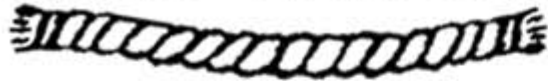


Cub Knots



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 loop over the post and drawing them together. The other method of tying it is used most commonly if the object is closed at both ends or is too high to toss loops over. The latter is used in starting and finishing most lashings.



Reef (Square) Knot

To tie the reef knot: Take one end of the rope in each hand; right over left, left under; left over right, right under. If you do it wrong you'll end up with a 'Granny 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.



Sheet Bend

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



Bowline

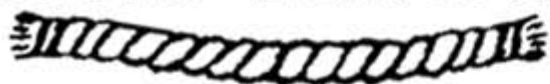
The bowline has been called the king of knots. It will never slip or jam if properly made and, thus, is excellent for tying around a person in a rescue. Begin by forming an overhand loop in the standing part. Then take the free end up through the eye, around the standing part and back where it came from.



Sheepshank

This knot is used to shorten a rope that is fastened at both ends. Take up the slack, then make an underhand loop and slide it over the blight 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.

Cub Knots



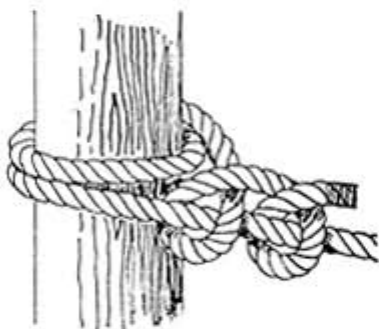
Fisherman's Knot

The fisherman's knot is used for joining two fine lines such as fishing leaders. It is simply two overhand knots, one holding the right-hand line, and the other the left-hand line. Pull each of the two overhand knots taut separately. Then make the whole knot taut so the two overhand knots come together by pulling on the standing parts of each line.



Tautline Hitch

Since it will only slide one way, the Taut-line hitch is often used on tent ropes. The taut-line hitch will hold firmly on a smooth pole such as a scout stave. Place rope end around pole, make a turn below it, then bring rope up across the standing part around the pole and tuck through.



ROUNDTURN TWO-AND-A-HALF HITCHES

This is a very secure hitch in almost all circumstances. It is a good haulage hitch, or for securing guy lines. Also useful for tying up a boat or an animal to a pole as it can stand a lot of strain. The Clove Hitch and Round Turn-and-Two Half Hitches are used to start and finish lashings, which are a large part of Cubbing and Scouting Projects.