

Investigating the use of concealable and disguised knives

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Abstract

Knife-carrying and knife crime is a significant issue in many countries. There are a number of knives available for purchase that are designed to be concealable, or that are disguised as everyday objects e.g. combs, pens and belts. In addition, an experienced knife-user will be able to conceal knives around their person. The aim of the work summarised in this paper was to study the concealment and deployment of a range of such weapons and to raise awareness of such threats to the blue-light community (police, ambulance, firefighters and other first responders); allow comment to be made on the effectiveness of various scenarios that a knife-carrier might use to carry and deploy a disguised or concealed knife; and measure the time to deployment of a disguised or concealed knife from different locations on an assailant's body so that suitable defensive responses can be designed and assessed. High-speed video was used to assist in studying attack sequences and allowed assessment of the speed of attack; this typically varied from 0.5 seconds to 2.3 seconds.

Keywords

Simulated attack, tissue simulant, blade, sharp-weapon, edged-weapon.

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Table 1. Knife or sharp-weapon offences in the UK (2015).

Type of offence	number of incidents
Assault with injury and assault with intent to cause serious harm	14,566
Robbery	10,432
Threats to kill	2,018
Attempted murder	354
Rape	334
Sexual assault	123
Homicide	181

Introduction

The blue-light community includes personnel within the police (law enforcement), healthcare and firefighting sectors, amongst others. These personnel are challenged by diverse threats during their employment. Violent threats include both blunt and penetrating trauma. Many personnel wear body armour to protect the critical organs of the torso, which are typically defined as the heart, lungs, liver, spleen and kidneys (Croft and Longhurst, 2007a, 2007b, 2007c; Lewis and Carr, 2016). Body armour design involves a compromise between protection and mobility and can leave significant areas of the body vulnerable to attack.

Knife-carrying and knife crime is considered a primary threat to the blue-light community. In many countries it is illegal to carry a knife. In the UK it is illegal to carry a knife that has a blade longer than 76.20 mm (3"). There are also a number of banned knife types and other sharp weapons, including disguised knives and concealable knives (HM Government, 2016). For the year ending December 2015 there were 28,008 offences in the UK involving a knife or sharp weapon; a 9% increase compared to the previous year (Office for National Statistics, 2016) (Table 1). Therefore, knife crime remains a very real threat to the modern blue-light community.

Whilst it is illegal in the UK to carry concealable or disguised knives, there are a number available for purchase that are designed to be concealable, or are disguised as everyday objects (e.g. combs, pens and belts). The study of concealed and disguised knives and their deployment has minimal coverage in the literature. A recent NHS England Safety alert (28 November 2016) raised the threat posed by hairbrush knives, illustrating that this topic needs to be more widely understood by health care providers.

Knife-fighting techniques are described in the military combat skills, martial arts and street survival literature, with additional published and online material emanating from the prison and gang-communities e.g. (Commander-in-Chief Staff Sections and Services, 1991; Elliott, 1917; Fairbairn, 1942; Grosz and Janich, 2006; Janich, 1993; Jenks and Brown, 1978; Kasper, 2009; MacYoung, 1990; Pentecost, 1988; Ryan, 1999). Military literature focuses on close combat scenarios such as hand-to-hand fighting and stealth trench raids (Commander-in-Chief Staff Sections and Services, 1991; Elliott, 1917; Engen, 2006; Fairbairn, 1942; Todd, 1938). Whilst the academic literature discusses the concealment of guns (Costanza and Kilburn, 2004; Costanza *et al.*, 2013;

Springwood, 2014), there are limited articles considering the concealment of knives e.g. (Engen, 2006; McCurry and Grossman, 2006; Todd, 1938).

Concealed knives maybe carried in a trouser belt or pocket, under a shirt, around the neck, hidden behind the wrist/lower arm/crossed arms or hands, in a boot or be disguised as everyday objects (Fairbairn, 1942; Janich, 1993; Jenks and Brown, 1978; Kasper, 2009; MacYoung, 1990; Ryan, 1999; Todd, 1938).

Several authors describe the importance of practising drawing a knife quickly and the stripping¹ of an upper body garment such as a T-shirt or shirt that might be over a concealed knife located in the waistband of a pair of trousers (Cassidy, 1975; Fairbairn, 1942; Kasper, 2009; MacYoung, 1990; McCurry and Grossman, 2006). Knowledge of how such knives are concealed and subsequently deployed gives the prepared and trained individual an opportunity to avoid the attack or prepare a defence. Measuring the time taken for a knife to be deployed defines the time available for a defence to be prepared.

The aim of the work summarised in this paper was to study the concealment and deployment of a range of concealable and disguised knives and to:

1. raise awareness of such threats to the blue-light community (e.g. police, ambulance, fire-fighters and other first-responders);
2. allow comment to be made on the effectiveness of various scenarios that an individual might use to carry and deploy a disguised or concealed knife; and
3. measure the time to deployment of a disguised or concealed knife from different locations so that suitable defensive responses can be assessed.

Method

A hollow polymeric, headless, retail display male mannequin was purchased, cut in half along the mould line and used as a two-part mould to manufacture a simulated torso for the sharp-weapon assessment (Figure 1) (Cowper *et al.*, 2016). The two halves of the polymeric mould were floated in a bath of cold water and filled with molten (145°C) PermaGelTM. PermaGelTM has been previously used as a tissue simulant in sharp-weapon, ballistic and blunt impact studies (Burrell *et al.*, 2014; Cowper *et al.*, 2016; Mabbott *et al.*, 2013). After solidification (24 hours), the two halves of the torso were fitted together to form a three-dimensional PermaGelTM torso (Figure 1). The torso was mounted on a frame at a height equivalent to the 50th percentile height for the UK male population (1,760 mm) (Figure 1) (National Institute for Health and Care Excellence, 2016).

The knives used in this study were marketed as being concealable or disguised (Figure 2). Ethical approval for this study was granted by Cranfield University (approval number 1019_2016). Two expert sharp-weapons users participated in this study and provided signed consent to participate:

Krishna Godhania began his study of the martial arts 35 years ago, and has specialised in the Filipino martial arts (Kali-Eskrima-Arnis) for the past 28 years. He has studied these arts in the Philippines directly from indigenous Filipino Grandmasters, and also from Filipino Grandmasters based in the

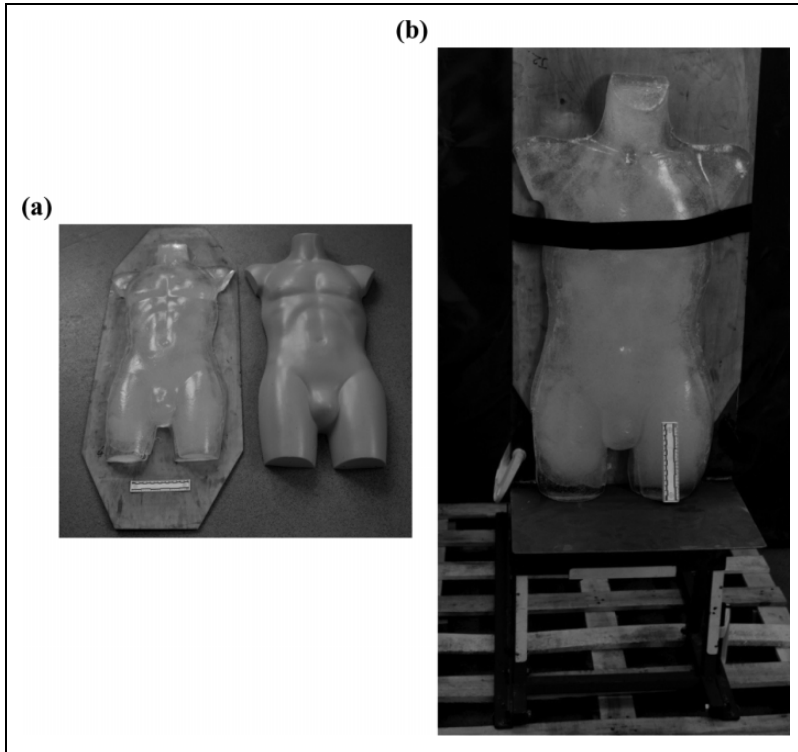


Figure 1. Mould and PermaGel™ torso. (a) PermaGel™ torso (left) and retail mannequin (right). (b) Three-dimensional PermaGel™ torso mounted for testing.

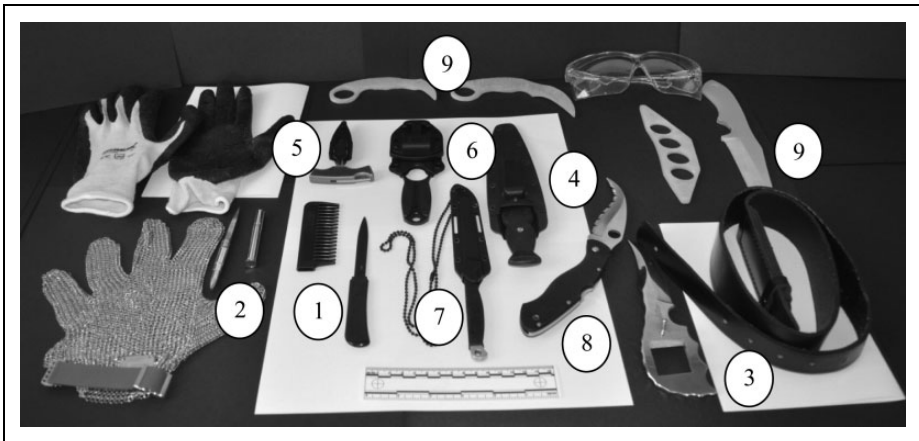


Figure 2. Knives and PPE used in the study (for an explanation of numbers, please see the Results section).

USA. His book *Filipino Eskrima* is regarded as a standard reference on the subject. He is currently the only Full Instructor for the Sayoc Kali system in Europe and was consulted to demonstrate the speed and efficiency of blade accessing and deployment for this study. Sayoc Kali is a highly evolved Filipino system for understanding the use of edged weapons, and defensive solutions against them.

Peter Mahoney has over 40 years' experience of studying various martial arts, including weapon-based systems, and has over 30 years' clinical experience of both pre-hospital and in-hospital management of knife and ballistic injury.

Using each knife, an expert sharp-weapon user was asked to simulate an attack against the PermaGelTM torso. The expert was given no guidelines for the simulated attacks and was allowed to consider the most appropriate method to conceal and deploy the various weapons. Appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) was worn by the expert users during testing (eye and hand/lower arm protection; Figure 2). A series of still photographs were taken using a Nikon D3200 DSLR camera fitted with an AF-S NIKKOR 18–55 mm lens for each attack demonstrating how the knife was concealed, drawn and used. A high-speed video (Phantom V12; resolution 640 × 480; 500 frames per second) was used to record each attack, allowing the expert's movement to be further analysed and to allow the length of each attack to be determined.

Results

The results are divided into (i) disguised knives and (ii) concealed knives. The method of concealment, draw and use are presented and described.

Disguised knives

The disguised knives considered in this study were a (i) comb, (ii) pen and (iii) belt (labelled 1 to 3 respectively in Figure 2). Figure 3 provides a series of photographs illustrating the concealment, draw and use of each of these knives.

The comb was placed in the inside pocket of a casual jacket and consisted of two parts, the blade being fixed in the handle of the comb. The comb was drawn from the pocket using the right hand and pulled through the hair with the left hand placed on top of the comb. As the comb reached the rear of the head the blade was pulled out from the remainder of the comb and the Perma-GelTM torso was attacked. An alternative (and quicker) sequence involved removing the comb from the jacket pocket, immediately removing the blade and attacking the torso. The time taken for the two versions of comb attack from removal of the comb from the jacket pocket to impacting the torso was 1.1 s and 0.7 s.

The pen was removed from the inside pocket of the jacket, the pen top removed and thrown at the Perma-GelTM torso as a distraction tactic as the torso was attacked with the blade. The total time for the attack from removal of the pen top to the blade impacting the torso was 0.5 s.



Figure 3. Concealment, draw and use of disguised knives: (i) comb, (ii) pen and (iii) belt.

The knife in the belt was located in the area of the buckle. Once released from the buckle, the knife was used to attack the Perma-GelTM torso. However, because the blade remains attached to the belt, use of this weapon required the attacker to be located close to the victim. The total time for the attack was 1.7 s.

Concealed knives

Concealed knives considered included those that were located in sheaths (clips) (i) on the waistband of a pair of trousers or on a belt, (ii) in a trouser pocket, (iii) in a boot or (iv) around the neck (labelled 4–7 respectively in Figure 2). Figure 4 provides a series of photographs illustrating the concealment, draw and use of each of these knives.

A knife concealed on a trouser waistband or a belt will usually be covered by a loose garment e.g. a T-shirt or shirt. The garment will need to be removed from the region of the knife so that the knife does not snag on it. In the current work, this was achieved by

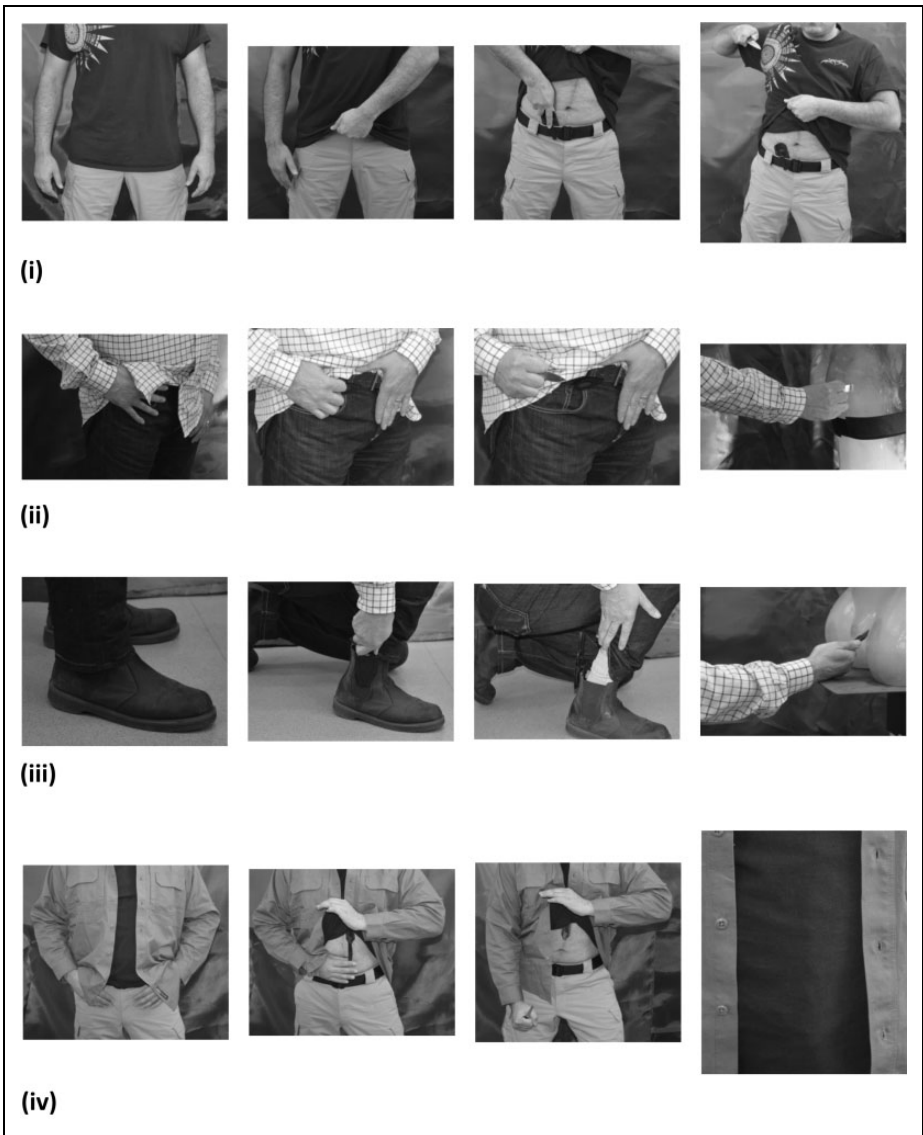


Figure 4. Concealment, draw and use of knives: (i) trouser waistband, (ii) trouser pocket, (iii) boot and (iv) neck.

grabbing the bottom of the shirt or hooking the thumb of the non-knife hand under the bottom seam of the garment and pulling upwards. The attacker was then able to remove the knife from the sheath and perform the attack. The total time to attack using the knife in the waistband in Figure 4 was 1.4 s. The expert noted that a quicker release might have been achieved if the fabric his trousers were made from had been stiffer e.g. denim. A

slightly quicker attack was performed when the attacker initially stood with his thumbs hooked behind his trouser waistband, under his T-shirt.

Sheath-mounted knives concealed in trouser pockets are also usually covered with a loose upper garment such as a T-shirt or shirt. In Figure 4, a knife concealed in a trouser pocket was concealed using a shirt. The expert stood with his knife hand thumb hooked in the pocket, adding to the concealment but also resulting in a quicker draw compared to a hand held loosely by the side of the body, as the shirt was already slightly stripped from the knife. The non-knife hand was used to clear the shirt from the knife region before the attack occurred; a quicker attack could be achieved if the bottom button of the shirt was undone or if the garment worn had greater elasticity. The total attack lasted 1.8 s. As the blade was short, the attacker stood relatively close to the Perma-GelTM torso and noticeably twisted his non-knife hip towards the torso during the draw phase.

Boot knives are worn in sheaths located on the outside of the boot or at the rear. Either hand might be used to clear the knife before the attack is initiated. As the attacker had one knee on the ground, the body region impacted was below the waistline and typically the groin. The expert noted that ankle boots made from a stiff material (leather) and looser trousers would have increased the speed of the attack. The attack when a knife was drawn from the rear of the boot took 2.2 s.

The knife worn on a neck sheath resulted in a visible deformation of the T-shirt worn on top of it. The expert disguised this (somewhat) by covering the T-shirt with a long sleeved shirt and stood with his thumbs hooked in his front trouser pockets, slightly hunching his back forward. The non-knife hand was used to clear the T-shirt from the knife, which was released from the sheath downwards. The resulting attack was low on the Perma-GelTM torso, around the groin area. The attack took 1.5 s.

Folding knives were also considered (number 8 in Figure 2). All of the above concealable knives have a metallic content; knives are also available that have no metallic content and thus are not easily detectable by various materials scanners. These include products similar to those labelled 9 in Figure 2. Figure 5 provides a series of photographs illustrating the concealment, draw and use of a folding knife and a non-metallic content knife.

The folding knife was clipped in the right trouser pocket and the thumb of the right hand hooked in the pocket, adding to the concealment but also partially stripping the shirt from the knife. Hooking the thumb in the pocket partially removes the shirt and bunches it, meaning that it is easier to grab with the non-knife hand. The knife was then drawn, opened and deployed in one smooth movement. The attack sequence lasted 2.3 s.

Several lower arm/wrist/hand concealment positions more commonly referred to as 'palming' are demonstrated in Figure 5 using one of the non-metallic knives. An attack sequence typically lasted 1.6 s.

Conclusions

This research has demonstrated the concealment, draw and use of several knives specifically sold as concealable or designed to imitate everyday items. The use of such items allows a trained attacker to approach a target and engage them in 0.5–2 s. This data provides a framework for the time required to mount a defence against such attacks. This



Figure 5. Use of a folding knife and a non-metallic content knife.

work has provided a series of images that personnel can use to assist them to assess possible threats from concealed/disguised knives. Specifically:

1. Beware if an upper garment is not tucked in, and the webbing of the hand between thumb and index finger is within the waistband of trousers/jeans/shorts. From this posture it is much quicker to clear the upper garment with the webbing of the hand compared with grabbing the upper garment and vertically pulling up. Loose clothing can disguise a weapon such as a neck knife. If the clothing is not loose, then an 'outline' of the sheath/blade is more likely to be visible. The development of ocular mapping skills to recognise such potential indicators is recommended.
2. If you cannot see the fingers of one hand but you can see the fingers of the other hand then this is an anomaly, and could indicate that a weapon is being palmed in the 'ice pick' grip. The deployment of a weapon from a palmed position will be quicker than a holstered position, and one should take that into consideration so as to maintain a reasonable reactionary gap distance.

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Note

1. That is, partially removing the garment from the body so that the knife can be drawn

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