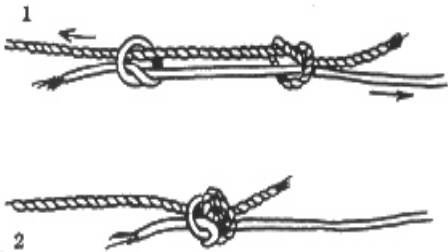
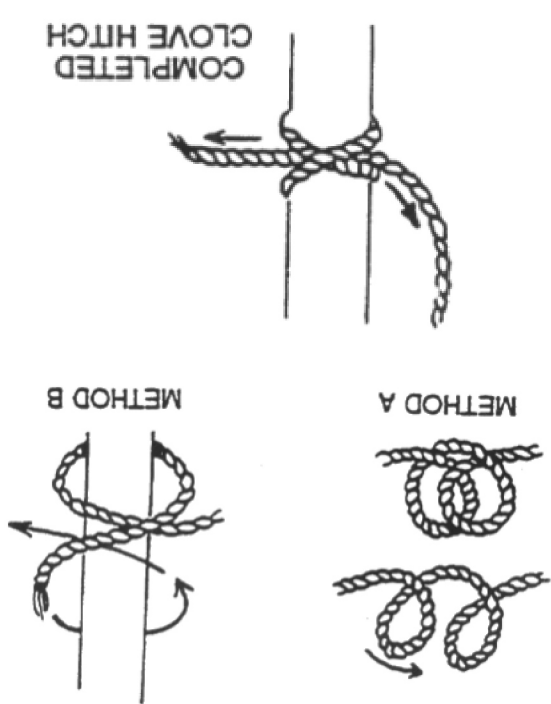


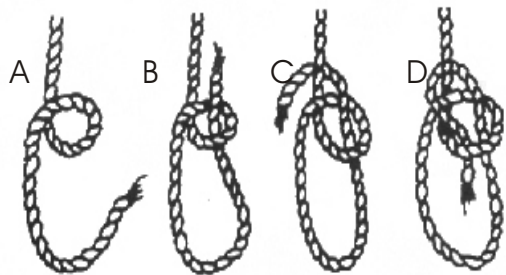
If you can drop the hitch over the object, you can use Method A. Otherwise use Method B. The working end does all the work. This hitch should not be used if the object being tied can move. Make two overhand loops. Put the second one behind the first and drop over the post. Take a turn around the post. With the working end, cross over the standing end and make a second turn. Bring the working end up through the loop and under the loop so formed.

Clove Hitch



Bowline

Will not slip or jam and is a good rescue knot. Make an overhand loop on the standing end (like a figure 6). Bring the working end up through the loop, then around the back of the standing end. Put it down into the loop. Tighten by pulling the standing end as you hold onto the end and loop. Make sure the loop is the size needed.



Fisherman's Knot

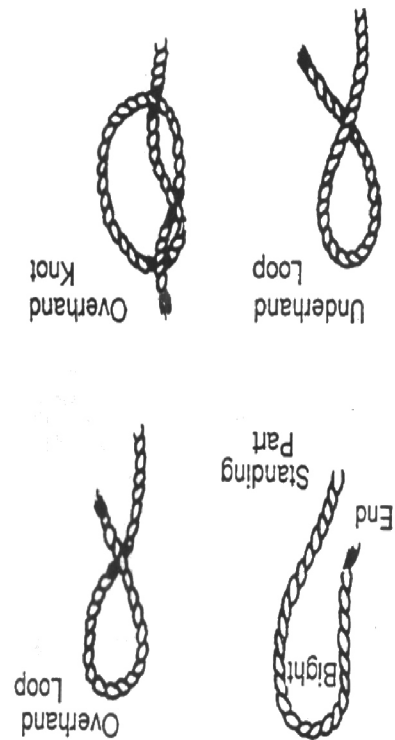
Used to tie two lines together, particularly if wet. Made by tying an overhand knot at the end of each line, over the opposite line. Tighten the knots separately. Pull both standing parts to bring the overhand knots together.

Learn these five simple basic steps and the rest is easy.

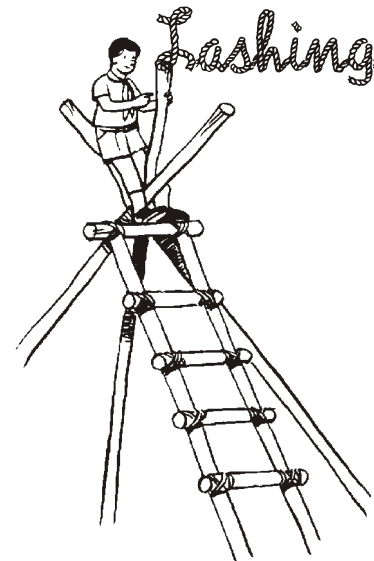
A rope has a WORKING END (it does most of the work as you tie) and a STANDING END (which stands about, but which is usually the part you pull to tighten the knot). The BIGHT - it's a not a loop, just the working end bent back against the standing end. An OVERHAND LOOP - the working end crosses over the standing end. An UNDERHAND LOOP - the working end passes under the standing end. An OVERHAND KNOT - the working end is passed through a loop and can be tightened.

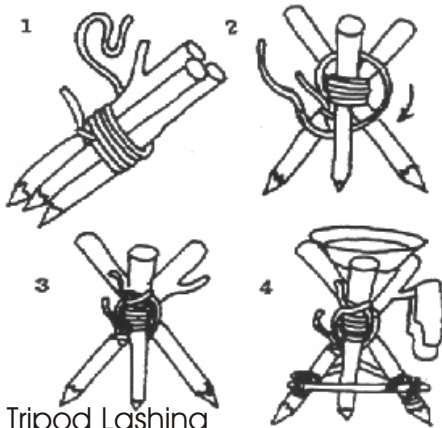
B.P. On Knots

“Every Scout ought to be able to tie a knot. To tie a knot seems to be a simple thing, and yet there are right and wrong ways of doing it, and Scouts out to know the right way. Very often it may happen that lives depend on a knot being properly tied.”



*Useful Knots
And
Tashings*

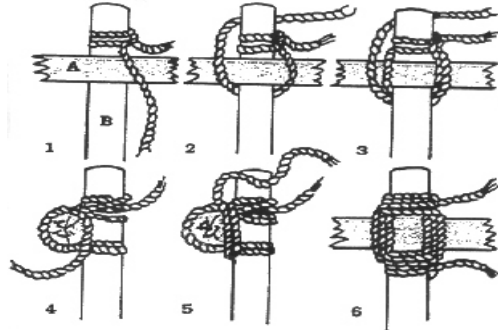




Tripod Lashing

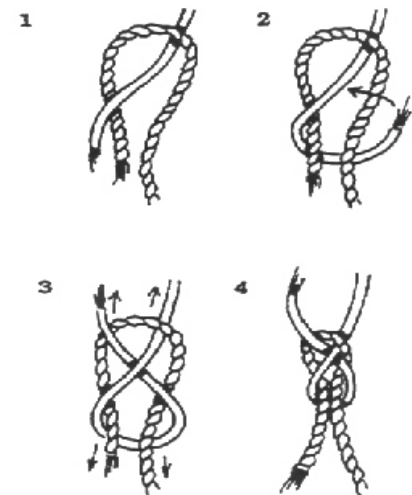
Lay three poles together. Start with a clove hitch on one. Bind the three together. Spread the poles apart so that they will stand. Frap tightly in all spaces. End with a clove hitch on one pole, tucking in the end.

Square Lashing
Make a clove hitch on the upright. Bring the working end down on top of pole A vertically, horizontally behind pole B, up the other side of pole A and horizontally behind pole B. Continue several times, making sure you make a square each time. Keep it tidy and tight. The frapping tightens the lashings. Do this by winding the cord tightly between the poles. End with a clove hitch on the cross piece. Tuck in the end.



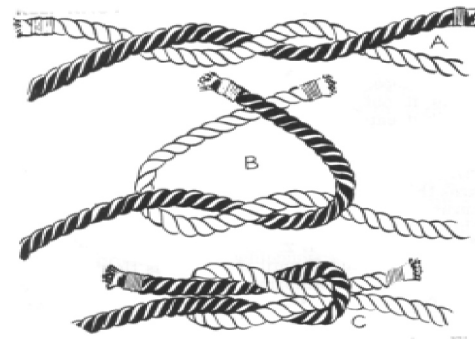
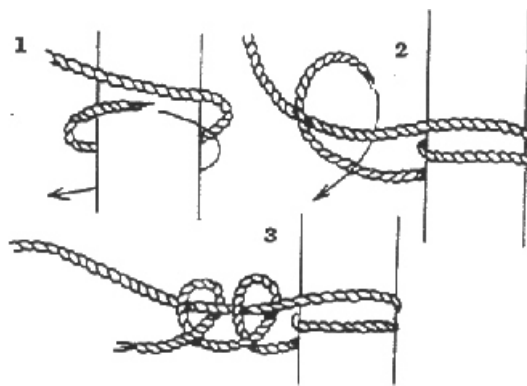
Sheet Bend

Will never come undone by itself. Used to tie two ropes of different thickness or to tie a rope to a loop.



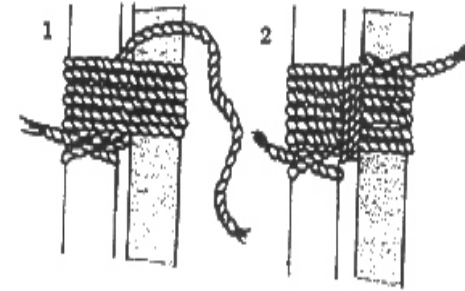
Round Turn and Two Half Hitches

Used for tying a moving object to a ring or post. Make a turn around the post and then make two half hitches on the standing end.



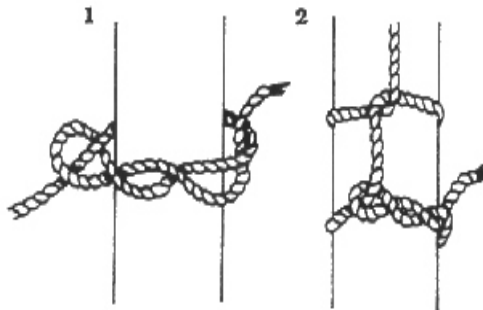
Reef (Square) Knot

Makes a flat knot and is used when both ropes are of the same thickness. Used for tying a bandage or scarf. Begin with an over and under crossing [A], and then bring the ends back above in a second similar crossing [B]. The completed knot [C] is snugged up by pulling on the ends. Think - left over right and under; right over left and under.



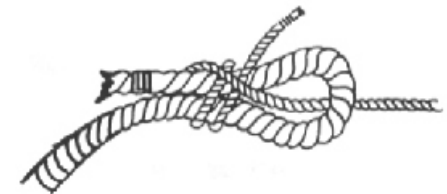
Shear Lashing

Used to tie two or more poles together in a parallel fashion. Tie a clove hitch around one. Bind the two poles together tightly. Frap, and end with a clove hitch, tucking in the end.



Timber Hitch

Can be used to drag heavy objects using a rope. Put the working end around the object, then over the standing end (and under), twisting several times around the loop. Add a simple hitch at the other end of the object if you are pulling something.



Double Sheet Bend

If the ropes of very different thickness or are wet. Make another turn with the thin rope and tuck it a second time between itself and the loop.