9.2 — Frequently Asked Questions

9.2.1 Why is my oval cut showing unexpected values?

Why is my oval cut showing unexpected values?

> 9.2.1 FAQ

If the Oval Calculator is producing values that look wrong — a cut size that seems too large or too small, an angle that does not match your expectation, or V/H values that appear to be reversed — there is almost always a specific, identifiable cause. Unexpected oval output is rarely a system error. It is usually a settings mismatch, a measurement entry issue, or a configuration that has not been verified against the physical press. This page works through the most common causes in order of likelihood, giving you a clear path to diagnosing and resolving the issue.

□□ Step 1 — Check the Oval Calculator Settings

The most frequent cause of unexpected oval output is a mismatch between the Oval Calculator settings and either the intended calculation or the physical press setup. Before looking at measurement values, confirm each of the following in **Settings → Oval Calculator**:

Oval Calculation Method

Confirm whether **EDGE** or **CENTER** is selected. Switching between these methods moves the pitch anchor point and changes the output values even when all measurements are identical. If you expected EDGE output and CENTER is selected — or vice versa — the values will be consistently off

by a predictable amount tied to the oval size.

- Check which method is configured and confirm it is the one you intended to use for this spec sheet.
- If the method was recently changed by another staff member, the spec sheet in question may have been calculated under a different method than the one currently selected.
- See sections 5.6.1–5.6.5 for a full explanation of EDGE vs. CENTER behaviour and what values each produces.

Add Pitch Thumb

If **Add Pitch Thumb** is enabled and you were not expecting thumb pitch to influence the finger oval calculation, this setting is a likely cause of unexpected output — particularly if the bowler has significant thumb pitch values.

- Confirm whether Add Pitch Thumb is on or off and whether this matches your intended configuration.
- If the thumb pitch values on the spec sheet are unusually large or were entered in error, Add Pitch Thumb will amplify the effect on the finger ovals.

Oval Degree Increment

If oval angles are appearing as round multiples of 5 when you expected single-degree precision — or vice versa — confirm the **Oval Degree Increment** setting matches the resolution you need.

- Switch between 1° and 5° in Settings and re-run the calculator to see how the output changes.

Flip V/H

If the V and H values appear to be swapped — the larger value is on the axis you would expect to carry the smaller, or the oval orientation does not match the physical result at the press — the **Flip V/H** setting is almost certainly the cause.

- Check the current Flip V/H state and confirm it matches your press axis convention.
- Run the worked example in section 5.7.2 to confirm which configuration produces the correct output for your press.
- Drill a test hole on a scrap ball or plug after correcting the setting to verify the change before returning to customer equipment.

□□ Step 2 — Check the Pitch Values on the Spec Sheet

The Oval Calculator derives oval cut values from the pitch values entered on the spec sheet. An unexpected oval output very often traces back to an unexpected pitch value — either entered incorrectly or not matching the fitting intention.

Pitch sign — forward vs. reverse

A pitch value entered with the wrong sign — forward entered as reverse, or vice versa — produces an oval cut that is orientated or sized for the opposite fitting intent. This is one of the most common entry errors and one of the hardest to spot by looking at the oval output alone.

- □ Read each pitch value on the spec sheet explicitly as "*X forward*" or "*X reverse*" — not just as a number.
- □ Compare against the bowler's previous spec sheets if available — a pitch sign that differs from every previous drilling without explanation is almost certainly an entry error.

Pitch magnitude

A pitch value that is plausible but larger or smaller than intended — for example, `3/8"` entered where `1/8"` was intended — directly affects oval cut size. At larger oval sizes the effect is more pronounced; at smaller sizes it may fall within the rounding tolerance of the degree increment setting and be less immediately obvious.

- □ Re-read the pitch values on the spec sheet carefully, including the unit — a decimal entry where a fractional value was intended can produce a significantly different calculation.
- □ Cross-check against auto-suggestions if available — a pitch value far outside the suggestion range for the entered measurements is a flag worth investigating.

Thumb pitch affecting finger ovals

If Add Pitch Thumb is enabled, an incorrectly entered thumb pitch value will flow through to the finger oval calculation. Check the thumb pitch fields on the spec sheet as part of the pitch review, not just the finger pitch fields.

□□ Step 3 — Check the Span Values

Span values affect the context in which pitch values are interpreted by the Oval Calculator. A span entered in the wrong unit, or with a span type that does not match how the measurement was taken, can produce oval output that is technically correct for the entered values but wrong for the intended fit.

- □ Confirm the **span type** selected on the spec sheet matches how the span was physically measured — Full Span, Cut to Cut, or Oval. A span measured Full Span but entered as Cut to Cut introduces a systematic offset into the calculation.
- □ Confirm the span values are in the expected range for the bowler's hand size and grip type. A span value significantly outside the normal range for a bowler of this profile is a flag worth verifying against the physical measurement.
- □ Confirm the unit — if the shop uses imperial measurements and a metric value was accidentally entered, the span will be interpreted as a very different distance from the one measured.

□□ Step 4 — Check Whether the Calculator Was Re-Run After a Change

If pitch or span values were updated after the Oval Calculator was last run, the displayed oval output reflects the old values — not the current ones. This is a particularly common issue when a spec sheet was cloned and values were adjusted without re-running the calculator.

- □ Re-run the Oval Calculator any time a pitch or span value is changed, without exception.
- □ If you are unsure whether the calculator output is current, re-run it regardless — the recalculation takes seconds and eliminates any doubt.
- □ When reviewing a cloned spec sheet, treat the oval values as stale until confirmed by a fresh calculator run.

□□ Step 5 — Check the Oval Cut Direction Setting

If oval output is appearing without directional labels when you expected F/B or L/R labels — or directional labels are appearing when you expected none — the **Oval Cut Direction** setting does not match the expectation.

- □ Confirm the Oval Cut Direction setting in **Settings → Oval Calculator** and verify it matches your shop's configuration intent.
- □ A direction setting of NONE suppresses directional labels on the output regardless of what the calculator computes — this is correct behaviour for NONE mode, not an error.
- □ See sections 5.5.1–5.5.3 for guidance on which direction setting is appropriate for different shop setups.

□□ Diagnostic Summary — Unexpected Oval Output

Symptom	Most likely cause	Where to check
Oval size seems too large	Pitch value too high, or EDGE vs. CENTER mismatch	Spec sheet pitch fields; Settings → Oval Calculation Method
Oval size seems too small	Pitch value too low, or wrong span type	Spec sheet pitch and span fields; Settings → Span Type
V and H values appear swapped	Flip V/H misconfigured	Settings → Flip V/H on Oval Cuts
Oval angle unexpected	Pitch sign error, or degree increment mismatch	Spec sheet pitch fields; Settings → Oval Degree Increment
No directional labels shown	Oval Cut Direction set to NONE	Settings → Oval Cut Direction
Output unchanged after editing pitch	Oval Calculator not re-run after the change	Re-run the Oval Calculator on the spec sheet
Finger ovals affected by thumb pitch	Add Pitch Thumb enabled unexpectedly	Settings → Add Pitch Thumb
Output inconsistent with previous spec sheets	Settings changed since previous spec sheets were created	Compare current Settings against the method used when previous sheets were created

⚠ When the Output Is Correct but the Fit Is Wrong

Occasionally the oval output is technically correct — the calculator has done exactly what it was configured to do — but the finished hole does not produce the intended fit. In this case the issue is upstream of the calculation:

- **The pitch value is correct but the fit intention was wrong** — the measurement was right, but the pitch choice was not optimal for this bowler. Adjust the pitch value based on the bowler's feedback and re-drill.
- **The oval size is correct but the direction is wrong for the bowler's release** — consider whether the Oval Cut Direction setting reflects how this bowler actually releases the ball.
- **The settings are correct but the press was set up incorrectly** — a correct spec sheet value set on the wrong axis at the press produces the same result as a Flip V/H error without the setting being the cause. Verify the physical press setup against the spec sheet output independently.

Related Sections

- 5.5.1 — Setting up: Oval Cut Direction = NONE in Settings
- 5.6.1 — EDGE method explained
- 5.6.2 — CENTER method explained
- 5.6.5 — Choosing EDGE vs. CENTER: which method fits which bowler
- 5.7.1 — Using Flip V/H on oval cuts to match your machine's axis
- 5.7.2 — Worked example: how flipping V/H changes the output numbers
- 9.1.1 — Recommended Settings configuration for a new pro shop

Tip: The fastest diagnostic path for any unexpected oval output is to work backwards from the symptom to the setting. V/H swap → Flip V/H. Size unexpectedly large → pitch too high or EDGE vs. CENTER. No directional labels → Oval Cut Direction is NONE. In most cases the cause is identified within sixty seconds of looking at the right setting. If none of the settings account for the output, re-enter the spec sheet values from scratch on a new spec sheet and compare — a data entry error that is hard to find in an existing sheet is often immediately obvious when the values are re-entered fresh.

9.2.2 My drill press reads pitches opposite — what setting do I change?

My drill press reads pitches opposite — what setting do I change?

9.2.2 FAQ

If every pitch value coming off a Spectre Cloud spec sheet feels like it is drilling in the opposite direction from what was specified — forward pitch drilling as reverse, reverse drilling as forward, or lateral pitch going the wrong way — the cause is almost always a single, correctable setting rather than a measurement or calculation error. This page identifies the setting, explains why the mismatch happens, and walks through the fix.

□□ Understanding Why This Happens

Pitch direction in Spectre Cloud is expressed relative to a reference convention — forward pitch means the bottom of the hole tilts toward the bowler's palm, reverse means it tilts away. However, drill presses are not all configured the same way. Depending on how your press is oriented, how the ball sits in the jig, and how the pitch scale on your machine is marked, the direction a given

pitch value physically produces at the press may be the mirror image of what Spectre Cloud's convention assumes.

This is not an error in the spec sheet values — it is a mismatch between Spectre Cloud's pitch direction convention and your press's physical axis orientation. The fix is a settings adjustment, not a re-measurement.

⚙ The Setting to Check: Pitch Direction

Spectre Cloud includes a **Pitch Direction** (or equivalent) setting in the Oval Calculator or general Settings section that controls the sign convention used for pitch values throughout the app. When this setting does not match your press, every pitch value on every spec sheet will produce the opposite physical result from what was intended.

1. Click or tap your **pro shop name** in the top-right corner.
2. Select **Settings** from the dropdown.
3. Navigate to the **Oval Calculator** or **Drill Press** section.
4. Locate the **Pitch Direction** setting — it controls whether Spectre Cloud's forward pitch convention aligns with your press's forward direction or is inverted relative to it.
5. Toggle or reverse the setting.
6. Save and re-run the Oval Calculator on the affected spec sheet to confirm the output now reflects the correct direction.

⚠ **Verify with Spectre team:** Confirm the exact name of the pitch direction setting in the current UI — the label may differ from "Pitch Direction" as used in this page. Also confirm whether this setting is in the Oval Calculator section, a general Settings section, or a dedicated Drill Press configuration area, and update the navigation steps above accordingly.

□□ Confirming the Fix Before Drilling

After changing the pitch direction setting, confirm the correction is working before applying it to a customer's ball. A two-step verification — first on screen, then physically — eliminates any residual uncertainty:

On-screen check

1. Open a spec sheet with known pitch values — ideally one where you know exactly what the finished holes should produce at the press.
2. Re-run the Oval Calculator.
3. Review the output and confirm the pitch direction labels now match your press convention — forward is forward, reverse is reverse.

Physical check at the press

1. Drill a single test hole — finger or thumb — on a scrap ball or plug using the updated spec sheet values.
2. Check the physical pitch direction of the finished hole with a pitch gauge or by feel.
3. Confirm it matches the spec sheet value and the intended fit direction.
4. If the test hole confirms the correction, proceed to customer equipment. If the test hole is still reversed, re-check the setting — do not proceed to a customer ball until the physical check passes.

□□ **Note:** Never skip the physical check after a pitch direction setting change. The on-screen confirmation tells you the labels have changed; the physical check confirms the labels now correspond to reality at your specific press.

⚠ Related Mismatch: Only Lateral Pitch Is Reversed

If only the **lateral pitch** is reversed — forward and back pitch is correct, but left pitch is drilling as right and vice versa — the issue is specific to the lateral axis rather than a global pitch direction inversion. Check whether there is a separate lateral pitch direction setting, or whether the press jig orientation affects lateral pitch independently of the forward/back axis.

- □ Some drill presses allow the ball to be loaded in the jig facing two different orientations for right-handed and left-handed bowlers — an orientation that is correct for a right-handed bowler will have a reversed lateral axis for a left-handed bowler if the jig is not adjusted.
- □ Confirm that the lateral pitch direction in Spectre Cloud matches how the bowler is oriented in the jig — not just how the press is set up in isolation.
- □ If lateral pitch inversion only affects one handedness and not the other, the issue is almost always the jig orientation rather than a Spectre Cloud setting.

⚠ Related Mismatch: Only One Hole Type Is Reversed

If pitch is correct for the finger holes but reversed for the thumb — or correct for the thumb and reversed for the fingers — the issue is unlikely to be a global pitch direction setting. More likely causes:

- **Thumb pitch entered with wrong sign** on this specific spec sheet — check the thumb pitch fields directly and compare against the bowler's previous spec sheets.
- **Inconsistent pitch convention between hole types** — some older fitting systems used different sign conventions for thumb and finger pitch. If the spec sheet was populated from a legacy record, verify the values were converted correctly.
- **Physical press setup for thumb vs. finger holes** — some presses require a different setup for the thumb hole than for finger holes, and the orientation change can effectively invert the lateral axis. Confirm the physical setup is consistent with the spec sheet convention for each hole type.

Updating Existing Spec Sheets After the Fix

After correcting the pitch direction setting, spec sheets created before the fix were calculated under the old — incorrect — convention. These sheets need to be reviewed and the Oval Calculator re-run to generate correct output under the new setting.

- **Spec sheets not yet drilled** — re-run the Oval Calculator on each sheet before proceeding to the press. The pitch values themselves do not need to change; only the oval output needs to be refreshed under the corrected setting.
- **Spec sheets already drilled under the wrong setting** — these are historical records of what was drilled, not a plan for future drilling. Do not alter them. If those balls need to be re-drilled, create new spec sheets under the corrected setting.
- **Cloned spec sheets** — a clone created from a spec sheet drilled under the wrong setting carries the oval values from the old calculation. Re-run the Oval Calculator on any clone used for a new drilling after the setting correction.

□□ Multi-Staff Shops — Ensuring Consistency

In a shop where multiple staff members use Spectre Cloud on different devices, a pitch direction setting change made on one device needs to be replicated on all devices used at the drill press. Settings in Spectre Cloud are account-level and sync across devices — but confirm this is the case for the pitch direction setting specifically, and verify on each device that the change has taken effect before the next drilling session.

- □ After changing the pitch direction setting, log into Spectre Cloud on each press device and confirm the setting shows the updated value.
- □ If the setting is user-level rather than account-level, each driller needs to update their own preference — confirm with the Spectre team which applies.
- □ Brief all staff on the change before the next session — a driller who is unaware the setting changed may assume a newly reversed output is a system error and switch it back.

□□ Pitch Direction Troubleshooting — Quick Reference

Symptom	Most likely cause	Fix
All pitch values drill opposite direction	Pitch Direction setting inverted	Toggle Pitch Direction in Settings; re-run Oval Calculator; verify with test hole
Only lateral pitch is reversed	Jig orientation for handedness; or separate lateral axis setting	Check jig orientation for right vs. left-handed bowler; check for separate lateral pitch setting
Only thumb pitch is reversed	Thumb pitch entered with wrong sign; or legacy convention mismatch	Check thumb pitch sign on spec sheet; compare against bowler's previous records
Pitch correct after setting fix but oval orientation wrong	Flip V/H also needs adjustment	Check Flip V/H setting alongside Pitch Direction — both may need correction simultaneously
Setting corrected on one device but not others	Setting is user-level not account-level; or sync not yet complete	Update setting on each device individually; confirm with Spectre team whether setting is account or user level

Note: Pitch Direction and Flip V/H are related but independent settings — one controls pitch convention, the other controls oval axis labelling. A press with both a reversed pitch axis and a transposed V/H axis needs both settings corrected independently. Fixing one without the other will resolve part of the problem but leave the other half in place. If you are experiencing both pitch and V/H issues simultaneously, work through both fixes and run a single test hole that verifies both are correct before returning to customer equipment.

Related Sections

- 5.7.1 — Using Flip V/H on oval cuts to match your machine's axis
- 5.7.2 — Worked example: how flipping V/H changes the output numbers
- 9.1.1 — Recommended Settings configuration for a new pro shop
- 9.2.1 — Why is my oval cut showing unexpected values
- 6.1.8 — Common mistakes on the first ball and how to avoid them

Tip: When setting up Spectre Cloud on any new device or after any press equipment change, the fastest way to confirm pitch direction is correct is a deliberate test before the first live session — drill a single finger hole on a scrap ball with a known forward pitch, measure the result with a pitch gauge, and confirm the direction. Thirty seconds at setup eliminates an entire category of drilling errors before they affect a single customer's ball.

9.2.3 The suggested pitch is not what I expect — is Auto-Suggestion on?

The suggested pitch is not what I expect — is Auto-Suggestion on?

9.2.3 FAQ

If the pitch values appearing on a spec sheet do not match what you would expect for the measurements entered — or if values that should be auto-suggested are not appearing at all — the first thing to check is whether the Auto-Suggestion feature is active and configured correctly. This page explains how to verify the auto-suggestion state, why suggestions may differ from your expectations, and how to distinguish a misconfigured suggestion from a deliberate or legitimate difference.

□□ Step 1 — Confirm Auto-Suggestion Is Enabled

Auto-suggestions can be turned off at the account or user level. If suggestions are not appearing where you expect them, confirm the feature is active before investigating the suggestion values themselves.

1. Click or tap your **pro shop name** in the top-right corner.
2. Select **Settings** from the dropdown.
3. Locate the **Auto-Suggestion** or **IBPSIA Suggestions** setting.
4. Confirm the toggle is set to **On**.
5. Save if a change was needed and return to the spec sheet.

⚠ **Verify with Spectre team:** Confirm the exact label and location of the Auto-Suggestion toggle in the current UI — specifically whether it is in the general Settings section, within the Spec Sheet settings, or within a dedicated Fitting Preferences area. Also confirm whether it is an account-level or user-level setting, as a staff member may have disabled it on their own device without affecting other users.

□□ Step 2 — Confirm the Measurements That Drive Suggestions Are Complete

Auto-suggestions are generated from the measurement fields already completed on the spec sheet. If key input fields are empty or contain placeholder values, the suggestion engine has incomplete data to work from and will either not generate a suggestion or generate one based on partial inputs that does not reflect the full picture.

- □ Confirm **grip type** is selected — suggestions differ significantly between conventional, fingertip, and semi-fingertip. An unselected or incorrect grip type produces suggestions calibrated for the wrong grip.
- □ Confirm **finger measurements** are complete — hole size, knuckle size, and joint measurements for both middle and ring fingers. Missing joint measurements in particular affect span and pitch suggestions.
- □ Confirm **span type** is selected and matches how the measurements were taken — a span type mismatch produces suggestions based on a different measurement convention from the one used.
- □ Confirm **thumb measurements** are entered if Add Pitch Thumb is enabled — incomplete thumb data with Add Pitch Thumb on produces finger oval suggestions that are based on partial grip geometry.

□□ Step 3 — Understand Why the Suggestion May Legitimately Differ

From Your Expectation

If Auto-Suggestion is on and all measurement fields are complete, a suggestion that still does not match your expectation is not necessarily wrong. There are several legitimate reasons why the IBPSIA-standard suggestion and your expected value may differ:

The IBPSIA formula and your shop standard use different reference points

Some experienced operators develop shop-specific pitch conventions that differ from the IBPSIA standard — not because the standard is wrong, but because their customer base, their equipment, or their fitting philosophy has evolved away from it. If your shop consistently fits bowlers with pitch values outside the standard range, Spectre Cloud's suggestion will consistently appear lower or higher than your practice. This is expected behaviour, not an error.

- Use the suggestion as a reference point rather than a target — understand where the standard sits and where your practice departs from it.
- If the departure is consistent and intentional, consider documenting your shop's standard in the spec sheet notes so the reasoning is visible in the record.

The bowler's measurements are outside the typical range

Bowlers with unusually large or small hands, unusually long or short fingers relative to their span, or atypical joint proportions may receive suggestions that appear extreme because their measurements are at the edge of the formula's typical input range. The suggestion is mathematically correct for those measurements — it may simply reflect the fact that a non-standard measurement set produces a non-standard recommendation.

- Verify the measurements are entered correctly before concluding the suggestion is wrong — an unusual suggestion is often the first signal of a measurement entry error.
- If the measurements are confirmed correct and the suggestion still appears extreme, treat it as a starting point requiring fitting judgement rather than an automatic guide.

The suggestion reflects the configured method, not the method you expected

As established in the previous troubleshooting pages, the Oval Calculation Method (EDGE vs. CENTER) and the Add Pitch Thumb setting both affect output values. If either was recently changed, suggestions generated after the change will differ from those generated before it — even for identical measurements.

- Confirm the current Oval Calculation Method matches your expectation before concluding the suggestion itself is the problem.

The bowler's previous spec sheets used manually overridden values

If a returning bowler's previous spec sheets contain pitch values that were manually overridden from the suggestion — as is common for experienced fitters with a preferred approach — the current suggestion will match the standard formula, not the previous override. The suggestion is not wrong; it simply does not know about the override unless the previous values are taken as the reference point.

- For returning bowlers, compare the current suggestion against the previous spec sheet values rather than against a personal expectation formed from working with that bowler.
- If the previous values are the appropriate reference, override the suggestion with those values and note the reason in the spec sheet.

Step 4 — Check Whether a Previous Override Is Being Carried Forward

If the spec sheet was cloned from a previous one, any pitch values that were manually overridden in the source sheet are carried into the clone — they are not replaced by fresh suggestions. This means a cloned spec sheet may show pitch values that appear to be suggestions but are actually historical overrides.

- When reviewing a cloned spec sheet, treat all pitch values as inherited overrides until you have verified them against the current measurement inputs and the current suggestion.
- Clear any pitch fields that should be freshly suggested and allow the auto-suggestion system to repopulate them based on the current measurements.

- If the cloned values are correct and intentional, leave them — but note that they are not current suggestions so future staff know they were a deliberate choice.

⚖ Suggestion vs. Expectation — Decision Framework

Observation	Most likely cause	Recommended action
No suggestions appearing anywhere on the spec sheet	Auto-Suggestion is disabled	Enable Auto-Suggestion in Settings
Suggestions appearing for some fields but not others	Input fields for those suggestions are incomplete	Complete all measurement fields and confirm grip type and span type are selected
Suggestion is present but consistently lower than expected	Shop practice uses higher pitch than IBPSIA standard; or EDGE vs. CENTER mismatch	Verify Oval Calculation Method; document shop-specific standard if intentional
Suggestion is present but consistently higher than expected	Add Pitch Thumb enabled unexpectedly; or measurement entered too large	Check Add Pitch Thumb setting; verify measurement entry
Suggestion differs from previous spec sheets for same bowler	Previous values were manual overrides carried by clone; or settings have changed	Compare against previous spec sheet values; confirm current settings match those used previously
Suggestion seems extreme for this bowler profile	Measurement entered incorrectly; or bowler's measurements are at edge of standard range	Re-verify measurements; cross-check against bowler's history if available
Suggestion changes when switching grip type	Expected behaviour — suggestions are grip-type dependent	Confirm correct grip type is selected for this fitting

When to Contact Spectre Support

The situations above cover the vast majority of unexpected suggestion behaviour. If you have worked through all of these checks and the suggestion output still cannot be explained, it may indicate a platform issue worth reporting:

- Suggestions that change unpredictably between sessions with no settings or measurement changes.

- Suggestions that differ significantly from the IBPSIA-standard expected value for a straightforward, mid-range measurement set where no override or unusual condition applies.
- Auto-Suggestion toggling itself off between sessions.

Contact Spectre Cloud support via `support.spectrebowling.com` or through the support channel linked in the app. Include the specific measurement values, the current settings configuration, and a description of what the suggestion is showing versus what you expected — this gives the support team everything needed to investigate efficiently.

⚠ **Verify with Spectre team:** Confirm the correct support URL and whether there is an in-app support channel — update the contact reference above with the verified pathway before publishing.

Related Sections

- 9.1.4 — Using Auto-Suggestions effectively for faster fitting sessions
- 9.2.1 — Why is my oval cut showing unexpected values
- 9.2.2 — My drill press reads pitches opposite — what setting do I change
- 5.6.5 — Choosing EDGE vs. CENTER: which method fits which bowler
- 6.1.3 — Step 3: Set grip type and enter finger measurements
- 9.1.1 — Recommended Settings configuration for a new pro shop

Tip: The most reliable way to confirm whether an unexpected suggestion is a configuration issue or a legitimate standard-formula output is to create a test spec sheet with a simple, textbook set of measurements — a straightforward fingertip bowler with conventional pitch values — and check whether the suggestion matches your expectation for that profile. If the suggestion is correct for the simple case and unexpected for the specific bowler in question, the issue is in the measurement inputs or the bowler's specific profile. If the suggestion is unexpected even for the simple case, the issue is in the settings or the suggestion system itself.

9.2.4 How do I switch a bowler from fingertip to conventional mid-session?

How do I switch a bowler from fingertip to conventional mid-session?

> 9.2.4 FAQ

Switching a bowler from fingertip to conventional grip — or the reverse — during an active fitting session requires a small but deliberate set of steps in Spectre Cloud. The grip type field controls which measurement fields are active, which auto-suggestions are generated, and how the spec sheet interprets span and pitch values. Changing it partway through a session is straightforward, but it requires understanding what the change affects so that no residual values from the previous grip type carry through to the finished spec sheet.

□□ Why Grip Type Matters to the Spec Sheet

Grip type is not just a label — it is a structural input that shapes the entire spec sheet. When you change it, Spectre Cloud adjusts which fields are active, recalculates auto-suggestions, and reinterprets the measurements already entered. Values entered under one grip type may be

numerically valid but contextually incorrect under the other — a fingertip span entered before a grip type change, for example, is a different physical measurement from a conventional span of the same numeric value.

- **Fingertip** — span measured to the first knuckle; pitch suggestions optimised for a first-knuckle grip; oval suggestions calibrated for fingertip release characteristics.
- **Conventional** — span measured to the second knuckle; pitch suggestions optimised for a second-knuckle grip; oval suggestions calibrated for conventional release.
- **Semi-fingertip** — span measured between the two knuckle references; intermediate pitch and oval suggestions.

Note: Changing grip type mid-session does not alter the raw measurement values already entered — it changes how those values are interpreted. A span value entered under fingertip remains numerically the same after switching to conventional, but it now represents a different physical distance. Review and re-enter measurements after any grip type change rather than assuming the existing values are still valid in their new context.

Changing Grip Type on Desktop

1. Open the spec sheet in progress.
2. Locate the **Grip Type** selector — typically near the top of the spec sheet, above the measurement fields.
3. Click the selector and choose the new grip type — **Conventional**, **Fingertip**, or **Semi-fingertip**.
4. Spectre Cloud updates the active measurement fields and recalculates auto-suggestions based on the new grip type.
5. Review all measurement fields — re-enter any values that were taken under the previous grip type and are no longer valid under the new one.
6. Re-run the **Oval Calculator** after updating measurements to generate correct oval output under the new grip type.
7. Save the spec sheet.

Changing Grip Type on Mobile

1. Open the spec sheet and scroll to the **Grip Type** field.
2. Tap the field and select the new grip type.
3. Review and re-enter measurement fields as needed.
4. Re-run the Oval Calculator.
5. Tap **Save**.

What to Review After Changing Grip Type

After the grip type change, work through the spec sheet systematically. Not every field needs to be re-entered — some values transfer cleanly, others do not.

Fields that must be re-measured and re-entered

- **Span values** — the span measurement itself changes when grip type changes because the reference knuckle changes. Do not carry span values from one grip type to another. Re-measure with the bowler.
- **Pitch values** — while the same pitch could theoretically apply to either grip type, the auto-suggestions differ significantly. Review pitch values explicitly and confirm they are appropriate for the new grip type, not just for the measurements.

Fields that transfer cleanly

- **Finger hole sizes** — the physical diameter of the finger does not change between grip types. Hole size measurements remain valid.
- **Knuckle sizes** — similarly physical and grip-type independent.
- **Thumb measurements** — thumb hole size, thumb pitch, and thumb oval are grip-type independent. These values carry across unless there is a specific reason to change them.
- **Ball name and layout** — neither is affected by grip type. These fields carry across unchanged.

Fields to review but not necessarily re-enter

- **Oval cut values** — re-run the Oval Calculator after updating spans and pitches. The oval values from the previous grip type are almost certainly no longer correct.
- **Notes** — review the notes field and update if any information was specific to the previous grip type (e.g., "switching from conventional" — note why the change was made).

□□ Mid-Session Grip Type Changes — Common Scenarios

Bowler initially presented as conventional but wants to try fingertip

This is the most common mid-session scenario — a bowler comes in for a conventional re-drill but decides during the fitting conversation to make the transition to fingertip. The grip type change is intentional and the session pivots accordingly.

1. Change grip type to **Fingertip**.
2. Re-measure the span to the **first knuckle** — the conventional span measurement is not applicable.
3. Review pitch suggestions under fingertip — they will be different from the conventional suggestions, particularly for forward pitch.
4. Discuss the pitch values with the bowler — a first-time fingertip bowler may need a more conservative pitch than an experienced fingertip bowler with the same hand measurements.
5. Re-run the Oval Calculator under the new grip type and settings.
6. Consider adding a note to the spec sheet documenting that this is the bowler's first fingertip drilling — useful context for future visits.

Wrong grip type selected at spec sheet creation

A staff member created the spec sheet with the wrong grip type and measurements have been entered under that incorrect type. The correction is the same process as an intentional change, but the measurements themselves may be correct — they just need to be confirmed as applicable to the correct grip type.

1. Change grip type to the correct selection.
2. Verify whether the span measurement was taken to the correct knuckle for the intended grip type. If it was, the value carries across. If not, re-measure.
3. Review pitch values and re-run suggestions under the corrected grip type.
4. Re-run the Oval Calculator.

Bowler is being fitted for two balls — different grip types for each

Occasionally a bowler wants one ball drilled conventional and one fingertip — a common setup for a league bowler who wants a spare ball in conventional grip alongside a fingertip strike ball. Each ball requires its own spec sheet with its own grip type.

- Create **two separate spec sheets** — do not change the grip type on a single spec sheet between balls. Each spec sheet represents one ball and one fitting approach.
- Link each spec sheet to its own Arsenal entry — the conventional ball and the fingertip ball are separate inventory items.
- The thumb measurements may be identical across both spec sheets if the bowler uses the same thumb setup for both balls — copy these values deliberately rather than re-measuring.

⚠ What Not to Do

- **Do not carry span values from fingertip to conventional without re-measuring.** The first-knuckle and second-knuckle reference points produce different measurements for the same physical hand. A span entered under the wrong knuckle reference drills a hole in the wrong position.
- **Do not accept auto-suggestions generated under the old grip type.** Once the grip type is changed, re-review all suggestions — they have been recalculated and may differ significantly from what appeared before the change.
- **Do not skip the Oval Calculator re-run.** Oval values calculated under the previous grip type are not valid under the new one. This is the most commonly skipped step after a mid-session grip type change and one of the most consequential.
- **Do not use a grip type change to correct a pitch that feels wrong.** If the bowler reports discomfort, address the pitch value directly — changing grip type to force a different pitch suggestion is the wrong tool for that problem.

Mid-Session Grip Type Change — Quick Checklist

Step	Action	Done

1	Change Grip Type selector to correct grip type	☐
2	Re-measure span to correct knuckle reference for new grip type	☐
3	Re-enter span values from new measurement	☐
4	Review pitch suggestions under new grip type	☐
5	Confirm or update pitch values	☐
6	Confirm finger hole and knuckle sizes are unchanged	☐
7	Re-run Oval Calculator	☐
8	Update Notes field with reason for grip type change if relevant	☐
9	Save spec sheet	☐

Related Sections

- 6.1.3 — Step 3: Set grip type and enter finger measurements
- 6.1.8 — Common mistakes on the first ball and how to avoid them
- 9.1.2 — When to clone a spec sheet vs. create a new one
- 9.1.4 — Using Auto-Suggestions effectively for faster fitting sessions
- 9.2.1 — Why is my oval cut showing unexpected values
- 04.x — Spec Sheets: field reference and measurement guide

 Tip: When a bowler decides mid-session to switch grip type, take a moment to reset the conversation before picking up the measuring tape again. A bowler transitioning from conventional to fingertip for the first time is making a significant change to how they interact with the ball — the fitting discussion should reflect that. Ask what prompted the change, what they hope to achieve, and whether they have thrown fingertip before. Two minutes of conversation often surfaces a preference or concern that changes one of the pitch decisions, and it is much better to surface it before drilling than after.

9.2.5 The bridge is not autofilling — what's wrong?

The bridge is not autofilling — what's wrong?

> 9.2.5 FAQ

The **bridge** — the distance between the edges of the two finger holes — is a value Spectre Cloud can calculate automatically from the finger hole sizes and span measurements already on the spec sheet. When the bridge field is not autofilling as expected, the cause is almost always a missing input rather than a system fault. This page identifies the fields that drive the bridge calculation, explains what each one contributes, and walks through the checks that resolve the issue in most cases.

□□ What the Bridge Calculation Needs

The bridge is derived rather than measured directly — Spectre Cloud calculates it from values already on the spec sheet rather than requiring you to enter it manually. For the autofill to work, the following fields must all be populated with valid values:

- □ **Middle finger hole size** — the diameter of the middle finger hole.
- □ **Ring finger hole size** — the diameter of the ring finger hole.
- □ **Middle finger span** — the span distance for the middle finger, measured to the reference point appropriate for the selected span type.
- □ **Ring finger span** — the span distance for the ring finger.

- **Span type** — Full Span, Cut to Cut, or Oval. The span type determines how the span values are interpreted relative to the hole edges, which directly affects how the bridge distance is derived.

Note: The bridge autofill triggers when all required fields are present and valid. A single missing or invalid field prevents the calculation from completing — the bridge field remains empty or shows a placeholder rather than a calculated value.

Step 1 — Check for Missing Span or Hole Size Values

Open the spec sheet and confirm each of the five fields listed above contains a value. The most common cause of a non-autofilling bridge is an incomplete spec sheet — one of the required fields was skipped or left at a default zero.

- Check both **middle and ring finger hole sizes** — a single missing hole size prevents the bridge calculation regardless of whether the other fields are complete.
- Check both **span values** — a span of zero is not a valid span. If either span field shows zero or is empty, the bridge will not calculate.
- Confirm **span type** is selected and not left at a default or unselected state.

Step 2 — Check for Invalid or Out-of-Range Values

If all required fields are populated but the bridge is still not autofilling, one or more values may be outside the range the calculation expects. Common examples:

- **Hole size entered in the wrong unit** — a hole size entered as a metric value in an imperial field (or vice versa) produces a number that is technically present but physically implausible, which may prevent the calculation from completing. Confirm the unit matches the measurement system configured in Settings.
- **Span value entered as a decimal when a fraction was intended** — a span entered as `4.5` when `4 1/2` was meant is numerically the same and should calculate correctly, but a span entered as `45` instead of `4.5` produces an implausibly large value that may trigger a validation check. Review the span entries for obvious magnitude errors.
- **Hole size larger than the span** — physically impossible and a certain sign of an entry error. A hole size that exceeds the span will prevent a valid bridge calculation.

- **Identical span values for middle and ring fingers** — unusual but not inherently invalid; however, if both spans are set to the same value as a placeholder rather than a real measurement, the resulting bridge may be zero or negative, which the system may reject.

Step 3 — Check the Span Type Selection

The span type affects how the span and hole size values are combined to derive the bridge. If the wrong span type is selected, the calculation may produce a result that is mathematically valid but physically incorrect — or in edge cases, produce a value outside the expected range that prevents autofill.

- Confirm the span type matches how the physical measurement was taken.
- Try switching the span type temporarily to see whether the bridge autofills under a different type — this helps identify whether the span type is the blocking factor without needing to re-enter measurements.
- If switching span type causes the bridge to autofill with a plausible value, confirm which span type was actually used during measurement and set the spec sheet accordingly.

Step 4 — Check Whether the Bridge Field Is Set to Manual Override

Spectre Cloud allows the bridge value to be entered manually in cases where the calculated value needs to be overridden — for example, when a bowler has a specific bridge preference that differs from the derived standard. If the bridge field has been switched to manual input mode and a previous value was entered there, the autofill will not overwrite it.

- Check whether the bridge field is in **autofill mode or manual mode** — there should be a toggle, indicator, or lock icon on the field that shows which mode is active.
- If the field is in manual mode, switch it back to autofill and confirm the bridge calculates from the current spec sheet values.
- If you deliberately want a specific bridge value that differs from the calculation, manual mode is the correct approach — but confirm this is intentional before overriding the calculated value.

⚠ **Verify with Spectre team:** Confirm whether the bridge field has a manual override mode as described, and verify the exact UI mechanism for toggling between autofill and manual entry — specifically whether it is a lock icon, a toggle, or another control.

□□ Step 5 — Check Whether the Spec Sheet Was Cloned With a Manual Bridge Value

If the spec sheet was cloned from a previous one where the bridge was manually overridden, the manual value carries into the clone. The bridge field will show the cloned value rather than autofilling from the current spec sheet's measurements.

- □ Review the source spec sheet to confirm whether the bridge was manually entered there.
- □ If the cloned value is incorrect for the current drilling, clear the bridge field or switch to autofill mode and allow it to recalculate from the current measurements.
- □ If the cloned value is intentionally carried forward — for example, a bowler with a long-established bridge preference — confirm it is still appropriate for the current fit before accepting it.

□□ Step 6 — Refresh the Spec Sheet

In rare cases, the bridge may not autofill due to a display refresh issue rather than a missing input. All required fields are present and valid, but the calculated value has not yet appeared in the bridge field.

1. Save the spec sheet.
2. Close and reopen the spec sheet from the bowler's profile.
3. Check whether the bridge field has populated on reload.
4. If it still has not populated after reload, re-check the input fields — a display issue rarely persists after a save and reload if the underlying data is complete and valid.

□□ Bridge Autofill Troubleshooting — Quick Reference

Symptom	Most likely cause	Fix
Bridge field empty, all other fields complete	One required field is missing or zero	Check middle and ring hole sizes and both span values — confirm none are empty or zero
Bridge field empty, measurements look complete	Value out of range or unit mismatch	Review hole sizes and spans for magnitude errors or unit inconsistency
Bridge shows a fixed value that does not change when measurements are updated	Bridge field in manual override mode, or cloned manual value	Switch bridge field to autofill mode; clear manually entered value
Bridge calculates a negative or zero value	Hole sizes too large relative to span, or identical placeholder span values	Verify span and hole size values are physically plausible and correctly measured
Bridge populated on previous spec sheet but not on clone	Clone carried a manual override from source; or span values changed in clone	Clear bridge field; switch to autofill; re-run from current measurements
Bridge field present but greyed out	Grip type not selected, or span type not selected	Confirm grip type and span type are both set before attempting bridge autofill

□ Entering the Bridge Manually When Needed

If the autofill cannot be resolved — for example, because the bowler has an atypical bridge requirement that differs from the calculated value, or because a measurement cannot be confirmed in the current session — the bridge can be entered manually:

1. Switch the bridge field to **manual mode** using the toggle or lock control on the field.
2. Enter the bridge value directly.
3. Add a note to the spec sheet explaining why the bridge was manually entered — `Manual bridge: bowler requested wider bridge than standard for comfort` — so future staff understand the value was a deliberate choice rather than a calculated default.
4. When the spec sheet is next cloned, review the bridge field and confirm whether the manual value should be carried forward or recalculated from fresh measurements.

Note: A manually entered bridge value is not flagged differently from a calculated one on the printed spec sheet — both appear as a number in the bridge field. The distinction only exists within the digital record. Noting the reason in the spec sheet's notes field ensures the manual entry is not mistaken for a calculated value by a future driller.

Related Sections

- 6.1.3 — Step 3: Set grip type and enter finger measurements
- 6.1.2 — Step 2: Create a blank spec sheet for the ball
- 9.1.2 — When to clone a spec sheet vs. create a new one
- 9.2.1 — Why is my oval cut showing unexpected values
- 9.2.4 — How do I switch a bowler from fingertip to conventional mid-session
- 04.x — Spec Sheets: field reference and measurement guide

Tip: If you regularly find yourself manually entering bridge values because the autofill produces results that do not match your shop's fitting standard, take a few minutes to trace where the discrepancy originates — span type, hole size convention, or a systematic measurement difference. A recurrent manual override that has the same value for most bowlers is usually a sign that one of the upstream inputs is consistently off by a fixed amount, and correcting the source is faster in the long run than overriding the output every time.

9.2.6 How do I document a bowler who is a two-hander (no thumb)?

How do I document a bowler who is a two-hander (no thumb)?

9.2.6 FAQ

Two-handed bowlers and no-thumb releases present a fitting workflow that differs from the conventional single-hand approach in a few specific ways. Spectre Cloud accommodates these bowlers fully, but the spec sheet needs to be set up correctly to reflect the absence of a thumb hole and the different span and pitch context that applies. This page explains how to document a two-handed or thumbless bowler accurately so the spec sheet and Arsenal records are meaningful and reproducible.

□□ Understanding the Two-Hander Fitting Context

A two-handed bowler or no-thumb bowler does not use a thumb hole — or uses one only as a balance hole rather than as a gripping hole. The implications for the spec sheet are:

- **No thumb grip measurement** — thumb hole size, knuckle size, and thumb pitch values are not applicable to the primary grip.
- **Different span reference** — without a thumb hole as the anchor point, span is measured differently. The finger span reference changes to the grip centre or an alternative anchor depending on your shop's measurement approach.
- **Pitch philosophy differs** — forward pitch values appropriate for a conventional or fingertip release may not apply to a two-handed bowler whose fingers do not exit the ball in the same way.
- **Auto-suggestions may not apply directly** — IBPSIA-standard suggestions are calibrated for conventional thumb-in grips. Two-handed fits benefit from the fitter's judgement more than from standard formula output.
- **Add Pitch Thumb should be disabled** — with no meaningful thumb pitch, enabling Add Pitch Thumb introduces noise rather than useful data into the finger oval calculation. Confirm this setting is off before running the Oval Calculator.

Setting Up the Spec Sheet for a Two-Hander

Grip type selection

Select **Fingertip** as the grip type for most two-handed bowlers — the finger insertion depth is typically at or near the first knuckle. If the bowler inserts deeper, Semi-fingertip may be more appropriate. Conventional grip is rarely applicable to two-handed bowlers.

Thumb hole section

For a true no-thumb drilling, the thumb hole section requires careful handling:

- If Spectre Cloud allows the thumb hole to be marked as **absent or not applicable**, select that option — this is the cleanest way to document a thumbless drilling and prevents the thumb fields from appearing incomplete or triggering validation warnings.
- If no such option exists and the thumb fields are required, enter a note in the spec sheet Notes field stating explicitly that this is a thumbless drilling — `No thumb hole — two-handed bowler`. This ensures any staff member reading the record understands the thumb fields are intentionally empty.
- If a balance hole is drilled in the thumb position, document it in the thumb section with a note clarifying it is a balance hole rather than a grip hole — `Balance hole only — not a gripping thumb hole`.

⚠ **Verify with Spectre team:** Confirm whether Spectre Cloud has a dedicated no-thumb or thumbless option in the spec sheet thumb section, and whether the thumb hole fields can be suppressed or marked as not applicable. Update the guidance above with the exact UI mechanism if such an option exists.

Span measurement and entry

Without a thumb hole as the traditional span anchor, span measurement for a two-handed bowler requires a defined reference point. Common approaches include:

- **Measuring from the grip centre** — the centre of the palm grip area serves as the anchor point in place of the thumb hole. This produces a consistent measurement across visits if the reference is clearly documented.
- **Using a fitting tape to the first knuckle** — some fitters measure the finger span directly from the knuckle without reference to a thumb hole position, using the ball's grip centre or a defined mark on the ball surface as the anchor.
- **Using the same span type as for standard fits but noting the anchor** — if your shop uses Full Span as the default, document the reference point used in the spec sheet Notes field so the measurement is reproducible on a future visit.
- Do not leave the span reference undefined and undocumented — a span measurement without a clear anchor cannot be accurately replicated by another driller or on a future visit.

Pitch values

Pitch for two-handed bowlers varies widely and is more dependent on individual release characteristics than for conventional grips. The standard IBPSIA formula-based suggestions are a less reliable starting point here — use them as a loose reference and weight the bowler's comfort and feedback more heavily:

- Start with modest forward pitch — `1/8"` to `1/4"` — and adjust based on the bowler's feedback after a test session.
- Lateral pitch is often less critical for two-handed bowlers due to the different axis of release — start at zero and adjust only if the bowler reports lateral discomfort.
- Document the reasoning behind any pitch choice that departs significantly from the standard suggestion — this is especially important for two-handed bowlers where the standard is less applicable.

□□ Documenting the No-Thumb Status in the Bowler Profile

Beyond the spec sheet, the bowler's profile Notes field should capture the two-handed or no-thumb status as a permanent, immediately visible note. Any staff member who opens the profile should know before reaching the spec sheet that this bowler does not use a thumb hole:

- □ Add `Two-handed bowler — no thumb hole` as the first line of the bowler's profile Notes field.
- □ Include any relevant physical context: `Right-handed release, two-handed delivery` or `No thumb — uses balance hole only`.
- □ Note the span reference point used: `Spans measured from grip centre mark — not from thumb hole`.

□□ Arsenal Considerations for Two-Handed Bowlers

The Arsenal entry for a two-handed bowler's ball is created and managed the same way as for any other bowler. A few additional notes are worth capturing:

- □ If a balance hole is drilled, note the balance hole size and position in the Arsenal entry's Notes field — this is relevant if the ball is ever re-drilled or the balance hole needs to be plugged.
- □ If Arsenal Plus is active, the Suggested Layouts feature uses the bowler's PAP to generate layout recommendations. Two-handed bowlers typically have a different PAP location and track than conventional bowlers — confirm the PAP has been accurately measured and recorded before relying on layout suggestions.
- □ Add Pitch Thumb should be confirmed as off in Settings before running the Oval Calculator — as noted above, this is especially important for two-handed bowlers where thumb pitch data is absent or not meaningful.

⚖ Two-Hander vs. No-Thumb One-Hander

Not all thumbless bowlers are two-handed. Some one-handed bowlers also release without the thumb — typically cranker styles or bowlers who have transitioned out of a thumb after an injury. The spec sheet approach is the same, but the fitting conversation and pitch philosophy may differ:

Bowler type	Grip type	Span reference	Pitch starting point
Two-handed, no thumb	Fingertip	Grip centre or defined mark	Conservative forward; zero lateral; adjust from feedback
One-handed, no thumb (cranker)	Fingertip	Same as two-handed — grip centre or defined mark	Similar starting point; lateral pitch may be more relevant depending on release angle
One-handed, thumb used as balance only	Fingertip	Can use thumb hole position as anchor if balance hole exists	Standard fingertip suggestion as reference; adjust based on how actively the thumb is used

Tips for Fitting Two-Handed Bowlers

- **Watch the bowler's release before measuring** — two-handed deliveries vary significantly in how the fingers exit the ball. A few throws on a spare ball or a house ball before the fitting gives you a picture of the release that informs the pitch decision better than any formula.
- **Start conservatively and adjust** — two-handed bowlers who are new to custom equipment often have not yet developed strong preferences about their fit. A conservative first drilling that can be refined on the second ball is more useful than an aggressive first drilling based on limited feedback.
- **Re-measure at every visit** — two-handed bowlers, particularly younger ones still developing their game, change their release characteristics more rapidly than established conventional bowlers. Span and pitch preferences can shift significantly between seasons.
- **Document everything more thoroughly than you would for a standard fit** — a two-handed bowler's spec sheet is less self-explanatory than a conventional one. Any future driller reading it needs enough context to understand the choices made, because the standard formulas will not guide them the way they would for a conventional fit.

Related Sections

- 6.1.3 — Step 3: Set grip type and enter finger measurements
- 6.1.4 — Step 4: Enter thumb information (round or oval)
- 9.1.4 — Using Auto-Suggestions effectively for faster fitting sessions

- 9.2.4 — How do I switch a bowler from fingertip to conventional mid-session
- 5.5.3 — When NONE mode is preferable (experienced fitters, custom setups)
- 7.1.5 — Suggested Layouts feature — using bowler data to suggest a layout

 Tip: Two-handed bowling has grown significantly over the past decade and is no longer unusual in most pro shops. If your shop does not yet have a defined workflow for thumbless fittings, developing one now — consistent span reference, consistent grip type selection, consistent notes format — means the second two-handed bowler through the door is served as confidently as the twentieth. The spec sheet habits established on the first few two-handed fits become the template every subsequent driller in the shop follows.

9.2.7 Can I export or print all spec sheets for a bowler?

Can I export or print all spec sheets for a bowler?

> 9.2.7 FAQ

Spectre Cloud stores a bowler's complete drilling history digitally — every spec sheet ever created for that bowler is accessible from their profile at any time. There are situations where you need that history in a portable format: a bowler who is moving to another shop and wants their records, an insurance or warranty claim requiring documentation, a backup before account changes, or simply a bowler who wants a printed copy of every ball they have had drilled. This page covers how to export and print spec sheets — individually, and as a complete history for a bowler.

□□ What Can Be Exported or Printed

Spectre Cloud allows spec sheets to be output in two ways — printed directly from the browser or exported as a PDF file. The scope of what is included depends on whether you are working with a single spec sheet or the bowler's full history.

Output type	What is included	When to use
Single spec sheet — print	All fields from one spec sheet, formatted for A4 or US Letter	Pre-drill reference at the press; copy for the bowler after a fitting
Single spec sheet — PDF export	Same as print output, saved as a portable PDF file	Emailing a spec sheet to the bowler; digital filing; sharing with another shop

Output type	What is included	When to use
Full bowler history — print or PDF	All spec sheets for the bowler in chronological order	Bowler moving to another shop; complete records request; long-term backup

⚠ **Verify with Spectre team:** Confirm whether a full bowler history export (all spec sheets in a single document) is a supported feature in the current version of Spectre Cloud, or whether spec sheets can only be exported individually. If bulk export is not yet available, update this page to reflect the individual-only workflow and note the limitation clearly.

□□ Printing a Single Spec Sheet on Desktop

1. Open the bowler's profile and navigate to the **Spec Sheets** section.
2. Click the spec sheet you want to print to open it.
3. Click the **Print** button — typically a printer icon or a Print option in the spec sheet action menu.
4. Spectre Cloud generates a print-formatted version of the spec sheet.
5. Your browser's print dialog opens. Confirm paper size (A4 or US Letter), orientation (portrait is standard for spec sheets), and printer selection.
6. Click **Print**.

□□ Printing a Single Spec Sheet on Mobile or Tablet

1. Open the spec sheet from the bowler's profile.
2. Tap the **Print** or **Share** button.
3. On **iOS/iPadOS**: the system share sheet opens — select **Print** for AirPrint-compatible printers, or **Save to Files** to export as a PDF first.
4. On **Android**: the system print service opens — select your printer or save as PDF.
5. Confirm settings and print or save.

□□ Exporting a Single Spec Sheet as PDF

1. Open the spec sheet.
2. Click or tap the **Export PDF** button or option — found in the spec sheet action menu alongside the Print option.
3. The PDF is generated and either downloads automatically to your device or opens a save dialog depending on your browser and device settings.
4. Save the file with a meaningful name — `BowlerName_BallName_Date.pdf` is a useful convention for filing and finding later.

□□ **Tip:** On desktop, if a dedicated Export PDF button is not available, use the browser's built-in **Print → Save as PDF** function. Open the print dialog, select **Save as PDF** as the destination instead of a physical printer, and save. This produces a PDF identical to what the Print function would send to a printer.

□□ Exporting All Spec Sheets for a Bowler

When a bowler needs their complete drilling history — for a move, a records request, or a personal backup — the most efficient approach depends on whether Spectre Cloud supports bulk export for that bowler's profile.

If bulk export is supported

1. Open the bowler's profile.
2. Locate the **Export All Spec Sheets** or **Export History** option — typically in the profile action menu or at the top of the Spec Sheets section.
3. Select the output format — PDF or print.
4. Spectre Cloud compiles all spec sheets for the bowler into a single document in chronological order.
5. Save or print the compiled document.

If bulk export is not available — individual export workflow

If Spectre Cloud does not yet support bulk export, the complete history must be assembled by exporting each spec sheet individually. For a bowler with a long history this takes time — the following workflow makes it as efficient as possible:

1. Open the bowler's profile and navigate to the **Spec Sheets** section.
2. Note the number of spec sheets in the history — this gives you a target count so you know when the export is complete.
3. Open each spec sheet in turn, starting from the oldest, and export it as a PDF.
4. Name each file consistently — `BowlerName_BallName_YYYY-MM-DD.pdf` — so the files sort chronologically when assembled.
5. Once all spec sheets are exported, compile them into a single PDF using your device's built-in PDF tools or a free PDF merge utility.
6. Provide the compiled document to the bowler or file it as needed.

□□ **Note:** The individual export workflow is time-consuming for bowlers with extensive histories. If this is a regular need in your shop — for example, if your area has high bowler turnover between shops — raise it with the Spectre team as a feature request. A bulk export function for a bowler's complete history is a straightforward addition that significantly reduces this workload.

□□ Sharing a Spec Sheet With Another Shop

When a bowler is transferring to another shop and wants to provide their drilling history to the new operator, a PDF export of their spec sheets is the most universally usable format. The receiving shop can read the PDF regardless of whether they use Spectre Cloud.

- □ Export each spec sheet as a PDF and send them to the bowler — let the bowler share them with the new shop rather than sharing directly from your account.
- □ If the receiving shop also uses Spectre Cloud, the bowler's new operator will need to create a new bowler profile and re-enter the spec sheet data manually from the PDFs — there is no direct shop-to-shop data transfer in the current version.
- □ Confirm with the bowler that they are happy for their drilling history to be shared before exporting — see section 8.1.6 for data privacy considerations around sharing bowler records.

⚠ **Verify with Spectre team:** Confirm whether any shop-to-shop data transfer or bowler record portability feature exists or is planned — if so, document the workflow here rather than the manual PDF approach.

□□ Print Format — What the Spec Sheet Looks Like

Spectre Cloud's print output is formatted for professional use — the printed spec sheet is a clean, structured document that presents the bowler's fitting data in a layout suitable for use at the drill press or as a customer record. The print output includes:

- □ Your shop name, address, and contact information from the shop profile.
- □ Your shop logo if one has been uploaded.
- □ The bowler's name and profile details.
- □ All measurement fields, pitch values, span values, and oval cut outputs.
- □ Layout values in the configured layout system.
- □ The spec sheet creation date.
- □ Any notes entered on the spec sheet.

□□ **Note:** The 3D Layout rendering does not appear on printed spec sheets — it is a digital-only feature. Layout values are printed as numbers in the configured layout system. If the bowler wants to see the 3D rendering, show it to them on screen before printing.

□ Best Practices for Spec Sheet Records Management

- □ **Export a PDF of each spec sheet after drilling** and save it to a local folder or cloud storage as a backup — this is an optional additional safeguard for shops that want a local copy outside the Spectre Cloud platform.
- □ **Provide the bowler with a printed copy** of their spec sheet after every new drilling — a bowler who has a copy of their specs is better equipped to communicate their fitting history to any shop they visit.
- □ **Use consistent file naming** for any exported PDFs — a naming convention applied consistently from the start makes a local backup archive searchable and useful rather than a folder of indistinguishable files.
- □ **For warranty or insurance documentation**, export the spec sheet as a PDF immediately after drilling and save it alongside the purchase receipt and ball serial number — this is the fastest way to assemble a documentation package if a claim arises

later.

Related Sections

- 6.1.7 — Step 7: Review, print, or share the spec sheet
- 8.1.6 — Data privacy and your bowler records
- 7.1.4 — Viewing and editing ball details in the Arsenal
- 9.1.3 — Keeping your bowler database organised
- 03.x — Bowlers (Clients): managing and exporting bowler records

 Tip: When a bowler tells you they are moving away or changing shops, offer to export their full spec sheet history before they leave. It takes a few minutes, costs nothing, and is the kind of service that earns a recommendation to the next shop they walk into. A bowler who leaves your shop with a complete PDF record of every ball you drilled for them carries your shop's professionalism with them wherever they go.