



By: Conner Soriey and Anson Dinh

INTRODUCTION

In this document we will be breaking down and explaining the materials and concepts of a bow and arrow. We will also explain where on Earth the materials come from.

The bow and arrow is our choice because we both do archery and Conner Sorley is a major competitor in the world of Saskatchewan Archery. And Anson Dinh likes to blow up balloons.

Some of the chemical compounds are not listed for competitive reasons.



Conner Sorley



Anson Dính

HISTORY OF THE BOW

There is recollection of bows and arrows being used between 8,000 and 9,000 BC in Schleswig Holstein (northern Germany).

 Elm and yew seems to have been favoured woods for bow making.

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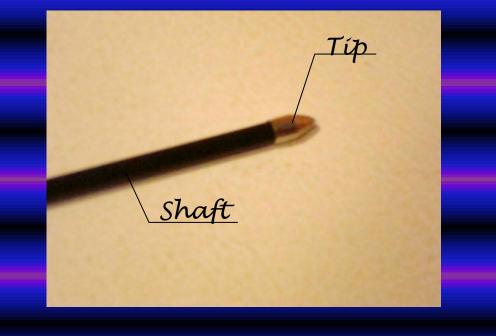


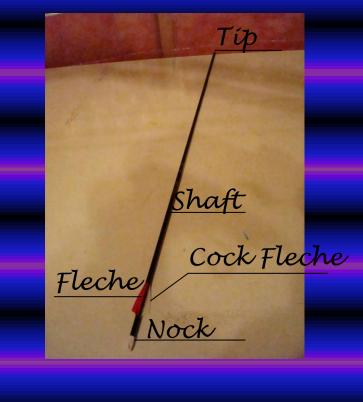
The arrowheads were made of flint and were put on to the arrow shaft with pine resin and sinew.

The pine resin was heated with charcoal to produce a flexible glue of great strength.



Modern Aredw







- One of the ways sand is created is when rocks are moved down stream in a current in a river the slowly grind into smaller pieces.
- Ohina is the main producer.
- Fibreglass is located on the outside of the riser and limbs.
- Ocanada is the third largest producer of fibreglass.

- Fibreglass is made up of many pieces of thin glass.
- It was invented in 1938 by Russell Games Slayter. It was intended to be used as insulation but later developed into more things.
- Silica is the main base for fibreglass.
- To make fibreglass you need sand and sand is almost everywhere on the earth.

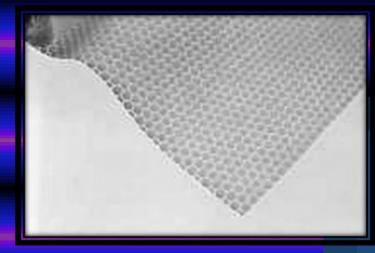


- In 1958, Dr. Roger Bacon created the first high-performance carbon fibres at the Union Carbide Parma Technical Center, found just outside of Cleveland, Ohio.
- Or Carbon fibre as many names including graphite fibre and carbon graphite.
- The fibres in carbon fibre are 0.005–
 0.010 mm in width.



- Toray Industries (found in South Korea) is the largest manufacturer of carbon fibre.
- Or Carbon fibre is located on the riser under the fibreglass, the limbs, the arrows, and the stabilizers.
- There are many types of carbon and patterns that you can weave it into but they all have the same concept.

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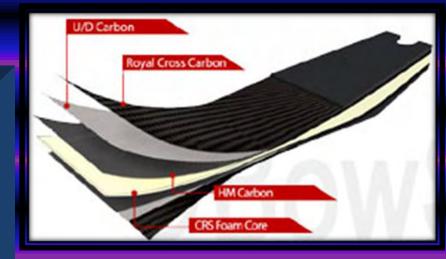


- Foam is made out of gas bubbles that are trapped inside a liquid or a solid.
- In this case the foam is trapped inside a solid.
- Output Honeycomb foam is found inside the riser underneath the fibreglass and carbon fibre layers making it keep the risers shape firm and light weight.

The chemical compounds for this material are not listed.



- CRS foam is a high density foam that is put inside of the limbs of the bow to help keep its shape and make it light.
- DOW is the largest manufacturers or CRS foam in the world and the head office is located in Houston, Texas.







Oltra high molecular polyethylene (Dyneema) is the world's strongest manmade fibre.

It offers maximum strength and minimum weight.

Oppose Dyneema makes up the string on the bow.

OSM is the largest manufacturer in the world.

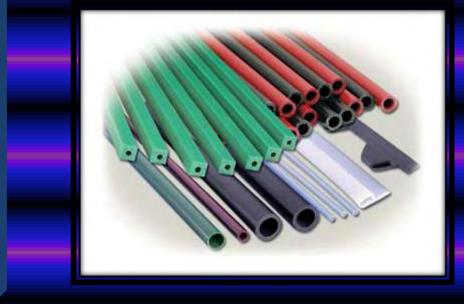
OSM is located in the Netherlands.

Plastic is found wound around the middle and ends of the string, on the arrow nock, and on the fleches and cock fleche.

The majority of plastics are made of polymers of carbon and hydrogen alone or with oxygen, nitrogen, chlorine or sulphur in the backbone.

China is the largest producer of plastic.





ALURAINURA



- Aluminum is found in the stabilizers, V bar, bolts in the limbs, the core of the arrow and the sight.
- Aluminum's atomic number is
 13 and makes up 8% of the earth's
 solid surface weight.
- China is the largest exporter of aluminum.



Steel is an alloy that consists mostly of iron and 0.2-2.14% carbon.

- Steel is found mainly in all the screws that holds the bow together. However it is also found on the clicker, sight, tips of the arrows, and stabilizers.
- Steelnet is the largest manufacturer in North America.
- Canada is the fifth largest manufacturer in the world.







- India is the largest exporter of brass.
- Brass is an alloy of copper and zinc.
- The brass on my bow is only found on the nock point.



 Gold's atomic number is 79.
 The only gold on my bow is on the edge of the plunger it is leafed with gold to that it doesn't wear down the plunger.







Rubber can be gathered by tapping a Para Rubber Tree that can be found in Brazil.

 On the bow the rubber is found on the nock point and stabilizers.

Brazil is the largest producer of rubber.



Cork is a type of plant called the cork oak tree.

- Cork is found only on the inside of the clicker so it doesn't destroy itself.
- Cork oak trees are found in Portugal, therefore Portugal is the largest producer.





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