfine Tuning

•Paper Tuning

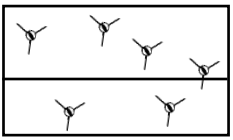
Short range group tuning will work with any style of shooting. Best results are achieved when this method is used after completing the Bare Shaft Planing or Paper Tuning tests. This is a good ultra fine tuning method when space will not permit long range shooting. After completing the following steps you will have very clean arrow flight and a well tuned, accurate setup.

To begin the short range tuning method, you will need a piece of cardboard, or a target face. Make a broad line through the center of the paper on the blank side, making sure the line is thick enough to see from twenty yards. Start at about 10 to 15 yards from the target. Use your tuning target and position the line vertically when you are tuning the arrow rest and position the line horizontally when you are tuning the nock point.

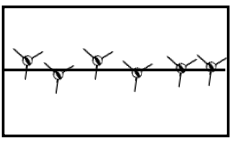
•Vertical Impact

Position your line horizontally and shoot six arrows at the line. Concentrate on keeping your pin on the line. Don't worry about left and right hits, just try to keep your shots on the line. Shoot two good groups, discarding any rough or bad shots, and note the vertical impact of the arrows and their relationship to the line. All adjustments are made with the nock point during these steps.

If your arrows are not consistently grouping on the line, make small 1/32" adjustments up or down with the nock point and shoot two more groups. Continue making nock adjustments in small increments. If all of your arrows begin to hit on the line you are correcting the nock position. In the event that your groups widen, move your nock back to its original location and make small adjustments in the opposite direction.



This pattern shows a vertical disturbance.



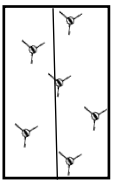
This pattern shows a clean vertical pattern.

•Horizontal Impact

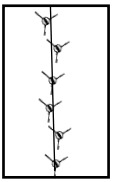
After achieving a nice, straight, horizontal pattern, rotate your target so your line will appear vertical. Just as before, shoot two good groups, discarding any rough or bad shots, and note the horizontal impact of the arrows and their relationship to the line. All adjustments are made with the arrow rest during these steps.

If your arrows are not consistently grouping on the line, make small 1/32" adjustments left or right with the arrow rest and shoot two more groups. Continue making rest adjustments in small increments. If all of your arrows begin to hit on the line you are correcting the rest position. In the event that your groups widen move your rest back to its original location and make small adjustments in the opposite direction.

This pattern shows a horizontal disturbance.



This pattern shows a clean horizontal pattern.



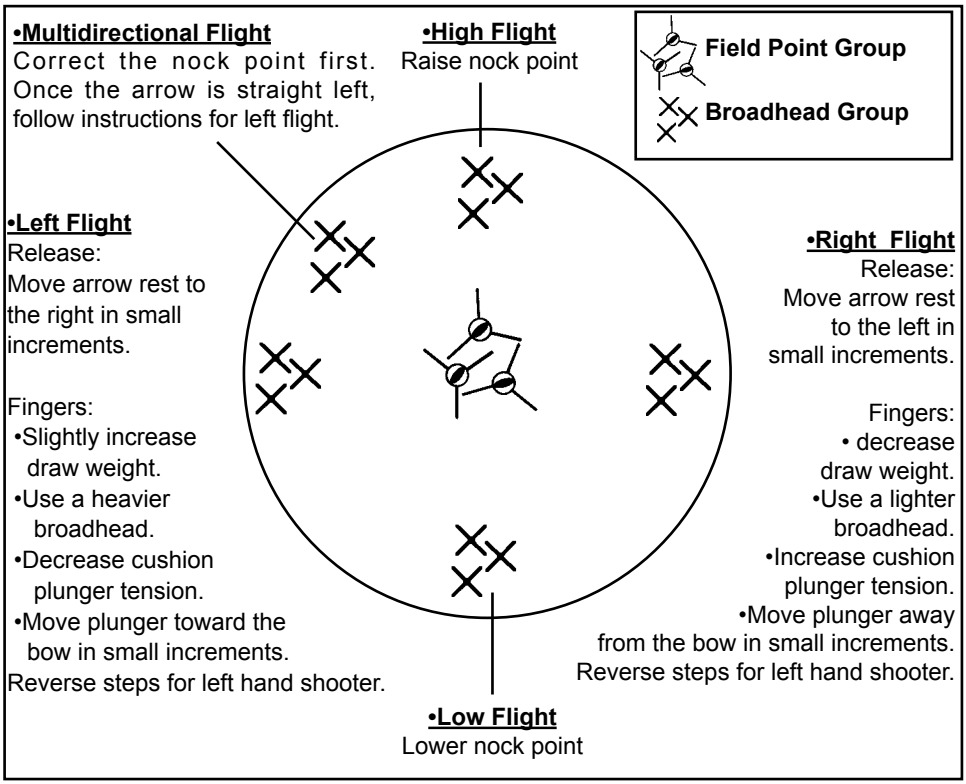
Superfine Tuning

•Flight Tuning Broadheads

Broadhead tuning will work for all styles of shooting. After you have completed one or more of the tuning procedures described in this manual, you can proceed with this final test to get your new bow ready to hunt. You will need three fletched arrows with field tips and three with broadheads that weigh the same as your field tips.

Before you begin shooting, you will need to check your broadhead equipped arrows. After installing your broadheads, make sure they are perfectly straight on the shaft. This can be done by spinning the arrow on a flat counter while checking for any broadhead wobble. You can also use a commercially made spin check tool that is available from your dealer. After all of your broadheads are spin-checked and straight you are ready to begin.

Set up a broadhead target at twenty or thirty yards and shoot three arrows with field tips. Make sure you are properly warmed up and you are shooting to the best of your ability. Next, shoot three identically aimed arrows with broadheads. **WARNING: NEVER SHOOT BARE SHAFTS WITH BROADHEADS ATTACHED. THE FLIGHT WILL BE EXTREMELY UNPREDICTABLE AND DANGEROUS.** Once you have shot the best group you can shoot, compare the position of the broadhead group to the field tip group. Compare the groups to the diagram below and make very small incremental adjustments as described next to the broadhead group that corresponds to your arrow pattern. Note: make very small 1/32" adjustments. A small adjustment will greatly change your broadhead flight.



*Lifetime Bumper To Bumper Warranty

LIFETIME WARRANTY

All Martin Compound Bows are warranted against defects in materials or workmanship **TO THE ORIGINAL OWNER**, on all risers, limbs, limb pockets, axles, bearings, and cams (everything except the string and cables) for 10 years (starting at the date of purchase) and then 50% list price for the life of the product*. ***(Strings and cables are not included, and should be changed either every season, or anytime they show wear, whichever comes first.)***

*(*The life of a bow is determined according to the production cycle of the model and on-hand supply of replacement components. Should a bow no longer be in production and supply of components be exhausted*, ***an upgrade fee may be charged in order to supply the customer with a newer, updated model.****)*

The warranty is conditioned upon proof of purchase and other requirements listed below. ***IT IS IMPORTANT THAT YOUR SALES RECEIPT BE FILED IN A SAFE PLACE FOR FUTURE REFERENCE, AS REPAIRS WILL NOT BE PERFORMED UNDER WARRANTY WITHOUT A COPY OF THE DATED SALES RECEIPT.*** Martin Archery, Inc. warrants that your Martin compound bow will perform its intended function if used in accordance with the instructions provided. This Lifetime Warranty covers only the replacement parts, labor, and return ground transportation costs performed by Martin Archery Inc. to the customer. **Transportation for the return of the bow to Martin Archery, Inc. is not covered. No C.O.D. shipments will be accepted by Martin Archery, Inc.** Warranty repairs can be performed by an Authorized Martin Dealer, for which Martin Archery, Inc. will cover replacement parts and ground transportation costs to the Authorized Dealer. Labor costs for warranty repairs performed by Authorized Dealers are not covered by Martin Archery, Inc. Martin Archery makes no other warranty either expressed or implied, whether of fitness or of marketability, except as stated above. Any such additional warranty is expressly disclaimed. No agent, employee, or representative of Martin Archery or its dealers has the authority to bind Martin Archery to any agreement not herein stated. Buyer agrees that the sole and exclusive remedies for breach on any warranty concerning Martin Archery Bows shall be repair or replacement of defective parts. Martin Archery shall not be liable for injury or property other than the bow itself. Martin Archery reserves the right to replace defective parts according to availability with compatible replacement parts.

Warranty limitations are as follows:

1. If bow shows signs of misuse, alteration, or mishandling this warranty will be void. ***Use of arrows weighing less than five (5) grains per pound of draw weight is considered misuse and will void this warranty.***

2. Claimant must be the original purchaser. ***This warranty is not transferable***.

3. All returns to Martin Archery Inc. must be pre authorized. Owner must contact Martin Archery, Inc. at **(509) 529-2554** prior to shipping in order to obtain a Return Authorization number.

4. All accessory items must be removed from the bow prior to shipping. ***Martin Archery, Inc. will not be responsible for damage or loss of any accessory item left on the bow.***

5. Warranty is not effective unless a copy of the dated sales receipt accompanies the bow.

6. This warranty gives you specific legal rights. You may also have other rights which vary from state to state.

* This policy is subject to change and/or cancellation at the discretion of Martin Archery, Inc.

* ***After acquiring a Return Authorization number*****, send bow to:**

Martin Archery, Inc.
3134 W. Highway 12
Walla Walla, WA 99362

Ten Commandments Of Archery Safety

Never - “Dry fire" your bow (shoot it without an arrow.) This will result in damage to your bow and/or possible injury.

Never - Let anyone draw or shoot your bow if their draw length is longer than yours. Over drawing of the bow can cause cable damage.

Never - Draw, aim, or shoot your bow unless you are sure that the line of fire is clear. Remember, once an arrow is fired it cannot be recalled.

Never - Shoot an arrow that is less than five grains per pound. For example, an 80# bow requires a minimum of 400 grains of arrow weight. Less than five grains per pound of arrow weight simulates a dry fire effect and may damage your bow.

Never - Expose your bow to extreme heat. Excessive heat, such as your car on a hot day, could lead to limb failure and premature wearing of the string harness.

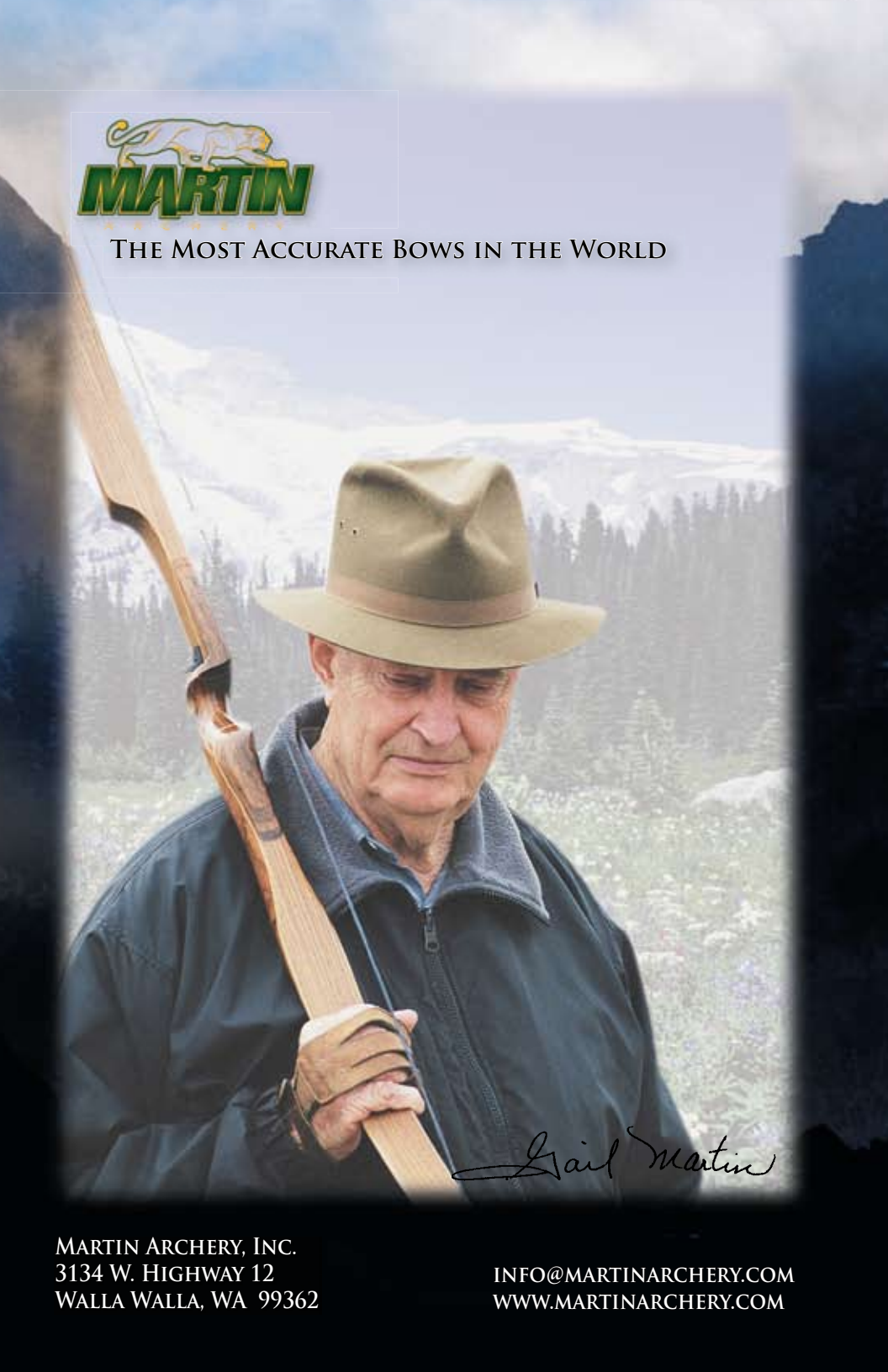
Always - Check all of your arrow shafts and nocks upon removal from the target. If the arrows show defects or broken nocks, do not shoot them.

Always - Carefully inspect your bow after each use. Be sure all screws are snug and accessories are tight. Inspect your string and cables for wear or damage.

Always - Draw your bow while pointing it at the target. A premature release of the arrow can be very dangerous. If you cannot draw your bow while pointing it at the target without excessive movement, lower the peak weight of your bow until you can draw smoothly and correctly. Over time you will build up strength, and will be able to return to the higher weight.

Always - Draw your bow with an arrow on the string while keeping it pointed in a safe direction. Never draw your bow with a release aid without an arrow. A release aid failure could result in the dry fire of your bow.

Always - Back your limb bolts off five full turns from the riser before putting it in a bow press. Only let a qualified professional or a Martin authorized dealer put your bow in a bow press. Inexperienced use of a bow press or a T-stringer can result in damage to your bow. The type of damage caused by a press is not covered under the Martin Archery bow warranty.



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