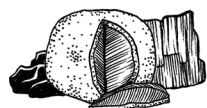


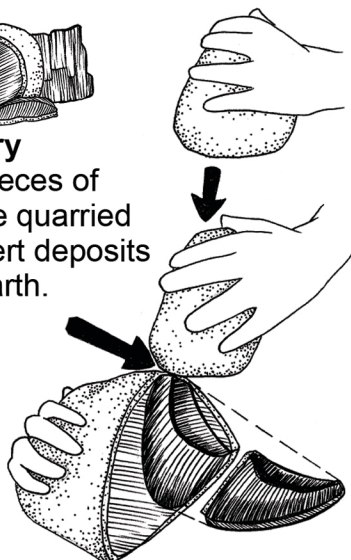
Name _____

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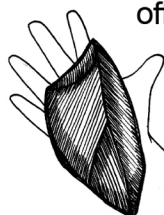
1. Quarry

Large pieces of chert are quarried from chert deposits in the earth.



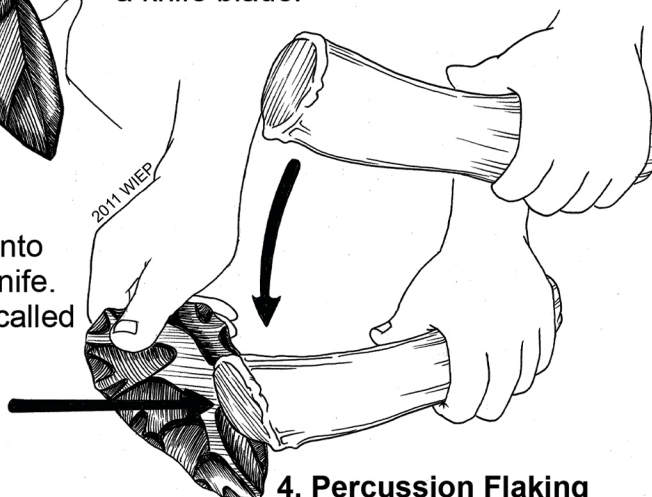
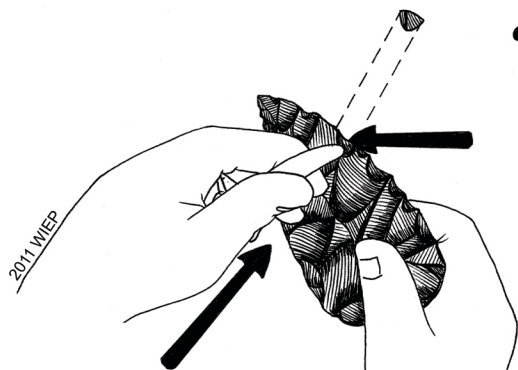
2. Nodule Flake

The chert stone or nodule is hit with a hammerstone to break off a flake to make, for the purpose of this example, a knife blade.



3. Preform

The flake is 'roughed out' into the general shape of the knife. This roughed out piece is called a preform.

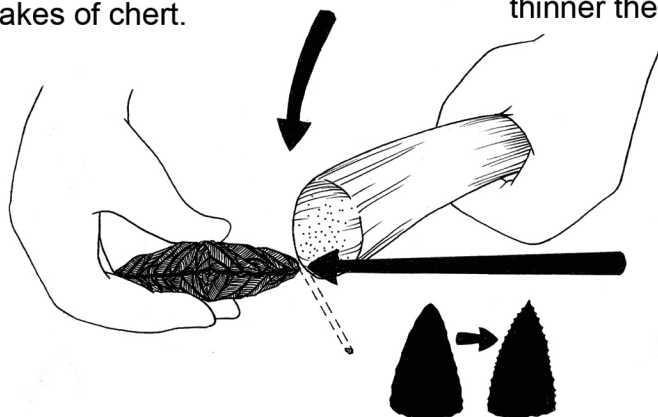


4. Percussion Flaking

A billet, or striking tool, made of antler, stone, bone, or copper is used to remove larger flakes of chert and shape the stone further into a knife blade.

5. Pressure Flaking

After the shape of the knife is finished, the cutting edges are sharpened by pressing an antler end to the edges of the knife to remove little flakes of chert.



6. Edge

The knife can be further sharpened by striking the edge in a downward motion. This flakes off little pieces from the other side of the blade. The thinner the chert, the sharper the knife.

7. Hafting

If the knife blade was made to attach to a handle, or hafted, it may be notched. It was then attached to the handle with sinew and glue made from animal products.

