

AX-3 | RX-10TM

IN-DEPTH

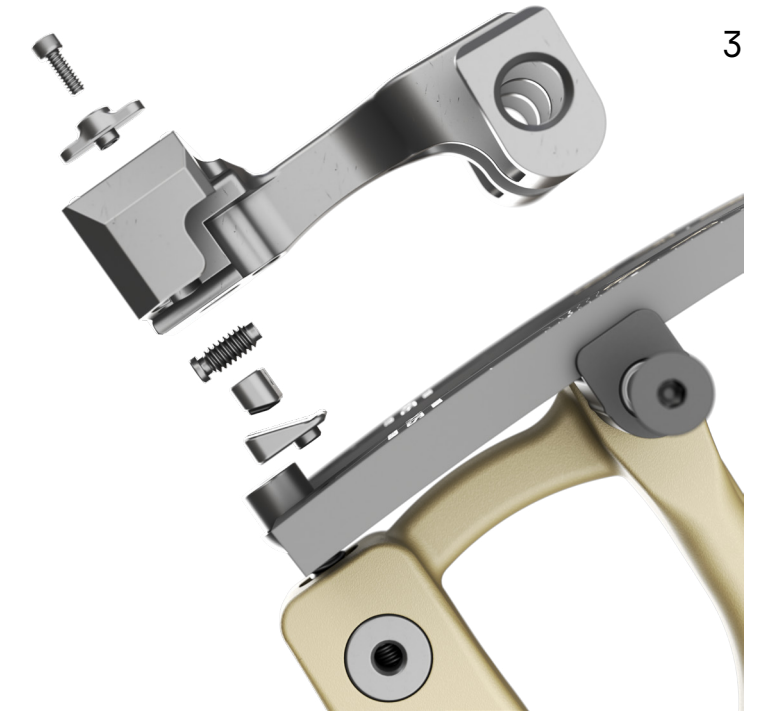
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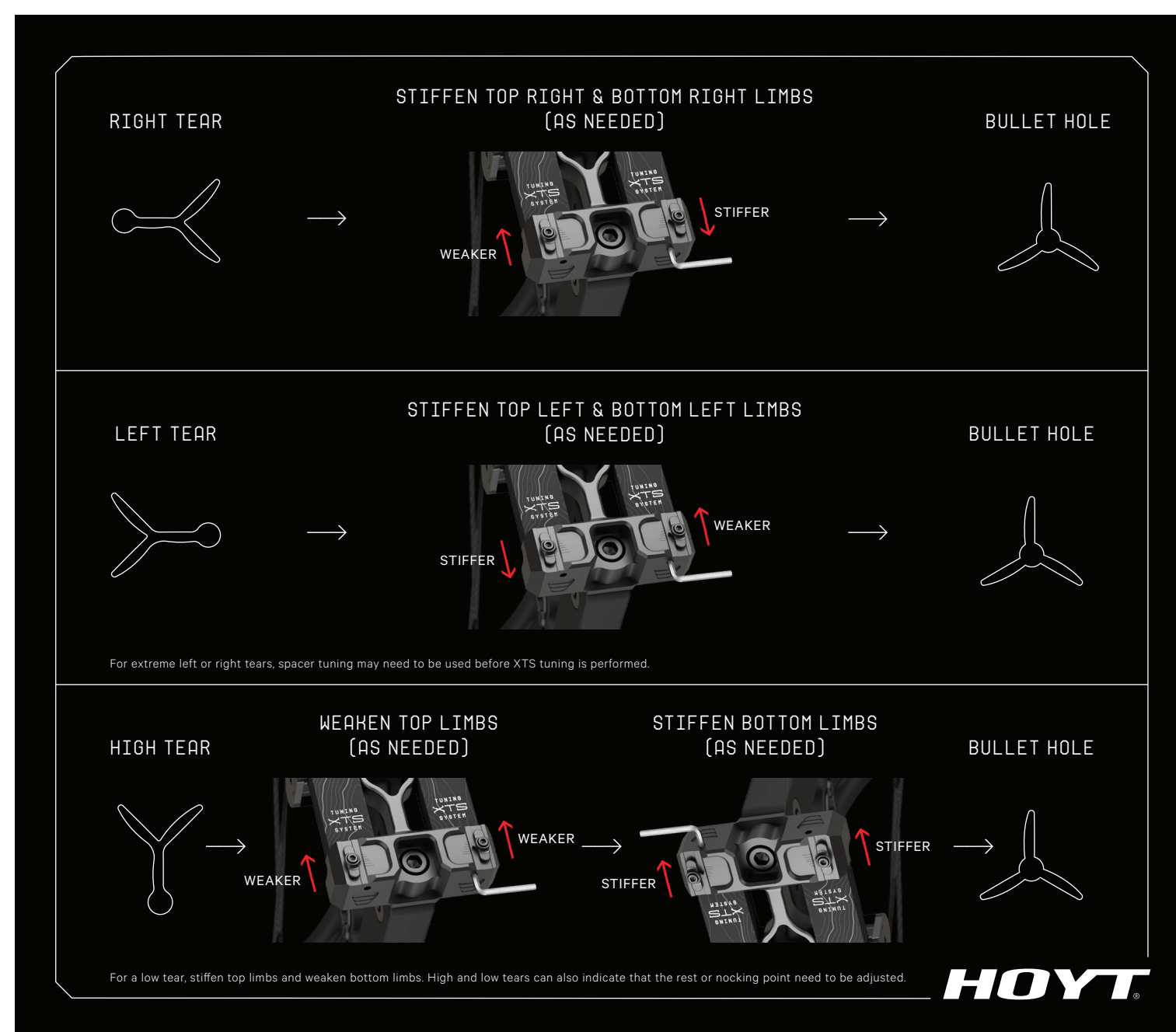


XTS™ [Xact Tuning System™]



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The 2026 Hoyt RX-10 and AX-3 Series feature the patent-pending XTS Tuning System, delivering quick, simple, and precise tuning—no press required. Unlike most systems that only fix left & right tears, **XTS also corrects high & low tears, making it a complete solution**, and XTS won't change your point of impact after tuning adjustments are made. Tuning your bow has never been this easy—or this precise.



XTS Paper Tuning Guide

1. Position your arrow rest “straight down the middle” where it looks good to you. We recommend starting at 13/16” of center shot, but anywhere from 3/4 to 7/8 is an acceptable center shot measurement. Confirm all other macro tuning elements are set such as a correct nocking point, cam timing, vane clearance, etc.

2. Begin the tuning process by paper tuning your bow. Shoot an arrow through paper into a safe target/backstop.

3. If your arrow makes a tail-right tear in the paper [Image A], proceed to step 4.

Note: This process will correct up to approximately a one-inch tear. If your initial tear is greater than one inch, you should consider moving your rest or doing a spacer swap before using the XTS tuning system. See spacer swap instructions on the following page.

4. Position the bow so you are looking at the front of the bow and you can see the tuning adjustment holes in the pockets [Image B].

To correct a tail-right tear, you will rotate the top right and bottom right tuning bolts clockwise to add resistance to the associated limb as needed depending on the size of the tear you are trying to correct. Begin by slightly loosening the shuttle block locking screws on the top of the top limb pocket with a 3/32 Allen wrench [Image C]. Insert a 3/32 Allen wrench into the top right hole on the front of the pocket and engage the tuning bolt inside the pocket [Image D] and rotate it clockwise 1/2 turn to add resistance to the associated limb.

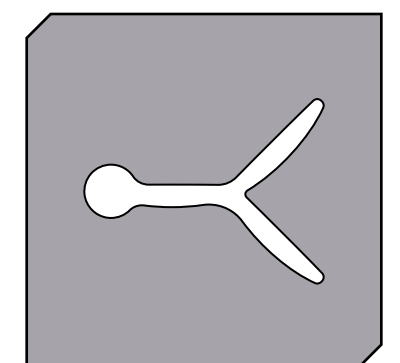


Image A

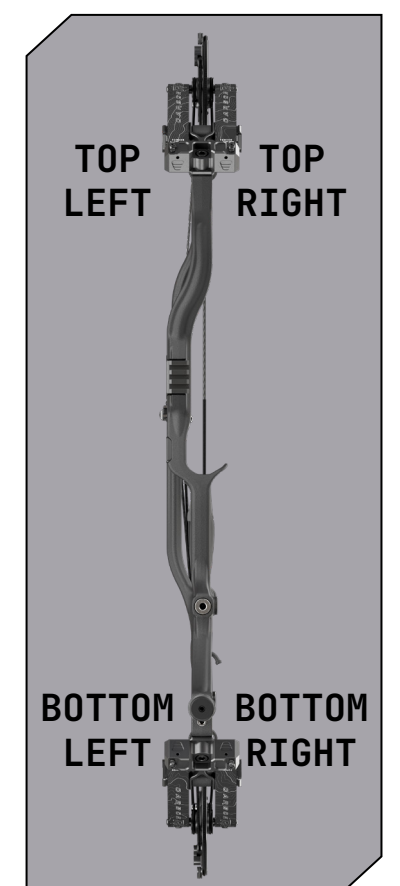


Image B

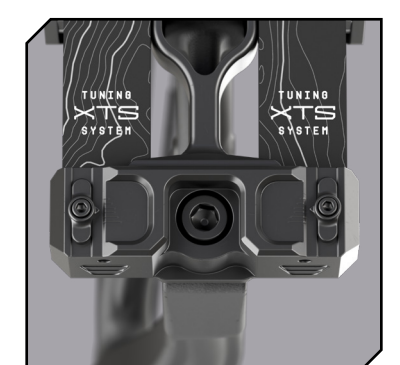


Image C



Image D

XTS™ [Xact Tuning System™]

TUNING
XTS
SYSTEM™

Then insert the allen wrench into the top left hole and rotate the tuning bolt counter clockwise 1/2 a turn to decrease resistance in the associated limb. [Hint: The larger the tear, the more you will need to turn the pocket tuning bolts. You can turn them as much as 3 turns in each direction from the factory starting position.]

5. Shoot your arrow through paper again and check your tear. If you still have a tail-right tear, repeat the process in step 4. You can repeat this process on the top limbs again or move to the bottom limbs. You will repeat this process a little at a time until you achieve a bullet hole. Once tuning is complete, retighten all Shuttle Block locking screws.

6. To correct a tail-left tear [Image E], you will repeat steps 4 and 5 except you will rotate the left tuning bolts clockwise to add resistance on the left side and you will rotate the tuning bolts on the right side counter clockwise to decrease resistance on the right side.

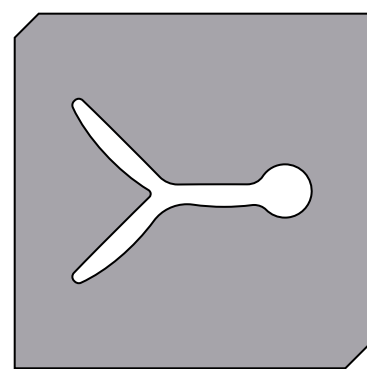


Image E

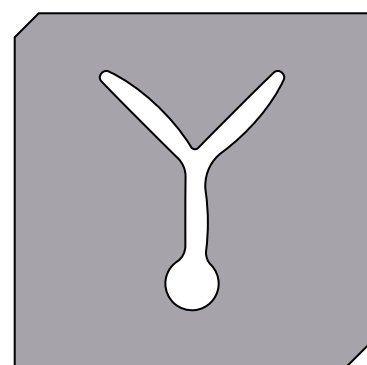


Image F

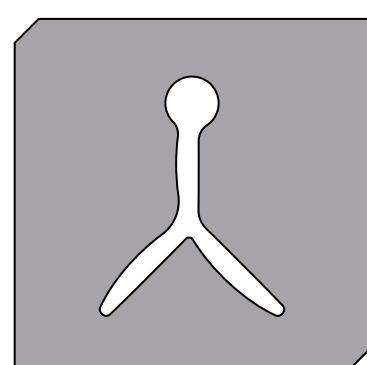


Image G

7. If you have a small tail-high [Image F] or a tail-low tear [Image G], you can also correct this with the XTS tuning system. However, it is best to confirm nock height and cam timing are correct before using XTS to correct a vertical tear. Once you confirm cam timing, proceed with the following to correct your small vertical tear. If you have a tail-high tear for example, you can correct it by removing turns from both tuning bolts in the top pocket and adding turns to the tuning bolts in the bottom pocket. Do the opposite to correct a tail-low tear.

Note: Large high or low tears indicate a macro tuning issue such as poor fletching clearance, poor nock and rest height, cams not timed, etc. Correct these issues and use XTS to micro tune and correct small high and low tears.

If you have both a left or right tear and a high or low tear, correct the left or right tear before addressing the high or low tear.

XTS™ [Xact Tuning System™]

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General Truths, Hints, and Tricks about the XTS Tuning System

- XTS works best when correcting paper tuning tears less than one inch long. If you are tuning a bow with a tear greater than one inch, it's best to start with a spacer swap to decrease the size of the tear and then proceed with the XTS tuning adjustments.
- When adjusting the pocket tuning bolts, you should always make the opposite adjustment to the left limb as you made to the right limb **to avoid a change to your draw weight**. For example, if you turn your top right tuning bolt half a turn clockwise to correct a tail-right tear, you should match that by turning your top left tuning bolt half a turn counterclockwise.
- The same is true when correcting a tail-high or tail-low tear. If you add one turn to your top tuning bolts to correct a tail-low tear, you should remove one turn from your bottom pocket tuning bolts to avoid a change in draw weight.
- If you have both a left or right tear and a high or low tear, correct the left or right tear before addressing the high or low tear. Often after fixing the left or right tear, the high or low tear will go away.
- The XTS tuning system can be used to **dial in your broadheads** if they aren't hitting the same spot as your field tips. For example, if your broadheads are hitting the target left of your field tips this is an indication your arrow is leaving the bow with a "tail-right" condition and you can correct this by following the tail-right tear paper tuning instructions. The same process can be used for **bare shaft tuning**. If your bare shaft hits left, it's an indication it's leaving the bow in a tail-right condition.
- You can use the XTS System to **dial in your sight tape** if you lose your zero due to a speed change. For example, if you set up your bow with your limb bolt bottomed out for maximum draw weight and later you lose a few feet of speed due to strings breaking in, a change in elevation, or any other reason, you can use the XTS System to increase your draw weight by a couple pounds to get back to your starting speed so your sight tape is good again. You would do this by simply adding resistance to all limbs by rotating all tuning bolts clockwise the same amount.
- If you end up "chasing your tail" while tuning the bow and you have found that you have made multiple adjustments to multiple pocket tuning bolts and you aren't sure where you are anymore, put everything back to home position by adjusting all pocket tuning bolts to the center line indicators (*Image H*) and start the tuning process again.

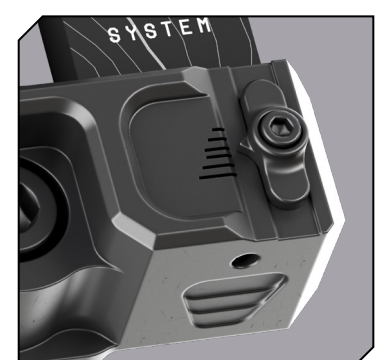


Image H

HBX Tuning Guide

Note: If your bow is not equipped with the XTS Tuning System, but is equipped with HBX cams, the following procedure can be used for tuning. Additionally, if your bow is equipped with the XTS Tuning System but you are experiencing a "large paper tear", you can use the procedure below to shift the cam to shrink the size of your tear and then refer to the XTS instructions for final tuning.

HBX Gen 4 cams can be tuned utilizing an aluminum cam spacer system. Below is a guide that will aid shooters in completing tuning shifts.

Note: Cam spacer configurations do not need to match from top cam to bottom cam.

It is also important to note that grip pressure, an archer's natural torque, and stabilizer bias will influence the way that a bow tunes. It is Hoyt's recommendation to set centershot at 3/4" to 7/8" and use spacers to correct the paper tune as close as possible. If more correction is needed, then it can be found with arrow rest micro-adjustments.

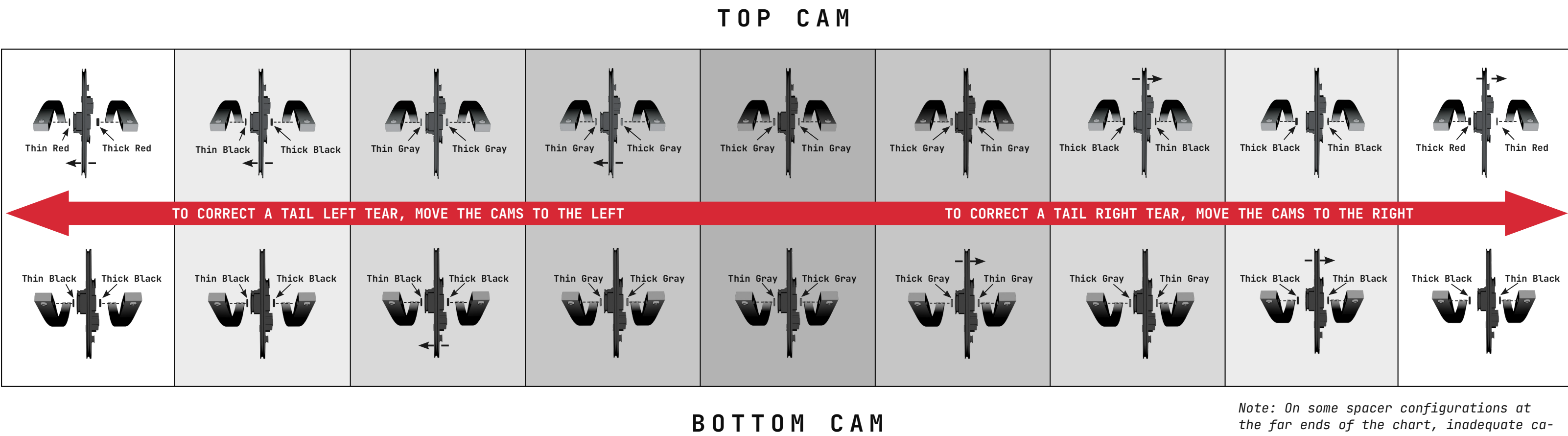
HBX Gen 4 Cam Tune Table

To correct a tail LEFT tear you want to move the cam to the LEFT by increasing the spacer thickness on the right side of the

cam and decreasing spacer thickness on the left side of the cam. To correct a tail RIGHT tear you want to move the cam to the RIGHT by increasing the spacer thickness on the left side of the cam and decreasing spacer thickness on the right side of the cam. [Left and right orientation is designated when looking at the cam from the rear of the bow, or the string side of the bow, not when looking at it from the front of the bow, or the riser side of the bow.]

It is best to adjust one cam at a time and test to see if the tear is corrected. If the tear is not corrected, make an adjustment to the other cam, too. If the tear still is not corrected, increase the spacing again. Continue increasing cam spacing until the tear is corrected. Always use the same color spacers on an individual cam.

The chart below is an example of how to correct a tear by swapping spacers. The larger the tear, the further up or down the chart you may have to travel to correct the tear. This chart is for reference only and may not match the "baseline" or starting position of the spacers on your bow, but the concept is still the same – move the cam the direction of the tear.



Real-World Speed

Improving performance was a major goal when developing latest models of RX and Alpha AX series of bows. Not necessarily the advertised speed numbers, which are reported at 30 inch draw lengths, but more specficially in the most common draw lengths. For example, we saw a **speed increase of 19 fps for the RX-9 Ultra** at a 29 inch draw length compared to the RX-8 Ultra. During the development of the RX-10 and AX-3 models, we wanted to make sure we held on to those speed improvements and do our best to add to them. The charts below show our speed improvements in just the last two generations of bows.

Unlike other companies, Hoyt tests to ATA speed guidelines. These include parameters of:

- 350 grain arrow weight
- 70lb draw weight
- Draw length of 30", +/- 1/4"

The ATA speed test gives speed numbers that are far more realistic once an archer gets the bow fully built and ready for

hunting. Other companies utilize an "IBO" speed measurement system, which has much looser testing parameters that include:

- Draw weight up to 80lbs +/- 2 lbs
- Arrow weight must be 5 grains per pound of draw weight
- No specified draw length standard

These testing parameters, combined with verbiage that vaguely rate speeds such as "up to X fps" allow companies to publish speed numbers that are inflated. By testing up to 82lbs, efficiencies can be found that garner a few extra feet per second that real-world archers won't see. The lack of a draw length standard can artifically boost the rating signifcantly. It becomes quite easy to show an IBO speed rating that won't hold up when compared to ATA guidelines. At Hoyt, we perform comprehensive tests on competitor products, giving us an accurate gauge of true specifcations within the archery market.

Note: The RX-10 SD and Alpha AX-3 SD do not reach draw lenghts of 30 inches, so they are tested at their max draw length of 27 inches and 70 pounds with a 350 grain arrow. Their speed rating is 310 fps.

Alpha X 33 vs. Alpha AX-3 33

Speed Comparison	DRAW LENGTH	ALPHA X 33	ALPHA AX-3 33	DIFFERENCE
	30	334	340	+6 fps
	29	323	332	+9 fps
	28.5	320	324	+4 fps
	28	313	319	+6 fps

Alpha X 30 vs. Alpha AX-3 29

Speed Comparison	DRAW LENGTH	ALPHA X 30	ALPHA AX-3 29	DIFFERENCE
	30	344	340	-4 fps
	29	325	330	+5 fps
	28.5	316	322	+6 fps
	28	322	322	0 fps

RX-8 Ultra vs. RX-10 Ultra

Speed Comparison	DRAW LENGTH	RX-8 ULTRA	RX-10 ULTRA	DIFFERENCE
	30	332	340	+8 fps
	29	313	332	+19 fps
	28.5	306	324	+18 fps
	28	303	319	+16 fps

Axle-to-Axle Length

In general, longer bows are considered to be more stable. Some of this perception arises from the greater moment of inertia of longer risers and their mass distribution. Another portion of this feeling of stability and full draw comfort is generated by the larger string angle and tighter peep-to-eye distance that longer bows produce. But longer bows aren't ideal for hunting where a more compact rig is preferred. The **AX-3 29 is 29.5 inches axle-to-axle**, but thanks to Hoyt Optimized Geometry, it holds and shoots like a longer axle-to-axle bow.

Hoyt Optimized Geometry means the AX-3 and RX-10 can be compact rigs for hunting but still shoot like longer axle-to-axle bows, providing the stability and forgiveness demanded by serious bowhunters. How does this work? It has to do with the "effective string angle", meaning where the string comes off the cams at full draw. Alpha AX-3 29 features an effective 31-1/16" "axle to axle" at full draw, yielding a better peep position and string angle than typical 29" axle-to-axle bows with tighter string angles and uncomfortable peep positions. For most shooters, a larger, more obtuse string angle will be preferred as it **gives a more comfortable anchor point and brings the peep sight closer to the eye**, and Hoyt's Optimized Geometry offers that, even in a compact hunting bow.



Weight & Stabilization

Alpha AX-3 Mass Weight

Out of the box, the 2nd and 3rd generation of AX series bows are .4 pounds lighter than their Alpha X predecessors. They represent approximately 1/4 pound saved in mass weight of the bare bow (which is the weight we publish in the specs, without the Short Stop Stabilizer) compared to Alpha X, and the rest of the weight savings comes from a new and improved, lighter weight Short Stop 2.0 Stabilizer and removal of the Shock Pods. The design improvements to the AX-3 yielded a shot experience just as smooth and quiet as the Alpha X even without the Shock Pods, so we took them off to save weight without sacrificing smoothness.

Short Stop 2.0 Stabilizer

All RX-10 and AX-3 bows come equipped with the Short Stop 2.0 stabilizer installed in the lower stabilizer bushing. This location is lower and further forward on the bow than the standard stabilizer location directly below the grip. There are several advantages to this location including a lower center of gravity (CG) which means a lighter stabilizer will anchor the bow just as good in this location as a heavier stabilizer in the upper location. Also, because this location is farther forward on the bow, the included Short Stop 2.0 at only 2 inches in length puts the weight approximately the same distance in front of the bow as a 7 inch stabilizer in the upper location.

Overall, **your hunting rig weighs significantly less** due to a lighter and shorter stabilizer in the lower location but the stabilization benefits are just as good, if not better. This is

an important part of our In-Line Accessory system which aims to reduce the overall weight of your finished hunting rig while greatly improving how well it balances and aims at full draw.

Perfect Balance

Hoyt bows have always been known for their perfect balance when in your hand. Many bows are top heavy and want to fall forward out of your hand but the RX and AX series bows will naturally stay vertical in your hand **for a more comfortable and accurate shot experience**. Additionally, this perfect balance experience is noticeable when carrying your bow in one hand at your side when hiking. The top heavy bows are awkward to carry and require weird hand pressure to keep the bow parallel with the ground, but again, your Hoyt bow will balance in your hand for an easy carry experience.

HBX Gen 4 Cam System



The engine of the RX-10 and AX-3 is the HBX Gen 4 Cam System. As the name implies, this is the 4th iteration of our popular HBX cam system. Along with many other design improvements, the HBX cam system has changed the game when it comes to smooth draw, silent shots, and overall performance of our bows over the past few years.

The Gen 4 HBX cam preserved the smooth shot experience of previous HBX cams while increasing speed in many of the draw length positions across the draw length range. This is done through a new module system that increases efficiency in each inch of draw length instead of optimizing the module for the longest draw lengths [the advertised draw lengths] and sacrificing performance at the shorter draw lengths. It's easier to design a cam this way because you have less parts [less modules], but we didn't take the easy way with the Gen 4.

We designed 5 modules to optimize performance for every inch of draw length range. For example, the RX-10 Ultra at 29 inches gained 19 fps over the RX-8 Ultra. The modules are numbered 5,4,3,2, and 1, with module 5 being for the longest inch of draw length available on a given model and module 1 being the shortest. Each module covers 3/4 of an inch in draw length range [except for mod #1 which covers 1 inch]. For example, the number 5 module on the RX-10 maxes out at 30 inches and adjusts down to 29.25. The number 4 module will pick up at 29 inches and adjust down to 28.25, and so on.

Additionally, the Gen 4 has adjustable draw let-off positions so you can choose between 75%, 80% or 85% let-off by adjusting the position of

the mod foot, which is easily done by removing one screw. You can also choose from a hard wall or extra hard wall feeling at full draw by swapping the mod feet from top to bottom. Your bow will come with the feet in the extra hard wall position and if you want the hard wall position, which has a longer feeling valley as you approach full draw, you simply move the mod foot on the top cam to the bottom cam, and the mod foot on the bottom cam to the top cam. **This is our most adjustable hunting cam ever to give you your most comfortable, best-fitting bow ever.**

Gen 4 also improves tuning and center shot with the addition of a split harness to balance the load from the cables on both sides of the cam. This reduces cable-induced torque and cam lean, improving tuning and center shot consistency.

HBX Gen 4 Draw Length Chart

MOD	POS.	AX-3 29	RX-10	AX-3 33	RX-10 Ultra	LD Models
5	A	30	30	31	31	33
	a	29 3/4	29 3/4	30 3/4	30 3/4	32 3/4
	B	29 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	32 1/2
	b	29 1/4	29 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	32 1/4
4	C	29	29	30	30	32
	c	28 3/4	28 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	31 3/4
	D	28 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	31 1/2
	d	28 1/4	28 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	31 1/4
3	E	28	28	29	29	N/A
	e	27 3/4	27 3/4	28 3/4	28 3/4	N/A
	F	27 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	N/A
	f	27 1/4	27 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	N/A
2	G	27	27	28	28	N/A
	g	26 3/4	26 3/4	27 3/4	27 3/4	N/A
	H	26 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	N/A
	h	26 1/4	26 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	N/A
1	I	26	26	27	27	N/A
	i	25 3/4	25 3/4	26 3/4	26 3/4	N/A
	J	25 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	N/A
	j	25 1/4	25 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	N/A
	K	25	25	26	26	N/A

HBX LD Cam System

A specially designed LD version of the high-performance HBX Gen 4 Cam when paired with TXL limbs and a new roller guard turns the RX-10 Ultra and Alpha AX-3 33 into **premium long draw options reaching out to 33 inch draw lengths**. Previously, the RX-9 Ultra was available as a LD model but it only reached to 32 inches, and the Alpha series has not had a LD version until now. The HBX Gen 4 LD cam uses the same #4 and #5 mods as the regular Gen 4 cams and has all the same features as well—features like 1/4" draw length adjustments, 75, 80 and 85% let off options, hard or extra hard wall settings, smooth draw cycles, and blistering speeds. In fact, the LD model bows are rated at 355 fps when shot at 33 inches of draw length.

HBX LD Draw Length Chart

MODULE	POSITION	ALPHA AX-3 LD	CARBON RX-10 LD
LD	A	33	33
	B	32 1/2	32 1/2
	C	32	32
	D	31 1/2	31 1/2
	E	N/A	N/A
	F	N/A	N/A
	G	N/A	N/A
	H	N/A	N/A
	I	N/A	N/A

Note Regarding Factor Specifications:

Let-off and holding weight numbers are precision factors which archers should understand and note for their reference. However, it is important to remember that data which can be measured with archery scales that are available to consumers should not be treated as absolute. Hoyt’s experience shows that these scales often have great variability from one draw to the next and can easily be unintentionally manipulated to an incorrect reading if a scale is not drawn at the exact same angle and with the same tempo each time.

Additionally, variations in string and cable construction, serving diameters, and loop lengths can cause variations in draw length, cam timing, let-off feel and efficiency. Hoyt Factory WireWRX™ strings and cables are specifically engineered for optimal performance on the HBX Gen 4 and SD cam systems and to preserve the tunes and performance specs developed by our engineers. See the following page for more info on WireWRX strings, including dimensions required for aftermarket strings and cables.

HBX SD Cam System



For premium short draw performance, Hoyt has developed the new HBX SD Cam and Mod System with a **single module covering 23 to 27 inches in 1/2" increments**. This is the **first time Hoyt's premier line has been readily available in shorter draw lengths**. In the past, if your draw length wasn't covered by our standard offering of premier bows, you were forced to choose a different model of bow in our line up. Well, you told us you wanted to shoot our best bows, so we listened and designed the HBX SD cam to accomodate draw lengths down to 23 inches. You're welcome! This all-new cam system is much smoother than the cam on our previous short draw bow model and offers 80% let-off.

HBX SD Draw Length Chart

MODULE	POSITION	ALPHA AX-3 29 SD	CARBON RX-10 SD
SD	A	27	27
	B	26 1/2	26 1/2
	C	26	26
	D	25 1/2	25 1/2
	E	25	25
	F	24 1/2	24 1/2
	G	24	24
	H	23 1/2	23 1/2
	I	23	23

Note Regarding Factor Specifications:

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WireWRX Strings & Cables

WireWRX represents a project **two years in the making**, along with a significant investment in state-of-the-art string making equipment that was purpose-designed by Hoyt Engineers. WireWRX strings are designed as part of the bow system as a whole; and Hoyt bows are designed to operate at peak performance with WireWRX strings - we call that **Hoyt Engineering Synergy**. WireWRX strings are designed to achieve **maximum speed and tunability**, with **minimal noise and vibration**, ensuring your Hoyt is hunt ready straight from the factory.

It is critical to note that aftermarket string systems can often influence the speed, sound, vibration and tunability of the bow. Factors such as string material, serving material, twist rate, serving tension, finished diameters and end-loop length all play critical roles in harness function. Hoyt's WireWRX specifications are as follows:

Material – BCY X99

String Strand Count – 28

Cable Strand Count – 28

Yoke Strand Count – 16

Center Serving Diameter Service Range - .108-.115"

End Serving Diameter Service Range - .100-.110"



1,500 Dry-Fire Test

Hoyt bows stand out compared to all other bows on the market because of the riser design. The bridge section that runs behind the grip is called the TEC bar, which stands for Total Engineering Concept. It's the engineering feature that makes Hoyt bows unbelievable tough. How tough? Every Hoyt bow design has to **pass a grueling 1500 dry-fire test before it is approved** for production.

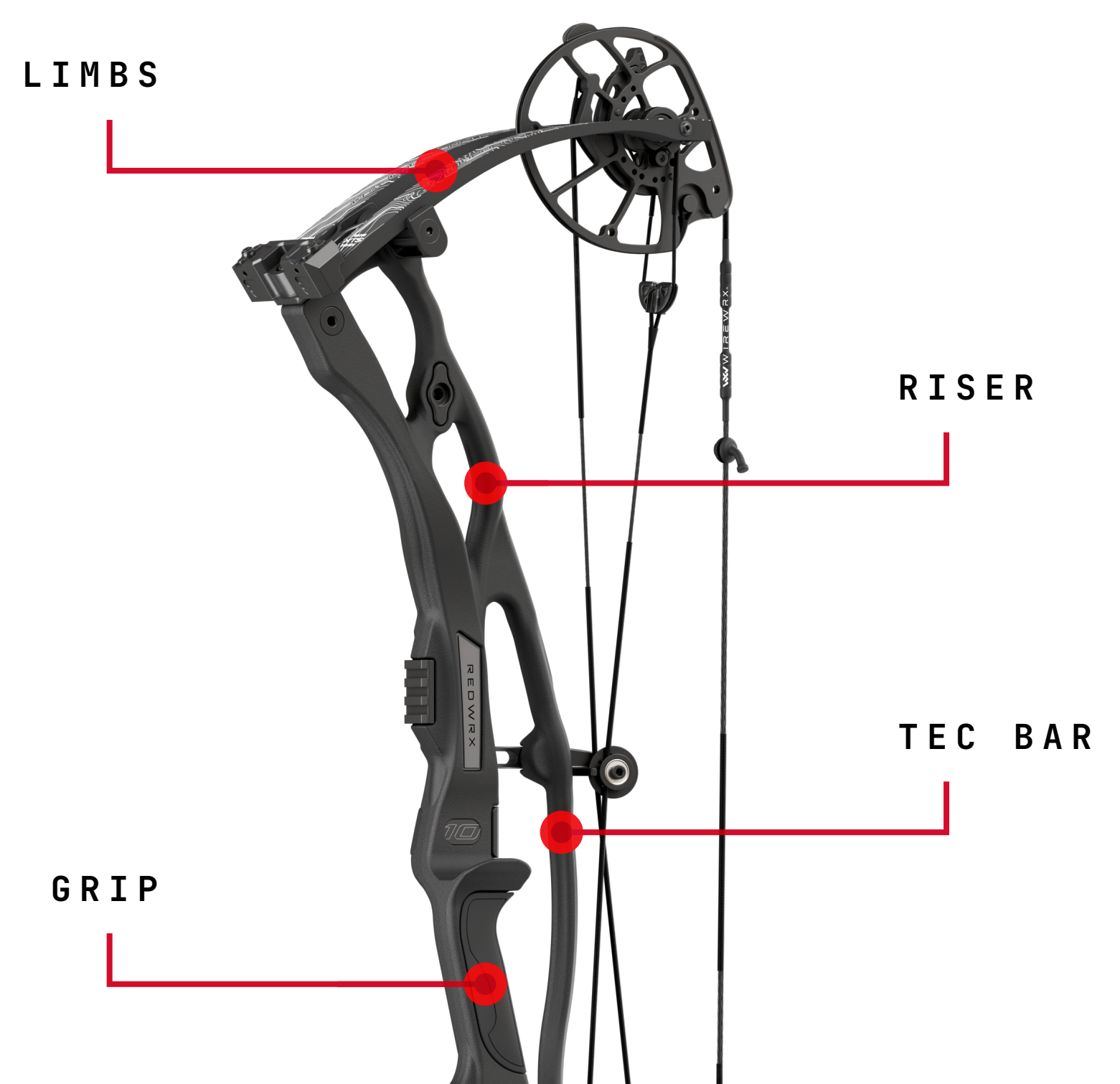
When a Hoyt engineer designs a new bow, he builds the first prototype to 80 pounds of draw weight and 30 inches of draw length and puts it in our automated dry-fire machine to begin the ultimate torture test. The machine does what it sounds like; it draws the bow back and cuts it loose and then grabs the string and does it again and again. The test will break many sets of strings, but if the riser cracks, breaks or bends at all, it doesn't pass the test and the engineers have to strengthen that area of the riser, make a new one, and do the test again.

The TEC riser design is what makes it possible for our risers to pass this test while also being super lightweight. Another huge benefit of the TEC design is that it allows us to have a smaller grip section than most other bows, which is important for accuracy because there is less surface area for hand torque to be unintentionally introduced, and it also makes for a more comfortable grip.

Hoyt limbs go through the same dry-fire torture test. They **have to pass 1000 dry fires without failing**, but it's worth saying that our limbs usually last the full 1500 dry fires

when performing the riser dry-fire test, easily surpassing their requirement of 1000. Having said that, it is not recommended to dry fire your bow.

Warning: *Never dry fire your bow. To dry fire your bow, means to shoot the bow without an arrow. Never try drawing a bow that is too heavy for your strength or that does not fit your draw length as this could lead to an unintentional dry fire. A dry fire could cause your bow to break and cause death or serious injury to you or others. If your bow is dry-fired there could be both seen and unseen damage and it should be returned to Hoyt or taken to a Genuine Hoyt Retailer for inspection before any further use.*



Shooter Experience

The Secret of Smooth

Carbon RX-10 and Alpha AX-3 are smoother than our smoothest bows. Many customers don't believe they are pulling 70 pounds when they draw the bow back for the first time because we have designed our draw force curve to make the draw as **smooth and effortless** as possible.

There are several benefits to this including being able to shoot more weight (if you want to) to get more speed and energy, being able to draw the bow and let it down slower and with more control in a close encounter hunting situation where you want to avoid being busted from harsh and quick movements, and enjoying longer practice sessions to increase your accuracy and enjoyment from shooting. There is a lot that goes into how our engineers made the draw force so smooth, but without revealing our secrets, the answer has to do with the smallest tweaks to the draw force curve itself and how the energy is dispersed under the curve.

Natural Point of Aim & Rotational Torque Resistance

During the design and development of the Concept X tournament bow, Hoyt engineers achieved the most stable and torque resistant bow we've ever made. They then implemented this critical design feature into the RX-10 and AX-3 hunting bows. This design feature was developed

to specifically address bow alignment and the influences of rotational translation. This provides the shooter with natural alignment at full draw and less horizontal nock travel during the power stroke. Low rotational translation aids the shooter in maintaining natural bow-to-target alignment, or a natural point of aim, without the need to manipulate the grip or creating forces that work against the shooter's natural aiming pattern.

Addressing how the bow aligns at brace, aims throughout the shot process, and drives the arrow nock through the shot cycle improves tunability across different spines and diameters. This also yields a bow that is **more natural to hold when shooting at steep angles from tree stands** or in the mountains, and provides a **more forgiving bow under the pressure of a high-adrenaline shot**.

All of these accomplishments were made possible by the design integration of the riser, limb pockets, AXL limbs and HBX Gen 4 and SD cam systems. The new limb and pocket systems combined with improved riser torque characteristics yield a 38% reduction in torque from Alpha-X and RX-8- and up to an 82% reduction from comparable competitor bows. This yields an **improved natural point of aim and more forgiveness**, thus making the bow more accurate.

In-Line Accessory System



By focusing on the shooting experience and thinking outside the box, **Hoyt engineers broke out of the archery accessory paradigm and created a better system.** For years, sights and rests have always been mounted on the side of the bow, which meant the quiver had to stick out further to clear the sight and rest, creating a bow that was side-heavy and wouldn't balance. Stabilizers and side bars could be used to offset these side mounted accessories, but that just added even more weight to your bow. By **rethinking how accessories mount to the bow**, we greatly reduced the overall weight of your hunting rig while improving the balance and accuracy of your bow.

An integrated Picatinny Rail on the front of your bow makes it possible to mount your sight on the front of your bow, keeping the weight in line with your riser instead off to the side. The arrow rest mounts to the back of the riser using the Integrated Mounting System®, once again, keeping the weight in-line with your riser instead off to the side. And now that the rest and sight aren't on the side of the bow, you no longer have clearance issues with your quiver and arrows and you can get the quiver closer to your bow, bringing it's weight closer to the center line of the bow for a better balance point.

Stabilizer location was also challenged and improved in the In-Line system by adding a stabilizer bushing lower and farther forward on the riser. There are several advantages to this location including a lower center of gravity (CG) which means a lighter stabilizer will anchor the bow just as good in this location as a heavier stabilizer in the upper location. Also, because this location is farther forward on the bow, the included Short Stop 2.0 at only 2 inches in length puts the weight approximately the same distance in front of the bow as a 7 inch stabilizer in the upper location. So, overall, your hunting rig weighs significantly less due to a lighter and shorter stabilizer in the lower location but the stabilization benefits are just as good, if not better.

Our In-Line Accessories System is another example of **Hoyt Engineering Synergy™** where two things are designed to work together to make them better together. Hoyt bows, when equipped with In-Line Accessories are over 10% quieter and have over 30% less vibration. This goes against the norm of accessories that add noise and vibration to your bow. Not to mention the overall weight of your accessorized bow will be lighter and it will balance better compared to ordinary, non In-Line accessories.