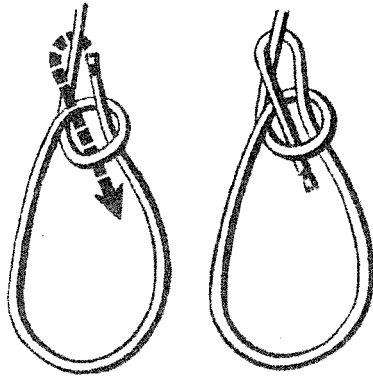


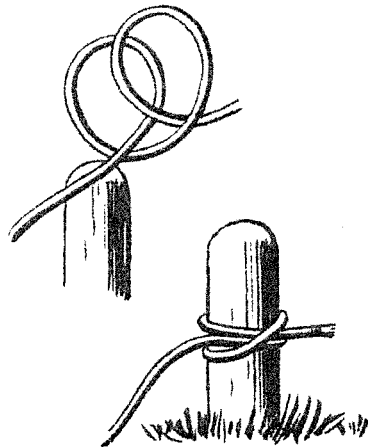
SQUARE KNOT

You can loosen the square knot easily by either pushing the ends toward the knot or by "upsetting" the knot by pulling back on one end and pulling the other through the loops.



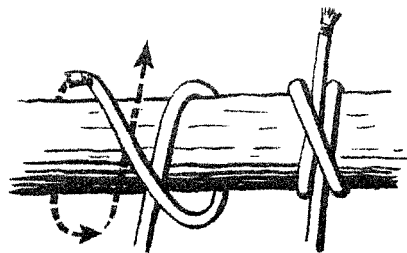
BOWLINE

The bowline has been called the king of knots. It will never slip or jam if properly made and, thus, is excellent for securing a boat. Begin by forming an overhand loop in the standing part. Then take the free end up through the eye, around the standing part and back where it came from.



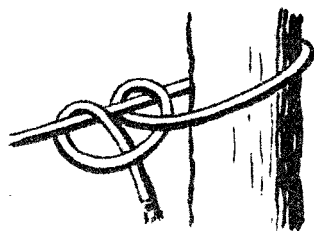
CLOVE HITCH

This is one of the most widely used knots. Because it passes around an object in only one direction, it puts very little strain on the rope fibers. Tying it over an object that is open at one end is done by dropping one overhand and one underhand loop over the post and drawing them together.



CLOVE HITCH OVER BAR

This is the same knot as the clove hitch, but this method of tying it must be used if the bar is closed at both ends or it's too high to toss loops over. This hitch is used in starting and finishing most lashings.



TWO HALF HITCHES

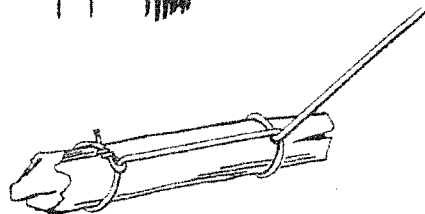
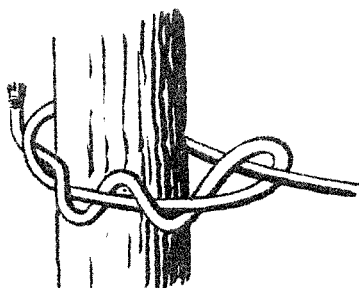
This is a reliable and useful knot for attaching a rope to a pole or boat mooring. As its name suggests, it is two half hitches, one after the other. To finish, push them together and snug them by pulling on the standing part.



SHEET BEND

The sheet bend is an important knot for joining two rope ends, especially if the ropes are of different sizes. Sailors named it in the days of sailing ships when they would "bend" (tie) the "sheets" (ropes in the rigging of a ship).

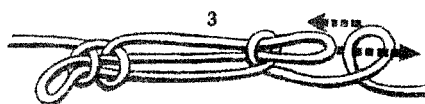
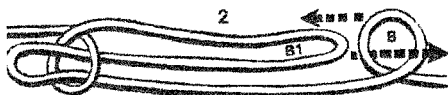
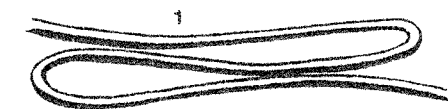
Begin with a bight in the larger rope. Then weave the end of the smaller rope up through the eye, around the bight, and back under itself. Snug it carefully before applying any strain to the knot.



TIMBER HITCH

This is an important hitch, especially for dragging a heavy object like a log. It will hold firmly so long as there is a steady pull; slacking and jerking may loosen it. The timber hitch is also useful in pioneering when two timbers are "sprung" together.

When it is used for dragging, a simple hitch should be added near the front end of the object to guide it.



SHEEPSHANK

This knot is used to shorten a rope that is fastened at both ends. Take up the slack as shown in figure 1. Make an underhand loop as shown at B in figure 2 and slide it over the B1 bight and pull tight. Do the same to the other end to complete the knot. The sheepshank is only a temporary knot as it stands. But it can be made more permanent by adding a second half hitch to each end as shown in figure 3.