



TECHNICAL GUIDE

Bohning has created this technical guide to help answer many frequent questions we get about our products and archery in general. If you cannot find the answers you are looking for here feel free to reach out to us directly. We do our best to answer every question we receive.

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WHY DO WE ATTACH VANES TO ARROWS?

In archery, vanes or fletchings are the small fins attached near the back of an arrow shaft, and their main purpose is to stabilize the arrow in flight. They create drag and, when applied with an offset or helical, induce spin, which helps the arrow fly straighter and more consistently. This stabilization allows the arrow to recover quickly from minor imperfections at release, such as finger torque or rest contact, which in turn improves accuracy and grouping, especially at longer distances. Vanes also provide steering, with larger or more offset fletchings offering greater control, which is particularly important when shooting broadheads that create more wind resistance.

IN SHORT: vanes help keep the arrow pointed in the right direction, reduce wobble, and enhance overall accuracy.

CHOOSING A VANE CAN BE BROKEN DOWN INTO THESE CRITERIA:

SURFACE AREA

The size of vane you choose should match the diameter of the shaft you are shooting: larger diameter arrows require more vane surface area to stabilize, making longer and/or taller vanes ideal for indoor arrows. Fixed-Blade broadheads also demand more surface area and height to keep the arrow flying true, since their large blades create added weight, drag, and a "planing" effect". Conversely, micro-diameter shafts need less surface area to spin, so smaller vanes are sufficient and also provide the advantage of reduced wind drift and better speed retention. Keep in mind that vane height may be limited by clearance in your personal setup.

IN SHORT: match vane size to arrow diameter and point style—larger shafts or broadheads need larger vanes, while smaller shafts with field points perform best with smaller vanes.

MATERIAL

The material of a vane affects its weight, durability, forgiveness, and the amount of noise it produces in flight. Stiffer materials are typically lighter and quieter, making them a good choice for hunters or anyone concerned about rear arrow weight. Softer materials, on the other hand, are barely louder but offer greater forgiveness and durability, as they can better withstand contact with rests, cables, branches, or other arrows.

IN SHORT: choose stiff vanes for lighter, quieter performance, or soft vanes for maximum forgiveness and durability.

EASE OF FLETCHING

If you're fletching your own arrows, consider how easy it is to get vanes to adhere securely to the shaft. Some manufacturers require multiple steps, cleaners, or primers, while others offer vanes that come pre-primed (Bohning) and ready to attach. Always check the instructions and recommended glues to ensure proper adhesion and consistent results.

IN SHORT: choose vanes with a fletching process that matches your skill level and the equipment you have on hand.

WHY DO WE FLETCH VANES AT AN OFFSET OR HELICAL?

The main purpose of a vane is to stabilize your arrow by encouraging spin. An arrow flying without any rotation is similar to a paper airplane; it can fly straight, but only if it is perfectly symmetric and flawless. Now imagine that same "paper airplane" only this time spinning about its long axis like a rotating arrow. The veering effects of any minor imperfections are now "canceled out" with each rotation because it is effectively veering the same amount in all directions, negating the error! Each rotation of the arrow = 1 error correction. This flight correction effect makes the added drag associated with angled vanes worth the energy loss. It is up to the archer to then find the right balance: Generally, with longer shots of 35+ yards, use less helical (1-2 degrees). For shorter shots under 35 yards, use heavy helical (2-3 degrees).

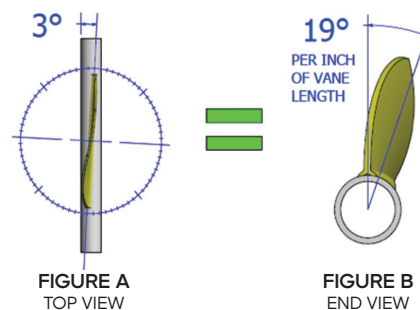
WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN OFFSET AND HELICAL?

Manufacturers use different ways of classifying helicals/offsets, which can be confusing when making comparisons. First of all, let's clarify that helicals and offsets are essentially the same thing. A helical is defined as any vane angle that is not a 0° straight fletch. An offset is, quite simply, a minor helical and usually refers to anything between 0° and 2°. A vane that is fletched at greater than 2° appears more twisted due to way it wraps around the shaft, however, a

vane fletched at less than 2° still has a helical “twist,” it is just less noticeable. There are two main ways to specify the degree of an offset/helical.

Figures A and B show the same helicals represented in different ways.

1. Top View of the shaft: this is the classification used by Bohning & most other manufacturers, in which offsets/helicals are measured independent of vane length.
2. End View of the shaft: this is the measurement system used by some jig manufacturers in which the offset/helical is given per inch of vane length (eg 10° /inch), making the values appear higher. Note – measurements in this system can vary with arrow diameter.



Top View Helix Angle	End View Helix Angle Equivalent*						
	Vane Length in Inches						
Any Length Vane	1.0"	1.5"	2.0"	2.5"	3.0"	3.5"	4.0"
1°	6.5°	9.75°	13°	16.25°	19.5°	22.75°	26°
2°	13°	19.5°	26°	32.5°	39°	45.5°	52°
3°	19.5°	29.25°	39°	48.75°	58.5°	68.25°	78°
4°	26°	39°	52°	65°	78°	91°	104°

Values based on standard carbon shaft diameter (0.30" O.D.)

IN SHORT: offset or helical fletching makes your arrows spin, which stabilizes them. Helical and offset are primarily the same thing, and left or right helical simply determines the direction of spin. Consistency across your arrows is the key.

VANE ADHESION

WHY ARE MY VANES NOT STICKING?

PREVENTING ADHESION PROBLEMS

- Proper shaft prep is very important for strong adhesion.
- Follow all instructions and allow proper clamp and cure time for adhesives.
- Fletch arrows and allow to cure in a controlled climate with low humidity (30-50% relative humidity). If humidity is too high (especially above 70% relative humidity) we recommend fletching with an instant adhesive such as Blazer® Bond or Fletch Fuse.
- Make sure none of these items are in your fletching area: Silicone-based aerosols, carbon dust, oils, chemicals, pet hair, food, beverage, etc.
- Use the correct amount of glue on vane base.
- Clean jig clamps/arms frequently.
- All glues have an expiration date. Make sure yours is still good.

IDENTIFYING ADHESION PROBLEMS

If your vane has fully or partially separated from the arrow shaft, the following scenarios may help you narrow down the cause:

ADHESIVE IS ON THE SHAFT, VANE BASE IS FREE OF ADHESIVE: usually indicates a problem with vanes. Some brands of vanes are manufactured using a release agent and must be cleaned prior to fletching. Some brands require the application of a primer to the vane base prior to fletching. **Bohning vanes do not require either of these steps as they come with primer already applied to the base – for this reason DO NOT CLEAN OR PRIME YOUR BOHNING VANES.**

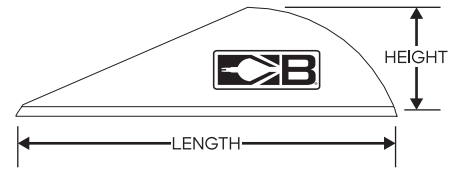
ADHESIVE IS ON THE VANES, ARROW SHAFT IS FREE OF ADHESIVE: usually indicates a problem with the arrow shaft. Some shafts require additional abrasion and cleaning. If all else fails, the best solution may be to use a wrap or to dip the arrow shaft in paint.

ADHESIVE IS ON BOTH VANE AND ARROW SHAFT: could indicate a jig not properly set up, inadequate clamp time, or a damaged clamp (if you have numbered your clamps, look for a pattern in the failure). It could also indicate that the glue has not been allowed to cure for the recommended amount of time prior to shooting, that there is a contaminant on parts of the shaft or vanes, or too much or too little humidity is present for the adhesive selected.

ABOUT BOHNING VANES:

SURFACE AREA:

Bohning offers 20+ unique vane styles and profiles. We have created the table below to help you in your decision making. Our recommendations are based on aerodynamic properties of each vane and the arrow diameter used in the event listed. Keep in mind not everyone uses the same set-ups so the following should be used as a general guideline. Feel free to try out vanes for what you feel will work for your specific set-up. The choice is up to you!



NOTE: All Bohning Vanes are measured using "Installed" height not the overall height of the vane.

MATERIAL:

The **AR1000** is our original vane material that has been used on some of our most popular vanes of all time, like the Blazer. This material is our most durable, and forgiving, and will give you the most choices when deciding what glues to use to attach your vanes to your arrows. You can use either solvent-based glues like Fletch-Tite Platinum or instant glues like Blazer Bond and Fletch Fuse.

The **AR1250** vane material is ultra stiff and many people will tell you they are the quietest vanes on the market. We recommend them for long distance shooting and for use in high-speed bows and crossbows. Vanes made from AR1250 can be challenging to bond using solvent-based adhesives, especially in certain setups or conditions. For more reliable and efficient adhesion, we recommend using instant glues like Blazer Bond® or Fletch Fuse®.

EASE OF FLETCHING

Every Bohning vane produced, in either material, is pre-primed and ready to adhere to your arrow. No cleaning or priming is needed, or wanted. Just clean your arrow and they will stick! #bohningvanesstick

BELOW IS A LISTING OF BOHNING VANES AND OUR RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USAGE BASED ON ARROW DIAMETER TYPICALLY USED:

Vane	Length	Material	Hunting	3D	Indoor	Fita/Field	Xbow	Recurve	Height	Weight	Stiffness
Air	2.0"	AR1000				√			0.30"	4.6 gn	7.0
Alpha	2.8"	AR1250	√	√	√		√		0.45"	8.5 gn	8.6
Atlas	2.8"	AR1000	√	√	√		√		0.45"	9.0 gn	6.1
Black Sky 2.0	2.0"	AR1250							0.53"	6.1 gn	8.5
Blazer	2.0"	AR1000	√	√	√		√		0.53"	6.6 gn	6.0
Bronco	3.0"	AR1000	√		√		√	√	0.45"	9.5 gn	6.2
Bronco	4.0"	AR1000	√		√		√	√	0.52"	13.6 gn	5.7
Griffin	1.0"	AR1400						√	0.21"	1.2 gn	3.5
Griffin 2"	2.0"	AR1400			√	√			0.46"	6.2 gn	4.5
Heat	2.5"	AR1250	√	√			√		0.44"	6.2 gn	9.0
X Vane	1.5"	AR1000		√	√	√			0.35"	3.5 gn	6.8
X Vane	1.75"	AR1000		√	√	√			0.40"	4.5 gn	6.6
X Vane	2.25"	AR1000	√	√	√	√			0.36"	6.0 gn	6.7
X Vane	3.0"	AR1000	√	√	√		√		0.48"	9.5gn	6.1
X Vane	3.5"	AR1000	√	√	√		√		0.49"	12.0 gn	5.8
X3 Vane	1.5"	AR1250		√	√	√			0.35"	3.3 gn	9.3
X3 Vane	1.75"	AR1250		√	√	√			0.40"	4.3 gn	9.0
X3 Vane	2.25"	AR1250	√	√	√	√			0.36"	5.5 gn	9.0
X3 Vane	3.0"	AR1250	√	√	√		√		0.48"	8.8 gn	8.6
X3 Vane	3.5"	AR1250	√	√	√		√		0.49"	11.6 gn	8.8
Wild	3.0"	AR1000	√					√	0.38"	9.4 gn	6.2
Zen	4.0"	AR1000			√				0.37"	11.2 gn	6.5

CHOOSING AN ADHESIVE:

There are many factors which will affect your decision on what glue to use for making your arrows.

SOME OF THESE INCLUDE:

Application: different uses (fletching, installing inserts, etc.) require different adhesives. The material of the arrow shaft will also be a determining factor.

Environment: some adhesives are best in high humidity, while others work best in low humidity

Viscosity (resistance to flow): For most applications, you may choose the thickness of glue according to your personal preference.

Time: each adhesive requires a specific clamp time and cure time. **Bohning glues do NOT require an accelerator or adhesive primer.**

ABOUT BOHNING ADHESIVES:

Adhesive	Applications	Shaft Type	Clamp Time <i>(time in jig)</i>	Cure Time <i>(before using arrow)</i>	Info
Fletch-Tite Platinum®	Vanes Feathers Swedged Nocks	Carbon Wood Aluminum Fiberglass Wrapped Painted	5 Min	MIN. 24 hours (48 hours is best)	Flexible bond - does not crack or become brittle Best for low humidity application 2 years expiration on unopened tubes Easy jig clean-up. Simply scrape off with fingernail Can be used to tip-and-tail vanes for extra security DO NOT store in the refrigerator*
Blazer Bond®	Vanes Swedged nocks	Carbon Wood Aluminum Fiberglass Wrapped Painted	20 Sec.	2 Hours	Fastest cure Instant, rigid-bonding glue in liquid form Medium viscosity (Bohning's most liquid CA glue) Begins curing on contact Best for high humidity application One year expiration on unopened containers*
Fletch Fuse®	Vanes Swedged nocks	Carbon Wood Aluminum Fiberglass Wrapped Painted	30 Sec.	2 Hours	Instant, rigid glue in liquid form Medium viscosity (thicker than Blazer Bond) Begins curing on contact Best for high humidity application One year expiration on unopened containers*
Arrow Lock	Points Inserts Outserts	Carbon Wood Aluminum Fiberglass	90 Sec.	30 min (24 hours is best)	Rubberized instant glue for inserts and glue in points Flexible when cured - won't release points in target Works on all shaft types 0.71 Oz bottle good for approximately 100 inserts
Insert Iron	Points Inserts Outserts	Carbon Wood Aluminum Fiberglass	N/A	48 Hours (72 if air is dry)	Strongest glue Cures with moisture - best when applied in humid conditions Not reversible DO NOT store in refrigerator*
Ferr-L-Tite® (Amber)	Points Inserts Outserts	Wood Aluminum	N/A	As soon as it has reached room temp. (~5 min.)	Hot melt adhesive Heat reversible on aluminum shafts. Flame required No expiration*
Ferr-L-Tite® Cool Flex (Blue)	Points Inserts Outserts Pin Bushings	Carbon Fiberglass	N/A	As soon as it has reached room temp. (~5 min.)	Hot melt adhesive (low melt temperature) Heat reversible - no flame required No expiration*
Fletching Tape	Feathers Mylar vanes	All	N/A	Immediate	Pressure sensitive adhesive 3 year expiration

*Do not store in refrigerator with food. This is a good rule to follow for all adhesives!

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF A NOCK?

A nock is the small slotted piece at the back end of an arrow shaft, and while it may look simple, it plays a vital role in archery. Its main purpose is to attach the arrow securely to the bowstring, keeping it in place before and during the draw while allowing for a smooth release. The nock ensures consistent alignment by positioning the arrow in the same spot on the string every time, which is crucial for accuracy. It also facilitates efficient energy transfer from the bowstring to the arrow shaft at the moment of release, helping the arrow fly straight and true. Additionally, the nock sets the orientation of the arrow's fletching, ensuring proper clearance around the bow and stable arrow flight.

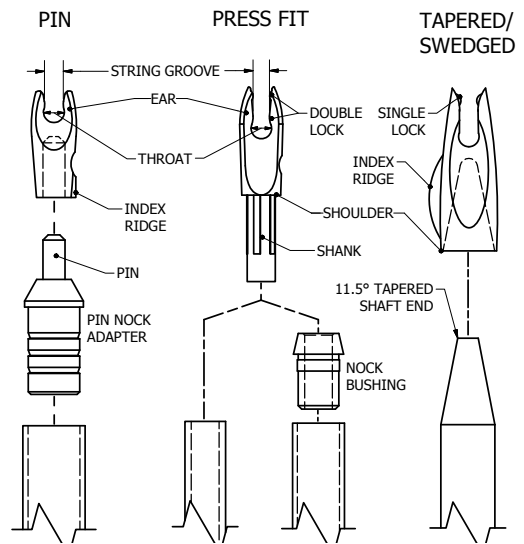
IMPORTANCE OF A NOCK

- Accuracy: Even a slight misalignment in how the arrow meets the string can cause a big loss in precision.
- Consistency: Every arrow leaves the bow from the same position and angle.
- Safety: A damaged or ill-fitting nock can cause a "dry fire" (string slips without pushing the arrow correctly), which may damage the bow or injure the archer.
- Customization: Archers can rotate or change nocks to fine tune fletching clearance and arrow flight.

IN SHORT: the nock is the anchor point between bow and arrow—a small part with a huge influence on safety, consistency, and accuracy.

NOCK TERMINOLOGY

- **Double Lock** - Two sets of small nubs in the string groove that "snap" the nock onto the string
- **Ears** - The two protrusions of the nock that clip onto the bow string
- **Index Ridge** - A small rib on one side of the nock that helps an archer orient the arrow by feel
- **Nock Bushing** - An adapter used to fit relatively small press fit nocks into larger arrow shafts
- **Pin** - The short metal post that a pin nock is pressed onto when installed
- **Pin Nock Adapter/Bushing** - The metal insert necessary to install a Pin Nock on a hollow shaft
- **Shank** - The part of some nocks that fits inside of an arrow shaft or nock bushing
- **Shoulder** - The base of the nock that sits flush against the end of the shaft or adapter
- **Single Lock** - A single set of nubs in the string groove that "snap" onto the bowstring
- **String Groove** - The space between the ears of a nock, measured at the narrowest part
- **Swedged Shaft** - An arrow shaft with a tapered end
- **Tapered Shaft End** - An 11.5 degree cone at the end of a swedged arrow shaft ideal for glue-on nocks
- **Throat** - The bottom of the string groove where the string sits during shooting



NOCK SIZING

Nominal I.D.	0.166"	0.204"	0.231"	0.246"
Industry Name:	"Micro"	"Small"	"Reduced"	"Standard"
Bohning® Nocks:	F-Nock®	A-Nock®	H.E. Nock	Blazer Nock® Signature Nock® Smooth Release Insert Nock
Easton® Nocks:	G-Nock	X-Nock	H-Nock	S-Nock
Size Family:	"4mm"	"5mm"	"6mm"	"6.5mm"

CHOOSING A NOCK CAN BE BROKEN DOWN INTO THESE CRITERIA:

TYPE OF ATTACHMENT

To choose the right nock, you first need to know how it installs. There are three main styles:

- **Insert or Press-fit nocks** are the most common today. They snap directly into the back of the shaft or a bushing and can be easily replaced or rotated for fletching clearance.
- **Pin nocks** fit onto a separate metal pin glued into the back of the shaft. This setup is popular with competitive archers because the pin protects the shaft from rear impact and ensures a consistent, standardized nock fit.
- **Glue-on nocks** are bonded permanently with adhesive. This traditional style is most often used on wooden arrows or shafts with swaged ends.

DURABILITY

Even the smallest crack in a nock can cause dangerous failure. Modern bows are more efficient than ever, transferring a high percentage of stored energy directly into the arrow. Because all that force passes through the nock, it's critical to use a nock that is tested and strong enough to withstand the pressure.

SIZE

Your nock must match the diameter of your shaft or bushing. Using the correct size ensures proper alignment, safety, and consistent arrow performance.

A nock should clip onto the bowstring firmly enough to stay in place but not so tight that it pinches or resists a clean release. Ideally, a light tap on the string should knock the arrow free, proving the fit is snug but not overly tight. Inside the shaft, the nock must seat straight and secure, with no wobble or gaps. Press-fit and insert nocks should sit evenly, while glue-on nocks should be bonded cleanly without excess adhesive. A proper fit ensures safe shooting, consistent arrow flight, and reliable accuracy.

IN SHORT: Choose a nock based on how it attaches, make sure it's strong enough for your bow, match it to your shaft size, and ensure it fits both the string and shaft securely but not too tightly.

INSPECTING YOUR NOCK:

The smallest crack in your nock can lead to a major failure on your next shot. Just like your arrow shaft, it is important to inspect your nock before every shot. Nock damage often occurs at the target when arrows come into contact with each other. For example, you may graze one of your arrows, creating a tiny crack in the shoulder of your nock. From that crack, other minuscule cracks may be radiating deep into the nock, potentially propagating into a major fracture the next time the arrow is shot. This, of course, could both harm you and damage your equipment. When in doubt, replace the nock.

ABOUT BOHNING NOCKS:

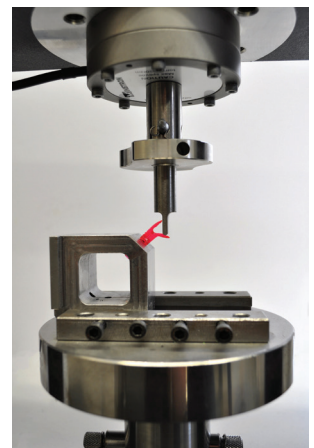
DOUBLE LOCK VS SMOOTH RELEASE

A double lock nock has two sets of small nubs in the string groove that "snap" the nock onto the string. This style nock is best used for hunting and for youth as it is an insurance to keep your arrow on your string. A smooth release nock is made for target archers that want the least amount of contact with the string.

NOT ALL NOCKS ARE CREATED EQUAL

Modern bows are more efficient than ever, transferring more stored energy into the arrow. That energy passes through a single component—the nock—making its strength and reliability critical. At Bohning, we've invested decades of expertise, testing, and innovation to ensure our nocks keep pace with today's high-energy bows.

Every design goes through a rigorous process: computer simulations to identify weak points, precision in-house tooling, and expert craftsmanship that ensures consistency from one nock to the next. Once produced, nocks undergo destructive lab testing and demanding range trials. Our toughest accelerated lifecycle testing—requires a single nock to endure over 1,000 shots from a custom bow producing more than 110 ft-lbs of kinetic energy, nearly double that of most hunting bows. Only designs that pass these tests reach the market.



By focusing on resilience—the ability to transmit energy without permanent deformation, we guarantee that Bohning nocks provide unmatched consistency, durability, safety, and performance at an affordable cost.

IN SHORT: Bohning nocks are engineered and tested to handle the extreme energy of modern bows, giving archers confidence in every shot.

POINTS

WHAT POINT SHOULD I USE?

CHOOSING A POINT:

A quality field point is essential in archery because it directly affects both performance and safety. Precision-made points ensure consistent weight and shape, which means your arrows will fly uniformly and group tightly, building accuracy in practice. Poorly made or inconsistent points can cause arrows to wobble in flight, drift off target, or even damage the shaft. Durability is also critical—a well-constructed field point resists bending, breaking, or loosening after repeated shots into tough targets. Since field points are often used for thousands of practice shots, investing in quality ensures reliable performance, protects your arrows, and helps you build confidence that carries over to hunting or competition.

IN SHORT: A good field point keeps your arrows accurate, consistent, and safe, making it one of the most important components in archery.

CHOOSING A POINT CAN BE BROKEN DOWN INTO THESE CRITERIA:

USAGE:

If you are using a point to practice for hunting you will want a point that can be removed and is the same weight as your broadhead. If you are using a point for target purpose you can use a screw-in, glue-in or break-off point.

WEIGHT AND CONCENTRICITY:

Archery is all about consistency. Having the same weight points will help you keep tight groups in hunting or target archery.

NOTE: Concentricity means that the tip is actually in the center of your point. If this is off, even by the tiniest amount, your arrow will not fly true.

DURABILITY:

The material and design of your point will allow you to shoot hundreds, if not thousands of shots, with the same point.

FIT AND COMPATIBILITY:

The diameter of the point needs to match your shaft to ensure smooth flight and easy removal from the target

IN SHORT: Choose points that match your arrow and bow setup, are durable, and suit your purpose

ABOUT BOHNING PREMIUM POINTS:

USAGE:

Bohning has a full line of screw-in, glue-in, and break off points that are manufactured using the best materials and machinery to ensure consistent shots time after time.

WEIGHT AND CONCENTRICITY:

Bohning has industry-leading weight tolerances. Our points are guaranteed ± 0.25 GRAINS (16.2 mg) of listed weight. Our points that are below 150gn we guarantee that they are concentric withing 0.001" (0.025mm). 150gn and above are 0.002" or better.

DURABILITY:

Bohning Premium Points are made of durable stainless steel to ensure they last.

FIT AND COMPATIBILITY:

Bohning points are made with easy removal in mind.

WRAPS

WRAP USAGE AND FIT

WHY USE A WRAP?

Arrow wraps were originally designed to replicate the look of traditional painted or crested arrows. Today, these thin vinyl coverings give archers several practical advantages with very few drawbacks.

BENEFITS:

- **Visibility** – Bright or white wraps make arrows much easier to spot in grass, weeds, or woods.
- **Tracking** – For hunters, white wraps clearly show blood after a hit, helping with game recovery.
- **Adhesion** – Vanes and feathers bond more securely to vinyl than to bare shafts, especially aluminum or glossy carbon finishes.
- **Ease of refletching** – Removing a wrap is often easier than scraping vane adhesive directly off the shaft, making cleanup simpler during refletching.
- **Style** – Wraps come in a wide range of colors and designs, allowing you to personalize your arrows.

DISADVANTAGES:

- **Refletching** – If you lose a vane that was fletched over a wrap, you'll typically need to remove the entire wrap before redoing the fletching.
- **Weight** – Wraps add a small amount of extra weight to your arrow. While minimal, it should be factored in when tuning or building a new set of arrows.

IN SHORT: Wraps make arrows easier to see, easier to fletch, and more customizable, while adding only minor drawbacks in weight and refletching.

ABOUT BOHNING WRAPS:

All arrow wraps are not created equal.

Different manufacturers use varying grades of materials, and without the proper surface coating and thickness, adhesion issues can occur. Bohning wraps are made from materials that have been thoroughly tested and proven for both adhesion strength and long-term durability.

WIDTH:

- XS - 0.85" (22mm) for use on shafts up to 14/16"
- SM - 1.00" (25mm) for use on shafts up to 17/64"
- STD - 1.125" (29mm) for use on shafts up to 19/64"
- LG - 1.375" (35mm) for use on shafts up to 24/64"
- XL - 1.50" (38mm) for use on shafts up to 26/64"

Note: Bohning recommends that the wrap overlap itself by ~1/8" for best adhesion

LENGTH:

- 4" - Vanes up to 2.5" Long
- 5.5" - Vane longer than 2.5"
- 7.0" - Traditional crested arrow look or long feathers

MATERIALS:

- White
- Neon/Gloss
- Reflective
- Glow in the Dark

WEIGHT:

- 4" - White/Neon = 4.0 gn-9.5 gn / Reflective & Glow = 8.0 gn-14.5 gn
- 5.5" - White/Neon = 5.5 gn-13.0gn / Reflective & Glow = 11 gn-19.7 gn
- 7.0" - White/Neon = 7.0 gn-16.5gn / Reflective & Glow = 14.0 gn-25.5gn

** weight varies dependent on width of wrap*

Fletching Jigs

Buying a fletching jig is one of the best investments an archer can make. A jig allows you to repair or build arrows at home with precision, saving both time and money compared to relying on pre-fletched shafts. With a jig, you control every detail—vane type, angle, offset, or helical—so you can customize arrows to match your shooting style, bow setup, or purpose, whether that's target shooting, hunting, or 3D archery. Instead of being limited to factory options, you can experiment and fine-tune your arrows for maximum consistency and performance.

A fletching jig also ensures accuracy and repeatability. It holds each vane in perfect alignment, so every arrow in your quiver is built the same, shot after shot. Over time, it pays for itself by letting you refletch damaged vanes instead of buying new arrows, and it gives you the confidence of knowing your equipment is tuned exactly the way you want it.

IN SHORT: A fletching jig saves money, gives you full control over your arrow setup, and ensures precision and consistency in every arrow you shoot.

CHOOSING A JIG CAN BE BROKEN DOWN INTO THESE CRITERIA:

FLETCHING STYLE:

- Straight, offset, or helical options
- Some jigs only do one style, while others are adjustable

NUMBER OF VANES/FEATHERS

- 3-fletch is standard, but 4-fletch setups are popular
- Check if the jig can accommodate both

SHAFT SIZE/TYPE COMPATIBILITY

- Make sure the jig works with the diameter of your arrows (micro, standard, or larger shafts)
- Does your jig allow fletching of crossbow bolts?

VANE/FEATHER LENGTH

- Some jigs handle only shorter vanes, while others can work with longer feathers or specialty vanes.

CONSISTENCY

- The jig should hold vanes securely and place them in exactly the same position on every arrow.

ADAPTABILITY

- Ability to rotate the nock receiver for different indexing (3-fletch at 120°, 4-fletch at 90°, etc.).
- Fine-tuning for vane offset or helical angle.

EASE OF USE

- How simple it is to load, align, and clean.
- Beginners may prefer a straightforward clamp system, while experienced archers might want more adjustability.

SPEED AND EFFICIENCY

- Single-fletch jigs attach one vane at a time (slower but very precise).
- Multi-fletch jigs (like a 3-fletch jig) can apply all vanes at once.

PRICE VS. VALUE

- Budget-friendly jigs are great for occasional refletching.
- Higher-end jigs offer precision, versatility, and durability that pay off for serious archers.

IN SHORT: Think about what kind of arrows you shoot, how much adaptability you want, and how often you'll be fletching—then balance precision, speed, and cost to pick the right jig.

ABOUT BOHNING FLETCHING JIGS:

Bohning's line of jigs will accommodate any style of you might be interested in trying. From clamp style jigs to 3 vane at once jigs and from feathers to mylar to plastic vanes we have you covered.

All of our jigs are designed and manufactured in the USA by engineers that are archers and understand the importance of consistency and ease of use.

JIG	HOW MANY VANES			XBOW	TYPE OF VANE			OFFSET/HELICAL								
	3 Vane	4 Vane 90/90/90/90	4 Vane 60/120/60/120		Plastic Vane	Feather	Mylar	Straight	1° Right	1° Left	1.5° Right (NASP)	2° Right Feather	2° Left Feather	3° Right	3° Left	
Frontier 1346COMPLETE	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓
Frontier 1346	✓	✓			✓										✓	✓
Frontier Crossbow 1346XB	✓			✓	✓				✓							
Frontier Youth 1346YOUTH	✓	✓			✓			✓			✓					
Multi- Fletcher 601055	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cauldron 601025	✓*				✓			✓	✓	✓	✓				✓	✓
Cauldron Crossbow 601025XB	✓*			✓	✓				✓	✓					✓	✓
Cauldron Helix 601025HELIX	✓*				✓										✓	✓
Cauldron Youth 601025YOUTH	✓*				✓			✓			✓					
Pro Class 1347	✓	✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓						
Complete Tower 601027	✓*			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Triple Tower 12963	✓*			✓	✓			✓	✓						✓	
Helix Tower 12962	✓*			✓	✓										✓	✓
Feather Tower 601010	✓*					✓						✓	✓			
Mylar Tower 601035	✓						✓	✓								
Spin Fletcher 601070	✓*						✓	✓								

*The Cauldrons, Towers, and Spin Fletcher can all fletch 3 vanes at once. All others are one vane at a time.

Bowstring wax is a simple but essential product for maintaining the life and performance of your bowstring. Regular waxing keeps the individual strands of the string and cables bound tightly together, preventing fraying, separating, or snapping under the stress of repeated shots. Wax also protects against dirt, dust, and especially moisture, which can weaken fibers over time and shorten the life of your string. A properly waxed string remains flexible and strong, helping it transfer energy more efficiently from the bow to the arrow. Neglecting this small step can lead to premature string wear, reduced accuracy, and costly replacements.

Bohning recommends applying wax every 200 shots to keep your string in top condition.

IN SHORT: Waxing your bowstring regularly preserves its strength, protects it from damage, and ensures consistent, reliable performance.

ABOUT BOHNING WAXES AND LUBES:

Bohning has a full line of waxes and lubes for all of your archery needs. Bohning created Tex-Tite bow string wax in 1952. It has been an industry standard ever since. Since then, our line of waxes have expanded to keep up with the modern innovations of the archery industry. Below is a guide to help you choose which wax is best for you.

WAXES:

Tex-Tite - "The Original" - Waterproof, odorless, smooth and silky feel - over 70 years of proven track record

Seal-Tite - Modern formulation - Waterproof, odorless, vegan with a tackier feel - perfect for synthetic strings

Heritage String Wax - 100% Natural - Waterproof, odorless - made with bee's wax and soy for those that want a traditional string wax

Xccelerator - String Conditioner - Waterproof, odorless, and vegan - melts at a lower temperature. Great for crossbows and slides, wheels, and rollers

String Shield - Liquid wax - Waterproof, odorless, and vegan - sponge-top applicator, the liquid formulation penetrates the bow string

LUBES:

Lightning Lube - Crossbow Rail Lube - Waterproof, odorless, vegan, liquid formulation - created for application on crossbow rails, provides a protective film for reduced friction and increased velocity

Arrow Lube - Easy arrow removal - Waterproof, odorless, vegan, liquid formulation - created to apply on the end of your arrow to make removal from targets easier

ZipSnap - Zipper and Snap Wax - Waterproof, odorless - for use on metal or plastic zippers and snaps, lubricates, prevents seizing, will not freeze

DIGITAL VERSION
AVAILABLE

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www.bohning.com/technical-guide