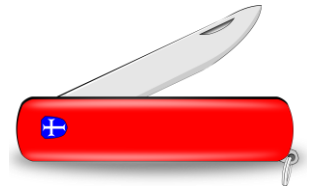


# Knife Safety Word Search



This is a penknife. A penknife is small and lightweight, so it is easy to carry in your pocket. It is hinged at both ends and usually has one or two blades at each end. Penknives were originally designed to cut or sharpen quills (feathers) for writing.

S W L U X L F N N G B E X S Y B H  
 N H F G L N D I N A F O A J H Z B  
 I I A U N J D H R I E F U O T P C  
 B T D R S I M T N S E L A C R E T  
 W T J L P U V K P T T S C Y O N Y  
 R L H B N E K R Y M B A F I W K P  
 O I G Q P C N C A L G R I H T N G  
 R N I S A B I I A C U T S D S I A  
 C G I J S R W D N O D N V W U F U  
 A C X Z C P E N V G D O H W R E L  
 C H R L P R A H S F S R O A T V O  
 W I E O O B E D I E N T Y W Q O R  
 T P M O S K A F Z H P G O D N A V  
 M U L T I P U R P O S E K N I F E  
 B C S E F I N K T E K C O P E V Y  
 W H N W E E P P K P N N X Q D X I  
 P L N C U T H Y F Z J X X D J S F



This is a multipurpose knife. Multipurpose knives can be used to do many things. In addition to one or two blades, a multipurpose knife might include a can opener, scissors, leather punch, tweezers and screwdrivers. These knives can be fun to have, but all those extra pieces can get in your way when you are trying to carve or cut. Also, the more tools your knife includes, the heavier it will be. Pick a multipurpose knife that has

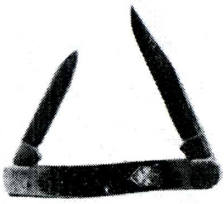
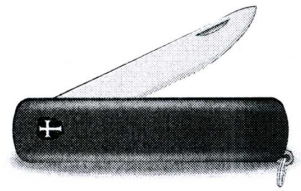
## Find the following words:

- |                    |                |
|--------------------|----------------|
| Blade              | Tool           |
| Clean              | Trustworthy    |
| Cuts               | Whittling Chip |
| Dry                | Wood Carving   |
| Dull               |                |
| First Aid          |                |
| Jackknife          |                |
| Multipurpose Knife |                |
| Obedient           |                |
| Penknife           |                |
| Pocketknife        |                |
| Safety Circle      |                |
| Sharp              |                |
| Sharpening Stone   |                |

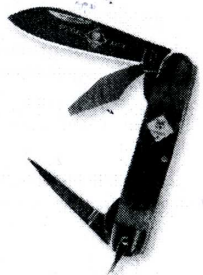
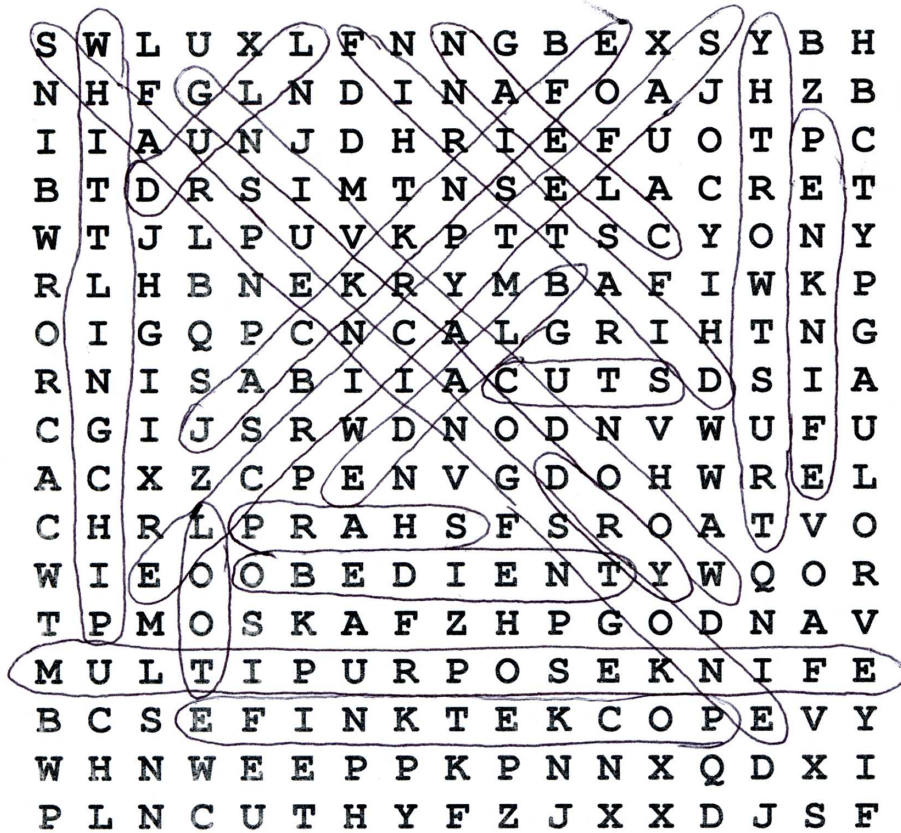


This is a jackknife. A jackknife is a good tool for campers and fishermen. It has a hinged blade at only one end and may have one or two blades. Some jackknives (and other knives) have locking blades. That means you have to push a release before you can close the blade. Locking blades prevent you from accidentally closing the blade on your fingers.

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- Tool
- Trustworthy
- Whittling Chip
- Wood Carving



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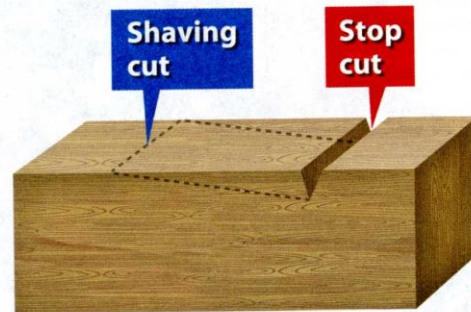
## KEEPING YOUR KNIFE SHARP

A good way to sharpen your knife is to use a sharpening stone. Lay the blade on the stone at a slight angle. Push the blade forward as if you were going to shave a thin sliver from the stone. Do not push down hard. Next, turn the blade over and shave the stone toward you. This is the only time you should move your knife toward yourself. Keep your fingers below the surface of the stone to protect them. Continue this back-and-forth action until the edge is sharp along its entire length.



## MAKING STOP CUTS

Here is a secret to use when you are whittling. Before you make a shaving cut, make a stop cut. At the place you want the shaving to stop, cut straight down with your knife. Press down and rock the blade back and forth until the cut is as deep as you want the shaving to go. This stop cut will prevent you from shaving off too much wood.

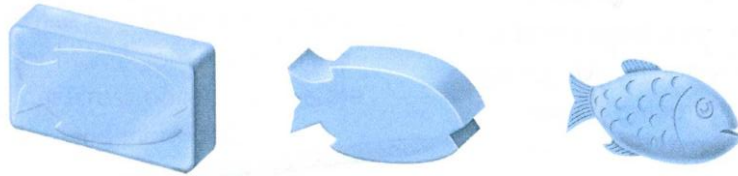


## "The Pocketknife Pledge"

- I understand the reason for safety rules.
- I will treat my pocketknife with the respect due a useful tool.
- I will always close my pocketknife and put it away when I am not using it.
- I will not use my pocketknife when it might injure someone near me.
- I promise never to throw my pocketknife for any reason.
- I will use my pocketknife in a safe manner at all times.

## Carving

It is fun to whittle sticks, but it is even more fun to make carvings of things like animals, acorns, and space aliens. A good way to learn to carve is to practice with a bar of soap. Carve a simple item and then try something a little harder.



### What you will need:

- A large bar of soap – it is best to unwrap the soap and let it dry for a day or two before you start carving.
- A pocketknife.
- One or two orangewood sticks (used for manicures) or a sheet of tracing paper.
- Paper for sketching a design or a preprinted pattern.
- A tray to work on- this will keep chips and shavings from going everywhere.

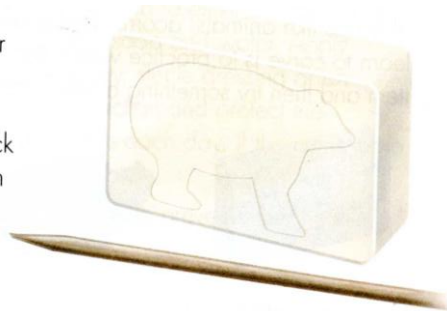
### WHAT TO DO

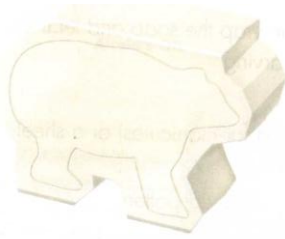
1. Choose a simple design that does not have too many projections or fine details. Start simple. You can pick a fancier design for your next carving.



2. Prepare the soap. Cut away the raised edges on the soap and scrape off the lettering. This will give you a nice, smooth block to work with.

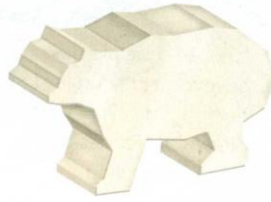
3. Sketch the outline of your design on the soap. You can do this by drawing with an orangewood stick or by tracing your design using tracing paper.





4. Make your first rough cuts. Cut away small pieces and slices of the soap that are not part of your design. Do not cut big pieces; if you do, the soap might break. Leave a margin of about one-quarter inch outside your outline.

5. Shape the model. Continue carving so you get closer and closer to your outline. Keep turning the soap to work on all parts of your design. Do not try to finish one part before another. Pay special attention to high points and low points on the carving.



6. Polish your carving. Let the soap dry for a day or two, then rub it gently to smooth it out. Use a paper napkin first and then your fingertips.

7. Add detail. Finally, use your knife to add details like eyes or hair. If you like, create a crisscross pattern to give the carving more depth.



# Knife Safety Discussion

## Materials:

Copy of the Knife Safety Word Search

Make a Knife instructions and cut out sheets

## Instructions/Discussion points:

As many of the Cub Scouts are having this discussion at a school, where knives are not permitted, we will talk about types of knives (using the pictures and descriptions on the word search) and basic safety in using a knife after we make a knife from cardstock. Actual cutting of soap or wood with a pocketknife will need to be done at home.

1 – Using the pictures and description on the knife safety word search done as the gathering activity, go over the three types of pocketknives – the jackknife, penknife and multipurpose knife. Ask them if they have ever seen these kinds of knives and review their similarities and differences.

2 – Go over the instructions for making the paper knife and have the Cub Scouts each make one. Hopefully Cub Scouts will be able to determine that they are making a paper jackknife – it has a hinge on only one side.

Once paper knives are completed, the following need to be discussed and impressed upon each Cub Scout.

Start by reminding them of the following,

“A Scout is obedient. When you follow the rules of knife safety, you keep yourself from getting hurt and you show that you are obedient.”

Then go over the Knife Safety Rules -

1. A knife is a tool, not a toy.
2. Know how to sharpen a knife. A sharp knife is safer than a dull knife because it is less likely to slip and cut you.
3. Keep the blade clean and dry. [What might happen if it's dirty and wet?]
4. Never carry an open pocketknife. [Why is that a good safety rule?]
5. When you are not using your knife, close it using the palm of your hand and put

it away.

6. When you are using the cutting blade, do not try to make big shavings or chips. Cut slowly and steadily.

7. Make a safety circle. Before you pick up your knife to use it, stretch your arm out and turn in a circle. If you cannot touch anyone or anything else, it is safe to use your knife. While using your knife, be sure to watch in case someone walks toward you and gets too close. If that happens, put your knife away until it is safe to continue.

8. Always cut away from you, never toward you.

9. Never hand a knife to someone else blade first. Learn and use the “eye contact” method of handing a knife to someone else. Do not release the knife until the other person makes eye contact with you and acknowledges he has the knife.

10. Never use a knife on something that will dull or break it.

11. Never throw a knife for any reason.

12. Always think before you cut. Do not use your knife to strip bark from a tree or to carve your initials into something that does not belong to you.

What kinds of accidents might happen when you are cutting with a pocketknife? Most of the time these are minor cuts. Make sure that they know to wash small cuts with soap and water and then treat with antibiotic ointment and put a bandage over the cut. This will help keep the small cut from getting infected.

The items that the boys can practice with their paper knives are items 4,5,7 and 9. They can get a buddy and practice passing the knife or they can get in a small circle with 6-8 Cub Scouts to practice passing their knives. They can open the knife, close the knife using their palm and then pass it – or they can keep it open and make sure they are following item #9.

They can all practice item #7 by standing up and making a safety circle and spreading apart to see how big their safety circle needs to be.

Bear Cub Scouts and Webelos Scouts can continue learning about pocketknives and carving soap and wood at home as part of their home assignment. They can earn their Whittling Chip and complete the requirements that they need to complete.

## Make a Knife - Instructions

### Materials:

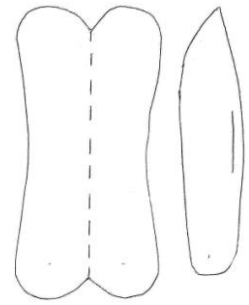
Copies of knives (blade and handle) to cut out (1 per Cub Scout)

Scissors

Crayons/Markers

Metal brad

Push pin (for starting the holes for the brad)



### Instructions:

1. Cut out the blade and the handle. Fold the handle on the dashed line.
2. Using the push pin, put holes in the blade and handle where the metal brad will need to be pushed. Use the dots on the handle and blade as a guide.
3. Color the knife handle. Have them write their name on the handle.
4. Carefully line up the two sides of the knife handle with the blade inside so that the blade can be moved freely in and out of the handle. Make sure the starting holes for the metal brad are also aligned (make a new or bigger starting hole if needed).
5. Push the metal brad through 3 layers of the cardstock – one side of the handle, the blade, and then the other side of the handle.

