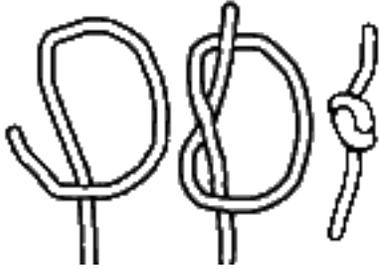
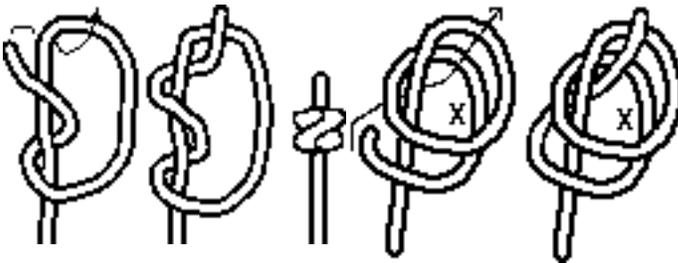


1) The Overhand Knot



This is the simplest knot. Therefore probably the most used. The knot is very useful to support knots in yarns. The loose ends become a bit thicker. When this support makes the total bend too bulky you have to look for another bend. The overhand knot is not strong, so it is not used in situations where you might expect great force. It also reduces the strength of the rope or yarn by about 50%. But as an "anti-slip-knot" it does not have to withstand a lot.

2) The Double Overhand knot



The double overhand knot is beautiful, thicker than the common overhand knot, but not any stronger. But use it with caution. The double overhand knot is also called the blood knot when it is used at the end of a whip.

3) The Multifold-Overhand-knot



If you make more than two turns in the overhand knot it will be fatter. (But hardly stronger.) In twined rope it is important to work up the knot very carefully. (It will not only look neater, it will prevent 'kinking' which will weaken the rope even more!)

4) The (Flemish) Eight



This knot is larger, stronger and easier to untie than the overhand knot. It does not harm your rope as much as the overhand knot does. So therefore sailors use this knot in most cases. (! not for bend support, where the smaller overhand is used, or in rope, a permanent small stopper)



5) Double Figure-of-eight loop.

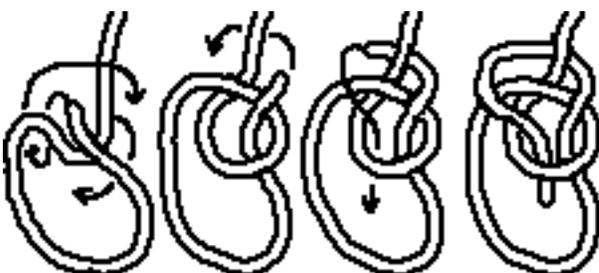
The double eight is a knot used by climbers. It is easy to tie and safer as the bowline. There is a discussion whether there should be a stopper at the end of the loose end or not. Speed of (un)tying is a safety factor itself.

The first way of tying is equal to the way of tying the Flemish eight, but now in a double rope. The 'loose-end' is the loop. This way is only applicable when the loop is 'empty' during tying.



If the loop is to be tied round something (round "your waist" for instance) you first tie an eight then lay the loop and double the eight. It is important to have enough rope for the loop. It requires experience, so start practicing.

6) The Bowline



The Bowline Knot is one of the most used loop knots. This variant is most used in the world. Probably due to its simplicity, security, and

its relationship with the Sheet bend. Keep the cross point in step A between a finger and thumb and make a clock-wise turn with your wrist. Without the loop in between, it is the same knot.

If the loop is expected to be heavily loaded, the bowline is, in fact, not secure enough. There is a rule of thumb, which states that the loose end should be as long as 12 times the circumference for the sake of safety.

7) The Single Hitch

(also called **The Simple Hitch**)



Although this is probably the simplest knot of all, you have to be a skilled knot-tier to know how to tie and use it in a safe way. The loose end of the rope is nipped against the object and the standing part. The best nip is obtained against an edge or shoulder. If the load is released and the standing part shaken, the hitch is spilled

instantly.



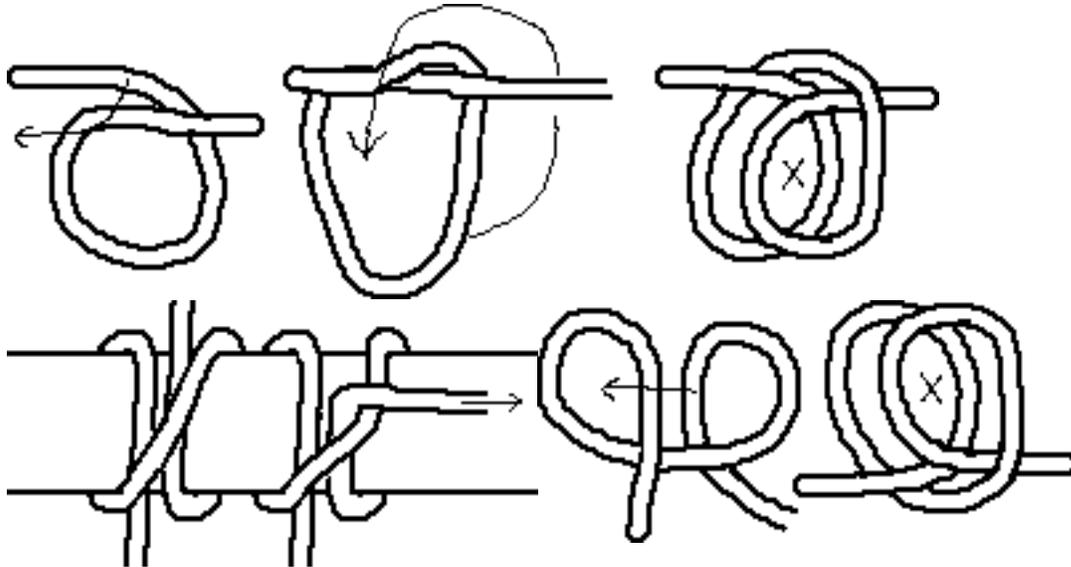
It is used to attach rope to a belay-pin, a weaver needle or even to a tree branch, to start belaying, to start winding or as a temporary easy to spill made-fast.

8)The Half Hitch



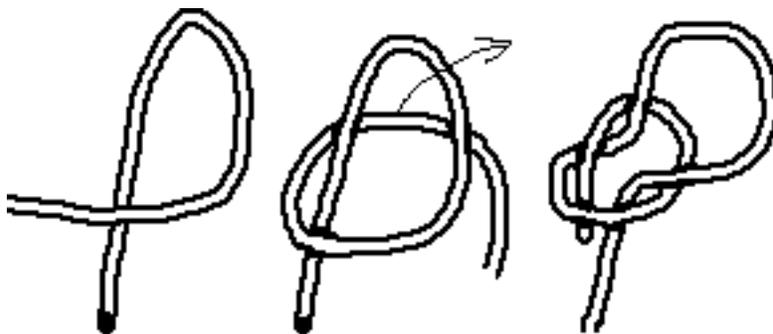
This is the capsized overhand knot. It is very useful to carry light loads, which have to be removed easily. Ashley recommends it to use it for hanging store to out of reach for mice. It should not be disturbed.

9) The Clove Hitch



This is a very important knot of only theoretical value. Without extra support, it is untrustworthy in any situation, except as a crossing knot. You have to learn it for scouting and at sailing schools. If you have to use it, work it up properly; pull length-wise only at both ends before you load the working end.

10) The Simple Noose



This is the simplest of the nooses. Its used mostly as a base for further work. If used as noose it is best to add an overhand-knot in the end. This noose is used as a poor snare

for catching small birds.