What is an Anchor Sight?
And what does it do?

For some it takes a few days to get used to this new sighting technology, for others it takes only a few arrows. When you shoot the Anchor Sight you will discover a whole New World of knowledge. You will see for the first time what is really going on with your shot. You will see torque and learn how to control it. You will know when it was you that blew the shot and not wonder if it was one of the ten other possibilities. You will see and react to every error you make and it doesn't take long before you begin to improve. Soon you will be experimenting with range changes using the increments in the Anchor Sight with one front sight pin. You will shoot for the pure enjoyment of it because you have control and love it.

You will be amazed how the Anchor Sight holds you to correct form when shooting from a tree stand and how neat it is to have the freedom of full target vision. Then there is the added shooting time in the evening hours and a feeling of confidence when that final moment arrives.

The most common concern I hear from shooters who are considering buying an Anchor Sight is: "I can't see taking my eye off the target to look at the Anchor Sight!" The short answer to that concern is: You will get your shot off faster using the Anchor Sight than a string Peep sight. The reason is the Anchor Sight will be set up to your natural anchor point. So when you draw and anchor, you will see the dot very near the center of the circle on the lens so it takes very little adjustment to center the dot inside the circle but that adjustment is often critical for proper placement of the arrow. It doesn't take much of an error of angle to miss your target at 20 or 30+ yards and your string peep won't show you that.

So what is an Anchor Sight...? It is a scope you look **into** through a magnifying lens and view a display which consists of tiny characters printed on a Glow disc. The characters are dashes and spaces which form a cross similar to a rifle scope. The characters do not appear small when viewed through the lens because of the magnification, and because the scope is attached to the ridged part of the bow (not the string) you are actually watching a highly magnified movement of the bow and arrow.

In the center of the cross is a dot which you center in the red circle on the lens, thus creating a Sight Line to your eye. The Sight Line is always there, like the point of a needle, even though you can’t see it. If the dot or any character is in the circle, you have positioned the bow so a Sight Line extends directly to your eye. Any movement of the

bow or your eye will misalign the Bow's position. When you change the Bow position you also change the arrows position. So, if you move the bow and view a dash instead of the dot, you have a new Bow (arrow) position.

The amazing thing is how this all comes together. You can literally change the arrow impact point by viewing a different character in the display. Never before has it been possible to shoot a Bow by simply changing the angle of the bow and viewing that change. You can use one front sight pin and view a different reference in the Anchor Sight to achieve range changes. Not only is this a very functional way of shooting, it also demonstrates how much control you have of the shot. For instance, you can shoot up or down, left or right of your target. Wherever the dot is in the Anchor Sight, that is where your arrow will strike on the target.

As an example; if you put the first dash that is under the dot into the center of the red circle, then the dot will be near the top of the red circle. So if you are sighted in at 20 yards with your 20 yard pin on target, your arrow will strike high like the dot will indicate and it works the same left and right or up and down.

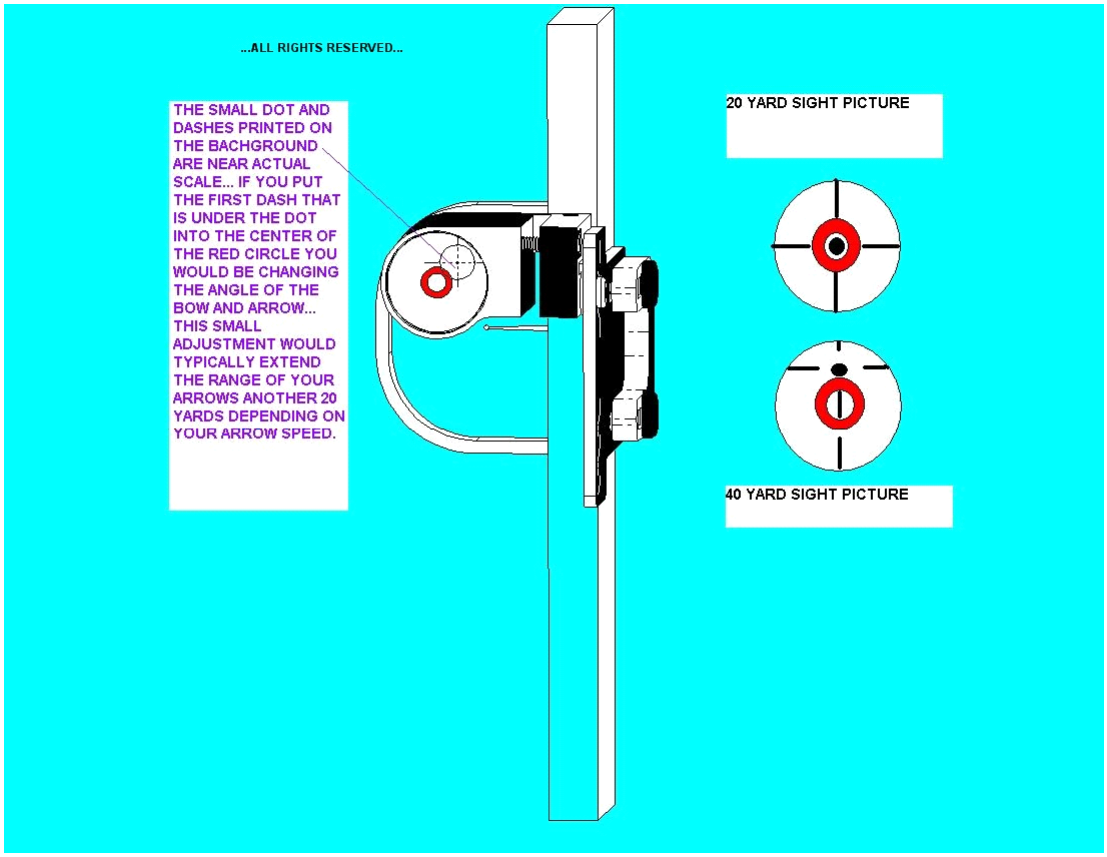
To range your shot, choose which ever dash or space is needed to place the arrow on target at a given range. A little practice and you will determine, according to your arrow speed, what reference you use for different ranges. The difference between a 20 and 30 yard correction as viewed in the Anchor Sight is very small. We have shooters that shot 60+ yards using their 20 yard pin... Now that this is fresh in your memory let's talk about the Micro adjustments.

Using the picture, imagine moving the circle to the right with the Micro adjustment. Now the dot would be off to the left and because you haven't moved the bow, that is now your correct sight picture for the 20 yard shot. In order to put the dot back in the circle you would have to move the angle of the bow. What did you just do? The circle and dot are now aligned but you had to change the angle of the bow and arrow to make them align and that changed your arrow flight line to the right.

Another way to look at this is; it's just like sighting in your bow or rifle by following the arrow or bullet with the front sight. The dot is the front sight of the Anchor Sight, so if your arrow is off to the left then you have to move your dot to the left (circle to the right) and when you bring the dot back to the right by moving the bow your arrow will follow. The Horizontal Micro adjustment screw moves the red circle left or right and the Vertical Micro adjustment screw moves the dot up or down.

The instructions that come with your Anchor Sight makes this point, which is all you really need to know: If you want the arrow to go to the right, turn the Horizontal Micro screw to the right. (Clock wise) If you want the arrow to go up, turn the Vertical Micro adjustment screw to the right. A 180 degree turn of the Micro screw moves your arrow 4-5 inches at 20 yards.

No longer are you restricted with an anchor point that you have to practice over and over again to become a good shot, and the kicker is; With the Anchor Sight your shooting becomes more natural, faster and more accurate.



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