



South Bay Archery Club

SBAC

Motto: To foster, expand, and perpetuate the practice of field archery and the spirit of fellowship among archers

August 2011 Newsletter

August President's Report

President's Report:

It's kind of nice to be in the middle of August, and yet a half dozen new archers joined our ranks at the monthly membership meeting! Issues with getting keys have been resolved, and we've been in contact with the Land Conservancy regarding our response to their questions about signs. It's also possible we'll be getting a new "gate," whether we pay for it or the City of RPV does. Life is good.

With apologies to those who live in San Pedro, I've still been investigating alternate meeting sites. One such is the meeting room at the Torrance Airport, otherwise known as Zamparini Field. It's more geocentric to where most members live, there's tons of parking, and it would cost about \$25 per evening--less than what we pay now. But the issue is more about location, as the access is right off PCH near Hawthorne. I welcome input on this!

Please remember that if you participate for a mere three hours in an upcoming work party (*check the website!!!*), your dues next year will be \$72 instead of \$120.

Nothing much else other than that if *any* member brings food or drink--like pastries or water or soda--to a membership meeting, bring your receipt, and we'll gladly reimburse you on the spot.

Keep shootin' sp@ts!

- Paul Farbman

**South Bay Archery Club, Inc.
Meeting Minutes
August 10, 2011**

Officers present: Paul Farbman, Michael Ude, Robert Leahy, Bob Dupuy, Leon Fricke, Dieter Vees, Bobby Carrillo, and Niels Goerrissen.

President's Report: We're (still) looking into meeting at other places. We've communicated our sign (Range In Use, etc.) suggestions as requested by the Land Conservancy. Six new guests were welcomed.

Vice President's Report: We have a great selection of shirts (\$15,) and the patches came in! They're only \$3, or two for \$5.

Membership/Secretary's Report: None.

Treasurer's Report: Don't forget, all requests for reimbursement require a receipt. Account balance is healthy. Report accepted as presented.

Tournament Chairman's Report: Ribbons AND pins were distributed.

Range Captain's Report: The range is fine. The road may need a little work soon.

Target Captain's Report: The carpet target made by members has been a huge success! They'll be making more. **WE MAY HAVE A WORK PARTY SOON!! Please try to help! Info will be on the Club website and/or Facebook.**

Break - Fried chicken was provided

Newsletter Editor's Report: None. Make sure Villy has your current, correct email address.

3-D Captain's Report: No more 3-D shoots this year, but we hope to purchase new animals very soon.

Old Business: Carpet target construction was revisited and funding, as needed, approved.

New Business: We'll ask the Land Conservancy to either fund, replace, or approved an actual gate as the existing one is aging. Bob Dupuy brought a great bow to sell.

Meeting adjourned - 8:45 p.m.

Respectfully submitted by Paul Farbman.

- 3rd print to ensure all members have an opportunity to be aware of the June approved New member fee.
 - **Approved annual membership fee is now \$10 per month = \$120 per year**
 - Those members who actively support at least one work party in a fiscal year will be reimbursed \$48, i.e. the membership fee will remain at \$6 per month = \$72 per year

- The target captain must confirm your attendance and support by having your name published in the newsletter.
- \$15 new member registration fee
- \$5 annual key fee
- \$1 per month hardcopy newsletter = \$12

○ Total = \$120 (membership) + \$12 (newsletter) + \$5 (key) + = **\$137 maximum per year for renewing members**

○ Total = \$120 (membership) + \$12 (newsletter) + \$5 (key) + \$15 (registration) = **\$152 maximum per year for NEW members *and* any renewing member who did not renew within the grace period**

The transition to electronic newsletters has been fairly successful. Still to date, no one has requested the hardcopy newsletter. I'm still receiving bounce backs on email addresses, so please do send your current email address to the SBAC Newsletter Editor (VillyAngelico@yahoo.com) if your email address has changed in the last 3 months.

The newsletter is also posted to the SBAC website, <http://www.southbayarchery.net>.

- For those who still want hardcopy newsletters, please send a check made out to SBAC for \$5 (\$1 per month) to:

SBAC Newsletter Editor
PO Box 1391
Torrance, CA 90505

Announcement:

Sunday, August 28 Shoot is Field Round.

July Tournament Scores

SOUTH BAY ARCHERY CLUB							
HUNTER ROUND JULY 24, 2011							
NAME	STYLE	SPOT	SCRATCH SCORE	HDCP	HDCP SCORE	NEW HDCP	PLACE
ROY BROKAW	TRAD-LB	16	376	166	542	154	
MIKE CHUMLEY	TRAD-RC	4	202	298	500	298	
BOB DUPUY	TRAD-RC	4	208	1ST SHOOT	-	-	
LEON FRICKE	TRAD-RC	7	308	218	526	218	
THOMAS SMITH	TRAD-RC	8	332	220	552	200	
MIKE CORPETER	BHFS	20	384	1ST SHOOT			
BRIAN MARGESON	BHFS	29	438	62	500	78	
DEITER VEES JR	BHFS	43	475	86	561	68	2ND
DIETER VEES SR	BHFS	27	442	73	515	102	
PAUL FARBMAN	FS	49	490	76	566	62	1ST
ARNIE VILLACORTA	FS	74	520	40	560	35	T-3RD
KEITH YANG	FS	53	498	62	560	52	T-3RD
FIELD 20 PIN AWARDS							
DIETER VEES SR	15-14						
PAUL FARBMAN	15-14, 36F, 44						
ARNIE VILLACORTA	BUNNY, 15-14, 19-17, 23-20, 28F, 32F, 36F						
KEITH YANG	15-14, 19-17, 23-20, 32F, 58W						

Japanese Kyudo Archery - History And Philosophy

By [Scott Byers](#)

The word "Kyudo" derives from the Japanese meaning of "The way of the Bow". Archery is a sport that is considered one of the most natural of sports. Many many years ago in Japan archery was more of a way to wage war and hunt as well as competitive reasons. It was both a daily necessity and a hobby. Back in ancient times, the warrior who practiced archery practiced what was referred to as "Kyujutsu". Some of the same ancient traditions and ways of archery that existed in Japan all those years ago don't really have a place in society today, yet some of the traditions taught by some still live on, although not nearly on as large of a scale as back then. Those who practice Kyudo today do so for mental and physical reasons, to achieve a higher level of being and personal enjoyment.

Although no one can say for sure when the phrase "kyudo" began being used, by the time of the 19th century it had become widely accepted because of the popularity and recognition it had gained. The three things that modern archers in Japan strive for are truth, beauty, and what is called "The Good". "The Truth" in archery in Japan consists of taking aim of what is considered to be justified and natural. There are three things that made up the harmony one experiences when participating in Kyudo. They are movement, attitude, and technique. Getting into a somewhat philosophical point of view, in Japan, when you shoot for the right thing, you are shooting not at the center of the target, but what is already there.

The beauty is considered to exist within the bow itself and also within the archer him/herself, all part of the tradition of Kyudo. The Japanese archers believe that beauty is the life-force that gives birth to the spirit and therefore ultimately the meaning of life itself.

"The Good" is basically all the aspects of what is right in the human body and spirit, including kindness, politeness, and harmony. All of these things (the goodness) comes into being by the archer always doing the right thing under all circumstances. Advanced kyudo archers are considered to be those who have grace and keep their calm through anxiety and problems.

While Kyudo is not in and of itself a religion, there are different religions that have contributed to some of its basic principles. Zen teaches that to completely comprehend kyudo, you be open to all things at all times and you must also keep in mind that archery plays only a small part in the world. Proof of this is that every archer is different and goes about shooting differently. It remains to this day a very sacred and important part of many people's lives in Japan and holds a deeper meaning for them than it does for most people in other parts of the world.

How to Make Archery Bows

By [Ian Pennington](#)

Archery bow making is something interesting to do when living out in the wild, going for some forest camping or for a hobby. Although you need some skill to make archery bows, it is something that can be very rewarding. How much fun will you derive taking down a deer or an antelope with the bow you made yourself?

To construct a bow requires a variety of materials, depending on your choice. You can use yew, bamboo, willow, lemon, black locust, or ash wood. A good bow should take about 1 meter size of wood. Make sure the wood is free of knots, limbs and twists. Dry wood are also the best option in bow making.

The materials you will need for the carving are a sharp knife, an axe, your choice of wood, and of a not-too-stretchy string. Now, take the steps, you are now ready to make archery bows.

*Carve the wood to a shape of a boomerang. With the string, wax it, to protect it from elements. You can also make specific image carvings on it to improve its beauty.

* Make sure the center of the bow is thick. This will serve also as a good handle. With a knife, shave off the wood from the inside of the curve on the stick's thicker half until its width is the same or almost, with the thinner half. Make a slight shave of both ends, if the stick is slightly the same in diameter all along its length. This is what makes the bow stronger in the center and lighter on the tips, making for easy bend and solid focus.

* Make notches with your knife for holding the bow strings. You will need about 1-2 inches sized notches from the end of each bow. When you're done the notches should look like a half-moon on the outside of the bow's curve.

* Make the bow string. You can select from a variety of string types: rawhide, hemp cord, thin nylon rope, cotton silk strands from caterpillars, vine sinews and so on. Rawhide is good. Let the string not be stretchy, because the strength of the bow is on the wood and not on the string.

* Piece the string to the bow wood through the notches. Tie them well.

* You will need very straight sticks for your arrows. Dry sticks are also most preferable. Each arrow should be half the bow's length.

* Shape the arrows, carving a small notch at the back ends of each to accommodate the bow.

* Construct arrow heads. You can simply use a knife to whittle it using fire. Metals are also good shaft materials.

* Make a fletching of feathers and glue them onto the back ends of the arrows. This will improve the arrow's flight.

You can also make archery bows with glue only. This can be done by using all the materials, and then bonding them with a lot of glue. This kind is usually stronger.

What Bows are Made From

Posted: Nov 07, 2008 | Comments: [0](#) | Views: 1,483 |

When we look at Archery and the Bow and Arrow, There are questions we may ask about. One of the first questions would be: What types of wood are used to make Bows?

This is a question with a few answers. One Archer may say one type of wood is their favorite, another may say something completely different. I guess there probably isn't a true wrong answer in this type of situation. It's probably more a method of what feels the best to the individual who will be the primary user of the bow. But we will go over the common types that are used in the production of the archery bow. This may give us as individuals more insight, Or at least theoretically coin the answer basically to the question.

A. Bow Woods

Lets take a look at the most common types of woods used to make bows. As we look at bows today, The most common type of wood would be Yew. Lemonwood and Osage Orange are also widely used in the production of bows. There are other types used, But these three types are the most commonly widely used in bow production. But the three types mentioned have been known to bring the greatest satisfaction to the archer. Lemonwood is usually the wood recommended for the beginning archer,

Reason being it's cheap and satisfactory for the application of the beginner. There is little question that Yew and Osage Orange are most desirable for the production of bows. Usually the high cost of these bows keep them out of the hands of most archery schools and beginners. It does that there are some bows that are made in the Northwest United States made of Yew, These are comparable in price to those made of Lemonwood.

Osage bows are however about the same price as the better Yew made bows. When a bow is made of a single type of wood, These are called self-bows. When a bow has been strengthened , Either by having a thin piece of tough wood, raw-hide, or strengthened with fiber glue to the back, These are known as backed bows. These certain materials are added with the hopes of adding strength and durability to the bow, This in turn is making the bow tougher to break. Giving light to the Yew bow, this being made so that the light-colored, tough "rind" of the sapwood forms to the back and the much darker-hued, less-tensile heartwood forms into the belly. This has the same great advantages of the backed bow.

Sometimes a bow will be made from a single stave of wood, but more often than naught they are spliced, since splicing brings more opportunity for making the arms of the same high quality of wood. It's most often easier to find a short piece of the same desired quality of the first piece. We learn that the bow doesn't just belong to Robin Hood or William Tell but to all of us. If its only to read and study about the history of Archery. It still holds a lot of information and learning potential for your mind to develop on something new.

How to Build Arrows

June 29th, 2009 / Posted by edersbow.com

Building your own arrows allows you to save about 5 to 10 dollars per dozen, but there's an even better reason for building your own. You can experiment with all the components, with the various fletching styles and shaft sizes until you find the perfect arrow for your bow and your hunting or 3-D shooting requirements.

Building arrows is easy and fun, not to mention the satisfaction you'll gain from taking game with arrows you've crafted yourself. Anyone can do it – and do it well. Armed with only a few basic tools and the information offered here, you'll have no problem turning raw shafts into top-quality hunting arrows.

Nock Installation

Year's ago nocks were all glued on, now most arrows offer pressure-fit nocks that fit snugly but are turnable. Tunable nocks are definitely the way to go. These systems will make tuning a lot easier, and they hold up to more hard shooting than will glue-on nocks.

Assuming you aren't going to paint (crest) your arrows, nock installation is the first step in the arrow building process. Use hot melt glue or epoxy when installing bushings into aluminum. When installing them in (or over) carbon shafts, use a rubber-based epoxy such as that available from Beman or Arizona Archery Enterprises (AAE).

Regular glue-on nocks should be pressed firmly into place (without glue) until after the fletching has been attached. When the arrow is finished you can rotate the nocks to the proper orientation so the fletching clears your rest and then glue them in place. Bohning Fletch- Tite works fine for this.

Apply The Fletching

You need a fletching jig, but it doesn't have to be fancy. I've had good luck with the \$20 plastic Martin jig I bought more than 10 years ago. Other good ones are made by Bohning, Bitzenburger and Grayling. You have three clamp options: left helical, right helical and straight (no helical). For hunting

and 3-D shooting, right helical is the most popular choice. If you'll be using feathers, make sure to order feathers from the same wing as the clamp (right helical takes right wing). Vanes are manufactured straight and can be used with any clamp, so you don't have to specify left or right when ordering.

One of the best fletching adhesive I've used for vanes is Fast-Set Gel made by AAE. This is a super-glue product that sets up in only 10 seconds allowing you to use a single-clamp jig and still fletch a dozen arrows in mere minutes. Fast-Set Gel will work on all shaft styles except AFC's film-dipped carbon arrows, which require a traditional cement such as Bohning's Fletch-Tite. Of course, Fletch-Tite will also work on aluminum arrows but takes about 10 minutes per fletching to set-up before you can remove the clamp. Fletch-Tite is still the best choice for feather fletching, however.

Place your fletching in the clamp so that its back edge will be about 3/4 inch ahead of the nock taper or nock bushing on your arrow. Adjust the back of the magnet on your jig (the magnet holds the clamp in place while the glue dries) inward or outward until the tail of the fletching sits squarely on top of the arrow. Next, adjust the forward end of the magnet to achieve the desired amount of helical. Easton's technical representatives recommend four to five degrees of helical. I use a bit more myself – probably closer to seven degrees – but this is only on large diameter aluminum arrows. On smaller diameter carbon arrows I stay closer to Easton's standard.

When using a straight clamp, (as opposed to a helical clamp) you don't have as much lee-way and must either install your fletching perfectly straight or with a very slight off-set.

After your fletching is installed, apply a small dab of adhesive to both ends of each for a little added insurance against tearing loose.

You have more freedom to experiment with your fletching style and degree of helical than with any other aspect of arrow building, but it's still best to observe a few general ground-rules. When making aluminum arrows for hunting, stick with four to five inch fletching. Five inch is a bit better because (in theory at least) it offers a small amount of added stability which can make a difference when shooting broadheads.

Carbon arrows, because of their smaller diameter, work best with shorter fletching (four inch is a good starting point) or you can run into a contact problem when trying to pass long helical fletching through the narrow gap in your rest. You can also experiment with various fletching orientations, such as 70/110 degree four-fletch, (you make this change by inserting a different indexing template into your fletching jig). But the basic 120 degree, three-fletch will do just fine under almost every shooting situation.

Cutting Arrows To Length

Draw an arrow and have someone mark it about a half to 3/4 inch in front of the rest. Cutting arrows is easy with the right equipment, but with the wrong equipment it can be a real headache. For limited quantities of aluminum arrows you can get by with a small rotating pipe cutter. I've done it a few times, but I've also made some pretty rough cuts, and basically ruined some arrows, in the process.

You're far better off pooling your money with a couple of buddies and getting an electric cut-off tool.

You can also take your arrows to a pro shop (that's equipped with an electric cut-off tool) to have them sized – usually for a price.

Installing Inserts and Outserts

Inserts and outserts (outserts are used with some types of carbon arrows) shouldn't be taken for granted. Consistent accuracy with broadheads can be difficult to achieve when these components fit loosely. Inserts and outserts should install without any free-play. Usually you don't have too many options with outserts – you get what the arrow maker offers – but you do have options with inserts. I've had good luck with aluminum inserts from Easton and Saunders and composite inserts from AAE. Inserts should have a light press-fit with the inside of the shaft so that each broadhead you screw in will line up perfectly with the shaft.

Aluminum inserts used in aluminum or ACC carbon arrows should be installed with hot-melt glue. Composite inserts in aluminum work best with a rubber-based epoxy, and the same applies for aluminum into carbon (Beman ICS or Gold Tip Graphite XT arrows) or when installing metal outserts on conventional all-carbon shafts. When you're finished you can install a broadhead and spin test your arrows to make sure the inserts are properly aligned.

Equipment List for Making Your Own Arrows

1. [Fletching jig with clamp](#) (right helical to start)
2. [Arrow Shafts](#)
3. Nocks (rotating nock systems are recommended- usually come with shafts.)
4. [Fletching either feathers or vanes](#) (four or five inch for hunting – though later you might try some of the cool new shorter vanes like the blazers.)
5. [Adhesives](#): Hot melt glue (alum. inserts and bushings into alum. shafts)
Rubber-based epoxy (carbon inserts into alum. or metal inserts or outserts with carbon shafts)
Fletching cement (Fletch-Tite or AAE Fast-Set Gel for vanes and Fletch-Tite for feathers)
6. Inserts
7. Small propane torch (for use with hot melt glue or when removing components installed with epoxy)
8. [Arrow cut-off tool](#)

SBAC By-Laws – RANGE RULES

1. No open fires of any kind is allowed anywhere on the range
2. No overnight camping
3. No firearms on or adjacent to the range
4. No alcoholic beverages
5. Absolutely no hunting on or adjacent to the range
6. No crossbows on or adjacent to the range
7. Archery is restricted to practice butts and shooting lanes only except for 3-D shoots
8. Range access from sun-up to sun-down (daylight hours only)
9. No driving on Range for at least 24 hours after last rain
10. Park only in parking area near practice butts - No parking on dirt access road
11. Driving on the range shall be at a safe, courteous and controlled speed
12. No sharing of range key with non-members and no duplication of range key
13. No off-road vehicles allowed on the range (ATV, etc)
14. Membership card must be in possession while on range

Gate reminder:

1. Hold crank handle and check the latch before you begin to unwind to prevent being hit in the face by the handle.
2. Unwind chain all the way out to prevent any stress to anchor points
3. Do not run over chain that is **not** on the ground
4. Rewind crank correctly by making sure the crank latch is secure
5. Do not stretch chain too tight – it will unwind quickly and hit someone in the face
6. Please lock gate – lock to lock
7. Lock gate after entering and after leaving range

General Information

SBAC meetings are held on the **second** Wednesday of each month from 7:30 to 8:30 p.m., at **the Ladera Linda Community Center**, located on Forrestal Drive, off of Palos Verdes Drive South, across the street from Trump's Golf Course, up the hill almost the end. We meet in one of the classrooms to the right of the parking area.

SBAC monthly shoots are held on the **fourth** Sunday of each month, except in December, when it is held on the *third* Sunday. All shoots start at 9:00 a.m. **Registration closes at 9:15.**

Monthly Shoot Fees are as follows:

Single	\$5.00
Family	\$10.00
Juniors (Young Adult, Youth, and Cub)	\$1.00
Guests (first time with a member is free)	\$10.00

Club patches are \$5.00 Club T-shirts are \$15.00 (regardless of size)

Items (articles, want ads, etc...) should be submitted to the Newsletter Editor via e-mail no later than the Saturday following the club meeting.