Takedown recurve bow riser template

I found a wonderful guide on how to bow myself. from the beginning . Unfortunately, they are the pattern they used for their relapse, not just a picture of it included in their instructions. 20website/04%20Development/Start-Archery/MakeYourOwnEquipment.pdfI has been looking for a DIY project and stumbled across this. While I'm shopping for a mix, for now, I think that I don't mind slinging a second bow for kicks. Yes, I'm sure there are guides, kits, and better materials for it than that, but I think I'd try this for a first project. (For anyone who doesn't want to read the guide: Reiser is cut from a piece of wood that is 50 cm by 11 cm by 4 cm.) Top 2 4 Comments I wanted to bow curved again for a while now and I have finally done it!! I made a bow by designing and making my own reiser of 3 different types of exotic forests make me look great once perfect. I used skiing as arms because flex and it was much easier then forming my own arms, though I might already be trying that. I include a whole bunch of images at each stage to make things easier to understand. Overall, the project was not that difficult. Materials needed for reiser - single, 3 x 24 x 2-1/4 hardwood blocks (I made mine with glue 3 types of wood together)- pencil and paper for rezier-jig saw design or saw ban (to cut the reiser)- wood glue- lots of clamps- sand paper and sander belts - raspberry wood- epoxy self-mixing againsin ($9.50)- Varathane and paint brushFor Arms- 1 set of cross country skis - measuring tape- fine toothed saw to cut skis - drill and attaching hardware - paint - Round wood file Extra Items - Bow String - Arrows - some sort of target material I had wanted to make a re-bow curve for some time and I have finally done it!! I made a bow by designing and making my own reiser of 3 different types of exotic forests make me look great once perfect. I used skiing as arms because flex and it was much easier then forming my own arms, though I might already be trying that. 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While I'm shopping for a mix, for now, I think that I don't mind slinging a second bow for kicks. Yes, I'm sure there are guides, kits, and better materials for it than that, but I think I'd try this for a first project. (For anyone who doesn't want to read the guide: Reiser is cut from a piece of wood that is 50 cm by 11 cm by 4 cm.) Page 2 4 Comments This forum is dedicated to bowyer and your craft. It's a place to talk techninques building, design/theory, and anything about performance enhancing. anything about bow generalized is welcome here . All build along will be located below the forum below. By rem300wsm » Sunday April 15, 2012 7:07 pm I need to know where I can plan and measure for takedown reiser bow relapse, or if anyone can send me a plan and measurement of all sections of The Reiser. Thanks. rem300wsm: 4Joined: Sunday April 15, 2012 7:00 pm by Mann » Sunday April 15, 2012 7:48 pm is a good place to start, then hang around here, these guys will give you headaches when it comes to building bows! They're way ahead of the curve! Welcome! High Mann: 752 Reunited: Tuesday August 25, 2009 5:55 amLocation: Indiana by MOUNTER » Sunday April 15, 2012 7:55 pm I believe Jwillis has blue prints and plans for many different bow designs... May you send him a P.N. MOUNTER entries: 2509 Joined: Monday February 16, 2009 5:03 pm by jwillis » Monday April 16, 2012 8:06 am Thanks for the referral guys. I have designs available for classic Take Downs (three pieces down) in four-length Reiser (15, 17, 19, 21) and two limb lengths into the bow from 58 to 64. I also hammered my Longbow hybrid design for 64 bows. I'm working on finishing the books when they're done, I'm starting to sell designs and leaflets on my website at www.buildyourownbow.com.If you're interested in buying designs now, just send me PM and I'll fix you up. Thanks, Jim jwillis by wadoman » Tuesday May 01, 2012 2:34 pm @jwillis, new here and looking to build my first bow. I'm interested in those plans. As soon as I figure out how to send you a wadoman:1Joined: Tuesday May 01, 2012 11:38 amLocation: Orlando, FLorida returns to the board of indicators back to bowyer gallery that online users are browsing this forum: no registered users and 0 guests I have my first bow for my fourth birthday. It was plastic and thanks to sky flash had rubber tips because everything within a 30-foot radius was fair game. These days I exercise better judgment and only shoot at designated archery targets, but my fascination with this ancient technology is as strong as ever. A few years ago I made my own wood and fiberglass bow oud from kate. Return refers to the curved way of bowing away from the shooter in tips. This gives the bows more snap when the arrow is released. Making a bow almost the same It was exciting shooting at it. Since then. A few bows, each with their own feeling and personality. They are beautiful to look at and have fun to use. There are too many projects you can play with outdoors! The bow may seem complicated, but the kit I used to take it very straight forward. This story shows you how to bow from one of these kits. No specialized tools are required, but you need a band saw and swinging spindle sander to shape the bow. A drum sonder in a drill press can replace the buried sonander. The bow is laminated with thin strips of wood and fiberglass. They bend and glue along with epoxy using a three-ply form. You need a zillion clamp to push the form together, however. The kit manufacturer has a better idea: to apply clamp pressure, inflate the fire hose with a bicycle pump. Then, you place the assembly in a three-ply box of shops made equipped with incandescial light bulbs. Lamps provide the heat necessary to treat epoxy. The result is a one-piece reting bow with incredible strength and flexibility. Making forms 1. Use full-size paper patterns from kits to lay down, cut and smooth a layer of ply as a template for the top and bottom half of the form (figs. B, below). 2. Rough cut other three layers of ply about 1/8 in oversized. 3. Glue layers using 1-3/4 screws as clamps (Pic 1). Use wet vaults to clean away any pressure on the edge of the mold. You will need a smooth surface to bear bits in the next stage of the ride. 4. When the glue is dry, use the router with flash trim bits to trim other parts even with mold (Pic 2). 5. Practice the 1/4 hole in the center of the lower form and drive in the steel reiser indicator pin (fig. B). 6. Reverse topper tape glue (shape. B) on the lower form. Butt the lean end of each bar against the indicator pin. The tapper on these strips is just the opposite of the topper on the bow lamination strips, creating a more homogeneous clamp surface. Use contact cement for instant bonding without clamps. Then add the plastic laminate strips to create a smooth surface (Pic 3). The edge of the upper form does not contact bow laminates, so it does not require any special treatment. 7. Install lock hardware on form (fig. B). Adding spacers under the hardware allows room for deflated hoses. 8. Making laminate oven using 1/2 in. Triple Ply with 2×2 corner cleats (figs. C, below). Assemble the box as a large unit, then release the lid with a circular saw. 9. Wires in chinese lamp sockets and thermostats (Fig D, below). I lined the box with thin foil insulation, but this is optional. Prepare 10 laminates. Block the reiser into cutting lengths. Find the center down the Reiser block and drill 5/16- in the hole, 1/2-in deep instead of over the indicator pin in lower form. Track the reiser shape using the pattern in the kit and cut the shape using your band saw. Sand with Sander Drums (Pic 4). Laminate wood to 32 in. Then cook the riser and wood laminates in the heat box for about 30 minutes to chase any surface moisture that may interfere with the epoxy set. 12. Cut both pieces down from The Bo-Tuff Fiberglass to 32 in. And the top piece to 64 in. The disc cut-off in the romel works great on the boo-ruff, but a pair of metal cutters will do the cut. Wear gloves when touching the bo-ruff. Fiberglass slivers are a real drag. 13. BoRoof has a smooth and rough side. The smooth side of the surface is finished while the rough side gets epoxy. Apply the heat-resistant mask strip to the smooth bo-ruff. The tape keeps the epoxy coating off the surface and avoids unnecessary cleaning and gravel 14. It is essential that everything (including the donor) prepares before using epoxy to make the lamination bow. I like to adjust the form between clamped blocks to a pair of saw horses. It provides clearance around the whole form so I can wrap the string bar around the form and drag the laminate down tight to form. Test the pressure hose fittings for leakage in a correct water pyle as you bike with an inner tube. Also, rub a thin layer of dough wax on plastic laminate and two sides of the metal pressure bar (figs). b) to keep the oozing epoxy from sticking to your surfaces. 15. Roll out the sufficient length of plastic wrap over the lower form on the plastic laminate to further protect it from epoxy pressure. 16. Place all lamination pieces on a paper surface in pairs. Mix about 4 ounces of epoxy in a small aqueduct. Coat the rough side of the bo-ruff with epoxy and two sides of the wood laminates. Set the wood laminates on the rough surface of the odor-ruff. 17. Lie down bo-Tuff and laminations tapered onto lower form and butt them against the Reiser index pin. Make sure a thick part of the wood laminate against the pin. 18. Reiser coating with epoxy. Set the reiser above the lower laminates and press it into the indicator pin (Pic 6). Set the top pair of laminates on the top of the reiser. Make sure the Bo-Rouf center rests directly over the center of the block. The metal pressure bar is placed above the bow assembly. 19. Wrap the string bar around the form and press bar to drag the tight laminate into the form. 20. Deflated hose over pressure bar and top form screw in place. Make sure all laminates are aligned and nothing has changed. Pump 60 psi into a hose (Pic 7). Insert the form into the oven (Photo 8). 21- When the treatment is done and the form is cold, take it from the oven. Open and unseum the top half of the form, hose, filamanette bar and pressure bar. pull the bow out of shape . Be sure to wear gloves because the hardened epoxy may have sharp edges. form arc 22 . Sand edges the bow to remove the extra epoxy (Pic 9). Keep the bar on the limbs until the surface is protected from scratches. Always wear safety. and the dust mask . 23. Draw a center line along the bow. Mark the amputation point of the limb and place the string groove (Pic 10). Cut off the limbs to lengthen on the band saw. Fiberglass on the blades is hard, so use an old glass. If you want to build a lot of bows, consider buying a carbide blade. 24. Mark the shape of the tip of the limb (Pic 11). 25. Rough cut-out bow limb shape on band saw. Use a sander drum to finish the shape. 26. Start cutting string groove with a triangular file. Follow up with a mouse-tailed file (Pic 12) and a good chain of saw-sharpening files. Be sure that each stranded groove is cut at an angle and depth. The exact angle is a bit arbitrary but should be around 70 degrees to the table. 27. Strengthen tip-coated tips (figs. A). Cutting and forming is part of the tip veneer that bows directly on the surface. Let the outside edges bulge the bow limbs now. 28. Remove the bar at the tip and gently sand the area with 120 grit sand image. Use regular epoxy to glue the tip veneer to the limbs. Gently clamp in place and let the epoxy treat overnight. The tip file is a kindle veneer with bow edges and string grooves. 29. Remove the bar in the lower part of the center of the bow. Scuff Sand Area and Epoxy Reiser veneer to bow, leaving a 1/2 gap in between them. 30. Check the bow for uniform limb stiffness (Pic 13). It is better if both limbs are a stiffness. 31. To purgatory the stiff limbs, take the string and gently sand the fiberglass surface on each side with 120 grat of sand image. If you're still finally with one limb a little stiffer than the other, that's fine - just make sure the limb is firmer at the bottom of the bow. 32. The next step in setting your bow is called clawing. Cut 18 in. Stick the knuckles and use it to stretch the string and mimic the bow pulling (Pic 14). Visibility down the surface of each limb and follow the twist. Mark the side of the limb wherever it climbs horizontally. Then sand that edge to shave the twist. 33. Use paper patterns to track catch bows and flash gaps on the Reiser block. Reverse arrow split format for left hand bow. 34. Rough forming on a band saw with 3/8-in., 4-TPI jump dent blade (Pic 15). Clamp your bow in a weiss and raspberry glazer to fit your hand (16 images). I use a lot of shaping tools, from Sanders portable drums to files, raspberries and sand blocks. 35. Finish the sand of all bow levels. Start with 120 gras and work your way up to 400 ggraettes to remove scratch patterns from fiberglass. Spray the bow with a few shiny lacquer coats, let dry - and then try your bow. Resources (note: Product availability and costs are subject to changes from the original release date.) Bingham Projects, binghamprojects.com, 801-399-3470, 302 – Recurve Laminating Press Kit with Video – choose bow length and limb width (includes 3-01 Instructional materials, full-size blueprints & video); 2TC – thermostat control for laminate oven; 6300 – Return Lamination kit – choose bow length, limb width (1 3/4 or 2), weight draw, draw length and glass color; 403LVC – Reiser Recurrence – Select Color; 4061 – Epoxy Glue – 3/4 pt.; 402BT – Bow tip veneer – choose color; 1707 – Sagittarius – 2 recommended; 415 – 3/4 filaint tape; 415 – High temperature coating tape – 2; 58 or 60 re-organ lamination kits - including bo-Tuff E glass and wood laminate strips. Home Center, 4 Sheets 1/2 Triple La CDX; 1 – 2x2x8′ pine. 5 – 4-in. x 1-1/2 octagonal steel junction box; 8 – 1/2 EMT screw connection set and lock nuts; 10′ of 1/2 EMT conduit; 1 – 1/2 metal chord connection by getting strain relief; 10′ of black and 10′ white, 16 ga. high temperature string. Insulated wire (150°C); 8 – wire-sized nuts for 3-16ga. conductor; 1 – Cover the box with the knockout center; 1/4 #10-32 Pitch Green Bolt; 4 – Chinese lamp keyless holders; 1- Portable heater wire set, 3 conductor, 16 gauge grounding type HPD or HPN (105ºC or more) arc fig kit. A: Fig lamination bow. B: Fig shape. C: Heat Box Figure D: Wiring Chart This story originally appeared in American Labor Wood October 2007, no. #131. October 2007, the #131 returned to purchase the issue. Click any image to view a larger version. 1. The first step in the bow of the building is to form for the laminate glue of the bow. Form from four layers of 1/2 in. Three adhesives are formed together. A layer is a precise cut-out mold. Other pieces cut too much and trimmed to match later. The slit treel makes the glue expander great. 2. Flash trim all form layers with mold layer. The top half of the form is made in the same way. 3. Reverse topper tape adhesive to form lower contact with cement. Make sure the thin finish goes against the indicator pin. Add plastic laminate strips on top of reverse topper strips to create a smooth surface on the form. Steel indicator pins are used to anchor the reiser block in form. 4. The bow handle is formed from a large block of solid wood called the Lyzer Block. Sand the reiser with swinging burial sander or sand drummer Sander. The back board allows you to fill up thin thick paper. 5. The bow is composed of three types of laminates: solid wood strips of uniform thickness, strips of solid wood that are in thickness from end to finish, and strips of Fiberglass Bo-Tuff Tapper. Coat all these parts with slow tuning epoxy. 6. Butt the bottom pair of lamination against the indicator pin on the form. Set the reiser block over this lamination so the hole drilled on the back fits over the indicator pin. The high laminates will lie on the reiser. Plastic wrap protects the form from epoxy pressure. Wrap the filaint bar around the laminates to keep them from sliding around in low form. 7. Pump the air into the pressure hose to apply the clamp pressure to laminate. The pressure hose on top of the laminated bow is adjusted to the face. Two half-form are held in place with metal straps and That's to come with Kate. 8- Set the form in a three-ply oven made by the shop for four-hour baking. The oven is heated by string lights. Heat is needed to treat slow-regulated epoxy. After cooling overnight, take the form. 9. Sand off extra epoxy. Wear leather gloves because epoxy can have sharp edges. Keep the protective cover bar on the surface of the limb for as long as possible to avoid scratches. 10- Use a bridge-shaped mold to mark the length of each limb (above the bridge) and insert grooves for the string (the underlying part of the bridge). 11. Align a paper pattern with the center line of the limb and mark the string groove. Cut the shape on the band saw and finish shaping the edges with a drum sonder. 12. String groove file with a mouse-tailed file. The angle should be approximately 70 degrees to the top of the table. Check the back of the bow often to make sure each side is symmetrical. 13. Due to changes in forming and sanding, one limb may be firmer than the other. To test, string the bow and measure from the end of each reiser veneer to the string. A shorter stiffer limb will be measured. 14. Check for a twist on the limb. Make a claw stick to pull the string and bend the limbs. If a limb is twisted, mark the side that is high. High edge sand to remove enough material to shave the twist. 15. Draw flash slots and grab profiles using the two patterns presented in the kit. Cut the profile for the top for the first time as shown and then put the bow next to it for further cutting of the grip area. 16. Use a combination of raspberries and sanders small drums to customize the bow fits into your hand. Once you get it right, start sanding wood areas with 80 grit sandy image. Don't sand fiberglass surfaces with anything less than 120 grit sand image or you'll leave a deep scratch that's hard to remove. 17. Finish your bow by suspending it from a wire attached to the string groove. Spray a few shiny lacquer coats to protect the bow and bring out the beauty of the wood. Beauty.