**Details of the large-scale experimental program**

Three stone point morphologies (triangular, bifacial, and backed points) in two size categories (small and large) were used during the experiment that is included in this study (TRAIL / Experiment 46). These stone points were hafted on wooden shafts and secured with three different methods: with glue, with sinew bindings, or with a combination of both (i.e., glue and sinew for reinforcement, with additional glue applied to protect the bindings). Subsequently, the points were mounted on either an arrow, dart, or spear shaft.

All examples illustrated below are pieces used during Experiment 46, which achieved a penetration depth equal or above the threshold of 10 cm that is considered to be lethal. A schematic representation of the cross-section of the point is integrated below the pictures, as well as some additional details such as the TCSA and TCSP values and the maximum penetration depths as recorded during the experiment. As shown by the penetration depths marked below, small stone points can effectively function on large shafts, and conversely, large points can perform well on small shafts.

Une image contenant arme, outil

Description générée automatiquement

Figure S1: Small and large triangular points used during Experiment 46.



Figure S2: Small and large bifacial points used during Experiment 46.

Une image contenant brosse, pinceau

Description générée automatiquement

Figure S3: Small and large backed points used during Experiment 46.