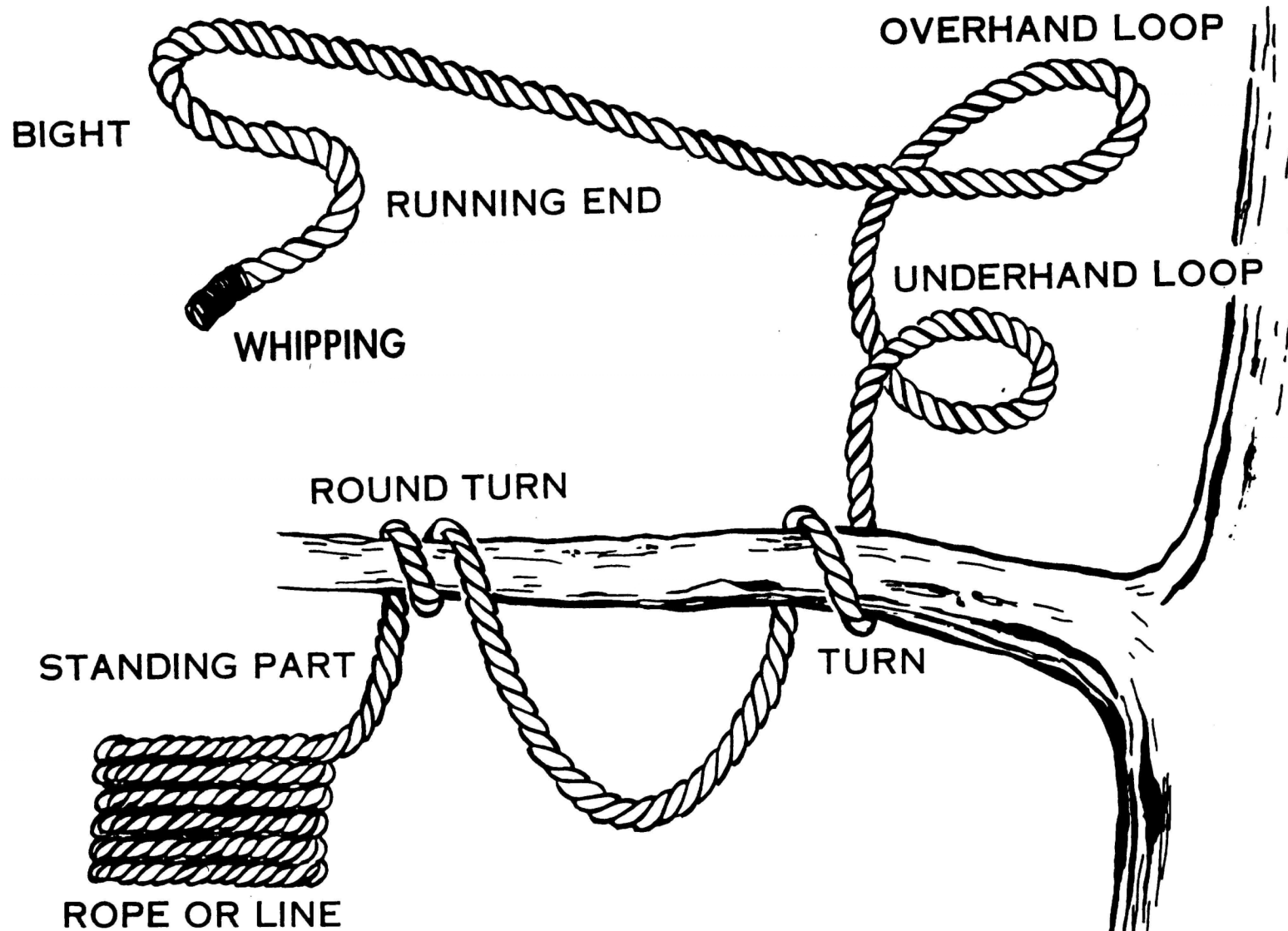


Knots



Rope Characteristics



Bowline



The bowline has been called the king of knots. It is a useful knot for forming a loop and it is easy to untie, even after putting it under stress. It will never slip or jam if properly made.

Bowline



Origin

Bowline was used to refer to a rope that ran from the forward end of a ship to a square-sail yard so as to prevent it being accidentally blown inside out.

Bowline



Step 1

Bowline



Form a loop a short distance from the end - allow for the size of the loop and the knot itself.

Step 2

Bowline



Form a loop a short distance from the end - allow for the size of the loop and the knot itself. Pass the end of the rope through the loop

Step 3

Bowline



Step 4

Form a loop a short distance from the end - allow for the size of the loop and the knot itself. Pass the end of the rope through the loop as though making a simple knot (a half-hitch).

Bowline



Step 5

Form a loop a short distance from the end - allow for the size of the loop and the knot itself. Pass the end of the rope through the loop as though making a simple knot (a half-hitch). Pull the end through,

Bowline



Step 6

Form a loop a short distance from the end - allow for the size of the loop and the knot itself. Pass the end of the rope through the loop as though making a simple knot (a half-hitch). Pull the end through, then round

Bowline



Step 7

Form a loop a short distance from the end - allow for the size of the loop and the knot itself. Pass the end of the rope through the loop as though making a simple knot (a half-hitch). Pull the end through, then round the standing end,

Bowline



Step 8

Form a loop a short distance from the end - allow for the size of the loop and the knot itself. Pass the end of the rope through the loop as though making a simple knot (a half-hitch). Pull the end through, then round the standing end, and then back

Bowline



Step 9

Form a loop a short distance from the end - allow for the size of the loop and the knot itself. Pass the end of the rope through the loop as though making a simple knot (a half-hitch). Pull the end through, then round the standing end, and then back through the loop

Bowline



Step 10

Form a loop a short distance from the end - allow for the size of the loop and the knot itself. Pass the end of the rope through the loop as though making a simple knot (a half-hitch). Pull the end through, then round the standing end, and then back through the loop to finish the bowline.

Bowline



Square (reef) Knot



A square knot is used to tie two lines (ropes) together that are of a similar size. The two ends of the line which carry the load are on the same side. This knot is also called a reef knot.

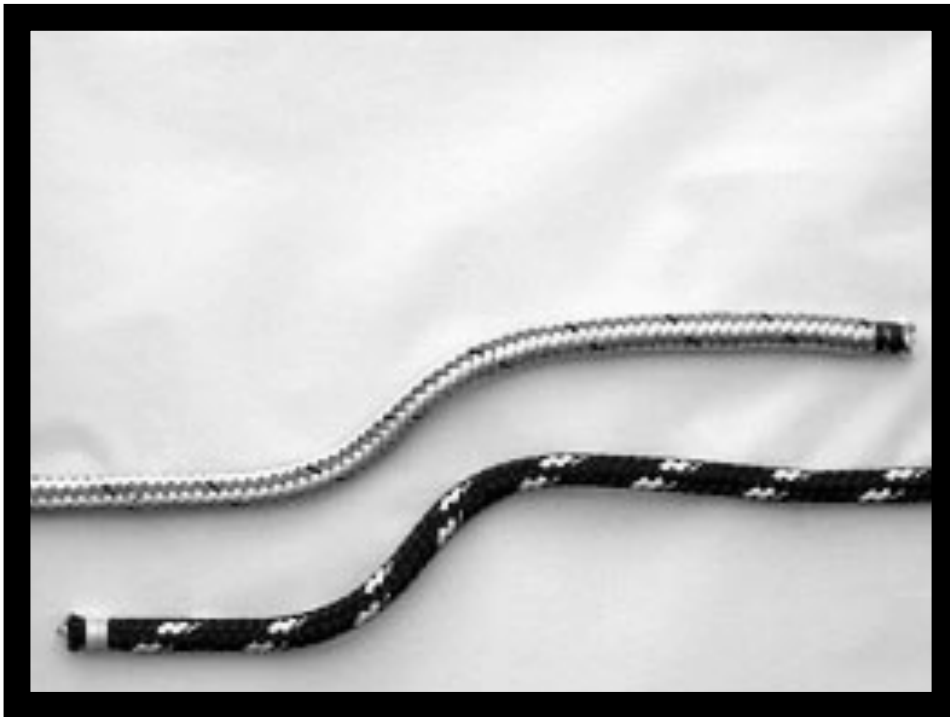
Square (reef) Knot



Origin

The name comes from its use on older sailboats for reefing sail, by folding or rolling lower sections of canvas and then securing them with a pair of cordage reefing points.

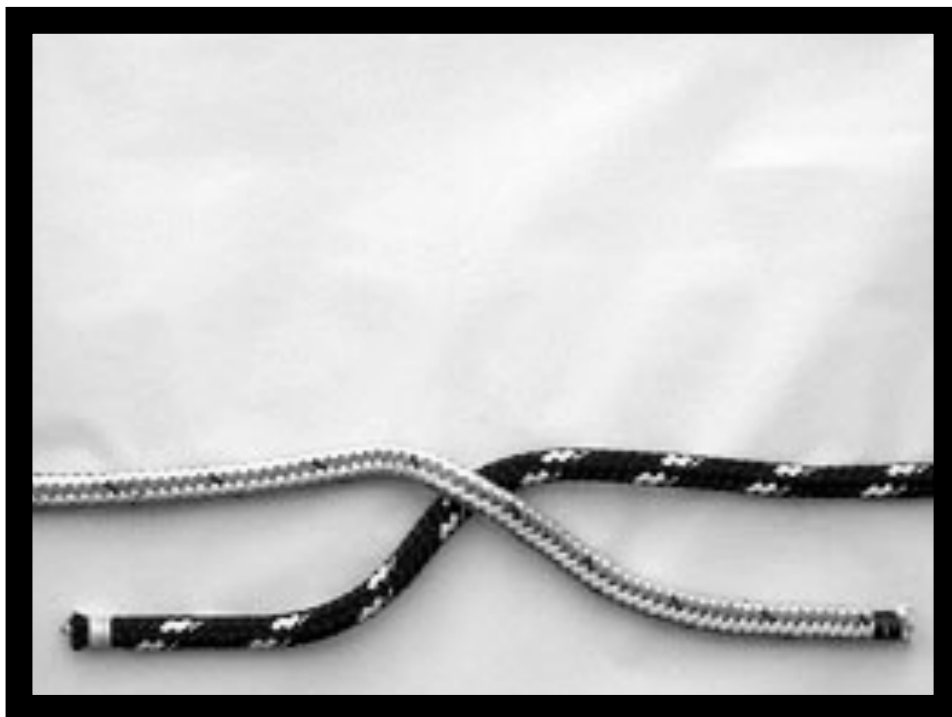
Square (reef) Knot



Step 1

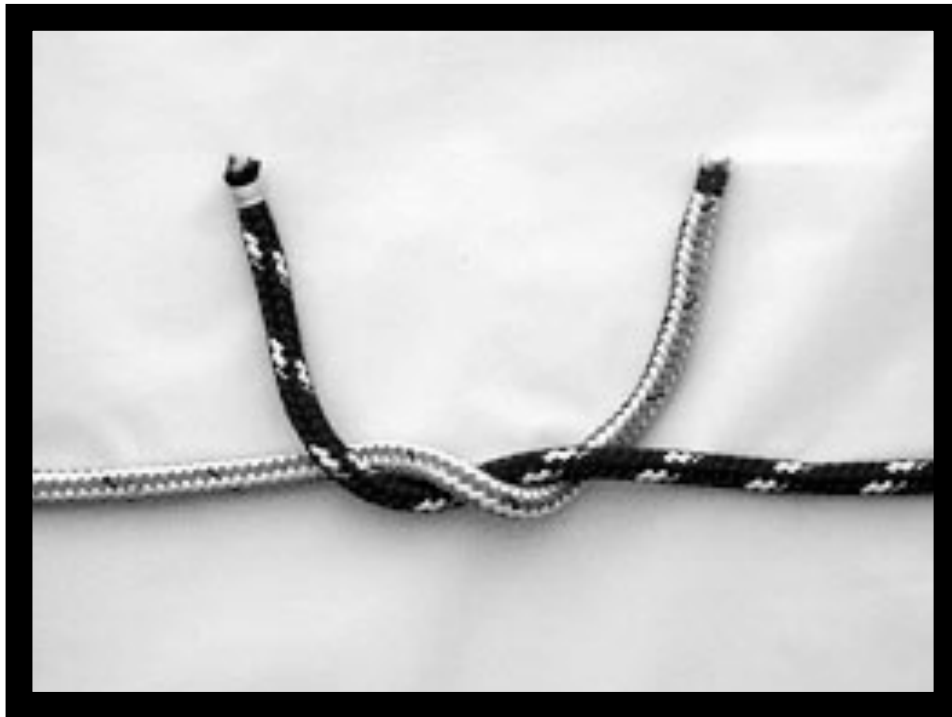
Square (reef) Knot

Take the two bitter ends,
cross them over



Step 2

Square (reef) Knot



Take the two bitter ends, cross them over and tie the first half knot (half hitch).

Step 3

Square (reef) Knot



Step 4

Take the two bitter ends, cross them over and tie the first half knot (half hitch). Maintain the same rope on top (red) as you cross them over a second time to tie the second half hitch.

Square (reef) Knot



Step 6

Take the two bitter ends, cross them over and tie the first half knot (half hitch). Maintain the same rope on top (red) as you cross them over a second time to tie the second half hitch. Pull the ends evenly to form a Reef Knot. Add extra half hitches for safety.

Square (reef) Knot



Sheet Bend



A Sheet Bend is used to tie two ropes together of unequal or equal size.

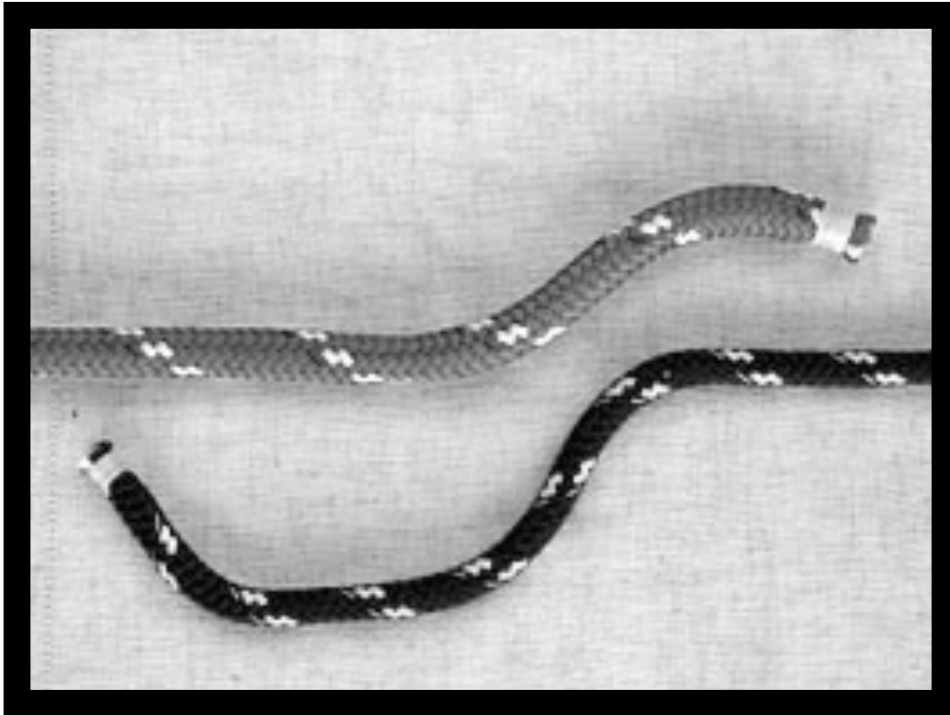
Sheet Bend



Origin

The name comes from its use in “bending” ropes to sails (sheets). Neolithic people used a know with an identical layout to tie the meshes of fishing nets.

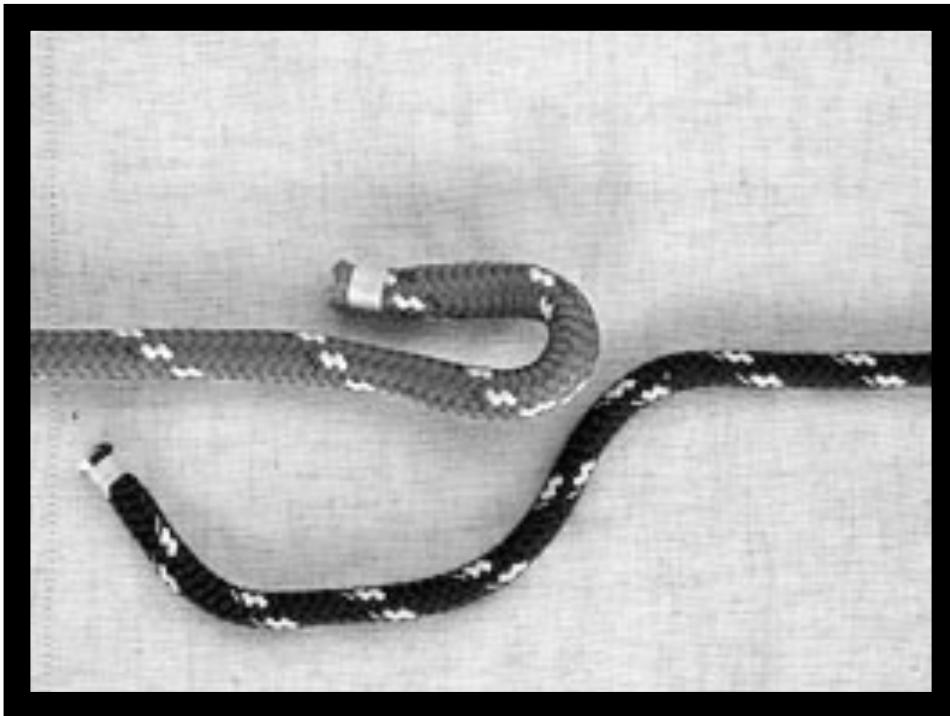
Sheet Bend



Step 1

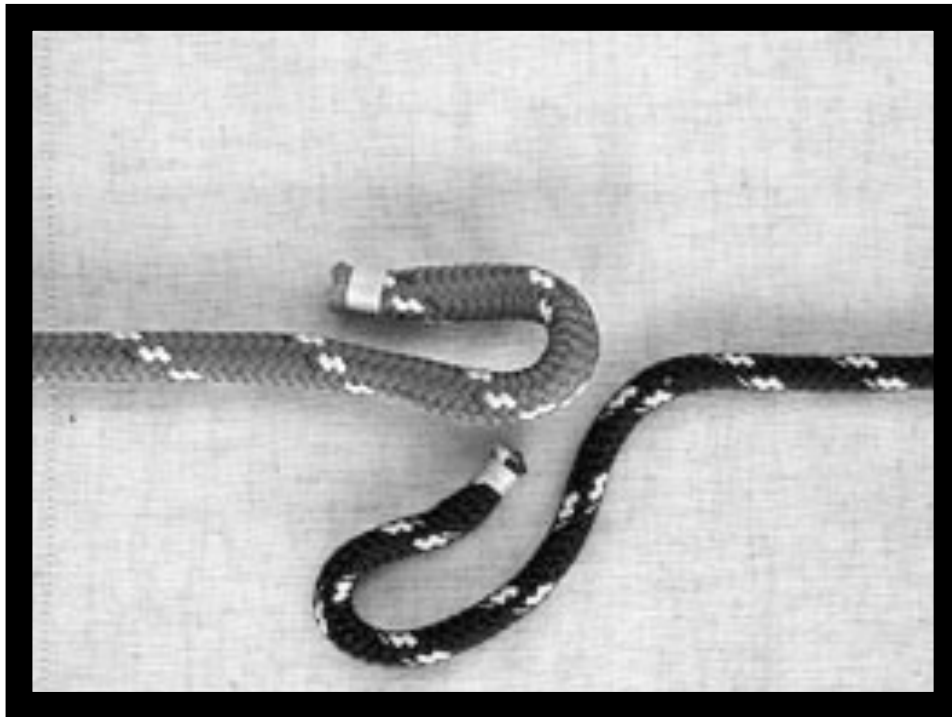
Sheet Bend

Form a loop in the thicker rope and hold it in one hand.



Step 2

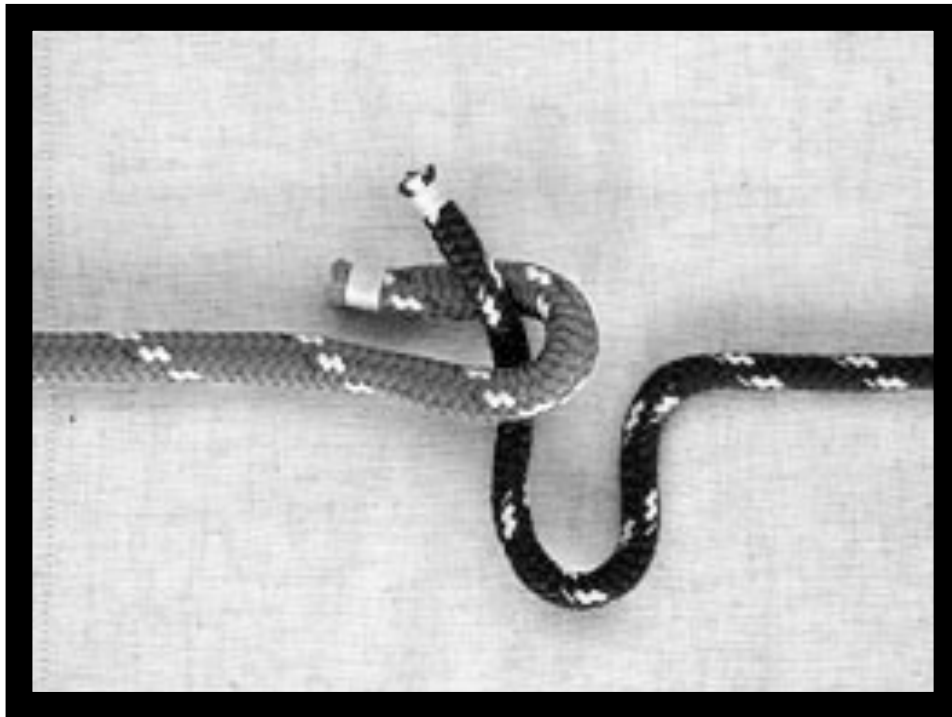
Sheet Bend



Form a loop in the thicker rope and hold it in one hand. Pass the thinner piece of rope

Step 3

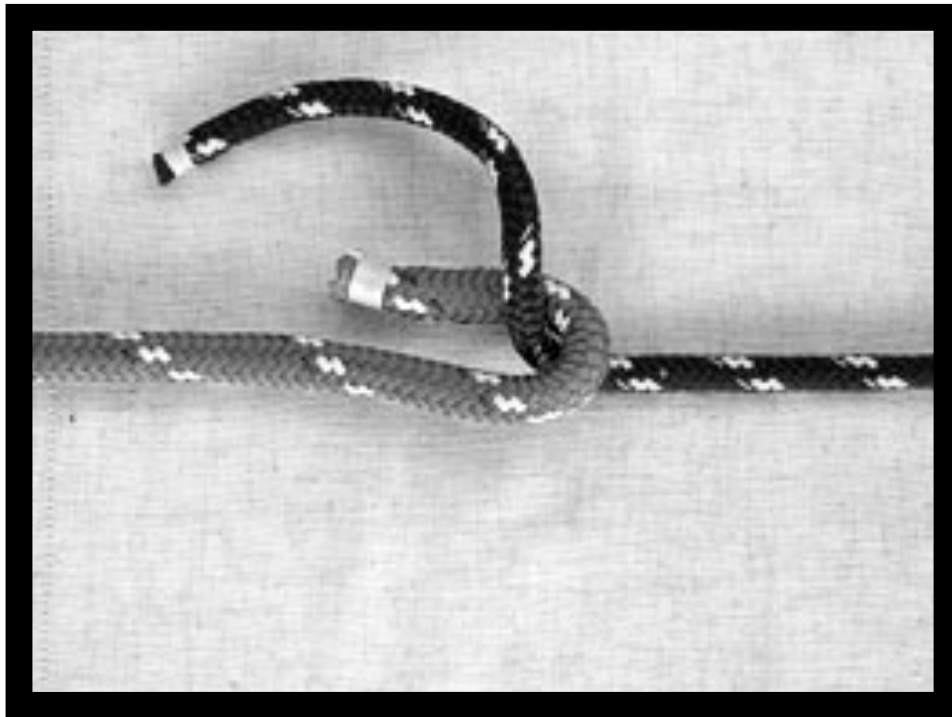
Sheet Bend



Form a loop in the thicker rope and hold it in one hand. Pass the thinner piece of rope through the loop

Step 4

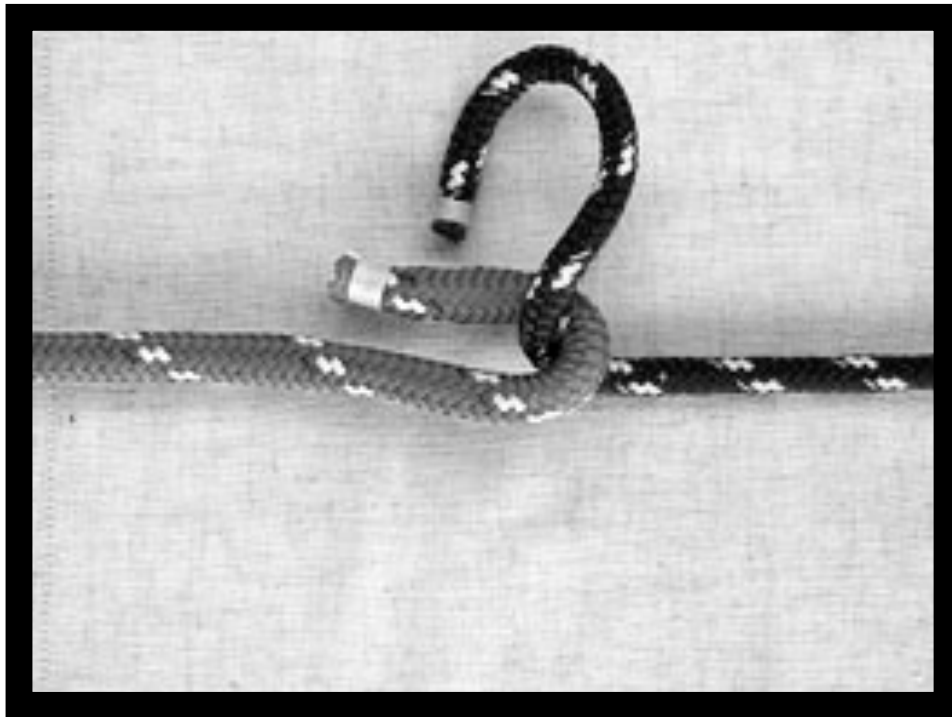
Sheet Bend



Form a loop in the thicker rope and hold it in one hand. Pass the thinner piece of rope through the loop then round the loop.

Step 5

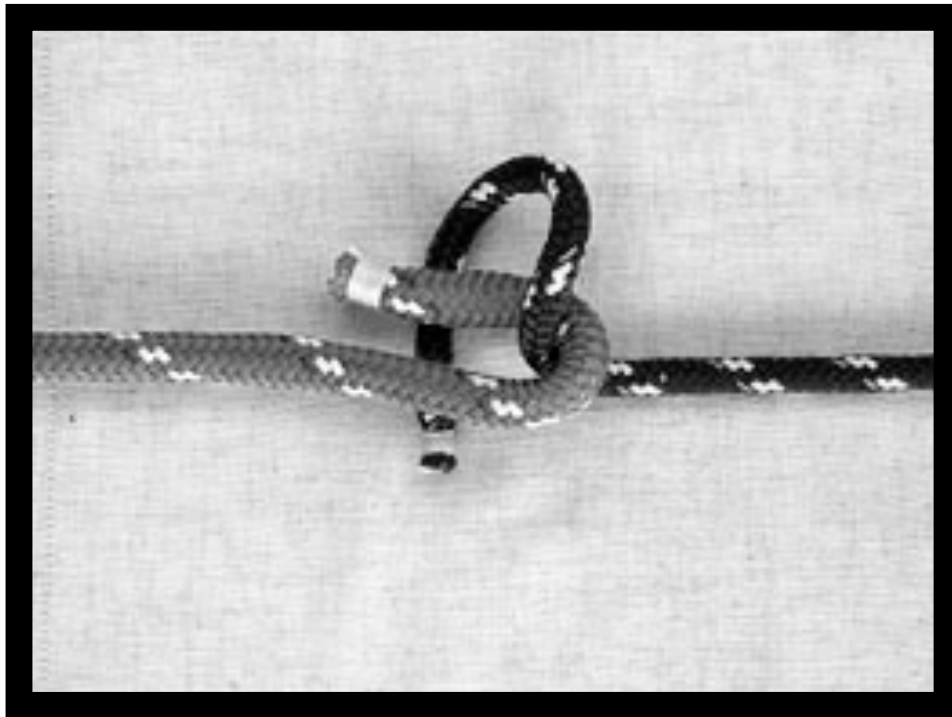
Sheet Bend



Form a loop in the thicker rope and hold it in one hand. Pass the thinner piece of rope through the loop then round the loop. Take care to go round the short end first

Step 6

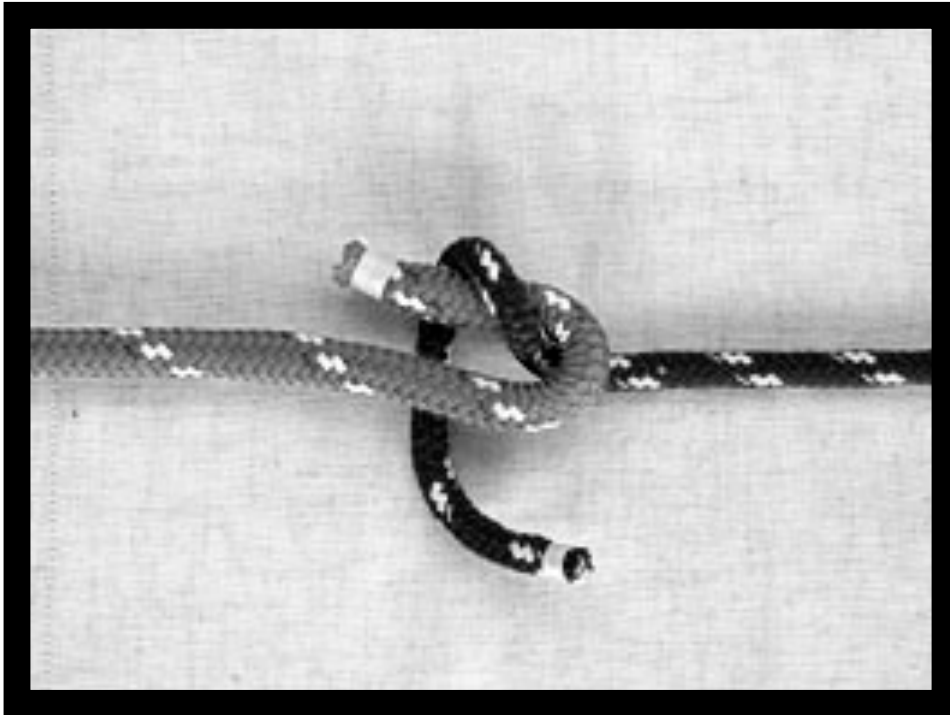
Sheet Bend



Form a loop in the thicker rope and hold it in one hand. Pass the thinner piece of rope through the loop then round the loop. Take care to go round the short end first then round the long end.

Step 7

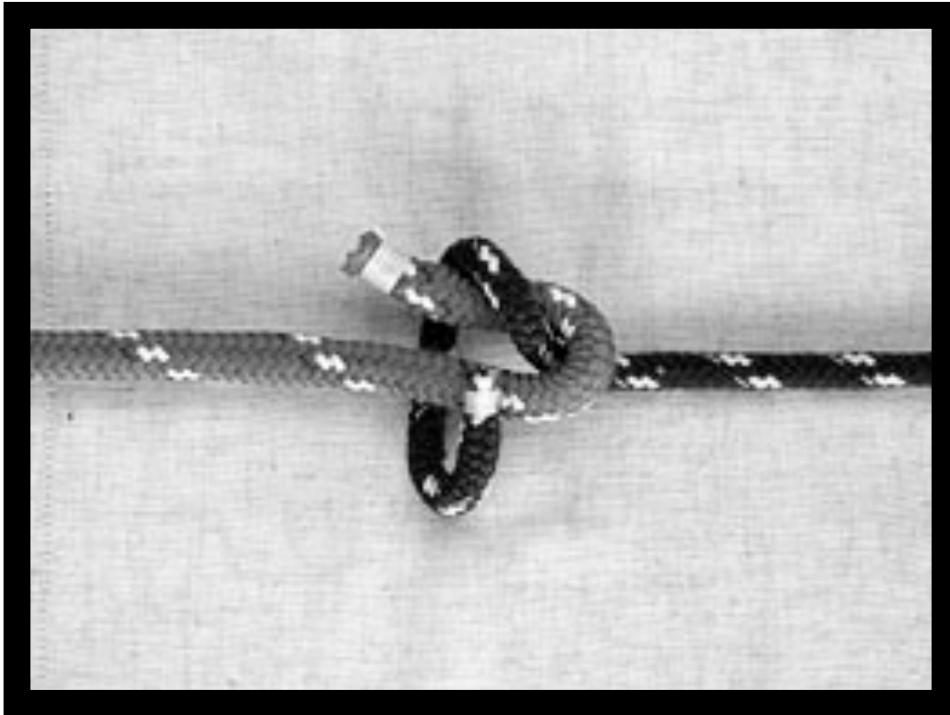
Sheet Bend



Step 8

Form a loop in the thicker rope and hold it in one hand. Pass the thinner piece of rope through the loop then round the loop. Take care to go round the short end first then round the long end. Finally, tuck the smaller rope

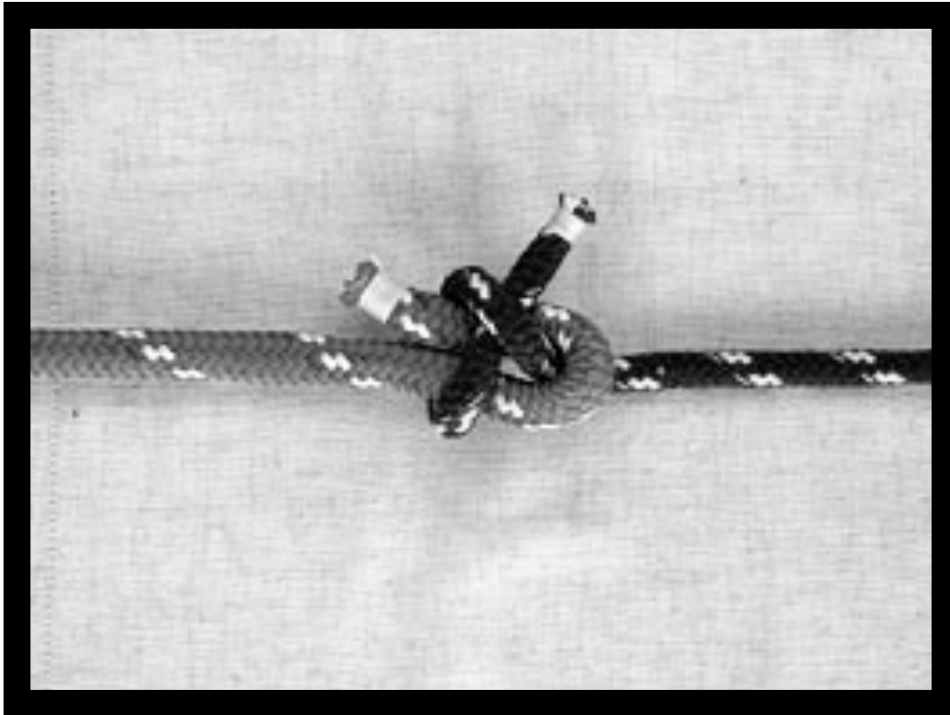
Sheet Bend



Step 9

Form a loop in the thicker rope and hold it in one hand. Pass the thinner piece of rope through the loop then round the loop. Take care to go round the short end first then round the long end. Finally, tuck the smaller rope back under itself

Sheet Bend



Step 10

Form a loop in the thicker rope and hold it in one hand. Pass the thinner piece of rope through the loop then round the loop. Take care to go round the short end first then round the long end. Finally, tuck the smaller rope back under itself to finish the Sheet Bend.

Sheet Bend



Figure Eight



The Figure Eight Knot is a stopper knot that is easy to untie after using.

Figure Eight



Origin

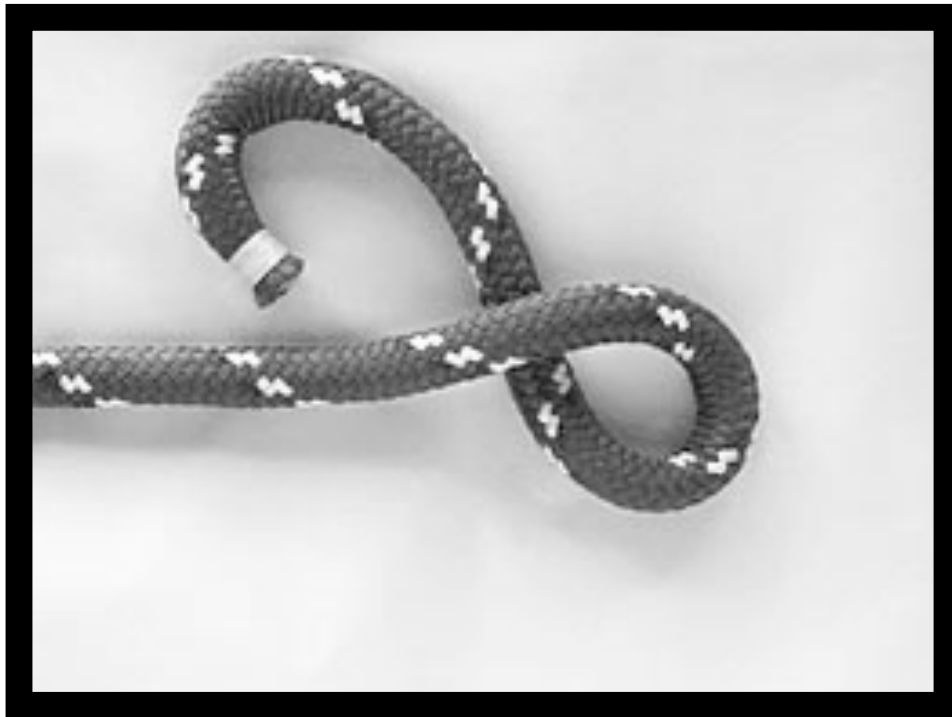
The nautical name for the figure eight knot is Flemish Knot, implying some kind of western Germanic source.

Figure Eight



Step 1

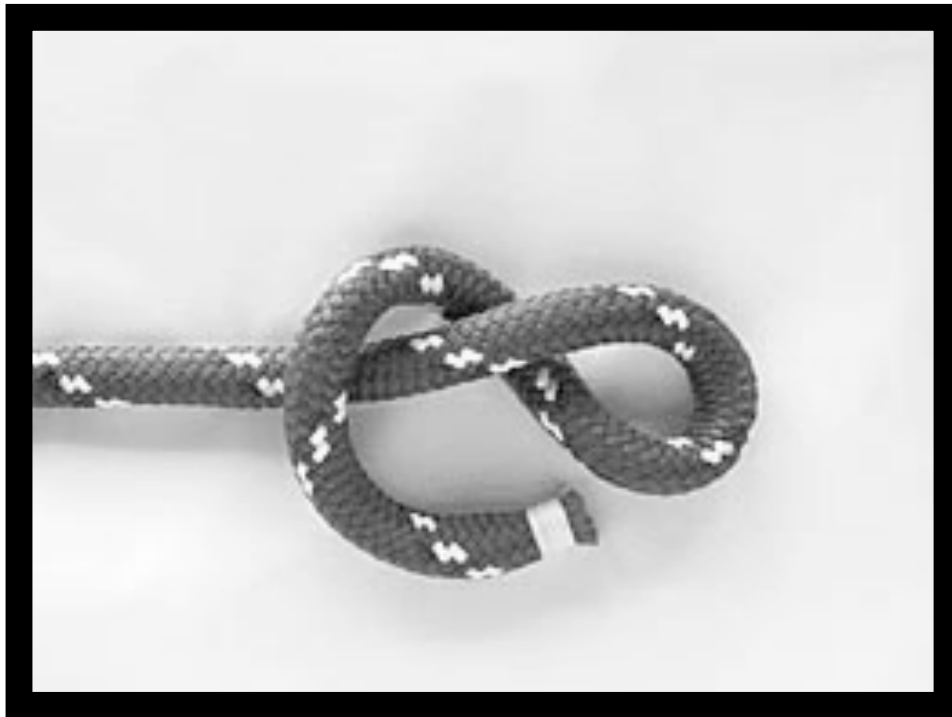
Figure Eight



In the rope end, form a loop by twisting a bight of the rope.

Step 2

Figure Eight



In the rope end, form a loop by twisting a bight of the rope. Then pass the rope end round the rope, i.e., take the longest journey not the shortest,

Step 3

Figure Eight



In the rope end, form a loop by twisting a bight of the rope. Then pass the rope end round the rope, i.e., take the longest journey not the shortest, and through the loop to make the Figure Eight.

Step 4

Figure Eight



Alpine Butterfly



The Alpine Butterfly Knot or Lineman's Loop provides a secure loop in the middle of a piece of rope.

Alpine Butterfly



Origin

The Alpine Butterfly Knot is a classic old knot, with a name of obvious European origin.

Alpine Butterfly

Wrap the rope around your hand.



Step 1

Alpine Butterfly

Wrap the rope around your hand. At the end of turn one,



Step 2

Alpine Butterfly

Wrap the rope around your hand. At the end of turn one, position the rope close to your fingertips.



Step 3

Alpine Butterfly

Wrap the rope around your hand. At the end of turn one, position the rope close to your fingertips. Continue round



Step 4

Alpine Butterfly



Wrap the rope around your hand. At the end of turn one, position the rope close to your fingertips. Continue round and complete turn two back near your thumb.

Step 5

Alpine Butterfly



Wrap the rope around your hand. At the end of turn one, position the rope close to your fingertips. Continue round and complete turn two back near your thumb. Pick up the turn near your fingertips.

Step 6

Alpine Butterfly



Step 7

Wrap the rope around your hand. At the end of turn one, position the rope close to your fingertips. Continue round and complete turn two back near your thumb. Pick up the turn near your fingertips. Wrap it round

Alpine Butterfly



Step 8

Wrap the rope around your hand. At the end of turn one, position the rope close to your fingertips. Continue round and complete turn two back near your thumb. Pick up the turn near your fingertips. Wrap it round the other two turns.

Alpine Butterfly



Step 9

Wrap the rope around your hand. At the end of turn one, position the rope close to your fingertips. Continue round and complete turn two back near your thumb. Pick up the turn near your fingertips. Wrap it round the other two turns. Pull it through

Alpine Butterfly



Step 10

Wrap the rope around your hand. At the end of turn one, position the rope close to your fingertips. Continue round and complete turn two back near your thumb. Pick up the turn near your fingertips. Wrap it round the other two turns. Pull it through and tighten

Alpine Butterfly



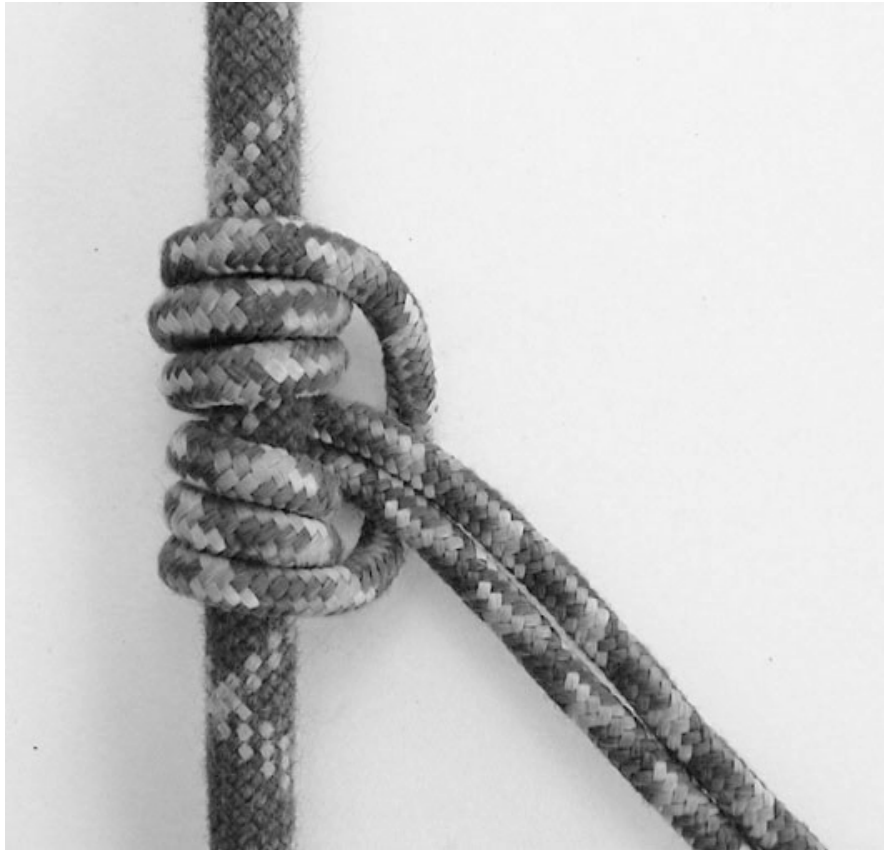
Step 11

Wrap the rope around your hand. At the end of turn one, position the rope close to your fingertips. Continue round and complete turn two back near your thumb. Pick up the turn near your fingertips. Wrap it round the other two turns. Pull it through and tighten by pulling on the loop and the ends.

Alpine Butterfly

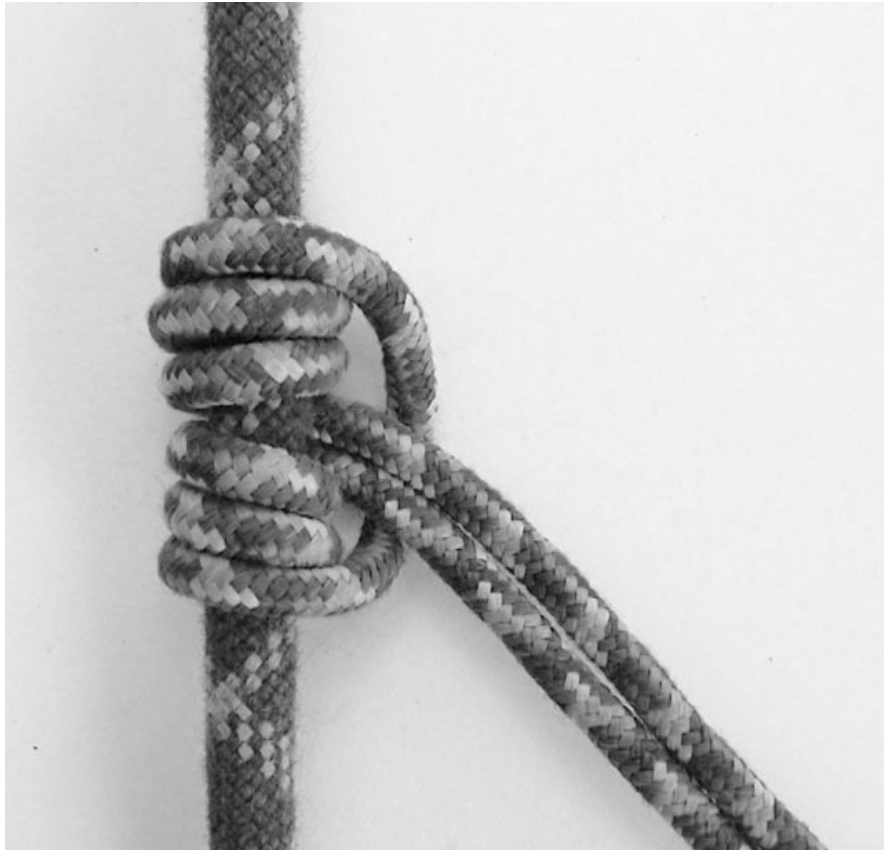


Prusik Knot



The Prusik Knot is used to allowing a rope to be climbed. Two Prusik loops are alternately slid up the static rope: a long Prusik loop allows the climber to lift himself using leg power, and a second short Prusik loop is attached to the harness.

Prusik Knot



Origin

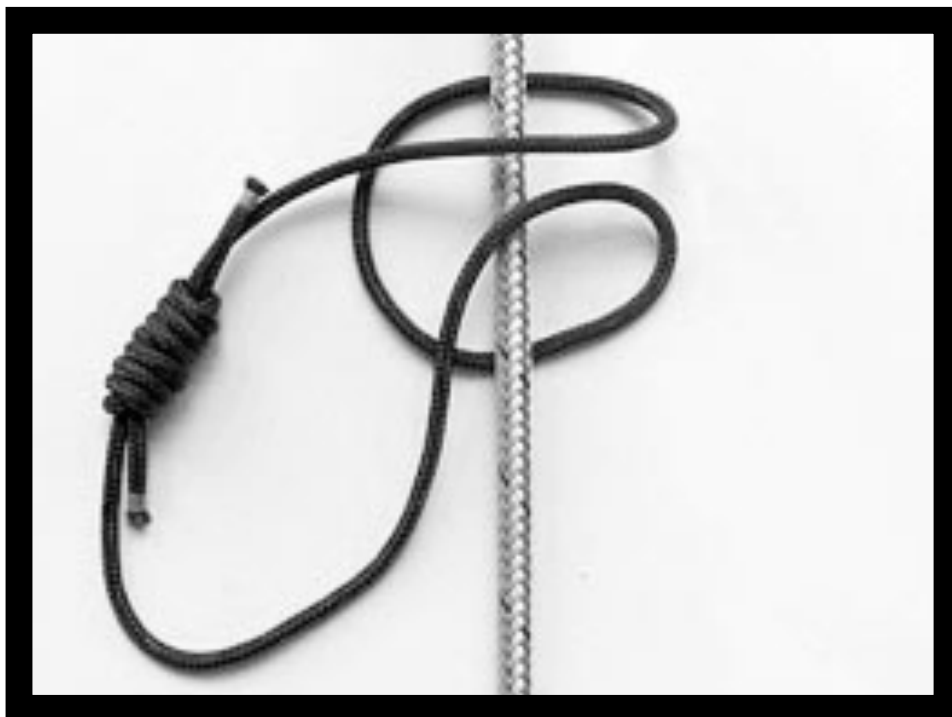
The Prusik Knot was devised by Dr. Karl Prusik in 1931. Originally used to mend the broken strings of musical instruments.

Prusik Knot



Step 1

Prusik Knot



Use a piece of cord formed into a loop.

Step 2

Prusik Knot



Use a piece of cord formed into a loop. Pass the knot round the rope

Step 3

Prusik Knot



Use a piece of cord formed into a loop. Pass the knot round the rope three times inside the loop.

Step 4

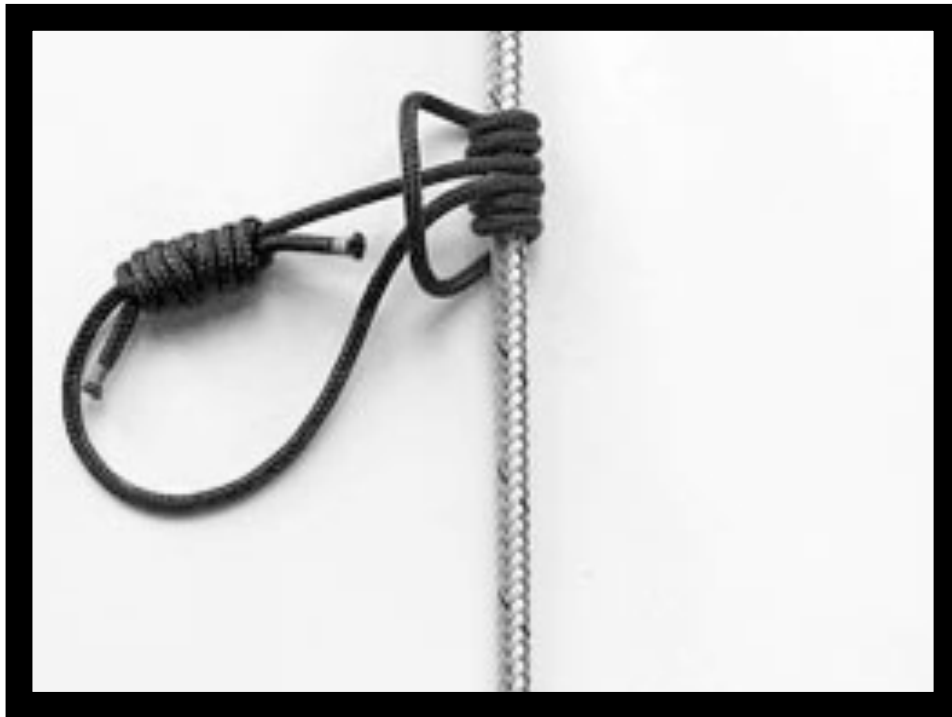
Prusik Knot



Use a piece of cord formed into a loop. Pass the knot round the rope three times inside the loop.

Step 5

Prusik Knot



Use a piece of cord formed into a loop. Pass the knot round the rope three times inside the loop.

Step 6

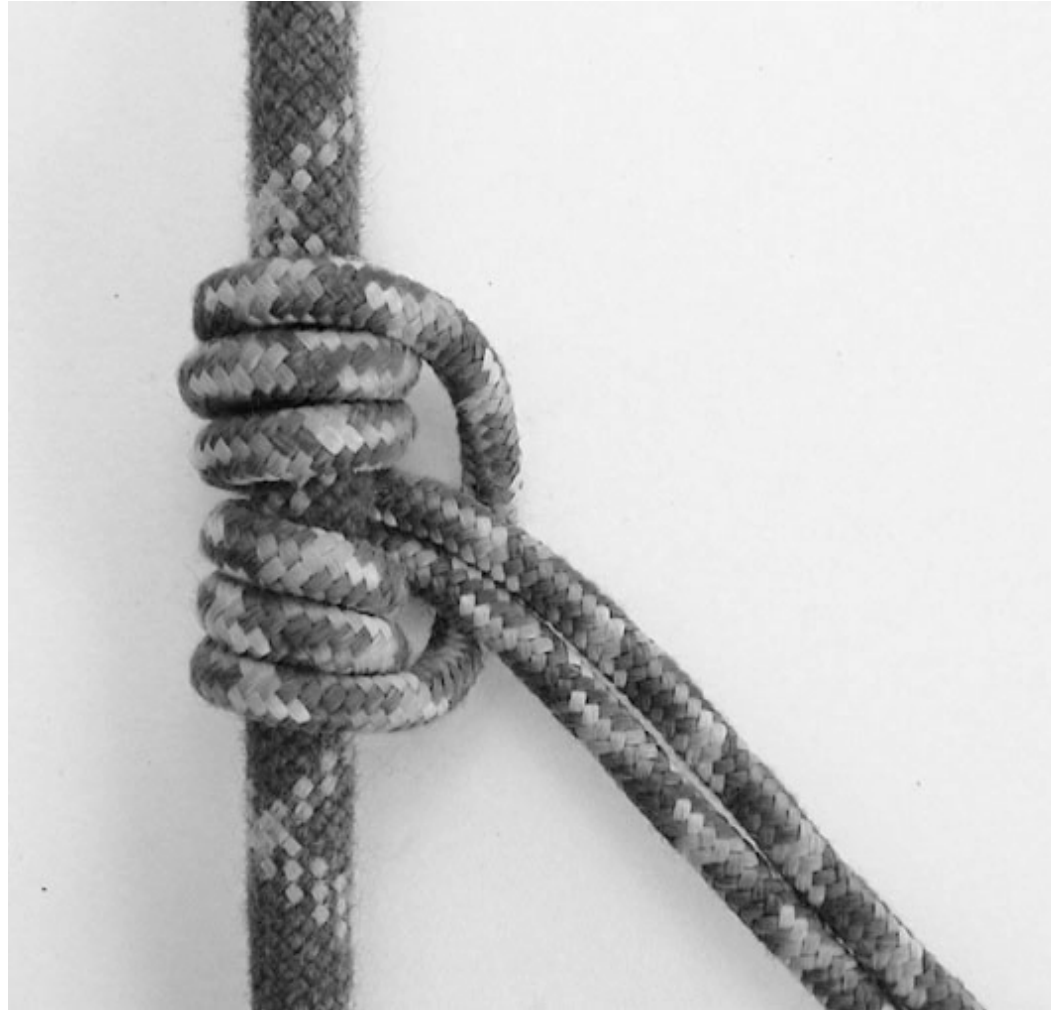
Prusik Knot



Use a piece of cord formed into a loop. Pass the knot round the rope three times inside the loop. Pull the knot tight and make sure the turns lie neatly beside each other.

Step 7

Prusik Knot



Double Fisherman



The Double Fisherman provides a secure method of joining two ropes of similar size.

Double Fisherman

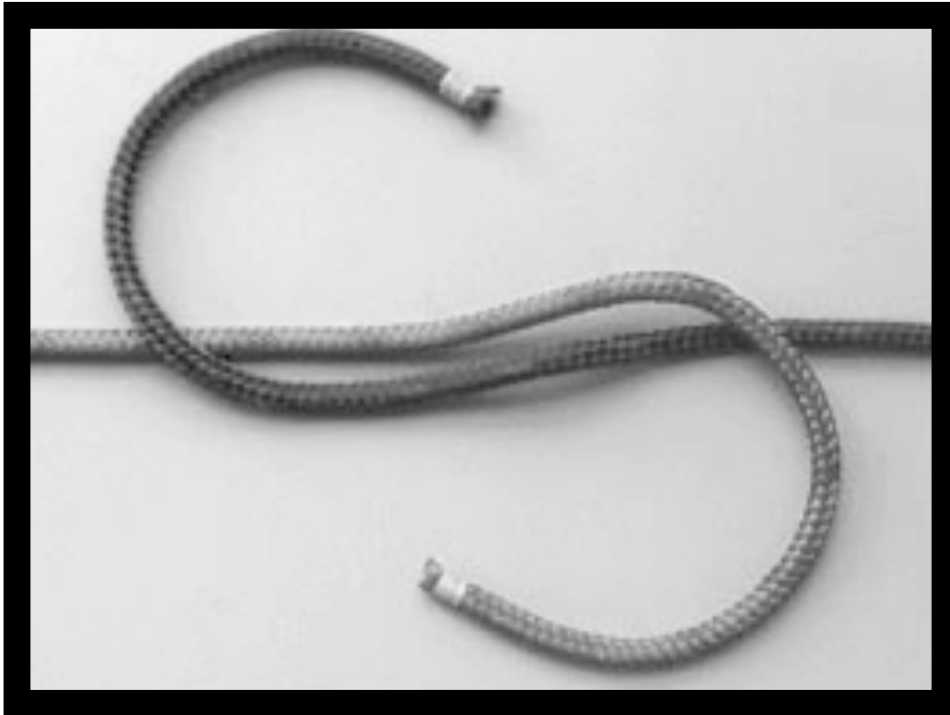


Origin

The Fisherman's knot dates back to days of horsehair and gut fishing lines. The Double Fisherman is used when using modern man-made rope.

Double Fisherman

Overlap the two ends.



Step 1

Double Fisherman



Overlap the two ends.
Wrap one end

Step 2

Double Fisherman



Overlap the two ends.
Wrap one end round

Step 3

Double Fisherman



Overlap the two ends.
Wrap one end round

Step 4

Double Fisherman



Overlap the two ends.
Wrap one end round both
ropes

Step 5

Double Fisherman



Overlap the two ends.
Wrap one end round both
ropes two full turns.

Step 6

Double Fisherman



Overlap the two ends.
Wrap one end round both ropes two full turns.
Then pass this end back through these turns

Step 7

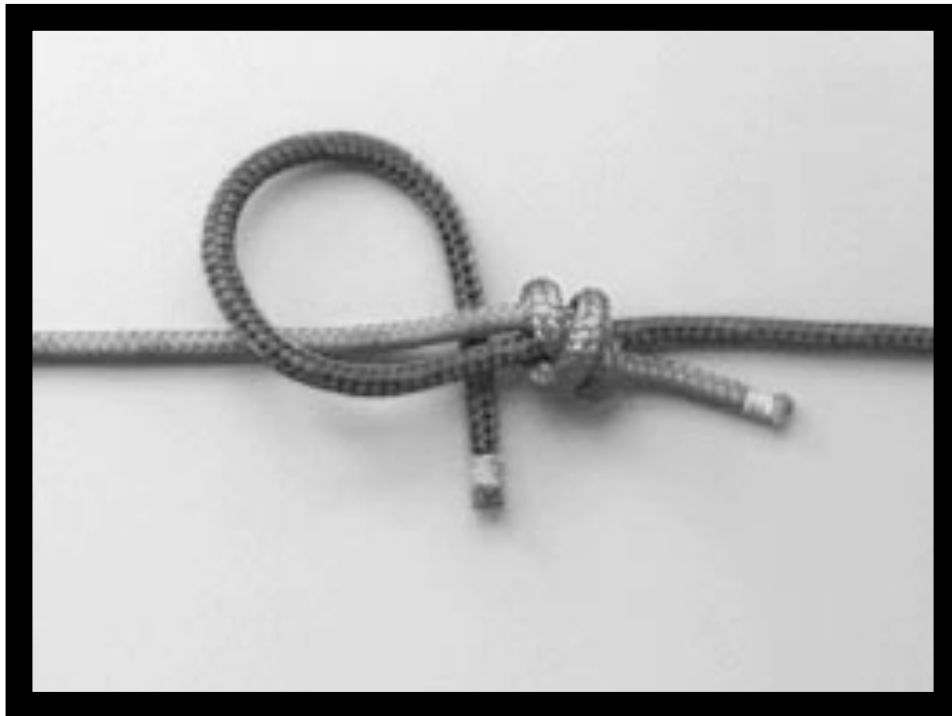
Double Fisherman



Overlap the two ends.
Wrap one end round both ropes two full turns.
Then pass this end back through these turns and pull tight.

Step 8

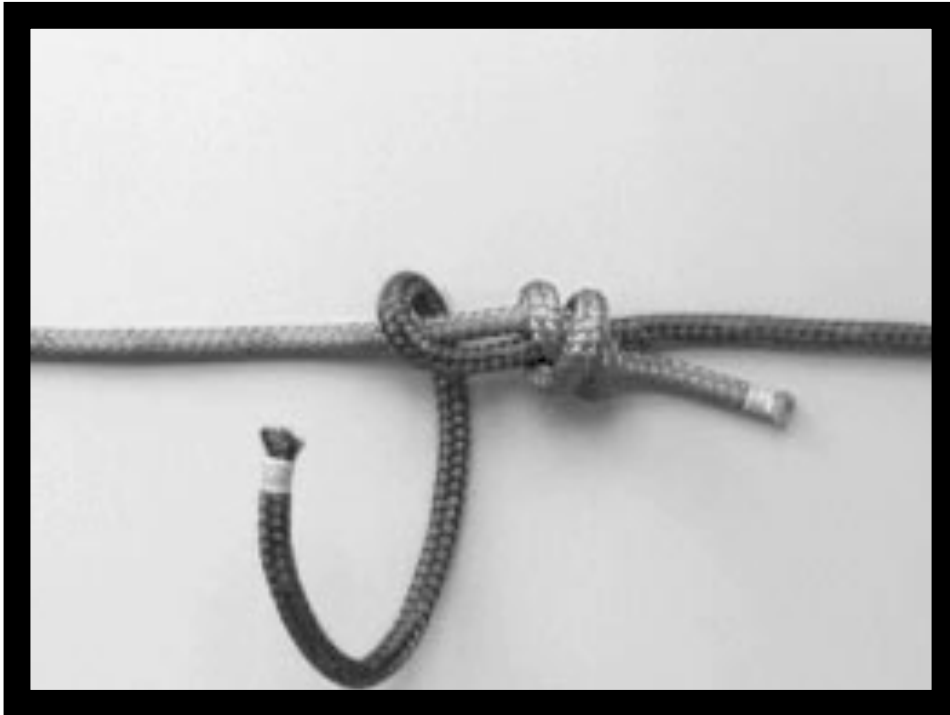
Double Fisherman



Overlap the two ends.
Wrap one end round both ropes two full turns.
Then pass this end back through these turns and pull tight. Next pass the other end

Step 9

Double Fisherman



Step 10

Overlap the two ends.
Wrap one end round both ropes two full turns.
Then pass this end back through these turns and pull tight. Next pass the other end two full turns

Double Fisherman



Step 11

Overlap the two ends. Wrap one end round both ropes two full turns. Then pass this end back through these turns and pull tight. Next pass the other end two full turns round

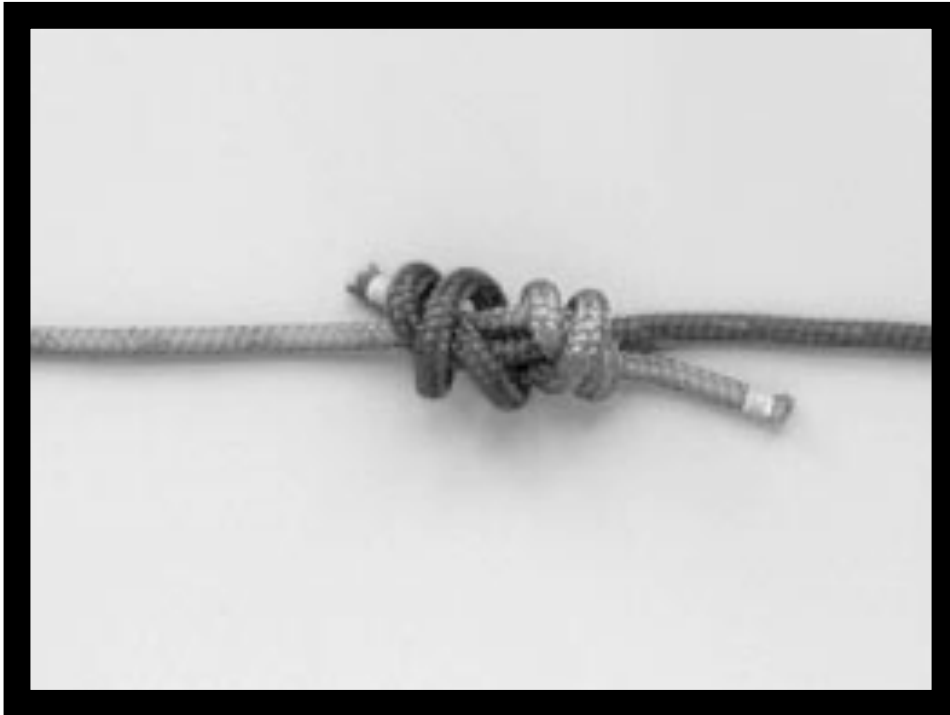
Double Fisherman



Step 12

Overlap the two ends.
Wrap one end round both ropes two full turns.
Then pass this end back through these turns and pull tight. Next pass the other end two full turns round both ropes

Double Fisherman



Step 13

Overlap the two ends. Wrap one end round both ropes two full turns. Then pass this end back through these turns and pull tight. Next pass the other end two full turns round both ropes. Pass this end back through

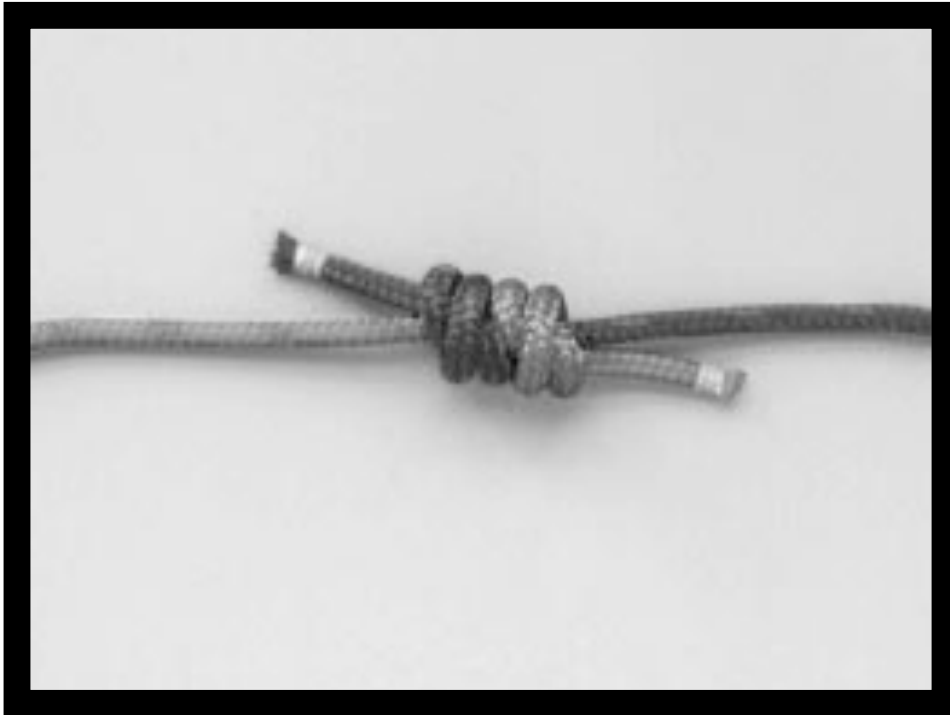
Double Fisherman



Overlap the two ends. Wrap one end round both ropes two full turns. Then pass this end back through these turns and pull tight. Next pass the other end two full turns round both ropes. Pass this end back through and pull tight.

Step 14

Double Fisherman



Step 15

Overlap the two ends. Wrap one end round both ropes two full turns. Then pass this end back through these turns and pull tight. Next pass the other end two full turns round both ropes. Pass this end back through and pull tight. Pull on both ropes to tighten the two knots against each other.

Double Fisherman

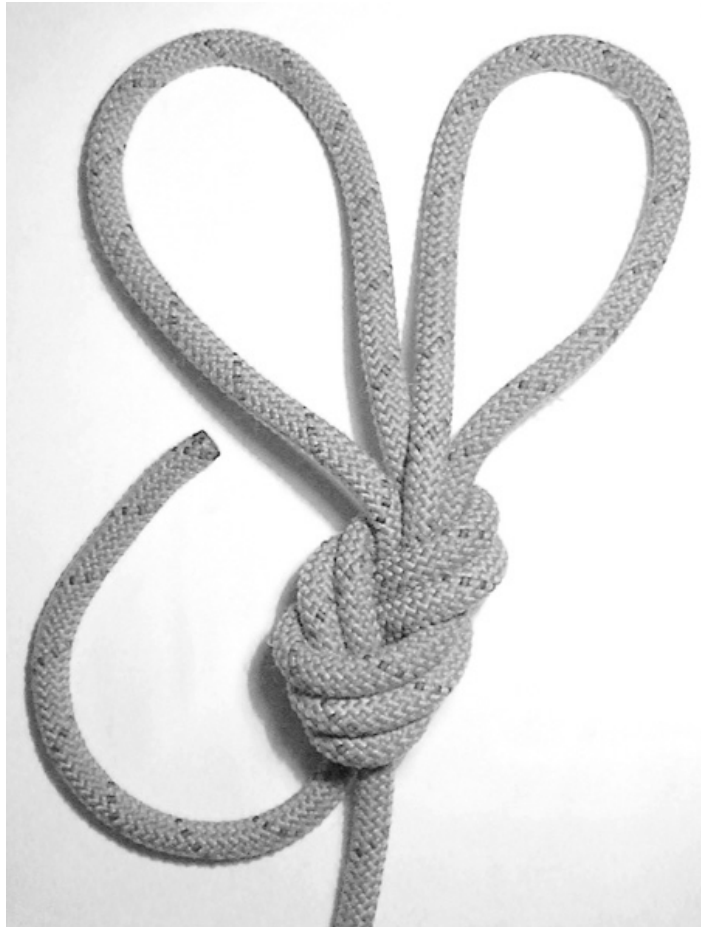


Double Figure Eight Loop



The Double Figure Eight Loop is based on a Single Loop Figure Eight. It provides two loops in the middle of a rope.

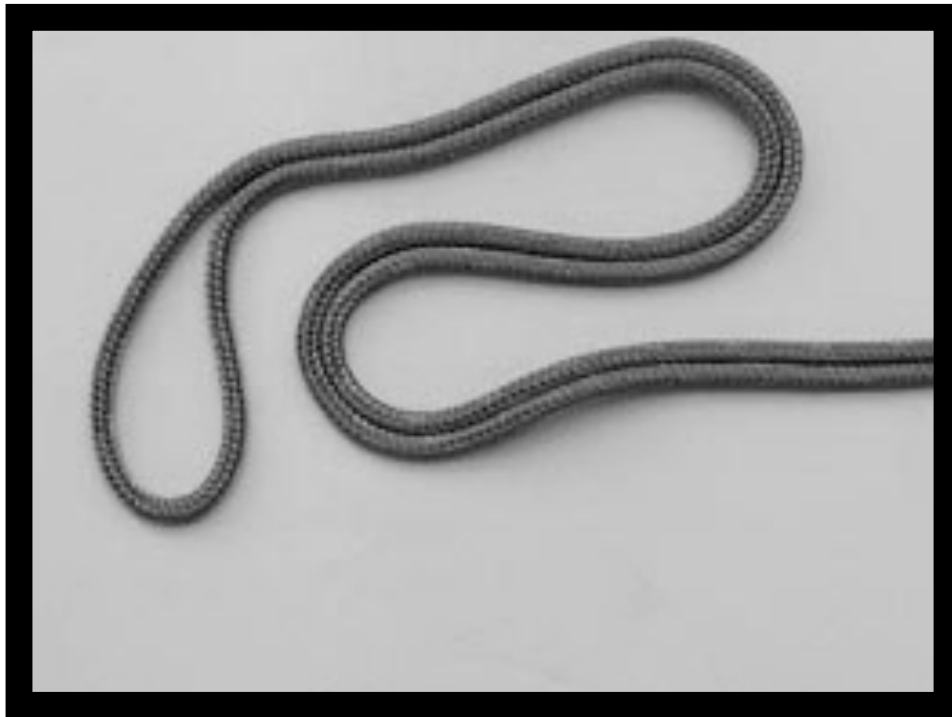
Double Figure Eight Loop



Origin

The Figure Eight Loop is also known as the Flemish Loop.

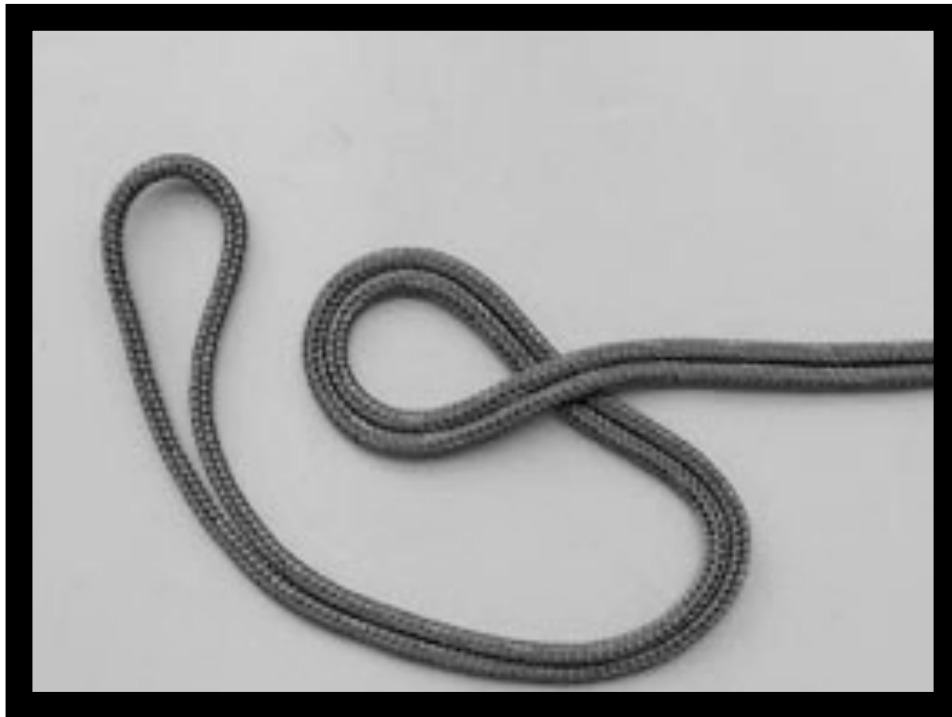
Double Figure Eight Loop



Make a long loop in the rope

Step 1

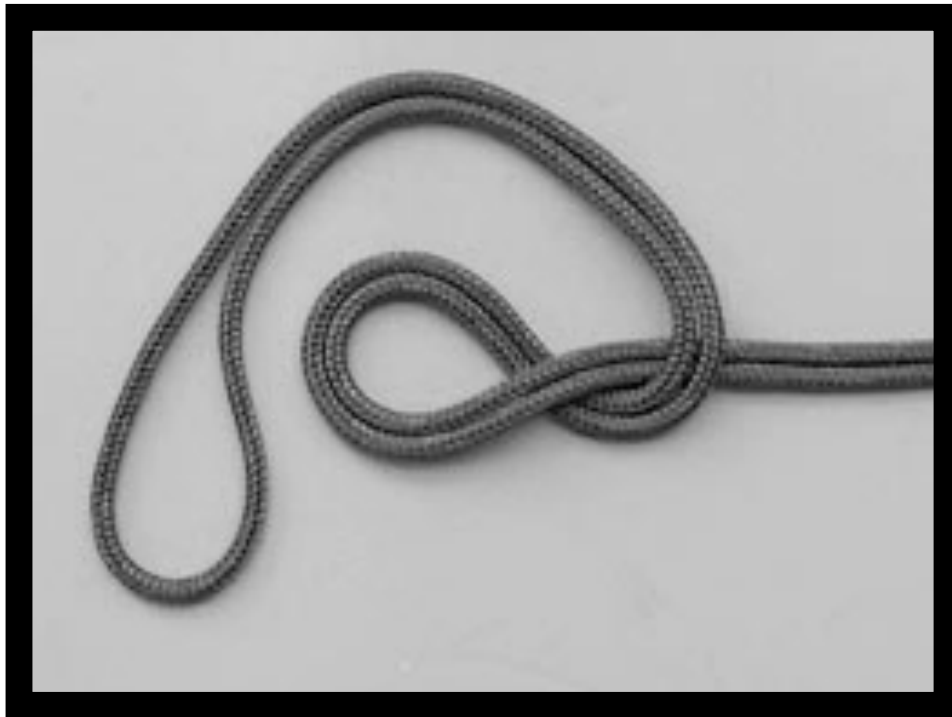
Double Figure Eight Loop



Make a long loop in the rope and form a figure eight knot.

Step 2

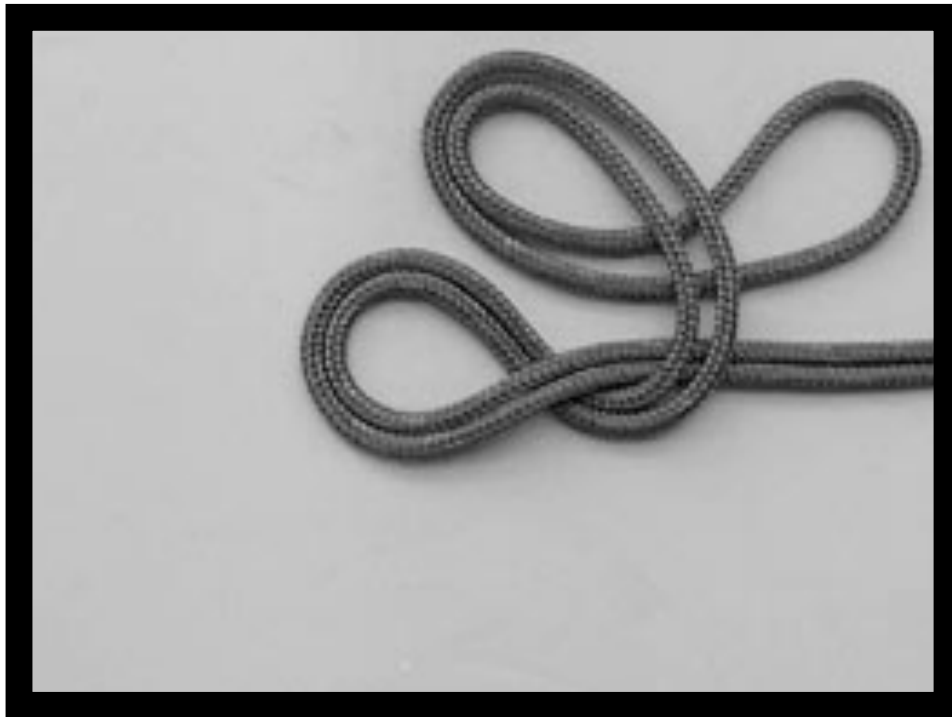
Double Figure Eight Loop



Make a long loop in the rope and form a figure eight knot.

Step 3

Double Figure Eight Loop



Make a long loop in the rope and form a figure eight knot.

Step 4

Double Figure Eight Loop



Make a long loop in the rope and form a figure eight knot. Pass a bight of the loop through to form the figure eight.

Step 5

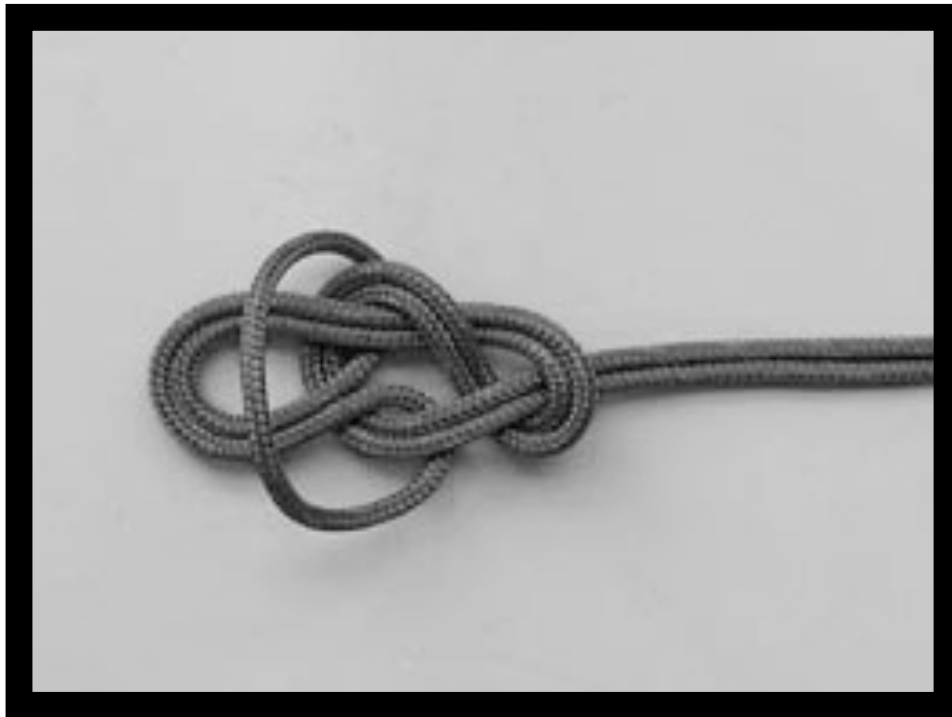
Double Figure Eight Loop



Step 6

Make a long loop in the rope and form a figure eight knot. Pass a bight of the loop through to form the figure eight. Then pass the loop itself down,

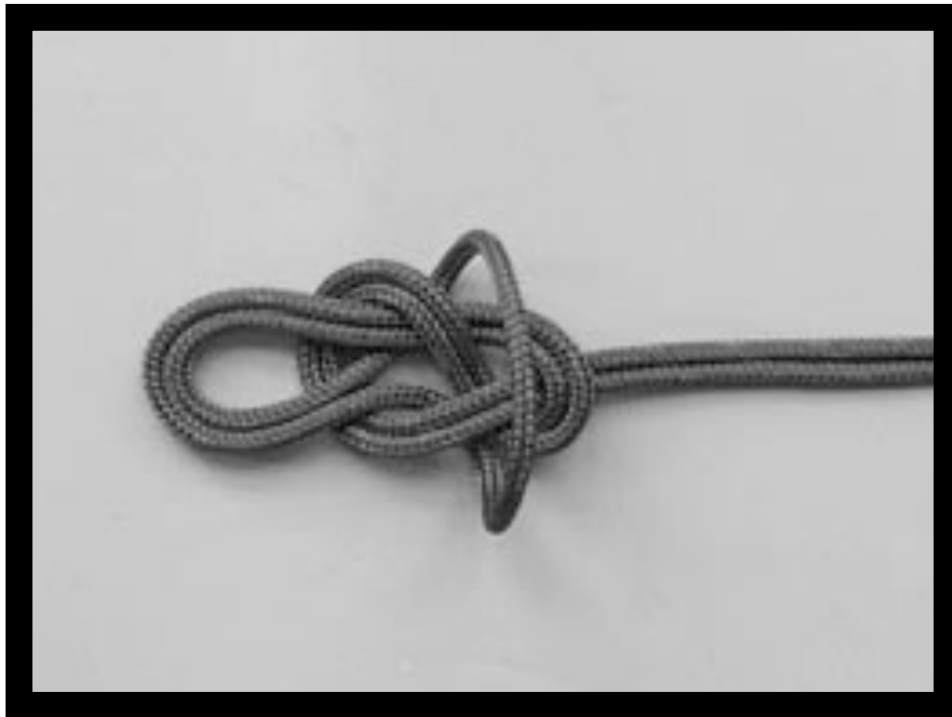
Double Figure Eight Loop



Step 7

Make a long loop in the rope and form a figure eight knot. Pass a bight of the loop through to form the figure eight. Then pass the loop itself down, round,

Double Figure Eight Loop



Step 8

Make a long loop in the rope and form a figure eight knot. Pass a bight of the loop through to form the figure eight. Then pass the loop itself down, round, and over

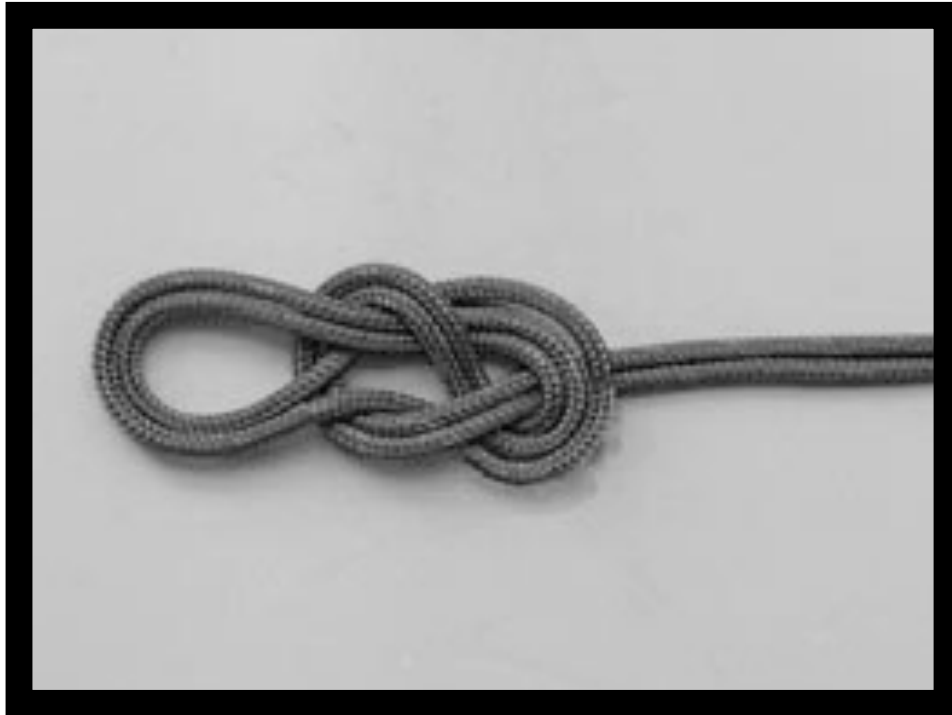
Double Figure Eight Loop



Step 9

Make a long loop in the rope and form a figure eight knot. Pass a bight of the loop through to form the figure eight. Then pass the loop itself down, round, and over the whole knot.

Double Figure Eight Loop



Step 10

Make a long loop in the rope and form a figure eight knot. Pass a bight of the loop through to form the figure eight. Then pass the loop itself down, round, and over the whole knot. Pull it tight to lock the two loops.

Double Figure Eight Loop

