

THE POCKET BOOK OF KNOTS

A Clear Guide and
Pictures to the Most
Reliable Knots for
Climbers,
Fisherman, Campers
and Boaters

Jackson Wood



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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION TO KNOT

A knot is a way of connecting rope or cords without implementing any special equipment. Knot can be practical or decorative or even both.

For a practical knot it's been classified base on their function such as hitches, bends and loop knots.

- Hitch: hitch secure a rope to another item
- Bend: bend secures 2-ends of a rope or cord to each another
- Loop knot: loop knot is simply any knot that's makes a loop

Knot can be applied at the end of a rope as a stopper or knob to keep the rope end from slipping. Knots are useful in many areas whether been practical or decorative, as such in our daily use and emergency response purpose on water or land.

Knot tying is best when using regular rope such as braided or three strand polyester fiber.

Knots are commonly a considerable amount more fragile than straight rope. In a knot, the outside is under more pressure than inside. Joins are more stronger, so lasting fittings generally have eye-grafts.

CHAPTER 2

ROUND TURN AND TWO HALF HITCHES

The Round Turn and Two Half Hitches is an incredible method of fastening down a rope to a post or ring. It's really helpful for connecting a rope to a pole, ring, and bar or dock post even though it likely less safe than the Anchor (Fisherman's) Hitch. Just like the name implies, the Round Turn and Two Half Hitches is made out of 2-significant segments:

Round Turn: The underlying 'Round Turn' – really two passes of the tail – should take the underlying strain while you finish up with the knot. This might be critical when dealing with a securing line. An extra turn, or even 2-extra turns, should be added at first on the off chance that you are handling a heavy load, for example, with a huge

vessel or in a heavy breeze. These turns permit you to control the load while you add the Two Half Hitches.

Two Half Hitches: The two Half Hitches eventually structure the clove hitch round the standing end part. Nonetheless, it isn't regular to see an extra, or even more Half Hitches – either to make the knot safer or to use up more extra line.

Note

- When tying the Half Hitches, is best you learn to tie with one hand! This permits you to utilize the other hand to take the strain of a vessel that may effortlessly pull with a power far more than you could otherwise control. As highlighted above, when managing such power, use the more number of turns on the post as are important to control the strain.
- Always tie the Half Hitches in the equivalent 'direction'. In the event that you begin the first Half Hitch with the tail going (passing) from you over the rope, at that point do likewise with the next, and the next.

Tying the Two Half Hitches

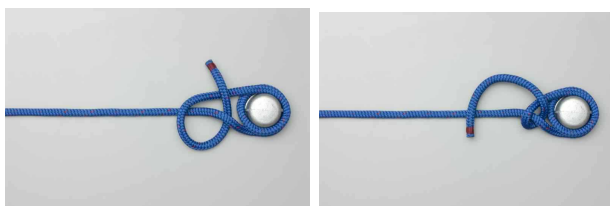
Step 1

Pass the end part around the pole or post twice. This enable hold the strain as you tie the knot



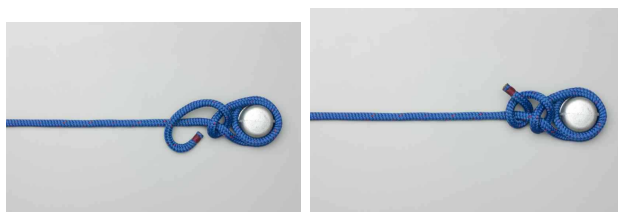
Step 2

Move around the standing end part to create the first Half Hitch, and Pull tight.



Step 3

Proceed around in a similar way to create the second Half Hitch.



Step 4

Pull tight to finish up with the knot.



CHAPTER 3

THE FIGURE 8 KNOT

The Figure 8 Knot gives a fast and helpful stopper knot to avoid a line sliding out of sight. For example, up inside the pole. Its asset is that, even after it has been stuck firmly against a block, the tie can be loose easily; this asset is likewise irregularly a vice. The Figure 8

Knot can fall loose and afterward must be retied. Therefore it is not really advisable for climbing.

For climbing, where safety is foremost, the Double Overhand Knot is the best and preferred Stopper knot. Be that as it may, the Figure 8 Knot is critical to climbers since it is the foundation for tying the Figure 8 Bend (Rope Join).

Instruction to Tie the Figure 8 Knot



Step 1

Pass the tail over itself to establish a loop



Step 2

Proceed under and around the standing end



Step 3

Finish up with the knot by passing the tail down through the loop.



CHAPTER 4

SHEET BEND

The Sheet Bend or Weaver's Knot is best for joining two ropes of uneven size. The thicker rope should be utilized for the simple bight as appeared in the picture below. Notwithstanding, it functions admirably if the ropes are of the same size.

Note

For the picture below, the ends were left short. For heavy loads the ends must be left much longer.

The Sheet Bend would supplant the Square knot aside from that it's not a binding knot. The 2-ends should be free in your grasp with no load on the ropes.

Tying the Sheet Bend

Step 1

Structure a bight in the thicker rope and hold it in one hand.



Step 2

Pass the more slender rope (thinner rope) through the bight.



Step 3

Pass behind the tail and standing ends in a specific order



Step 4

Lastly, when you make an extra turn of the smaller or thinner rope under itself to complete the knot, it is regarded to as Double Sheet Bend as shown in the picture below.



CHAPTER 5

HALF HITCH KNOT

The Half Hitch Knot is tied with 1-end of a rope being passed around an item and safe guide to its own standing part with a Single Hitch.

As appeared in the picture below, the Half Hitch Knot can be inverted from resembling an overhand knot into the ordinary look of a Half Hitch. In this picture, the 2nd - Half Hitch shown how it is generally tied – folding it around the standing end and pushing it underneath itself.

Two Half Hitches: The first Half Hitch Knot is almost consistently followed by a second – or more. It is normal to pass the rope similar path around to make both Half Hitches. This makes a Clove Hitch around the standing end. At the point when the second Half Hitch is inverted, it makes a Cow Hitch round the standing end.

Tying the Half Hitch Knot

Step 1

Structure a loop around the object.



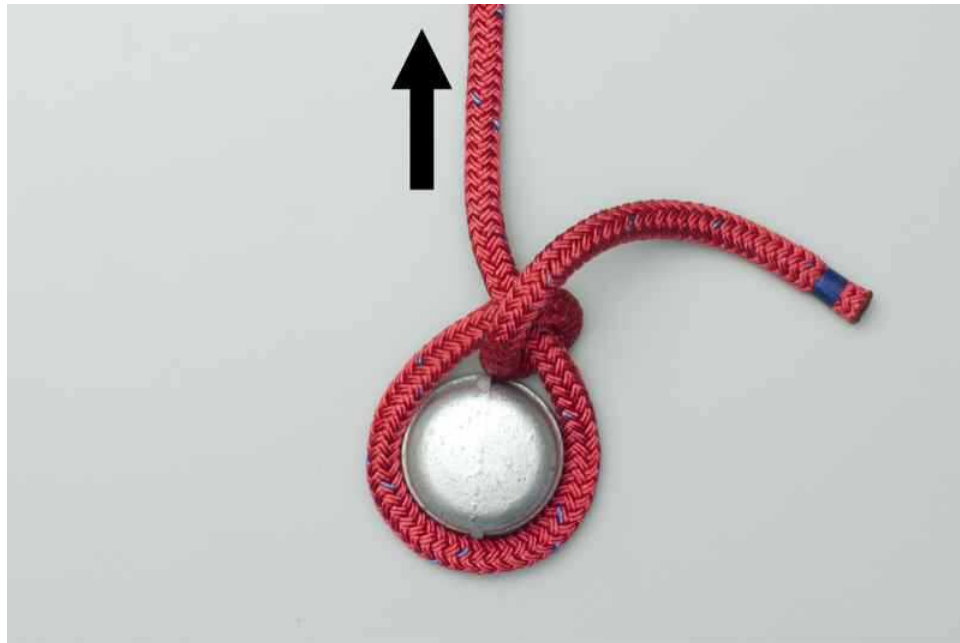
Step 2

Pass the end around the standing end and through the loop formed.



Step 3

Thereafter pull tight into a Half Hitch with the intention of taking a load (as the arrow indicated) on the standing end.



CHAPTER 6

SQUARE KNOT

The Square Knot also known as Reef knot – can be tied tight against a sail, or group, and commonly stays tight. It's an easy approach to join 2-ropes made up of two Half Knots.

First Knot: The Square (Reef) Knot is typically realized when we tie the bands on our first pair of shoes. In fact it is typically a bow that we tie – however the fundamental knot is simply a Square (Reef) Knot. We additionally learn exactly how unsatisfactory the knot is. It can slip, it comes undo, it can jam, and it is really simple to tie a Granny rather which behaves less well.

Nevertheless, the Square (Reef) tie has numerous utilizations yet not where safety is serious, for example, you can tie a sail cover over a sail you can tie the string on a gift item; and you can tie the bands on your shoes. It is additionally one of the numerous knots utilized in macramé. All the more critically, the experience of tying a Square Knot shows the essential cycle of tying a Half Knot or Half Hitch.

Once the Square (Reef) Knot is used, it does usually add extra Half Knots as security, its tribute shows how unsuitable a knot it is. The Square (Reef) knot can likewise be tied utilizing bights (loop). For instance, using long shoelaces, the knot can be tied with loop from the beginning. This implies the last "bow" can't be loosened by pulling the ends – however it makes a safe and secure knot.

Tying the Square Knot

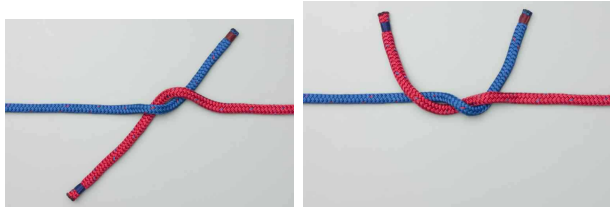
Step 1

Get two ropes



Step 2

Cross them to form a half knot



Step 3

Cross them again for the second time



Step 4

Draw the rope ends tight to shape the Square Knot.



CHAPTER 7

ALPINE BUTTERFLY LOOP

Lineman's loop and Harness loop, is what presently known as the Alpine Butterfly Loop. It provides a safe loop in the centre of a bit of rope. Load can be securely applied: from the loop to one or the flip side of the rope; between both ends with the loop hanging free; or to the loop with the load spread between both ends.

The Alpine Butterfly Loop is valuable whenever a safe loop is needed in the centre of a rope. For instance: when a line of trampers desire to hook on along an extent of a portioned rope or as a potential alternative for the first segment of a Trucker's Hitch. Likewise, if a length of rope is harmed, it is a great method to disengage the harmed segment so the rope can still be utilized – far more secure than The Sheep Shank.

There are different techniques for tying the Alpine Butterfly Loop. The image below uses a hand-winding technique; it is an enhancement for other "hand-winding" strategies. It assists in finding the loop: the second intersection of your hand is close to your fingertips and away from the other two turns. This assists you to find it, get it, and fold it over the other two strands. Setting the knot typically needs holding the loop in your teeth and drawing the both ends with your hands.

Advantages of Alpine Butterfly Loop

The Alpine Butterfly Loop is steadier than either The Bowline on a Bight or The Figure 8 Loop – the two of which may turn over. Even after a weighty load, the Alpine Butterfly Loop remains sensibly simple to undone. It is likewise somewhat simpler to tie and more reduced than The Farmer's Loop.

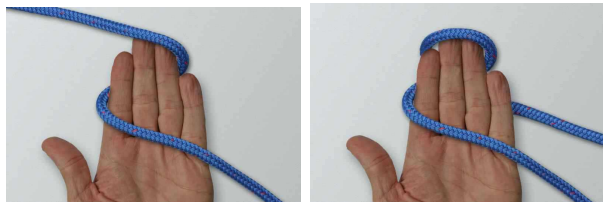
The Alpine Butterfly Loop likewise shows the strategy for tying The Alpine Butterfly Bend which is one reason that is must prefer over the other comparative bends.

Tying the Alpine Butterfly Loop



Step 1

Fold the rope over your hand twice. Toward the end of turn one; position the rope near to your fingertips.



Step 2

Proceed around and finish up turn 2 back close to your thumb.



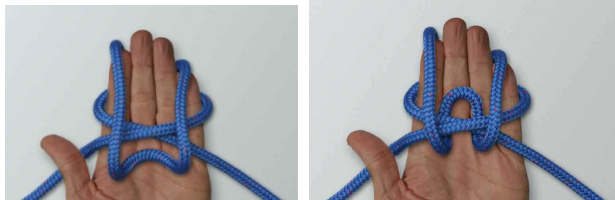
Step 3

Get the turn close to your fingertips.



Step 4

Fold it over the other two turns.



Step 5

Slip the knot out from your hand



Step 6

Tighten by dragging on the loop at the top ends.



CHAPTER 8

BOWLINE KNOT

The bowline knot sensibly secures loop in a rope's end and simple to undo. The bowline knot has numerous uses, for example, to secure a mooring line to a ring or a post. Under load, it doesn't slip or tie.

Where there is no load it is very easily to lose. Two bowlines can be connected together to join two ropes. Its main inadequacy is that it can't be tied, or untied when there is a load on the standing end. It should thusly be stayed away from them, for instance, a securing line may be release under load.

Tying the Bowline Knot

Step 1

Structure a little loop leaving enough rope for the ideal loop size.



Step 2

Pass the end of the rope through the loop like making an overhand knot.



Step 3

Proceed around the standing end and afterward back through the little loop.





CHAPTER 9

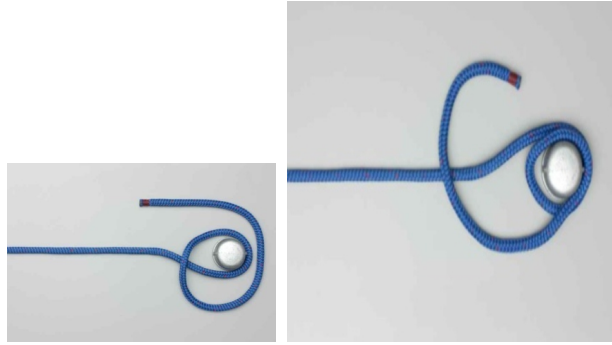
ANCHOR HITCH

The anchor hitch is a superb knot to connect an anchor line to an anchor. The Anchor Hitch or Anchor Bend is otherwise called the Fisherman's Hitch or Fisherman's Bend. It is a brilliant knot to use for joining an anchor line to an anchor. Sensibly, as a knot to join rope to an item, it should consistently be known as a hitch. Notwithstanding, the name Bend gets from when it covered "attached to" and was not confined to joining two ropes.

Tying the Anchor Hitch

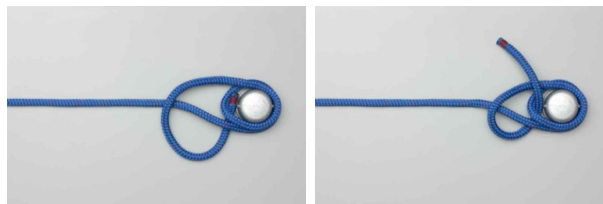
Step 1

Get the tail pass around the post twice keeping the second turn slack.



Step 2

Get the tail pass over the standing end



Step 3

Under the first slack turn to tie the original Half Hitch



Step 4

Proceed around the standing end to tie the 2nd - Half Hitch and finish up the loop.



Step 5

Pull the end tightly



CHAPTER 10

CLOVE HITCH

Clove hitch is a temporary holding hitch, for example, stage view or mooring buoy, notwithstanding tying it by Threading the End, the Clove Hitch can likewise be tied Using Half Hitches and by Using Stacked Loops

The clove hitch has one or two faults. It slips and, illogically, can likewise bind. It should be profoundly not trusted when used by itself. Moreover, the Clove Hitch can be exceptionally helpful.

Clove Hitch can be use to adjust curtains dangling from a bar on a stage, a Clove Hitch round the bar permits the height adjustment of the bar to be moved up or down by rolling the knot gently. At the correct height, few Half Hitches round the standing end give security.

Clove Hitch can be helpful while connecting a boat's fender to a railing, the fender's line can be first secured with a Clove Hitch and

afterward, when adjusted, safe with 2-Half Hitches over the standing end.

Note

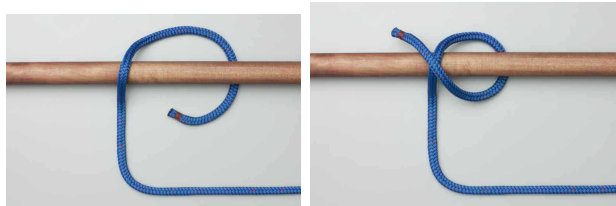
The Clove Hitch isn't a knot to be used alone because of its slipping nature

If that you make the knot safe or secure by stacking on extra Half Hitches, i.e., various clove hitches, at that point you are welcoming a significant strain to make the prior turns to bind firmly and get difficult to loosen. Along these lines, if on a boat you feel like using a Clove Hitch, simply resist it! Use something different except if you are just hanging a fender.

Tying the Clove Hitch

Step 1

Pass the end of the rope around the rod or pole.



Step 2

Continue over the standing end and around the rod a 2nd-time.



Step 3

Thread the end under itself



Step 5

Draw tight to shape the clove hitch.



CHAPTER 11

PRUSIK KNOT

The Prusik Knot also known as Triple Sliding Hitch has been in existence since 1931. It has shown to be indistinguishable in structure to a knot described for hoisting a spar.

Creating Prusik Loops; Prusik loops might be built by combining together both ends of an accessory cord (5 or 6 mm) utilizing a Double Fisherman's Bend (or a Triple Fisherman's Bend).

Uses

One of the main uses of a Prusik Knot is allowing a rope to be climbed.

Secondly, Prusik loops are slid up the static rope: a long Prusik loop reaches at the climber's foot – to permit leg power for rising, and a second short Prusik loop is joined to the harness – to permit sitting. In state of rescue, when a climber needs to be pulled up, Prusik loops can be used to sustain a pulley block buying system on a climbing rope. Because the Prusik Knot is a symmetrical slide and grasp knot, it is useful if a load should be applied in one or other direction.

Tying the Prusik Knot

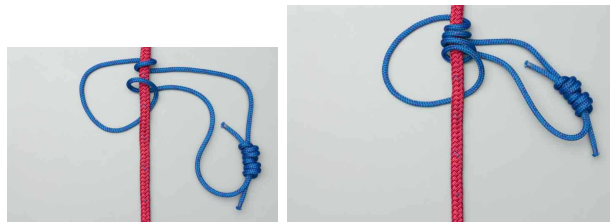
Step 1

Use a bit of cord shaped into a loop.



Step 2

Pass the knot around the rope 3-times inside the loop.



Step 3

Ensure the turns lie perfectly adjacent to one another and pull the knot tight.



CHAPTER 12

DOUBLE FISHERMAN'S BEND

The Double Fisherman's Bend also known as Grapevine Bend is a safely joins two ropes of comparative size.

The Double Fisherman's Bend is made up of 2-Strangle Knots just as same as the Double Overhand Knots where each tied over another standing end. Be that as it may, on the grounds that it is made around a different line, this structure may not be self-evident.

Note

For the image below, the ends were left short. For critical loads, for example, when climbing, make sure the ends are left much longer.

For load-bearing use a Triple Fisherman's Bend. For most stopper knot the rope is passed over 3 –time before threaded back through the loops. The triple is also used by fishermen to join two lengths of fishing line.

Uses

The Double Fisherman's Bend is the best approach to join two ends of a line to form a Prusik Loop.

It is a brilliant and reliable method of joining two climbing ropes.

It can be utilized for a full rope-length abseil; after which it should in any case be conceivable to recover the rope.

Tying the Double Fisherman's Bend

Step 1

Get two ropes and overlap the both ends.



Step 2

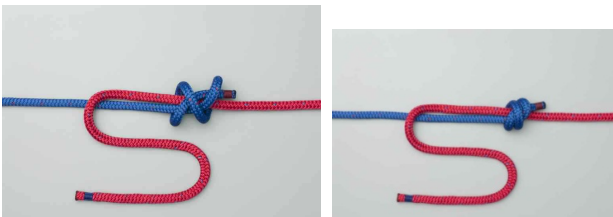
Fold one end over the two ropes two full turns.





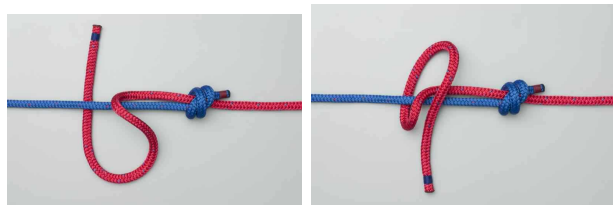
Step 3

At this point pass this end back through these turns and pull firmly.



Step 4

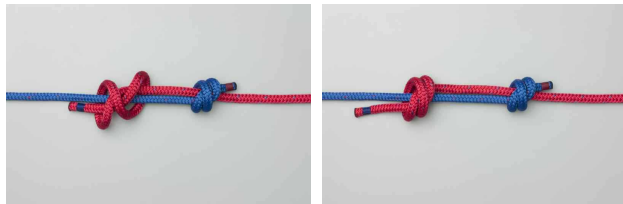
Next pass the opposite end two full turns around the two ropes.





Step 5

Pass this end back through these turns and pull firmly.



Step 6

Pull on the two ropes to tauten the two knots against one another.



CHAPTER 13
STOPPER KNOT

This Stopper Knot likewise called Oysterman's stopper, creates a trustworthy stopper knot at the end of a rope. Provide a protective form from pulling through an opening than other normal stoppers.

It is a brilliant huge stopper that has 3-rim parts, and these are quite symmetrical when seen from the underside". These three lobed structures can be found in the last Frame.

This Stopper Knot can be compared with different knots usually used as stopper knots such as the Double Overhand, and the Figure 8 Knot; which is especially common in boating.

Note

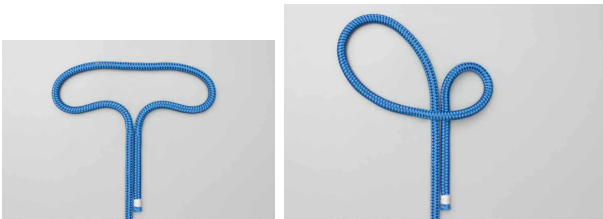
This Stopper Knot is satisfyingly simple to tie with a picture before you. It is likewise shockingly to miss the point.

One main advantage of this Stopper Knot, is secure, bulky, it is far less inclined to shake free than the figure 8 knot and is the bulkiest of the easy stopper knots.

Tying Stopper Knot

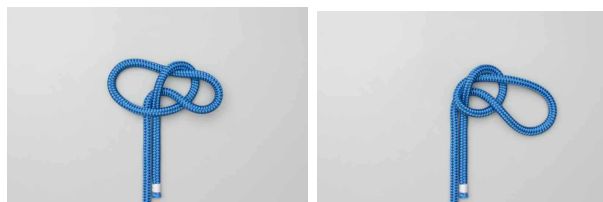
Step 1

Create a bight and wrap it into two loops.



Step 2

Pass through the loop in the standing end



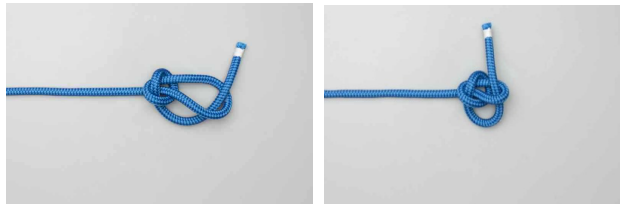
Step 3

Fold the tail through it.



Step 4

Tight the Half Knot first



Step 5

At that point pull the tail tight lastly the standing end. The underside of the knot shows 3-separate lobes.



CHAPTER 14
ALPINE BUTTERFLY BEND

The Alpine Butterfly Bend is a trustworthy bend used to connect 2-ropes of roughly comparative size and can be unfastened even after being weighty stacked.

The Alpine Butterfly Bend is gotten from the Alpine Butterfly. It is one out of a group knots dependent on interlocking overhand knots. The Alpine Butterfly Bend rendition appreciates a decent standing – presumably due to its relationship with the better known Alpine Butterfly Loop.

Note

- For the image below, the ends were left short. But for serious loads, for example, when climbing, the ends should be left longer.
- Several techniques are described for tying the Alpine Butterfly Bend. But the method used in the image below is an enhancement for other "hand-winding" techniques and finds the intersection and where it is to be tucked. This easy method sets the Alpine Butterfly Bend separated and makes it one of our favored choices.

Advantages

- The Loop form enjoys the standing of dependably tolerating strain between the ends or between the loop and either end. In this form the loop doesn't exist and the strain just falls between the both ends. The Alpine Butterfly Bend has a standing for strength and dependability.
- The huge advantage of the Alpine Butterfly Bend is its comparability to the Alpine Butterfly Loop – which means learning just 1-widely trusted knot – and one that is simply to lose even after a weighty load.

Breaking Strain

The Alpine Butterfly Bend, similar to other comparable knots, passes the strain around the pair of ends in the center. This double thickness ought to limit the crimping and help to protect strength. For

sure, the knot is regularly described as "one of the strongest". Moreover, some cited breaking strains can be low as (53% to 58%) like breaking strains for some different knots.

Tying the Alpine Butterfly Bend

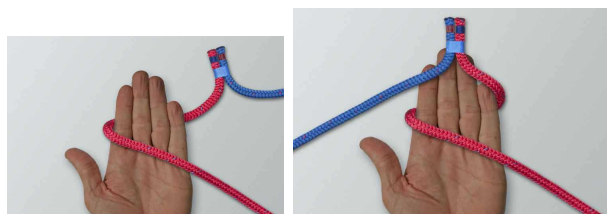
Step 1

Connect the both ends temporarily



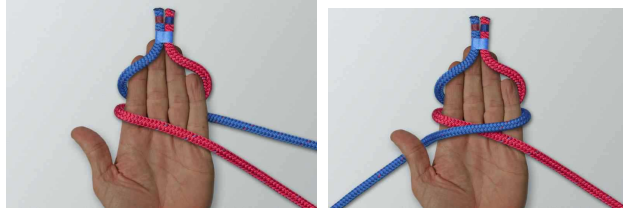
Step 2

Wind the rope around your hand so the join is by your fingertips.



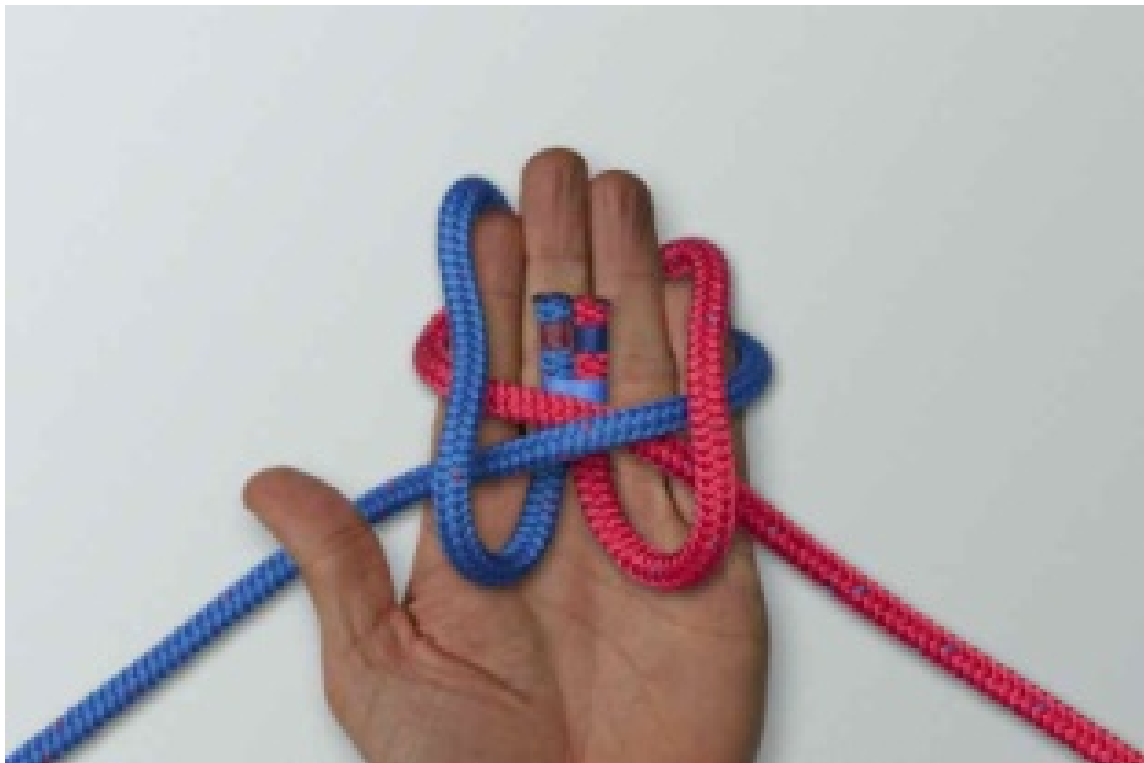
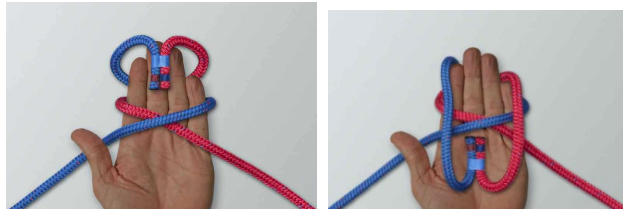
Step 3

Go around once more.



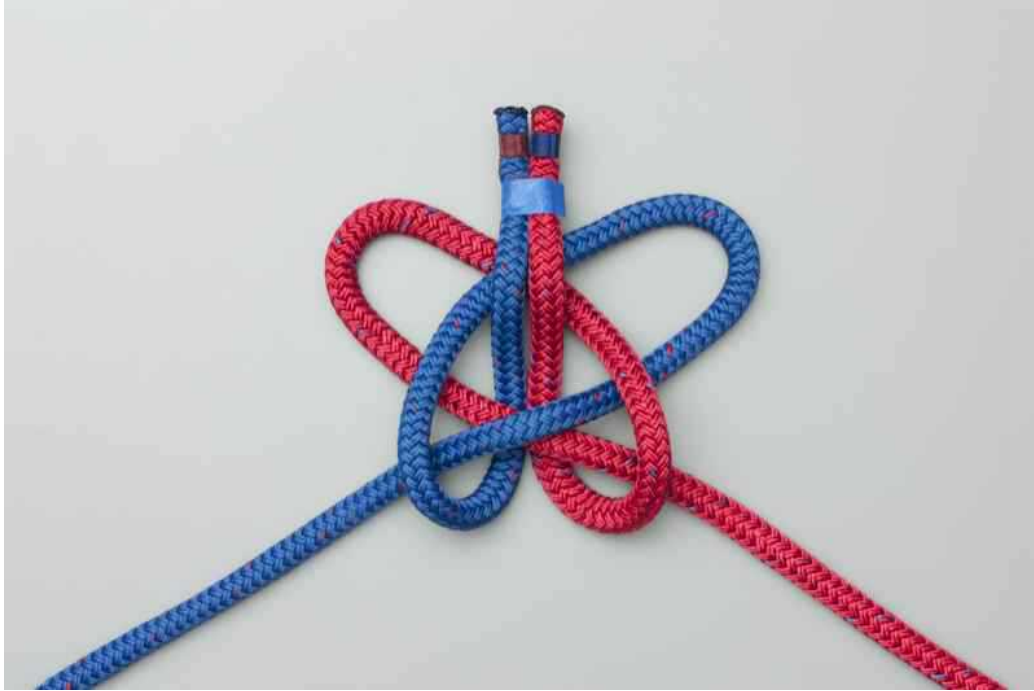
Step 4

Wrap the join back and afterward up under the other ropes.



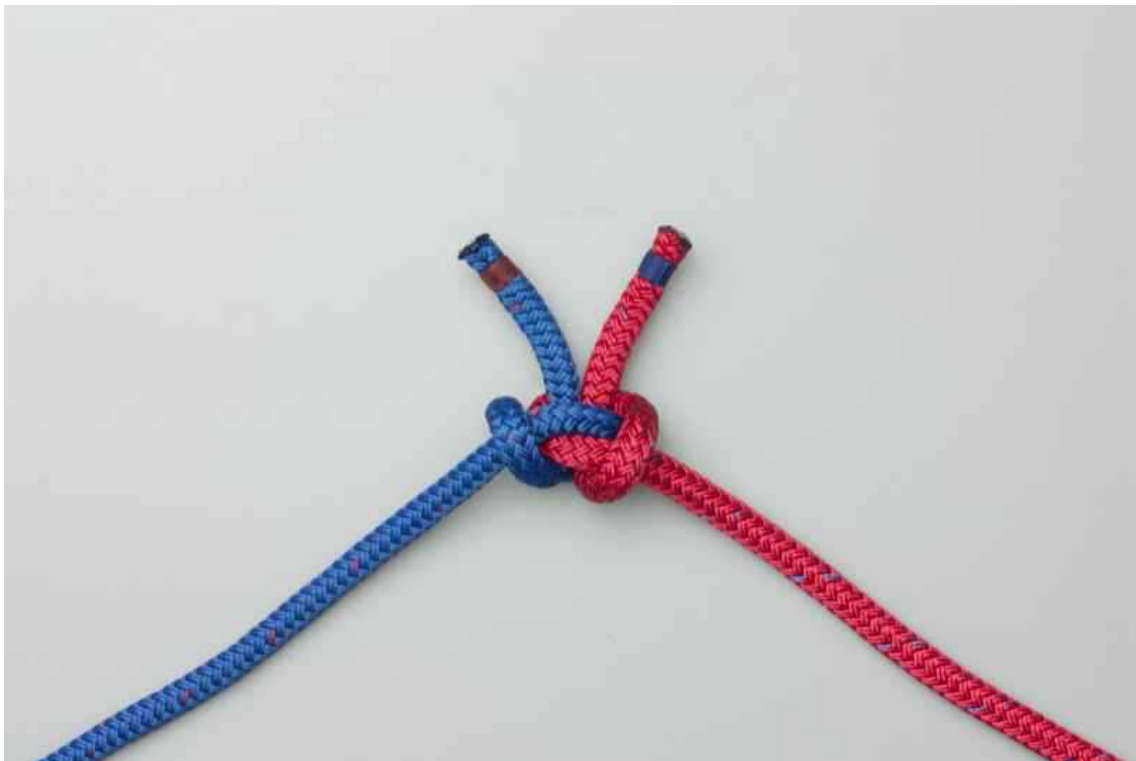
Step 5

Take the knot off your hand to see the look of the Alpine Butterfly.



Step 6

Finally, pull tight and free the temporary join.



CHAPTER 15

BOWLINE ON A BIGHT

Bowline on a Bight is Bowline relative, however this content a double loop in the center of a rope.

The Bowline on a Bight creates safe and secure loop in the center of a bit of rope, which doesn't slip or bind. It is fulfilling to begin with a plain length of rope and get done with a secure safe loop in its center.

Uses

A Bowline on a Bight can be used to pick up some extra purchase: make a Bowline on a Bight in the rope; pass the loose end of the rope round a post, at that point back through the loops and lastly to the post once more. This gives a three to one purchase as a matter of fact with some friction.

It can also be utilized to create a safe foothold in the center of a bit of rope.

Tying the Bowline on a Bight

Step 1

In the center of a bit of rope, structure a bight.



Step 2

Create a loop and pass the end of the bight through it.



Step 3

Open up the bight and bring it around the whole knot until it encompasses both standing ends.





Step 4

Pull tight to finish up the knot.



CHAPTER 16

DOUBLE OVERHAND STOPPER KNOT

The Double Overhand Stopper Knot is based on the Overhand Knot with one extra turn. It makes a reliable, moderately huge stopper knot. The Double Overhand Stopper gives the premise to other valuable knots, for example, the Double Fisherman's Knot and the Poacher's Knot or Double Overhand Noose.

Uses

Aside acting as a Stopper Knot toward the end of a rope, the Double Overhand Stopper Knot has other uses;

It can be used to expand the security of another knot:

The short end side of the Fig 8 Loop Follow Through is tied around the standing end.

The short end sides of the Fig 8 Bend are both tied around their neighboring standing ends.

Except if under load, a Bowline can shake free. To basically take out this risk, the short end is tied round the adjoining portion of the loop to make a Stopped Bowline.

Tying the Double Overhand Stopper Knot

Step 1

Structure a loop in the rope



Step 2

Pass the end through the loop



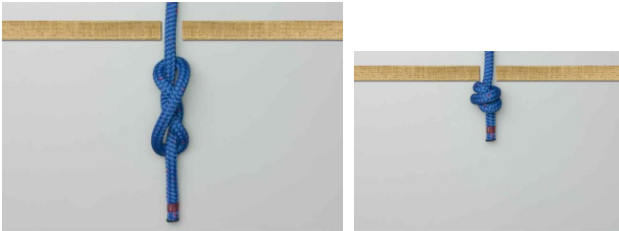
Step 3

Once more pass the end through the loop



Step 4

Tight the knot to create a secure stopper knot.



CHAPTER 17

BUNTLINE HITCH

The Buntline Hitch was initially used to fasten the buntlines to the foot of the square sails. Continued shaking and jerking by a fluttering sail would tighten this knot – henceforth its value.

Advantage: The Buntline Hitch is safer than two Half Hitches and it has a strong resistance to shaken loose.

Disadvantage : The Buntline Hitch can't be tied under a load, and also after being stacked with load, it is more subject to stick and be difficult to free than two Half Hitches.

Tying the Buntline Hitch

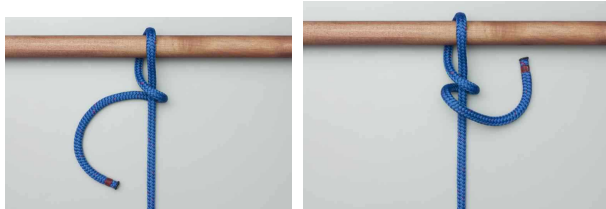
Step 1

Pass the tail around the post



Step 2

Make a full turn around the standing end and afterward through the opening close to the post.



Step 3

Form a Half Hitch to finish up with the knot.

