Frequently Asked Questions

Can I shoot my killzone broadheads through mesh without them opening?

NAP does not recommend shooting the Killzone® through mesh as it may deploy the blades prematurely. Also shooting any broadhead through a mesh screen may change the point of impact.

Can I shoot my Spitfire mechanical head through the mesh of my ground blind?

It is strongly recommended that you do not shoot through the mesh. Anything that touches the blades has the potential to open them in flight. This will cause the arrow to miss its target.

Do I have to align my fixed blade broadheads with my vanes to get good arrow flight?

Thunderheads and other NAP fixed blade broadheads **do not have to be aligned** to get outstanding arrow flight. Make certain that you **fully tighten each broadhead** to the arrow shaft using the safety wrench included in the package. This also will prevent blades from coming loose.

My broadhead didn't penetrate! What's wrong?

Much has been written about the penetration power of broadheads. The best way to achieve deep penetration or full pass through is by obtaining perfectly straight arrow flight. If an arrow is "whipping" or "porpoising" even slightly as it flies, it will drastically reduce the amount of penetration power. If you are generating a minimum of 50 pounds of kinetic energy, have good arrow flight, and hit the animal in the correct spot, full pass through shots will be very easy to achieve.

TIP: Paper tuning your setup is an excellent way to get proper arrow flight.

What are the weights and sizes of Quikspin™ vanes?

The 4" long vane is just over 0.530" tall and weighs around 12 grains each.

The 3.125" long vane is 0.450" tall and weighs around 7.2 grains each.

The 2.250" long vane is 0.375" tall and weighs around 5 grains each.

The 2.000" long Speed Hunter vane is 0.530" tall and weighs around 5.8 grains each.

The 1.500" long vane is 0.375" tall and weighs around 3.2 grains each.

What is the minimum speed I need to shoot to open the blades on a Spitfire?

To consistently produce efficient penetration, we recommend about 50 ft/lbs. of kinetic energy when shooting Spitfires for deer-sized animals and about 55 ft/lbs. for larger game. However, there really isn't a minimum speed requirement to open the blades on a Spitfire. We have shot very slow, lightweight arrows into foam from a 5-pound bow and the blades opened consistently. The question is more related to kinetic energy and the ability of the arrow to penetrate efficiently. Kinetic energy is the measurement of the force that is produced or changed when a mass is put into motion. For the purpose of archery, we measure kinetic energy in foot-pounds (ft/lbs.) For those of you who would like to calculate the kinetic energy of your bow, read on. To calculate the kinetic energy of your bow, use the following equation:

(Arrow Weight in Grains)(Velocity)(Velocity) = ft/lbs.
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Notice that speed or velocity is part of the kinetic energy equation. However, the weight of the arrow is another important factor in the equation. Also, we can see that there are many combinations of arrow weight and speed that will produce about the same value in foot-pounds. For instance, using the equation we can see that a 540-grain arrow shot at 220 FPS will produce 58.05 ft/lbs. and a 390-grain arrow shot at 260 FPS will produce 58.56 ft/lbs.

Proper arrow flight is as important as kinetic energy. Your arrow MUST be flying perfectly straight with no whipping or porpoising for max penetration.

What offset should I use for my QuikSpin™ vanes?

We recommend straight or a 1 to 3 degree right hand offset. Helical is not recommended because of excessive arrow drop that is seen at longer distances.

The QuikSpin™ vane will not work if fletched left handed.

What's the best way to resharpen my Hellrazor broadheads?

Any good flat fine grit sharpening stone can be used to resharpen the HellRazor. The finer the grit, the better the edge potential. Any place that sells woodworking supplies carries them. The stone should be at least 1-1/2” wide by 4” long. INSTRUCTIONS: Mount the broadhead to an arrow for safety. Put a little light oil on the stone (3-in-1 works well) and gently lay the broadhead on the stone at one end with the point pointed away from you. With light to moderate pressure pushing down, pull the broadhead back towards you. Use extreme caution. Lift the head up, index it to the next side and repeat. Repeat again for the third side. Index the head again and repeat for the first side but cut the pressure in half. Wipe off the blade with a soft clean cotton cloth. Take a short length of aluminum arrow about 10 inches long. Hold the broadhead tipped arrow in one hand and the short arrow in the other. Lay the aluminum arrow across one of the sharpened sides at the back of the broadhead. Using light pressure pull the aluminum arrow towards the tip of the broadhead until it falls off. Repeat this procedure for each side and repeat the first side. This removes the wire edge from the blade and hones the edge to hair-shaving sharpness. You may have to repeat a couple of times. This technique can come real close to duplicating NAP’s factory sharpness if done right. It’s time consuming but fairly easy once you develop the ‘right feel’.

When I retrieve my arrows, they are always stuck through the target but the Spitfire hunting blades are in the closed position. Is there something wrong with my Spitfires? I'm concerned they won't open on game.

This is the most asked question about Spitfires! Just like with a magician’s slight of hand, you’re not seeing the whole picture. The illusion is that the Spitfires didn’t open. The reality is that the Spitfires did open, but then closed. Spitfires are unlike any other mechanical broadhead in that they utilize internal retention clips that put side pressure on the blades to hold them closed. When the Spitfire is open, the blades are free-swinging. As the Spitfire is shot into a target or game animal, the blades open. It takes about 1 inch before the Spitfire fully expands in the target. As the arrow continues moving forward, the blades are constantly being pushed backward. However, as the arrow exits the back of the target or animal the backward pressure is eliminated. As the arrow slows and stops, the pressure on the blades reverses so the blades swing forward and close back into the ferrule slots. The retention clips once again hold the blades closed. So when you retrieve your arrows the Spitfires appear to never have opened. The blades may also close if stopped suddenly inside an animal, especially if the Spitfire hits solid bone or if the Spitfire stops in soft tissues or inter-tissue spaces. The closed broadhead conforms to state laws that outlaw barbed broadheads. Test this at home! Tape a sheet of paper to the back of the target and then shoot through the front using the Spitfire. The sheet of paper will indicate the full cutting width of the Spitfire expanded as it left the target. However, when you retrieve your arrow, the Spitfire will be closed.

Why are my Thunderhead blades loose?

The most common cause of Thunderhead blades being loose is improper UBAR usage with carbon arrows. The UBAR (Universal Broadhead Adapter Ring) provides a larger base for added performance. Failure to use UBAR's with carbon arrows may result in lost blades and greatly reduced strength. Here is how to install them: Assemble your broadhead according to the package directions. Do not omit any parts!!! Slide the UBAR onto the broadhead shaft with the wider side of the UBAR facing toward the broadhead point. (see diagram) Screw broadhead onto shaft and you are ready to go. For additional tuning information, please head to our tips section.