Connor Jenkins → T+Th – Pioneering w/ As

Lesson Plan
Wood Carving
Instructor

Materials Needed: ← Murphy's
1. Woodcarving Kits
2. Knife-sharpening stones
3. Three ropes for game

Resources:
1. Wood Carving Merit Badge Book

Pre-Requisites:
1. Scouts MUST complete requirement 2a prior to attending summer camp. This WILL NOT be covered during the class.

Scouts should bring:
1. A personal knife
2. Totin' Chip

Lesson Plan:
1. Safety and First Aid (req. 1) (Remember that they need to give answers first, then you correct them)
   - Safety Problems
     - Can get minor cuts and splinters
   - How to Prevent Injuries
     - Don't do anything stupid while holding a knife (ex. Run around, throw it, play around with)
     - Use tools the way they're supposed to be used
     - Wear protective gear
     - Make sure you have space around you
     - Keep elbows on the table for more control, have a sturdy chair, and adequate lighting
     - Use knives appropriately (ex. Don't carve near your face, make sure you have control of the knife while carving)
   - First Aid
     - Minor Cuts
       1. Stop bleeding with clean cloth and apply pressure
          a. If it bleeds through, apply a second. DO NOT remove the first cloth
             a.i. If it STILL doesn't stop, raise it above the person's heart
       2. Once the bleeding has stopped, clean the wound with soap and water/just water. GENTLY

3. Apply antibiotic ointment and band-aid
- Splinters

1. Use sterilized tweezers to pull out splinter at THE SAME ANGLE that the splinter entered
   a. Sterilize by passing it through flame
3. If it's under the skin, use a sterilized needle to loosen the skin and then follow step 1
4. If this fails, talk with an adult

2. Safety Checklist for Carving (req. 2 part b)
   - Have them repeat stuff discussed in the preventative measures in req. 1
   - Show them the list and briefly discuss

Req. 1 and 2 should be done by 9:30~9:40 ✓

3. Different Types of Wood (req. 5)
   - White Pine
   - Butternut
   - Oak
     - Not best choice for beginner
   - Yellow Poplar (Tulip Tree)
   - Basswood (Linden)
     - Good for beginners
   - Mahogany
   - Walnut
   - Black Cherry
   - Sweetgum
   - Woods are often chosen for texture, color, strength, and ease of carving

Do we have examples/samples?

9:45 ✓

4. 5 tools used in carving (care and use) (req. 3a)
   - Pocketknife
     - Different types
       - Whittler's knife is a good beginners knife
     - Used for general carving (all-purpose)
   - V-tool
     - Used for cutting v-shapes in wood
   - Back-saw
     - Used for cutting wood in straight cuts
   - Coping saw
     - Used for cutting angles and curves
   - Straight gouge
     - Used to create a similar shape that a chisel would make

Examples?

- Caring for the tools:
  - Keep tools sharp
  - Check for dirt and rust
  - Keep them dry and wrapped in a soft cloth to prevent damage
  - Use oil to prevent rust

10:00 ✓

5. Game/Break
   - Allow them to go to bathroom, get water, ask questions, etc.
   - Game: Do the name game that we do for staff with three ropes ? Good idea

Whenever, around 10:15 hopefully

6. Use and Care of Sharpening Devices (req. 3b)
   - Use honing oil to preserve the quality of sharpening stones
   - If it's new, use a light amount of oil
   - Use storage boxes to keep stones from drying and free from dust and dirt
   - Use water if it's recommended
   - Use:
   - Keep little angle between the knife and blade Practical?
   - Move it down the stone as if you were carving it
   - Demonstrate, then have them do it

10:30 ✓

7. Make 4 cuts (req. 4)
   - Demonstrate Paring Cut
     - Making small cuts towards you
     - Be careful not to cut yourself when doing this
   - Basic and push cuts
     - Same thing; basic cut but away from you
   - V cut
     - Make horizontal cut in wood
     - Make vertical cut on left/right side (dominant)
     - Same cut on opposite side
     - Should make it possible to take out a "V-shaped"/upside down triangle shape piece of wood
   - Score line or stop cut
     - Kind of like making an indention with the knife but it's a line
     - Stop is often used with score, is a sloped line that allows you to take out small bits of wood
   - On scrap wood
   - Have them do it afterwards How are you going to have them do it?

11:00

8. Explain req. 6 and 7
   - Discuss carving in the round, low-relief, and chip carving projects
     - Carving in the round- a 3-D carving

- Low-relief- making a shape or figure on a piece of wood and making it "pop-out" of it
- Chip carving- carving/decorating a piece of wood
  - Use basic shapes (triangles, diamonds, etc.) to make it
- They do carving in the round and low-relief or chip carving
- They will do this on their own, and will show it later in the week to me
- Have them think of ideas for their projects and have them tell me before they leave

11:45

9. End of Part 1
   - If there's time left, two options:
     a.i. They can start working on req. 6 and 7 there until lunch
     a.ii. They can start leatherworking

Closer look at Req.s 6+7

LEATHERWORKING

1. Pre-requisites

- Obtain a project to work on from Scout store or Hobby Lobby

Declare to Kristina?

2. Safety

No time est.

- Prevention of hazards with gloves, protective eyewear, etc
- Treatment of puncture wounds, cuts, scratches
- Call poison control if any ingestion by idiots
- Work in well ventilated area with good lighting
- Skin irritation- wash with soap and water
- Puncture wounds/cuts- wash with soap and water and apply bandage. Apply ice and pressure. ER if appropriate.

3. Tools
   - Review tools used in leatherworking

4. Requirement 2: Leather
   - Where leather comes from ? Skin of animals
   - Types of Leather

     Vegetable Tanned- tanned with tree bark and used for stiff leather than needs **to be tooled.**

     Chrome Tanned- tanned with chemicals for soft flexible leather that **cannot be tooled.**

     -Cow- versatile
     -Goat
     -Bison
     -Reptile- belts and boots.
     -Sheep – coats, seatcovers, etc
     -Pigs
     -Deer – soft- good for moccasins and garments
     -Kangaroo- thin and lightweight yet durable- sport gloves and soccer shoes

5. Requirement 5: **Commercial Tanning Process or Braiding**

Have you read up?

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lT4HaFcH0-Y
- Lyming – to remove hairs hides are soaked in lyme
- Fleshing Machine- removes backs of hides
- Splitting machine – levels the hides down to one thickness (because hide near head is much thicker than other portions of hide
- De-lyming- to remove lyme and chemicals introduced in step one
- Tanning pits – for five to six weeks
- Saming machine to remove water and fluids
- Veg drums and oiling drums
- Drying rooms for one week
- Spray finish for leathers that do not come in a natural color

6. Requirement 4: **Recondition a baseball glove (demonstrate)**
   - Brush to remove dirt
   - Clean with Saddle soap or leather cleaner and allow to dry
   - Apply conditioner
7. Requirement 3
   -Make an item out of leather (3b, 3d-g)
   -Cutting, stamping designs, applying stain, lacing, setting snaps