

Chapter 1 : The Art of Throwing Weapons by James W. Madden (, Paperback) | eBay

Concise and informative, The Art of Throwing is the ultimate introduction to the exciting world of throwing weapons. It provides thorough explanation and instruction on everything from grips and stances, targets and trajectories, and even how to construct weapons.

Written by David Dawson When you want to learn how to throw knives or if you already practice the art, you will definitely want the best throwing knives on the market today. Quality throwing knives are made of select materials, all of which ensure product durability. The knives feature unique designs and are purposefully weighted. The design of a knife ensures its ease of use. Throwing knives come in an array of sizes, shapes, and designs, so for neophyte or adept thrower, there are plenty of exceptional models to buy. Investing in throwing knives is a serious endeavor – one involving careful planning and consideration. According to KnifeUp Magazine, the difference between quality throwing knives and poorly made knives are immediately evident. Low quality weapons will have a blade made of poor metal. When a knife has a blade made with poor metals, the blade will scratch and dent with considerable ease. The lower end knives will eventually snap and break after just a couple of throws. When looking for good throwing knives, it is best to look for knives featuring blades made of one sheet of stainless steel metal. The latter metal ensures the durability of the knife blade and the longevity of the weapon in question. Knives of high quality construction feature a pointed, but sturdy tip. The handle should be smooth to allow a clean release from the hand, but it can also have grip enhancements. Knives used for the purposes of throwing have a dull edge. The area between the blade and the handle is the danger zone as this area is most prone to fracturing when the knife strikes a hard object. Additional considerations must go into choosing a weapon for throwing practice. The weight of the knife needs to be a precise weight. The knife should have a straight handle, and the edge of the blade must be dull: While the blade itself is dull, the tip of the knife is pointed. Of course, in order to know all these, you need to practice. And, to do so, you need to learn the perfect technique for throwing a knife, right? If you want to learn, we have a fantastic tutorial on how to throw a throwing knife following several methods and ideas. Features of the blade Throwing knives come in array of styles. Designs vary in terms of handle appearance, grip enhancement features, blade style, handle curve, and point design. The center of gravity is not the same on all weapons either. The blade and handles can prove different from one model to the next. When buying a knife set it is imperative that you invest in a knife with a dull blade. If a blade is sharp, you will not be able to perform any blade throws; the sharpened blade would prove a danger to your hand and fingers. Thus, sharp bladed weapons limit the types of throwing techniques a knife thrower can use. Throwing knives do not require a sharpened blade, but they do require a sharp point. The point on the blade is sharp so it can pierce and stick into a wood target. When knife buying, you should look for a blade made of good quality metals. The majority of weapons feature blades and handles made of stainless steel. In some instances, the metal proves soft and this can result in the bending of the blade. When this happens, it is sometimes possible to repair the issue by using a hammer to pound the blade back into shape. Still, it is better to invest in a high quality blade made with top grade metals; it will ensure the longevity of the weapon. The metal blade should be tapered and conclude with a sharp point at the end of the stainless steel blade. When choosing a knife, the type of handle you select is an important consideration. Some handle materials include: Knives with handles made of wood are ideal for people with smaller hands or for those who want a weapon that delivers a comfortable grip. A con associated with wood handles however, is that the wood is pieces are riveted to the metal piece of the blade. Eventually, the rivets sheer off; give way, and the wood handle pieces break off. Some knives feature plastic or rubber handles. Like wood handles, plastic handles are prone to breaking and cracking when the rivets sheer off. The term handle-less when discussing throwing knives is a bit deceiving: A user can certainly take up the weapon for the purposes of throwing the knife. Rather, the term handle-less describes a weapon where the knife and blade are one piece. Other types of handles on throwing knives include those crafted of stag horns, bone handles, and brass guards. Bear in mind that all of the latter materials do not necessarily withstand the repetitious impact that occurs when striking a wood target. Throwing knives ergonomics Ergonomics is a

word referring to the science of product design. Manufacturers take extra measures to ensure the throwing knife you buy will work correctly. In fact, knives manufactured with ergonomically correct designs are safer than knives manufactured without such considerations. Ergonomically correct knives must have a handle offering good grip and comfort. The handle weight, shape, and design as well as the shape and structure of the blade, all play a part in the ergonomic-quality of the throwing knife. A throwing knife needs to provide you with a comfortable grip. Many throwing knives have handles that are thin in terms of design. The thin handles can prove difficult to grip: If you end up with a poor grip, you may end up dropping the throwing knife before the toss. Many knife throwers prefer knives with some kind of textured handle: In addition to textured handles, some throwing knives feature handles with a curve. The latter type of weapon improves grip and can be easier to throw when you use the correct throwing technique. Likewise, just as there are throwing knives with straight blades, there are throwing knives with curved blades. Bear in mind, straight bladed throwing knives are the better option as such weapons are easier to throw, offer greater precision, and therefore provide you with a more predictable trajectory.

Weight and length of throwing knives It is important the throwing knives one purchases are solid and light, but there is a limit on how light the knives should be. Ultra light throwing knives, also known as floaters, can prove difficult to control and because the knives are light, it can end up bouncing off a target instead of piercing it. Thus, a long knife measuring 14 inches, at minimum should weigh 14 ounces, and at maximum should weigh 21 ounces. The latter weight references are ideal for throwing knives for short distances. If looking to throw weapons five meters or more, the knife should be a bit heavier. Knives with heavier weights lend greater stability to the throw. Knives range in length from as small as 6 inches up to 14 inches in length. Those who are new to the art of knife throwing should opt for longer weapons. Many throwers desire weapons with longer lengths because the weapon has a rotation that is slower when the knife is tossed. The slower spin gives the neophyte knife thrower a bit of additional time to work on different throwing methods. Adept knife throwers like to use longer blades too, but some skilled knife throwers find lighter blades more challenging due to the faster spin the knife delivers. Bear in mind that faster spinning blades are more difficult to pierce into a target than their heavier counterparts do.

Balanced and unbalanced throwing knives If looking for a practical, safe throwing knife that you can throw from both ends, a balanced knife is required. You can only throw an unbalanced knife from one end of the weapon. The center of gravity COG on a throwing blade is located in the center of the weapon, give or take 1. When the weapon is perfectly balanced, it will spin in a round, circular fashion toward its intended target. Some throwing blades are fitted with weights that you can use to adjust the balance of the knife. Some knife throwers find this weapon desirable because the weight adjuster gives them greater control over the performance of the weapon-throwing knife. Meanwhile, some individuals feel the adjustable weight is unnecessary, and maintain a preference for center balanced weapons. In an article written for American Survival Guide Magazine, John Bailey details the ideal specifications of a throwing knife. The knife creator suggests the best metal for knives is steel at a length not exceeding 14 inches or less than 10 inches. The knife weight ranges 1 to 1. Things to avoid

Shopping for throwing knives is a serious endeavor, and one you should never take lightly. Do not make a knife purchase without doing some research. Check out the features of the weapon, read reviews, and if possible, talk to others who have used throwing knives: You might be able to get a recommendation or two and you can find out what to avoid. Below are a few features you should try to avoid when purchasing throwing knives: Some throwing knives have pommels: Small counterweights attached to the end of the handle. The piece is not only decorative, but it also helps to prevent the hand from slipping off the handle of the knife accidentally. Unfortunately, pommels are not a good feature for throwing knives, because the rivets have the potential for slicing off at the interface. Some experts recommend handle-less knives. Some knife throwers find knives with rubber handles difficult to throw because the weighted handle disrupts the balance of the weapon. Do not compromise knife quality for price. Buying throwing knives requires that you think about the type of metals the weapon is made of, the handle construction, and the durability of the knives.

Chapter 2 : Best Throwing Knives: Choosing High Quality Weapons

This bar-code number lets you verify that you're getting exactly the right version or edition of a book. The digit and digit formats both work.

Basic principles[edit] Knife throwing, whether in a martial or sport application, involves the same basic principles of mechanics. The objective in each case is for the point to stick into the target with a sufficient amount of force. For this to be successful, accuracy, distance, number of rotations and placement of the body all must be taken into account. If the thrower uses a spin technique, the knife will rotate during flight. If it is held at the blade when it is thrown, this makes it spin half, whereas if it is held by the handle, this makes a full spin. So if the thrower estimates he needs one and a half spins for the point to hit the target, he would hold the knife from the blade when it is thrown. If he feels he needs two full spins for it to hit the target point-first, then it would be held by the handle. The knife does not need to be sharp to stick, as long as it has a point, it will stick into your target. Sport[edit] Knife throwing competition In the USA and in many European countries, there are communities of people pursuing knife throwing as a sport, similar to archery. For example, in Europe more than 25 knife throwing clubs [4] exist. The competition itself consists, in the most common form, of a series of straight throws aimed at a set of standard wooden targets or in some cases foam. Similar to an archery target, competition knife throwing targets have a bullseye surrounded by one or more rings. A sticking knife scores points. The thrower must be standing at least a set distance away from the target, with higher distances for more challenging events. IKTHOF keeps a ranking [5] of its members based on their performance during these sponsored competitions. The art of knife throwing was first used in martial arts or hunting applications. It has been incorporated into the martial disciplines of the Japanese as well as some African and Native American tribes. In such cases, throwing a weapon when fighting is generally thought of as a risk. If unsuccessful, it can leave the thrower without a weapon and arm his attacker. However, many warriors traditionally carried two or more weapons at the same time. Representations[edit] The opera Queen of Knives , which premiered in Portland, Oregon on May 7, tells the story of a brother and sister knife throwing act in the midst of the student protests in Birmingham in the early s.

Chapter 3 : [PDF] The Art Of Throwing Weapons (Exotic Weapons) Popular Online - Video Dailymotion

The Art of Throwing: The Definitive Guide to Thrown Weapons Techniques (Downloadable Media Included) - Ebook written by Amante P. Marinas, Sr.. Read this book using Google Play Books app on your PC, android, iOS devices.

Thick enough the tip will not bend on impact Least perforations or cut-outs in the design No fancy grips or handles Weigh at least 10 to 12 ounces At least 12 inches long As a beginner, go for simple designs without embellishments a good beginner knife is this set from Smith and Wesson. This will help you learn to throw more accurately and plain knives are easier to throw. If there is not a shop near you that sells throwing knives, you can find plenty online at cheap prices in all shapes and sizes usually in groups of three. Keep in mind, as you choose your knives, that you are looking for something that possesses the proper weight, length, and appears that it will stick in your target when thrown. The go-to target material for knife throwing is wood check here the ideal target board. If you do one by yourself, try to get a round section of a large log this would be ideal. Lumber yards â€” Check with your local lumber yard and see if you can claim any log scraps they might normally throw away. Firewood dealers â€” Check classifieds for local sources of firewood. This can be a cheap, and sometimes free, solution. Friends â€” People cut down trees every day. Best types of wood are soft woods like Cottonwood, Pine, or Poplar. Your knives will stick in them easier as the wood is soft. A knife will bounce off of hardwoods like Oak, and plywood which is why they are a bad choice unless you are using small knives. Goals of knife throwing and initial safety The most basic goals to knife throwing are accuracy and the stick. These goals can be perfected by adjusting your distance from the target and the throwing technique you choose to use. The next goal to strive for is consistency. Practice your techniques until you are accurate more times than not. Then you can try different techniques and knives to diversify your skills. Throwing safely is mostly about common sense: Take time to go through a few quick safety procedures before you begin. These are a good place to start: Practice away from people and pets Set your target away from houses, cars, gas grills, etc. You are ready now to practice handling some knives so give it a try with this piece of jewelry from United Cutlery. Throwing stance and knife grip With many sports, there is a certain form to practice to be good and knife throwing is no exception. As you practice your stance, be mindful of your footing and your posture â€” this will help you understand knife throwing techniques more quickly. Here are the main elements of a good throwing stance: Be loose and relaxed, but focused. You should try throwing a baseball at your target while practicing your stance until it feels natural. There are two ways to throw a knife: Once the grip end is determined, hold the knife with your index, middle, and ring finger with your thumb on the opposite side. Position your thumb and fingers in the center of the knife and near the end so that your pinky hangs off and just curls with your hand. Hammer grip â€” Take the knife in a horizontal orientation. Grip it with your entire hand like you would the handle of a hammer. Rest your thumb in the center on the side. McEvoy grip â€” Take the knife in a vertical orientation. Grip it with your entire hand like a hammer and rest your thumb on the top edge. Pinch grip â€” Pinch the tip of the knife between your thumb and second knuckle of your index finger. Curl the rest of your hand into a fist-like grip. Slider grip â€” Position the knife in parallel with the palm of your hand as if it were an extension of your middle finger. Lay your thumb across it like you are making the number 4 with your hand to hold the knife in place. Exercise caution when you experiment with these grips. Also, if you are looking for a balanced knife, with a handle that offers a good grip, check out the Gil Hibben Cord Grip Set These variations change the dynamic of your throw, so pay attention to where your knives are going. Knife throwing is a situation of trial and error. It is not difficult to learn, but you must keep trying until you find what suits you best. Mastering the half-spin throw The half-spin is the most popular knife throw and it works just like it sounds: Start practicing about 15 feet from the target and adjust the distance according to your need: Square your shoulders toward your target, and assume your stance Grip your knife and raise it as if you are about to hammer a nail into a wall at eye level in front of you Reach back, and step into a moderate throw. You just executed a successful knife throw. If your knife bounced off your target, check the following: That the point of your knife is sufficiently sharp Your target wood is soft You are the right distance from the target Your throw has enough force Make one correction to your throw at a

time until you achieve the desired result. Imagine the rotation of your knife in the air. Throw it in such a way that the force of the rotation continues when the tip strikes the target. Imagine the tip sort of hooking into the target and embedding deeper in the wood. You will most likely need to alter your grip to accomplish this. Also, this will work best with a handle-grip knife. This calls for some adjustments to both distance and grip. Since you will be exercising half the spin, you should position yourself roughly halfway closer to the target. So if your normal half-spin distance is 15 feet, you need to be about 7 to 8 feet from your target. Throwing distance is unique to the thrower, so adjust accordingly. The grip for this throw is different as well and works best with a balanced knife. Practice using the following technique: Assume your normal throwing stance Grip your knife by the handle between your thumb and the second knuckle of your middle finger as close to the end as possible Rest your index finger along the back edge of the handle near the blade and curl the rest of your fingers naturally with your hand Raise the knife with the tip pointing to the sky Bend at your shoulder instead of your elbow Practice pointing the tip of your knife toward the target a couple times Wind up, step into your throw, and release the knife when the tip is pointing at your target Follow through ending your throw with your index finger pointing at the ground This throw is quite a bit more difficult than the half-spin method. It is less natural and will most likely take practice to perfect since it is considered an advanced technique. Full-spin throw If your throw is strong, and you are sinking the tips of your knives deep into your target, then why not give the full-spin a try. This time, you will move in the opposite direction. For example, if you throw accurately from 12 feet on the half-spin throw, you need to double that for the full-spin so you are standing 24 feet from the target. At this point, run through your normal throwing procedure until you hit the target accurately and your knife sticks consistently. As usual, you need to adjust the different variables accordingly. The spin and a half, and two-spin throws You can stretch it out as far as you like. As with the full-spin throw, distance is your main variable with longer throws, followed by adjustments to your distance and throw strength. Learning how to throw knives goes well beyond mastering your stance, grip, and various throws. Throwing axes and tomahawks also fits under the umbrella of knife throwing too. There have been several books written regarding the physics involved, and techniques. You will also find information online about making your own throwing knives from common steak knives if you are a do-it-yourself kind of person. Things to remember in combat situations Using a throwing knife in combat is basically a last resort. A few things you should never do with your throwing knife in a combat scenario: Throw your last knife expecting to have a chance to retrieve it. Hit your target the first time because no fight was ever stopped because you threw your last knife Make sure you have trained to the degree that you rarely miss your intended target Throw your knife to begin a fight. There are exceptions and expansions to these general rules. This is where instinct and training will take you a long way. You should absolutely use your knife for the following: To save a life Especially in situations where you need to be quiet when others are hungry or looking for you As a signal As a diversion All of these circumstances are ones that we hope never happen, but knowing how to throw a knife can be an added weapon in your arsenal just when you need it most. Still, when it comes to combat, it is best to have a survival knife on you as they are sturdy and can inflict a lot of damage. If you want to know more, take a look at these reviews on the best survival knives to have. Knife throwing runs and courses If you want to make your practice time more challenging, fun, and ninja-like, consider a run if you have the space. Ideally, a run would be in a wooded area where a trail is already established. If walking is more your style, make a course out of it. Here are 9 challenging throws to practice on your course or run: Left of the path “ throw at a head-high target set up on the left of the path Right of the path “ same thing, but on the right of the path Center of the path “ throw at a target in your path at knee-high level as you are moving toward it Center of the path 2 “ same thing, but make the target about 8 feet high Throw while jumping over an obstacle “ A fallen tree is perfect Throw through an opening “ Hang a tire, and throw at a chest-high target on the other side Throw from under a branch “ Hit a chest-high target as you are passing beneath a branch Throw “ Hit a chest-high target while performing a degree turn mid-air Throw around an obstacle “ Hit a chest-high target while your aim is obscured Be careful! These are advanced techniques to help you hone your skills in not only knife throwing, but agility as well. These will require additional safety measures and you can learn more about them here, in this complete guide for throwing knives. All-in-all, knife throwing is a great art and

fun sport. If you are considering taking up knife throwing, do your due diligence with training yourself and having the right equipment. If you practice with friends, always make it an alcohol-free activity. Having a hobby that translates to a survival skill might be convenient one day. Most of all, have a good time with it! Check Out Related Articles.

Chapter 4 : The Art of Throwing (Book Review)

The Art of Throwing: The Definitive Guide to Thrown Weapons Techniques by Amante P. Marinas Sr. Concise and informative, *The Art of Throwing* is the ultimate introduction to the exciting world of throwing weapons.

Bo shuriken[edit] Four antique forged Japanese bo shuriken iron throwing darts with linen flights Bo-shuriken are throwing weapons consisting of a straight iron or steel spike, usually four-sided but sometimes round or octagonal in section. Some examples have points on both ends. Bo-shuriken were constructed from a wide variety of everyday items, hence there were many shapes and sizes. The major throwing methods are the jiki da-ho direct-hit method , and the han-ten da-ho turning-hit method. These two are technically different, in that the former does not allow the blade to spin before it hits the target, while the latter requires that the blade should spin. Other items such as hairpins, kogata utility knife , and chopsticks were thrown in the same way as bo-shuriken although they are not associated with any particular school of shurikenjutsu. The origins of the bo-shuriken in Japan are still unclear despite continuing research. This is partly because shurikenjutsu was a secret art and also due to the fact that throughout early Japanese history there were many independent exponents of the skill of throwing long, thin objects. The earliest-known reference to a school teaching shurikenjutsu is to Ganritsu Ryu, active during the 17th century. This school utilized a long, thin implement with a bulbous head, thought to be derived from the arrow. Miyamoto Musashi is said to have won a duel by throwing his short sword at his opponent, killing him. They are constructed from thin, flat plates of metal derived from a variety of sources including hishi-gane coins , kugi-nuki carpentry tools , spools and senban nail removers. They often have a hole in the center and possess a fairly thin blade sharpened mainly at the tip. This proved convenient for the shuriken user as the weapons could be strung on a string or dowel in the belt for transport, and the hole also had aerodynamic and weighting effects that aided the flight of the blade. Targets were primarily the more exposed parts of the body: The shuriken would sometimes be thrown in a way that slashed the opponent in a glancing blow and travelled on, becoming lost, causing the opponent to believe that the cut had been made by an invisible swordsman. Shuriken are simple weapons, but their historical value has increased. Unlike the treasured katana and other bladed weapons, antique shuriken are not often well preserved, largely due to their expendable nature. They are illegal to possess or carry in some countries, such as Belgium, the Netherlands, Canada, [8] Germany, [9] and the United Kingdom manufacture, sale, distribution and import. In some cases they may be allowed but are still subject to specific local legislation. Owners may be required to possess a certificate for the possession of knives.

Chapter 5 : Knife throwing - Wikipedia

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

Chapter 6 : How to Throw A Throwing Knife: Techniques You Can Learn Quickly

Book "The Art of Throwing: The definitive Guide to Thrown Weapons Techniques" bibliographic details Order at Amazon Over the past years, the author Amante P. Mariñas Sr., has thrown different objects for a total of million times.

Chapter 7 : The Art of Weapons - Throwing knives

Like the tomahawk, throwing a knife in combat has a significant downside-even when you've successfully stuck it in an enemy's back, you've still lost your weapon. Which is why knife throwing has always been more popular as entertainment, sport, and simply as a method for whiling away time.

Chapter 8 : Shuriken - Wikipedia

Concise and informative, The Art of Throwing is the ultimate introduction to the exciting world of throwing weapons. It provides thorough explanation and instruction on everything from grips and stances, targets and trajectories, and even how to construct your own weapons.

Chapter 9 : The Art of Throwing: The Definitive Guide to Thrown Weapons Techniques by Amante P. Marin

See more The Art of Throwing Weapons by James W. Madden Email to friends Share on Facebook - opens in a new window or tab Share on Twitter - opens in a new window or tab Share on Pinterest - opens in a new window or tab.