

## Making a serving thread locator

If the factory nock locator breaks or becomes loose, it must be replaced. If the locator is loose, it may be because the center serving of the bowstring needs to also be repaired or replaced. Serving repair should be accomplished at the bow shop or by an experienced and properly equipped archer.

It is common for archers to use “C” shaped brass nock locaters on their bowstrings. In very rare cases, especially if the brass locater hasn’t been properly secured, it can come off the string and injure the archer or a bystander. For safety reasons, the authors of this training program recommend using serving thread or heat shrink nock locaters.

**NASP rules and guidelines change, effective January 1, 2009. Original UPDATE was posted to the National website at [www.archeryintheschools.org](http://www.archeryintheschools.org) and sent to all NASP Coordinators for distribution to all of the schools May 2007. See excerpt from 2009 Official rules and regulations for all Regional, State and National NASP tournaments.**

### I. Equipment

Only equipment specified for use in the *National Archery in the Schools Program* may be used in the tournament.

- A. NASP Bows: Only the stock (original), unmodified Genesis™ bow may be used.
1. Only thread knots or heat shrink nock locaters will be permitted to be used (1 or 2). Brass nock locaters are prohibited. Instructions for tying on a nock locator are available at [www.nasparchery.com](http://www.nasparchery.com).
  2. The bow must be sight and sight-mark free. Camouflage bows may be used, but the face of the riser window must be covered to prevent camouflage lines serving as sight-marks. Tape or paint placed to cover sight- marks must remain in place throughout the competition. Any bow identified by a range official as having possible sight-marks will be “zip-tied” making it impossible to shoot and must be removed by the archer or the archer’s coach and either replaced or the sight-marks properly covered. The tournament will not be delayed as such bows are corrected. Range officials will not cover sight marks. **It is important that archers and coaches check every bow for compliance before their flight time.**
  3. The bow must be free of draw stops or stabilizers.
  4. The bowstring and cables may be “after-market” but of the same approximate length.
  5. The cable guard, guard slide, wheel, cam, bearings, riser, and limbs must be original and unmodified (except an archer’s bow may be personalized by painting, stickers, etc. as long as no sighting advantage is gained).
  6. The arrowrest must be original and unmodified.
  7. All bows must be on bow racks for range official inspection before shooting begins.

8. Once shooting begins no bows may be taken behind the waiting line, without range official direction or approval, until the flight concludes.
9. **Loaner Bows:** Archers are encouraged to bring their own NASP bows. A very small number of “loaner” NASP bows will be available in the event of equipment failures.

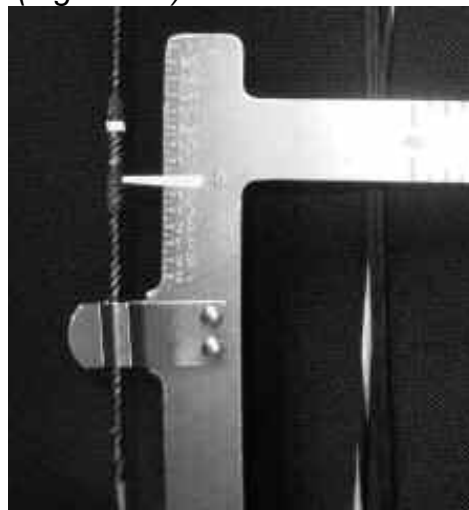
### Making a serving thread locator

To place or replace a nock locator, its location on the bowstring must first be determined and marked. Using a bow square, mark a location on the string  $\frac{3}{8}$  -  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch (10 - 13 mm) above horizontal (above the “0” mark on the square’s scale).

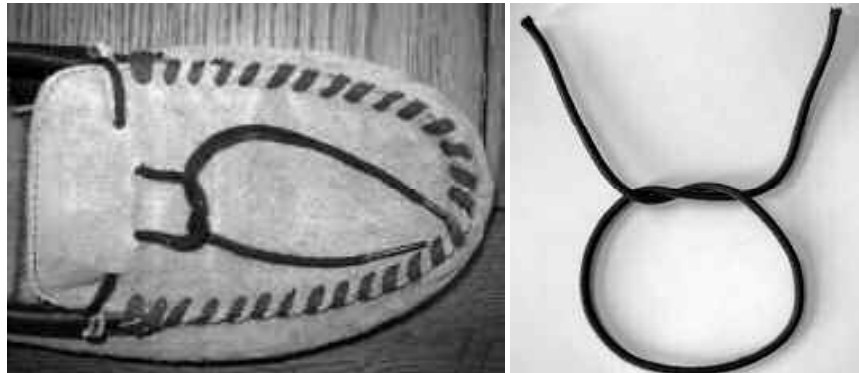
1. Start with a 12 inch (30 centimeter) length of serving thread.
2. Place the bow in a steady position where you are looking at the bowstring and the face of the bow (the perspective you see when shooting the bow). (*Figure 8.8*)



3. Locate the mark identified with the bow square  $\frac{3}{8}$  -  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch (10 - 13 mm) above horizontal on the bowstring. (*Figure 8.7*)



4. Tie 3, 1/2 overhand or “granny” knots on both the back and face of the bowstring at this mark. This is the same knot used when starting to tie one’s shoe. (*Figure 8.9 & 8.10*)



5. The first 1/2 knot should be tied on the back (towards the bow’s face) of the bowstring so the last knot can be tied on the face of the string. (*Figure 8.8*)



6. The first 1/2 knot should have a double pass through to hold it firmly in place. (*Figure 8.11*)



7. Successive 1/2 knots should be alternatively tied at the face and then the back of the bowstring.

8. The third and last 1/2 knot on the face of the bowstring should be followed (finished) with another double pass through 1/2 knot on top of this last 1/2 knot. Pull the finished knot tight. (*Figure 8.11*)



9. Using a tiny flame (match or lighter) rather than scissors, to burn off the tag ends of this knot and allow the remaining tag ends to “melt” in place to prevent the knot from untying. (*Figure 8.12 & 8.13*)



**10. Placing glue on the knot can lead to eventual bowstring breakage at this point.**