

Knots Tying Manual



Elliot's Steve

Knots Tying Manual

Step By Step Guide To Knots Tying: Stopper Knot, Bowline, Double Bowline Climbing Knot, Figure Of 8 Climbing Knot, Square, Fishing, Palomar, Prusik, Overhand Knot, Trucker's Hitch, Clove Hitch Knot, And Much More

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Table Of Content

[CHAPTER ONE](#)

[How To Tie An Overhand Knot](#)

[CHAPTER TWO](#)

[How To Tie A Trucker's Hitch](#)

[CHAPTER THREE](#)

[How To Tie A Clove Hitch Knot](#)

[CHAPTER FOUR](#)

[How To Tie A Palomar Knot](#)

[CHAPTER FIVE](#)

[How Can You Tie A Prusik Knot](#)

[CHAPTER SIX](#)

[How Can You Tie A Cow Hitch](#)

[CHAPTER SEVEN](#)

[How To Tie A Painter Hitch](#)

CHAPTER EIGHT

[How To Tie A Marlinspike Hitch](#)

CHAPTER NINE

[How To Tie A Taut Line Hitch](#)

CHAPTER TEN

[How You Can Tie A Two Half Hitch Knot](#)

CHAPTER ELEVEN

[How to Tie a Bowline Knot](#)

CHAPTER TWELVE

[How Can You Tie A Double Bowline Climbing Knot](#)

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

[Tying A Rethreaded Figure Of 8 Climbing Knot](#)

CHAPTER FOURTEEN

[How You Can Tie A Stopper Knot](#)

CHAPTER FIFTEEN

[How you can tie a Sheepshank](#)

CHAPTER SIXTEEN

[How You Can Tie A Square Knot](#)

CHAPTER ONE

How To Tie An Overhand Knot

It is really very simple to tie an overhand knot, but very difficult to untie

when you use a thin piece of yarn but if you must untie you need to use specific finger. There are different techniques to tie the knot, based on how tight you desire your rope to be.

Technique 1-Tying an Overhand Knot

1- create loop with the end of your rope.



To create a round loop, place one end of your rope over the remaining part. Note at the bottom of your loop, your knot will be at that area.

2- Tuck the end of your rope to pass through your loop.



Keep your loop together and put the end of your rope together through the loop. You can achieve this with a little round loop and a easy cross over.

3- Holding the end of your rope, drag your knot tight.



Hold the ends of your rope and then drag your hands from each other in order in order to tight your overhead knot very well.

4 – Utilize the overhand knot as a stopper.



This particular knot is not tight, not big but generally use as stopper in order to prevent your rope not to pass back through an opening. This knot can still prevent the end of your hanging rope from fraying.

5- untie your knot by taking both ends of your rope closer, and then untie the end.



For you to lose the knot, pull the ends of the knot to the back and it will pull in opposite direction

Technique 2 -Tying a Double Overhand Knot

1- Form a loop with your rope where you desire your knot to be.



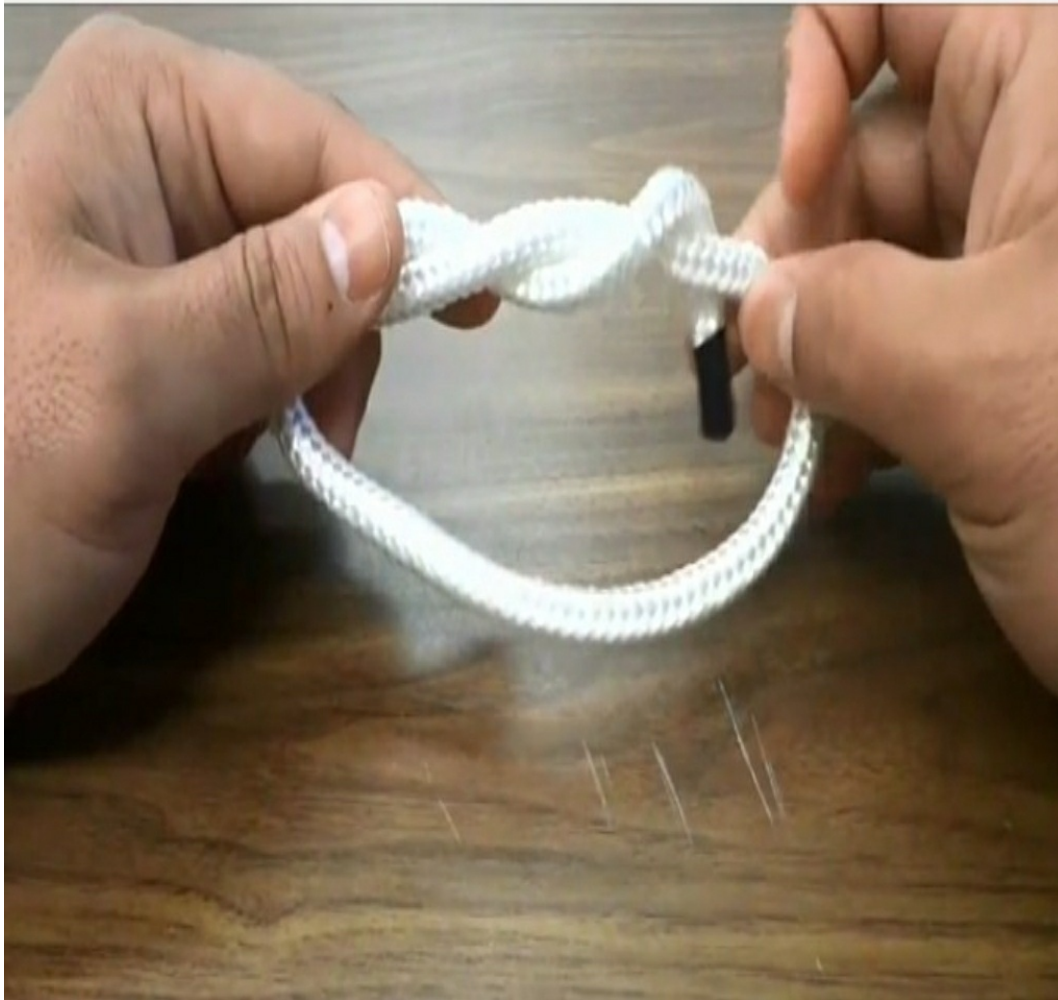
What you need do is to cross end of your rope over the rest part in order to have your loop. Note that the bottom part of your loop is exactly the place your knot must be.

2- Use the end of your rope to pass through the loop.



Put the end of your rope under the loop you created and drag your rope to pass from the back

3- Bring the end of your rope back outside of your loop and then wrap it back to pass under.



At this point use your rope to pass the loop.

4- Bring the end of your rope back to pass through your loop the second time.



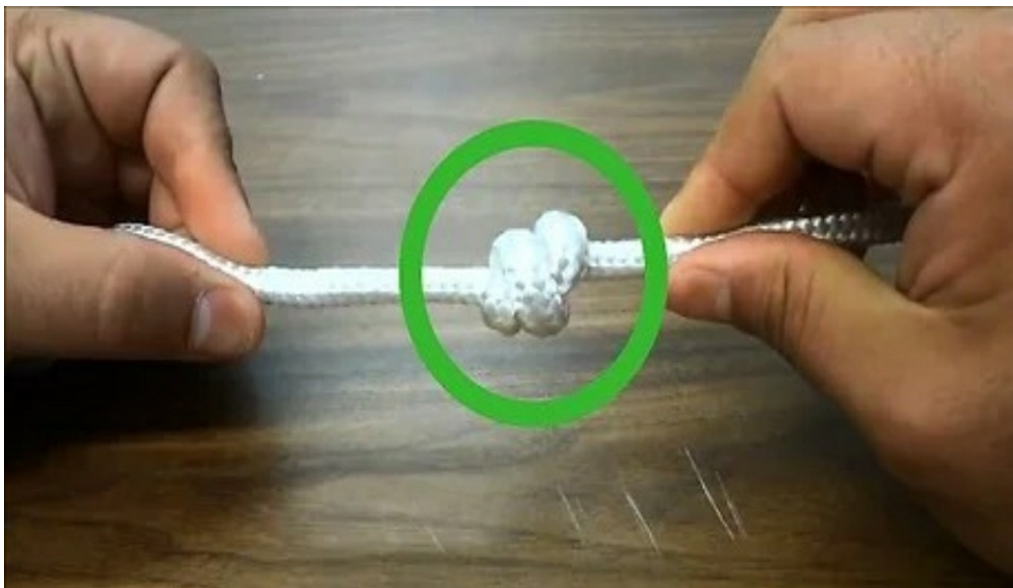
At this stage, use your rope to pass the loop for the second time. This simply means that you have turn your rope through the loop twice.

5- Pull on both ends of your rope in order to tighten it.



Drag both ends of your rope to tighten your knot.

6 - Employ the double overhand knot for your larger stoppers or for more complex knot.



This is double overhand knot is big and thicker stopper knot and it helps to prevent your rope from pass big holes. You can use it to create other knots like double fisherman's knot and double overhand noose.

7- Loop the end of your rope as many times as you desire in order to increase your size of your stopper.



Double overhand knot is known as big and thicker stopper. If you want a very big knot, what you need to do is to pass your rope through your loop as many times you desire before you drag both ends of your rope. This is called multiple overhand loops.

Technique 3-Tie an Overhand Knot at the middle of your Rope

1- Create a "bight," or U-shape bend, at the center of your rope.



Mark the point at which you want your knot to be, then bend your rope backward. Note that the bend is referred to as bight and both sides of your rope must be parallel to one another with your end of rope bend.

2 - Pass the bight under your parallel ropes to create a loop.



At this stage you should know that you are working with two ropes at a time. Note that the rope that rest as you produce your knot is referred to as the standing rope.

3 - Fold up the bight back to pass over and then put it into your loop.



Use the bight to pass under the standing rope and let it go through the loop.

4 - Use your fingers to adjust your ropes so that your sets of 2 ropes run parallel.



This knot can easily unravel as you drag to tight so you are advice to use your hand to massage it into something more secure.

5 - Holding onto your standing ropes, drag your bight down in order to tighten your knot.



Hold your standing rope and drag your bight to tighten your knot.

6 – Create an overhand knot at the center or any position of your rope in order to provide you a grip.



You can create this knot in any point of your cord depending on what you want. This knot will help to give a grip or avoid slipping.

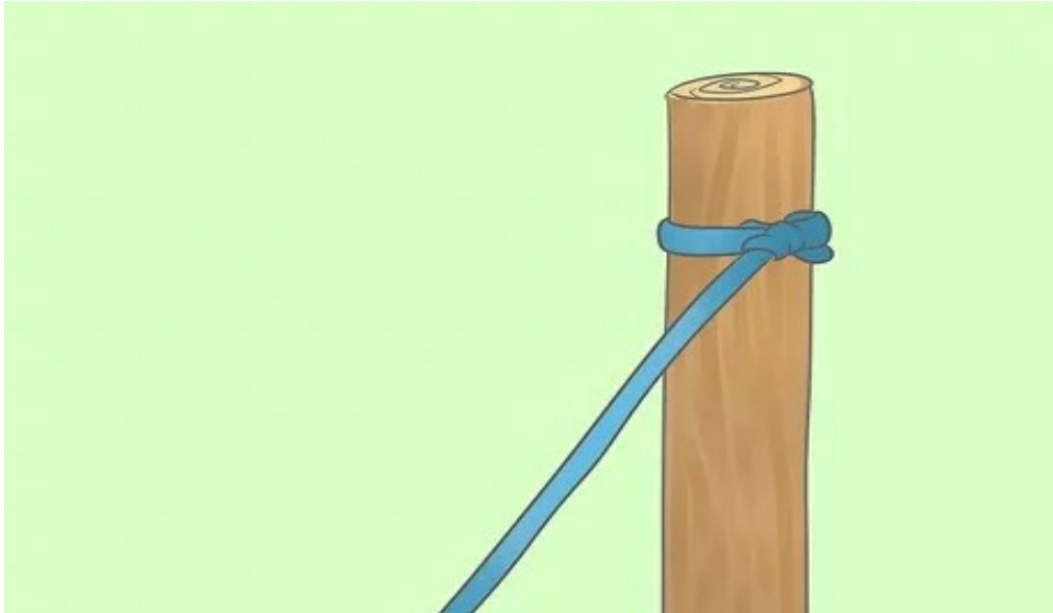
CHAPTER TWO

How To Tie A Trucker's Hitch

Trucker's hitch is an effectual knot use to secure huge loads. It is made up of 3 main to provide it highest strength and utility; loop, purchase, and 2 half hitches.

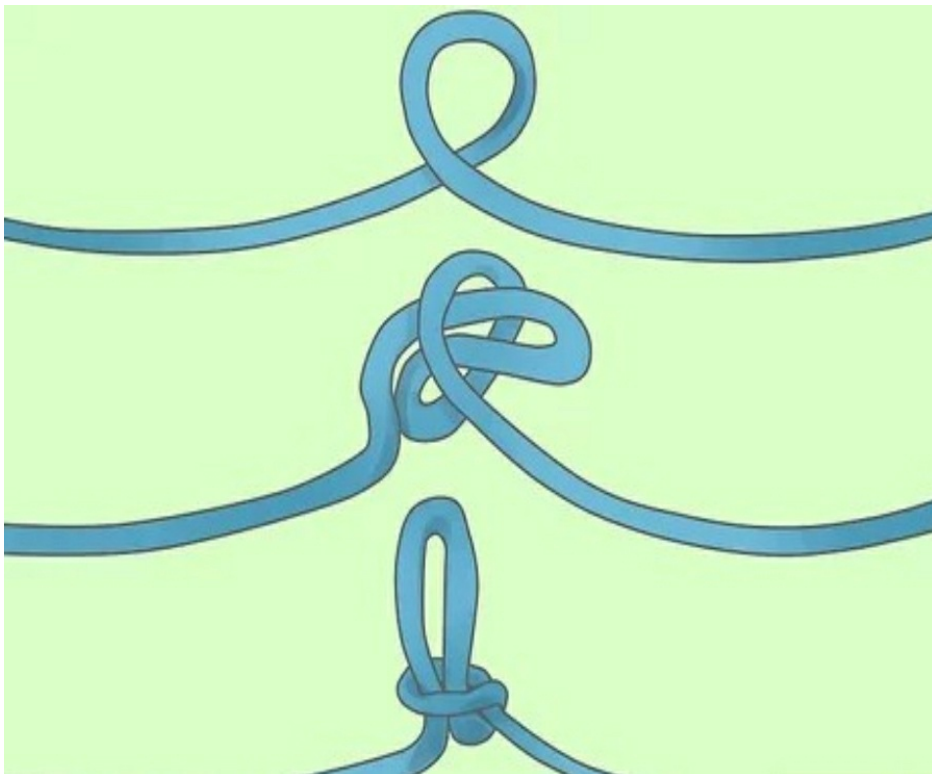
Technique 1-Tying a Classic Trucker's Hitch

1- Secure your rope at one end.



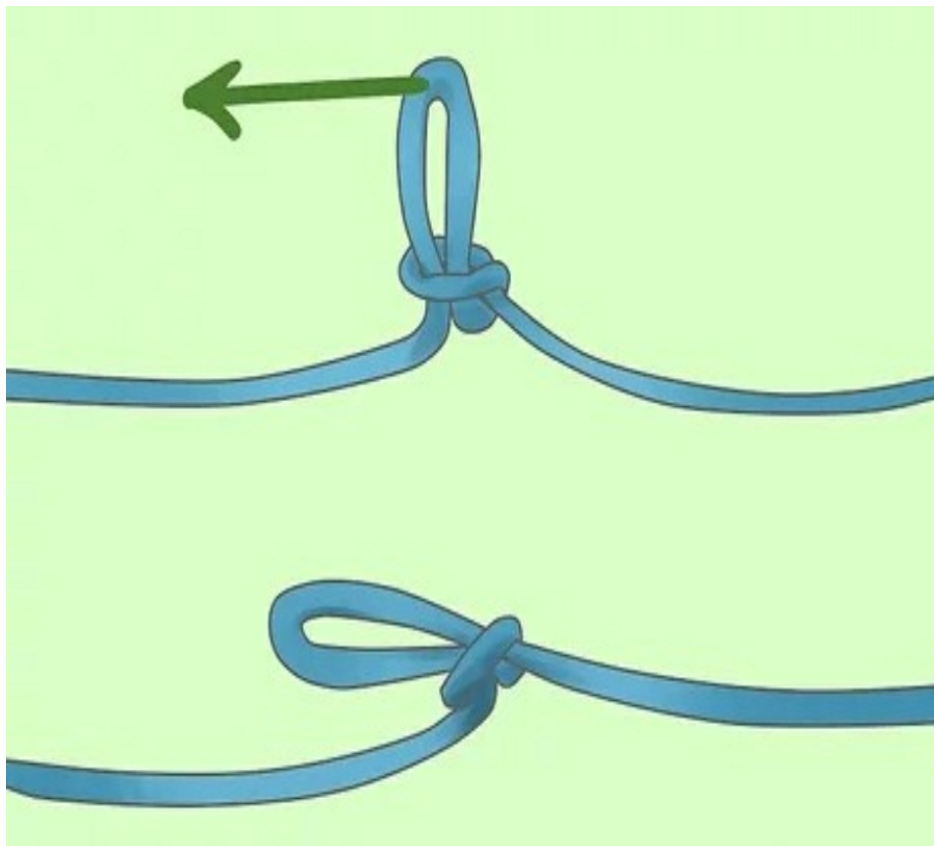
At one end of your anchor post, secure your rope there and it is your free end of rope that you will be using to make the trucker's hitch, which depend on your slip knot.

2- Form a loop.



Make a loop in your line of rope and then hold the loop at the point where your rope crosses each other. Pinch the cross segment together with your thumb and forefinger. The process of passing the line around itself in order to produce a loop is referred to as crossing turn. After the crossing turn, with your hand that is free, pass some rope through your loop.

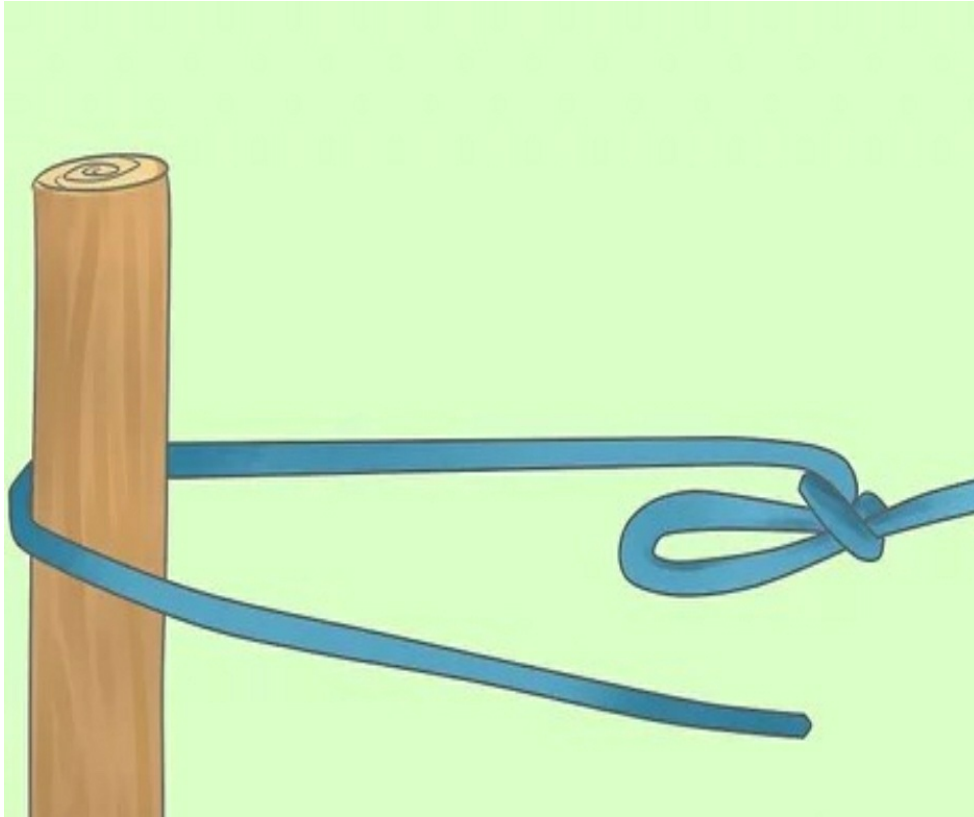
3 - Cinch your first loop tight.



This can be done when you tug on the side of your second loop that is feeding toward the anchor and then your line which is feeding into the first loop. It will cinch the line and the 1st loop around the 2nd loop that there will be no need to hold it with your finger

At this stage, you have one loop in the line. This very loop sticks out of your cinch tight 1st loop. This is referred to as the slip knot part of the trucker's hitch.

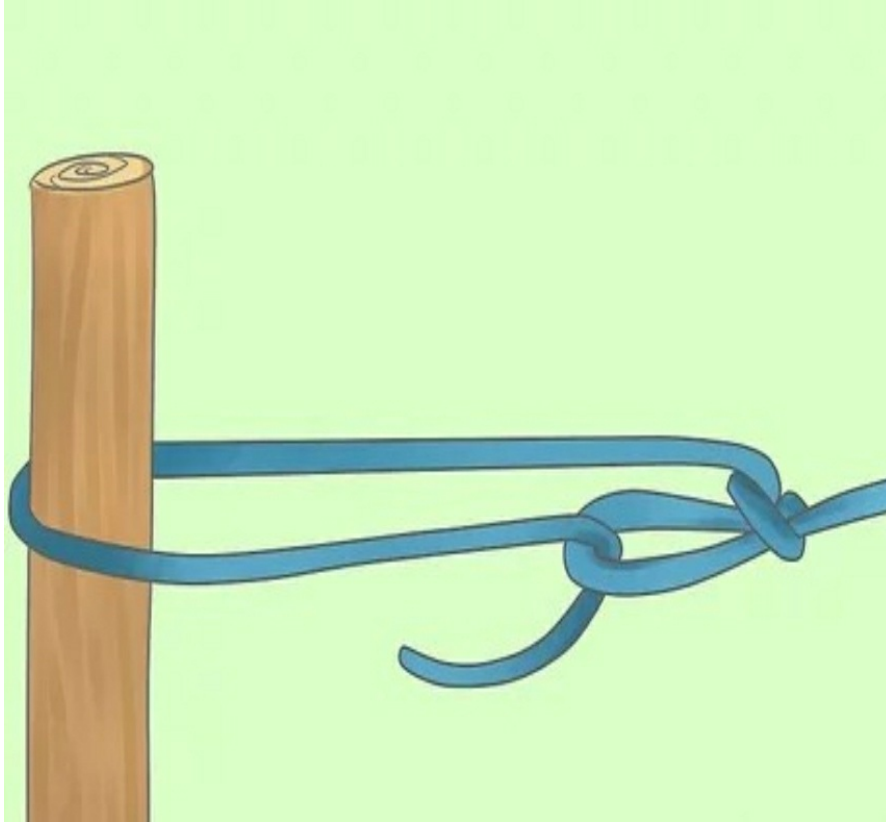
4 - Attach the free end of your rope.



You can achieve this by using the free end of line to pass around your anchor post. Be sure that what you are using as your anchor post is solid and strong to secure your line.

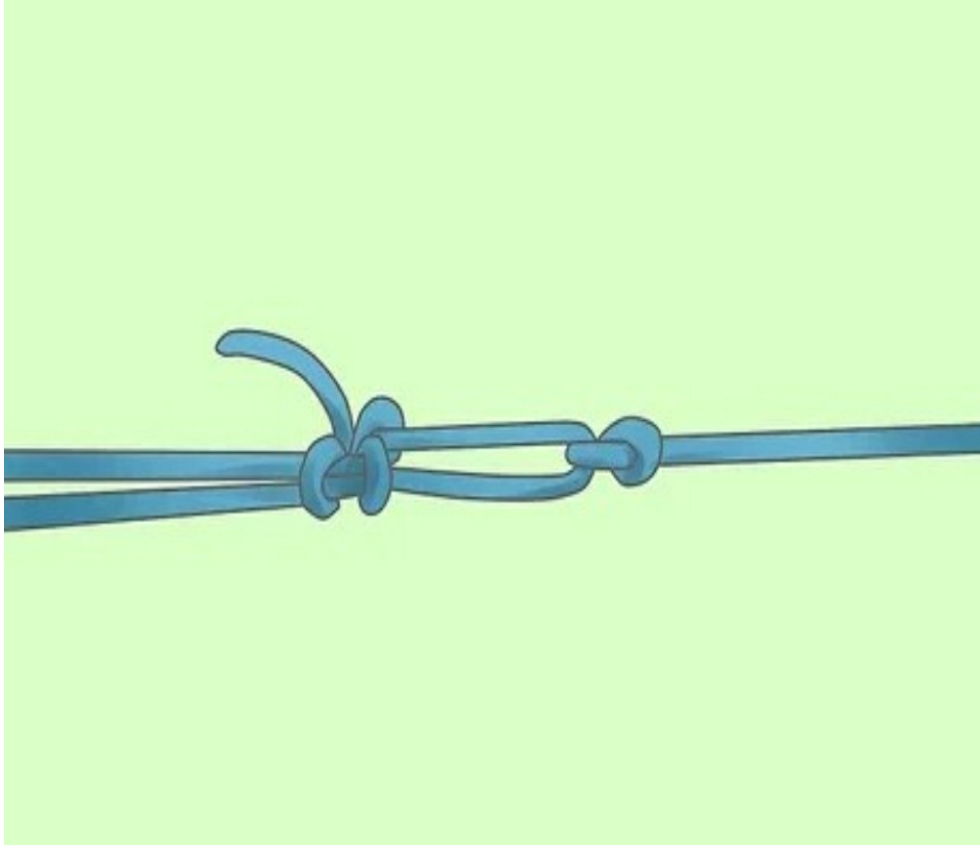
Drag your line tight in order to tighten your knot and ensure that the string that is between your 1st and 2nd anchor post taut because once your line is too slack it can result to shift or slip in your load.

5- Take the free end of your rope to pass through the remaining loop.



Pass the free end of your line through your loop until there is no slack at the tail end of your line. This help to strengthen and tighten the trucker's hitch knot.

6 – Complete your knot with two half-inch locks.



These locks are referred to as hitches. Pass your free end of line around the two post-knot strands of the line. As you have pass your line around and through the anchor post and then return it to the knot in order to finish the tying, the post-knot rope will now have 2 strands. When you take your free end around the two strands;

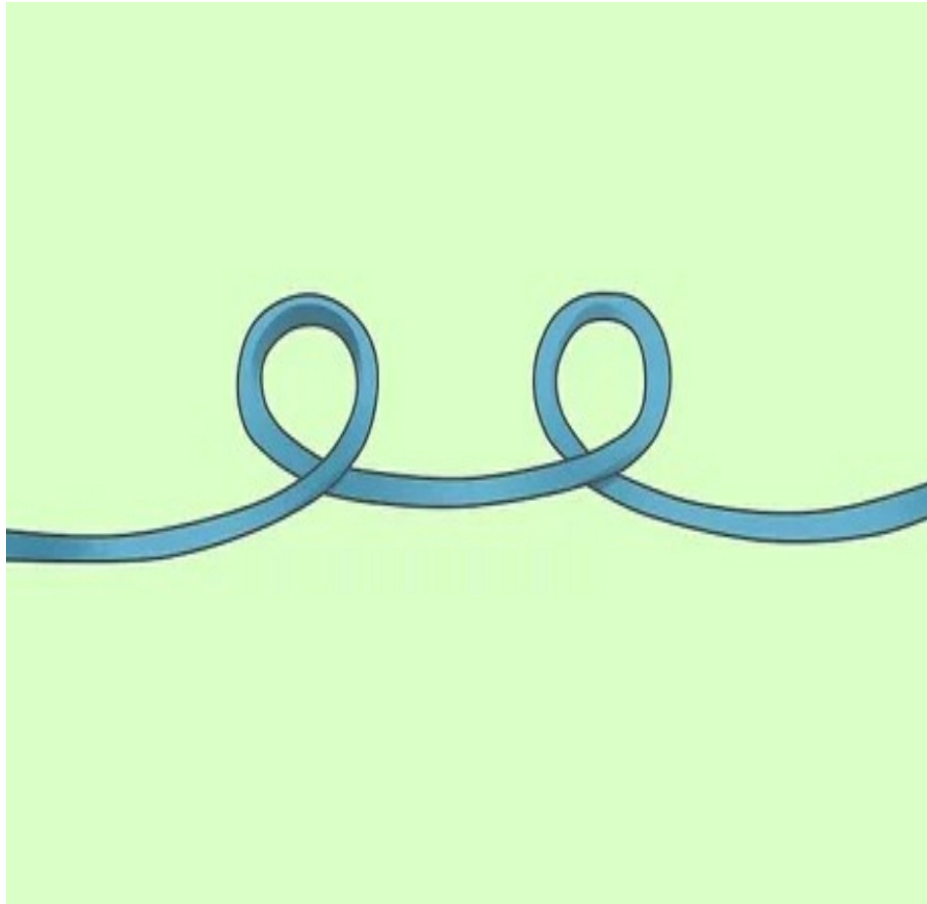
Let the free end of your line be loose so that a loop can be form when it is brought around your post-knot strands. Drag your free end to pass through your loop and then drag it tight, then slide it to the base of the main knot. This is known as your 1st lock. Then...

Do the same plan after the stage you tied the 1st lock. At this point, when you drag the tail end to pass through your loop, drag it to pass through so that the free end project from under your locks.

Drag the knot tight. This type of knot is appropriate for light in order to moderate tension in the line.

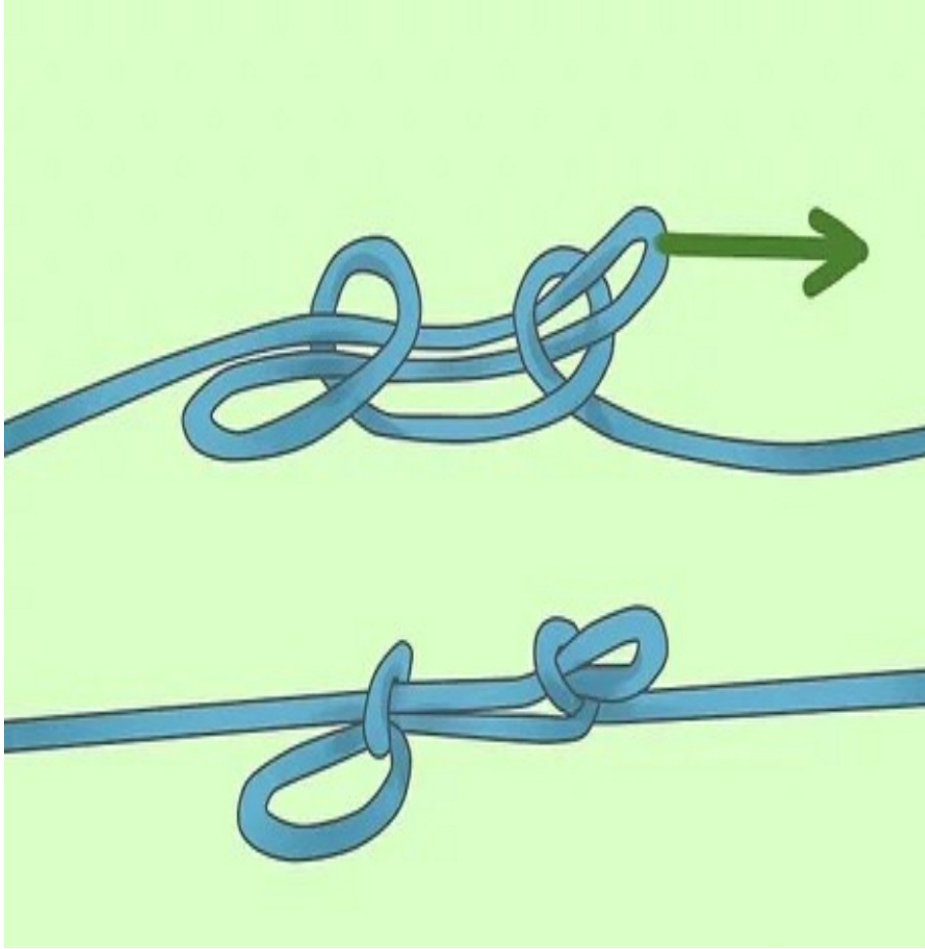
Technique 2-Tying the Sheepshank Variation of the Trucker's Hitch

1- Form two crossing turns in the line.



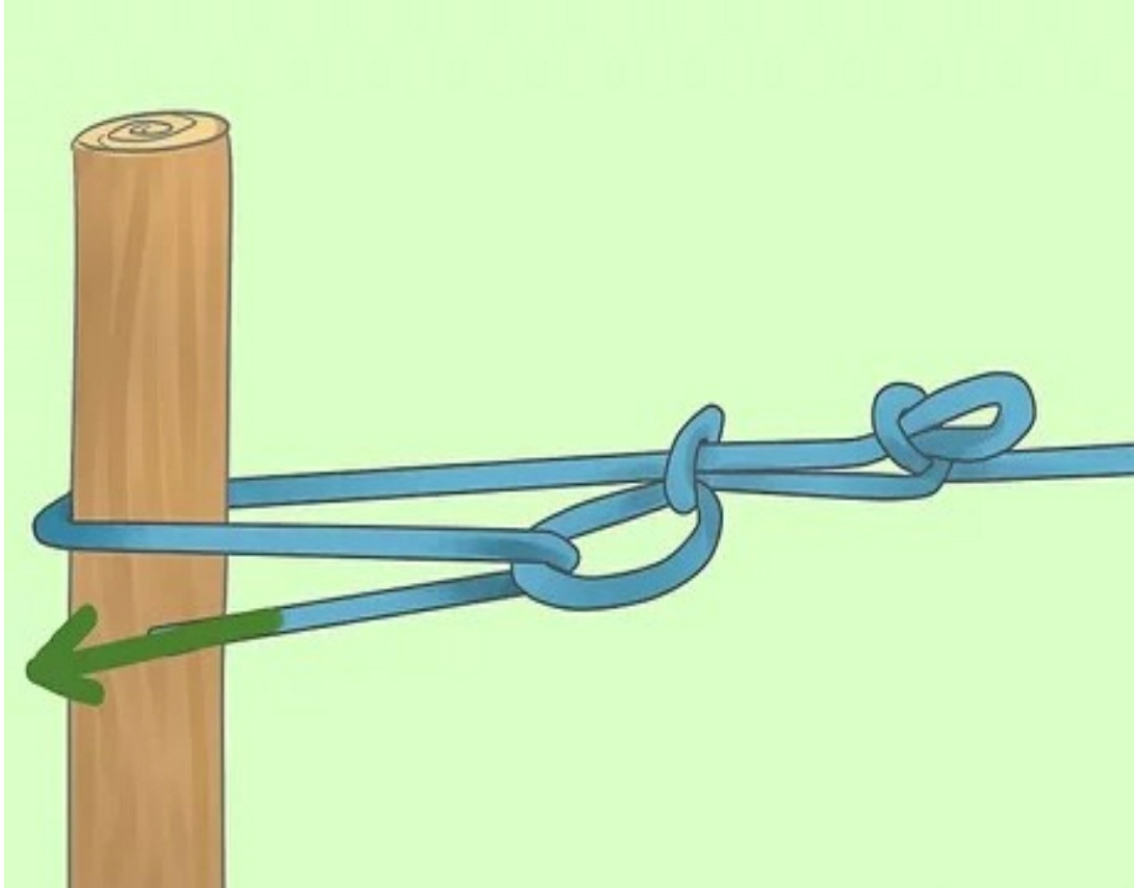
Crossing turn pass your free end of the line around itself to form a loop. Do it twice, and ensure you leave an extra line in each of the turn so that both of them will form loops that are large enough for the rope to go through.

2 – Take some amount of rope and pass it through the turns and tighten it.



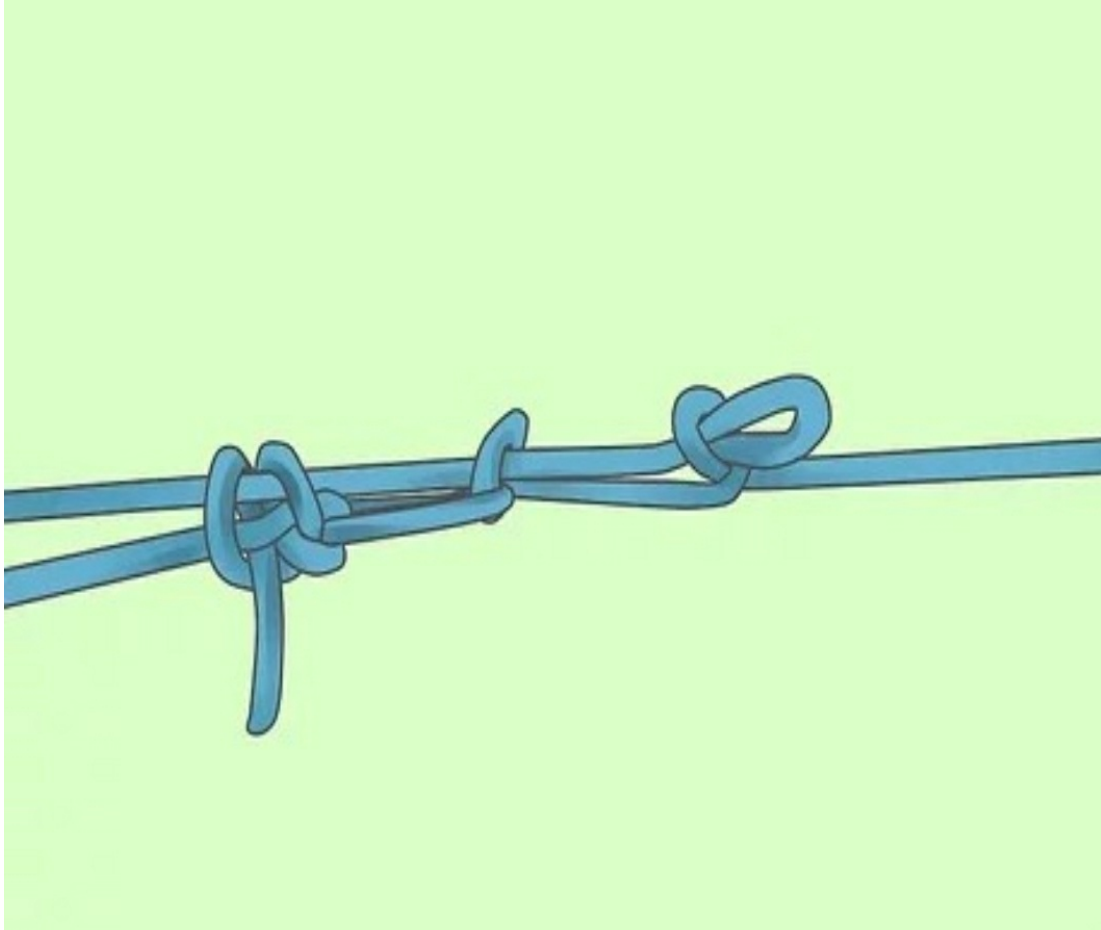
Pass some inches of the rope from your line after you are done with the crossing turn and then drag it to pass through both loop. After the 2nd of the 2 crossing turns, leave sufficient line so that if you tighten the line there will be loops both below and above your turns.

3 - Anchor the free end of your rope and then pass it through your loop.



Just the way you did your normal trucker's hitch, take your rope to pass around your anchor position and then take it to pass back to your free end portion of your knot. Take your line to pass through the loop and then drag tight.

4 - lock the end of the line and the trucker's hitch knot with 2 locks.



Just as you did your normal trucker's hitch, make a simple locks (which are referred to as hitches) in your line at your free end part of the knot. Get your free end and pass it around your double strands of the line at the base of your knot and...

There should be enough slack in the line in order to form loop. Get your free end to pass through your loop and then drag it tight, slide your lock to meet up with the base of the knot.

Do again this process, thread the line to pass through your loop so that it will come out from between your locks. Drag your 2nd lock tight and then slide it to meet up with the first. Modified trucker's hitch is full ready for use.

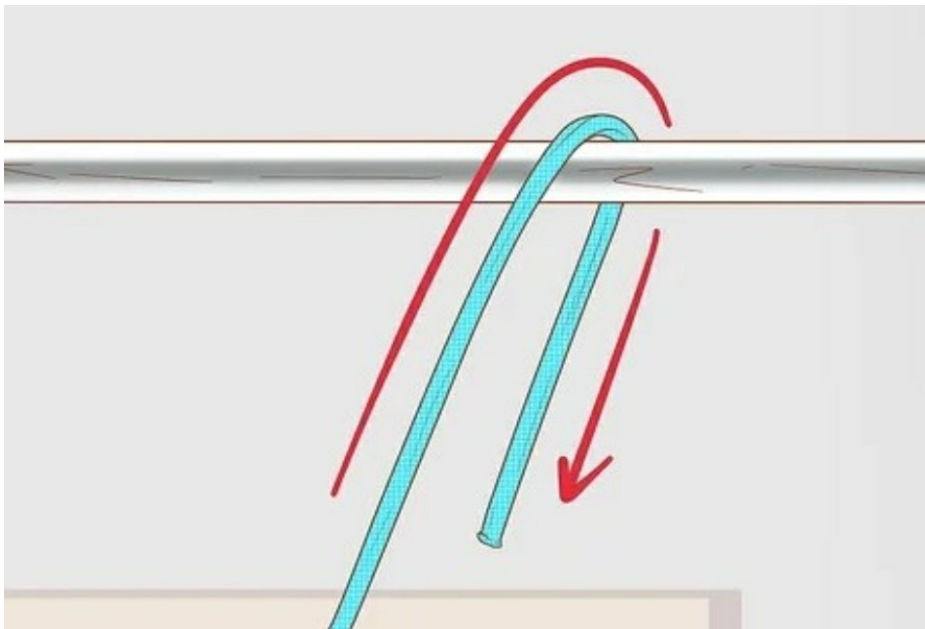
CHAPTER THREE

How To Tie A Clove Hitch Knot

Clove hitch knot is very simple, and it can be use to secure ropes to posts, poles and trees etc. It is very easy to regulate the length of your rope if you want to. It is usually used in sailing and boating, and can also be used for climbing because you can tie it with just one hand.

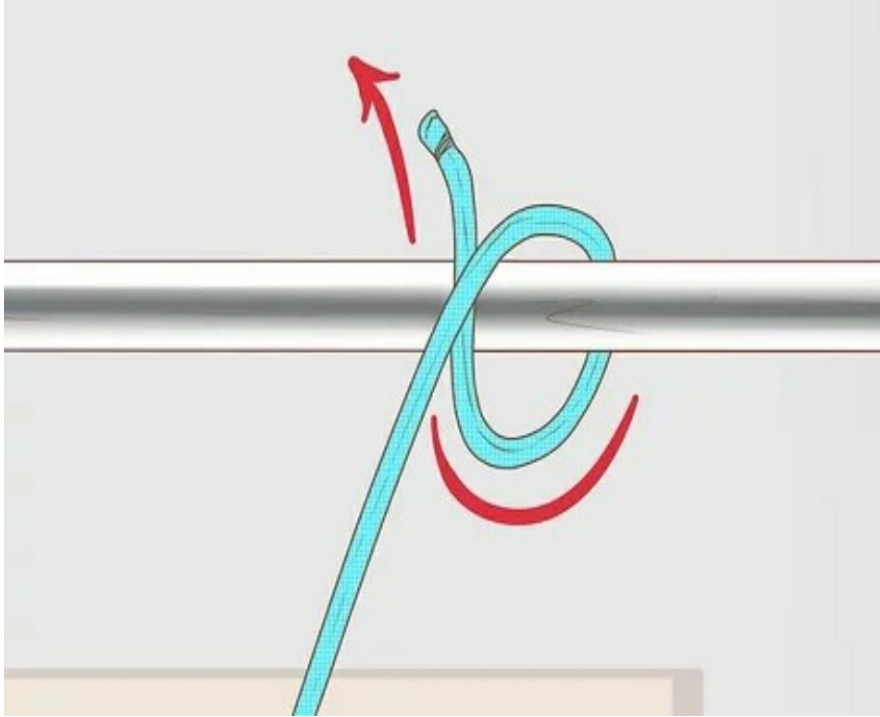
Technique 1-Tying a Cove Hitch Knot over an Attached Pole

1 - Wrap the end of your rope halfway around your pole.



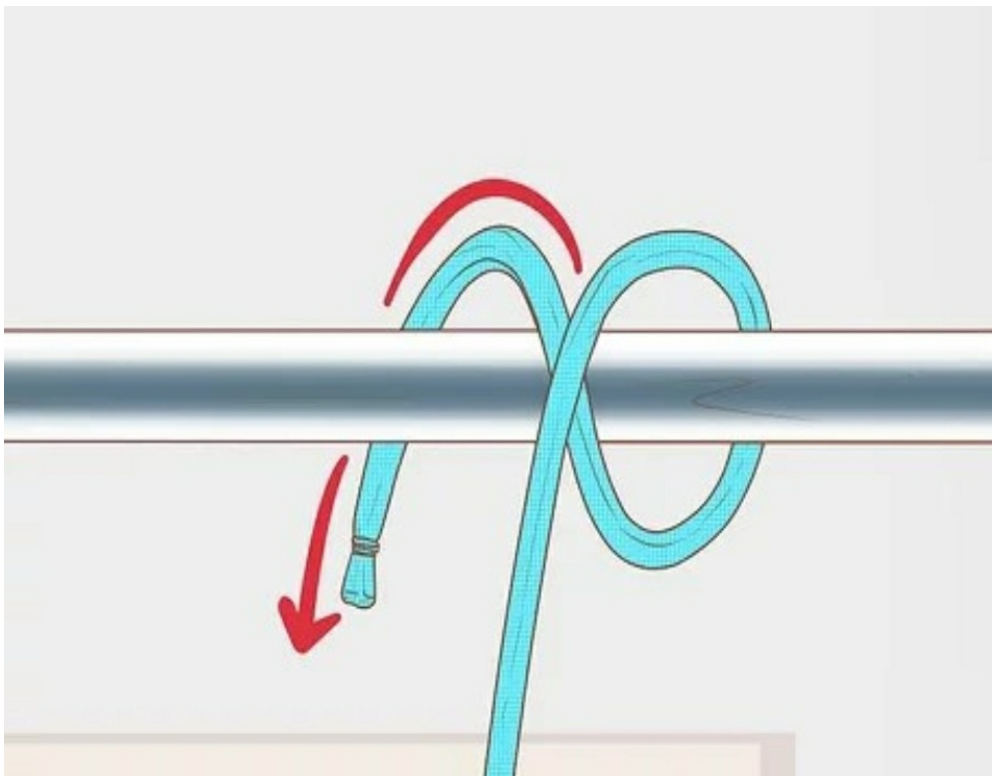
Move from the front of the pole to the back of the pole and then drag your rope to pass over so that the end of your rope is hanging down at the other side of your pole. Measure a length of about six inches (that is 15 cm) that you will work with at the end rope, that will be at the other side of your pole.

2 - Cross your running end of rope to pass over the part in front side.



Take the running end to pass under your pole and then pass over the part of your rope on the front side. Form X with your 2 pieces of rope.

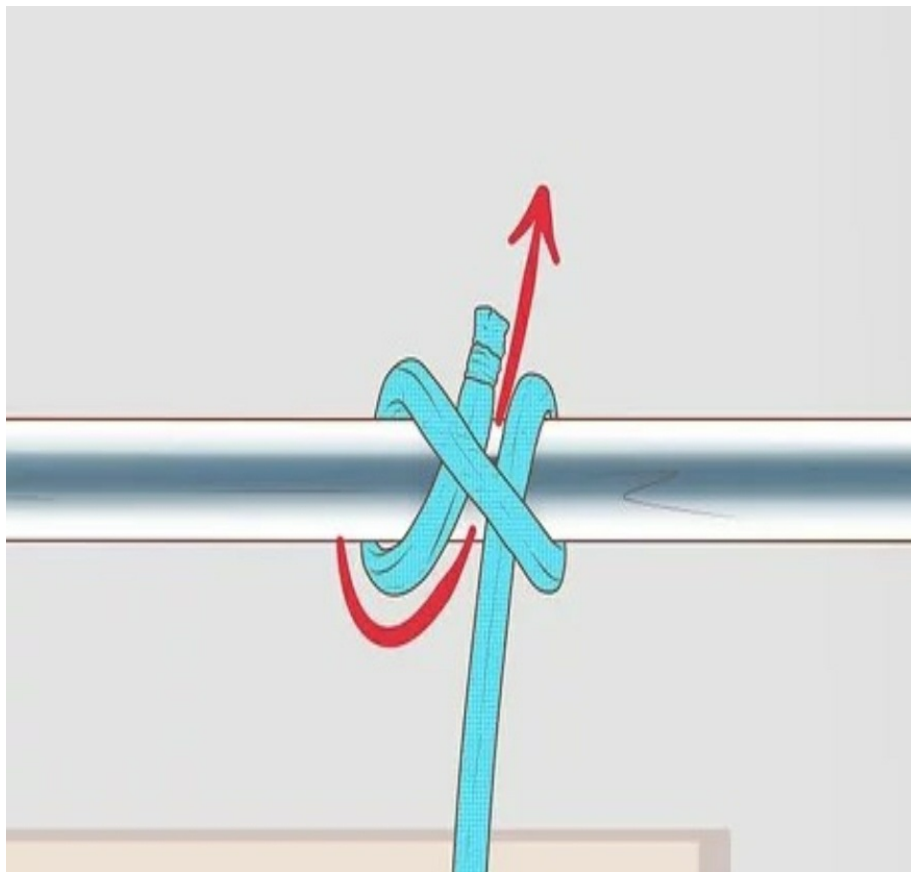
3 - Wrap the end of your rope to pass over your pole again.



When you wrap, ensure that the end stay cross over your first rope, which will form "X" as you go to pass back around your pole. Pass over your pole, not pass under. Take it halfway to pass around your pole, even though you will soon take it to the front side again.

You will see two loops wrap over your pole, creating "X" in front side of your pole.

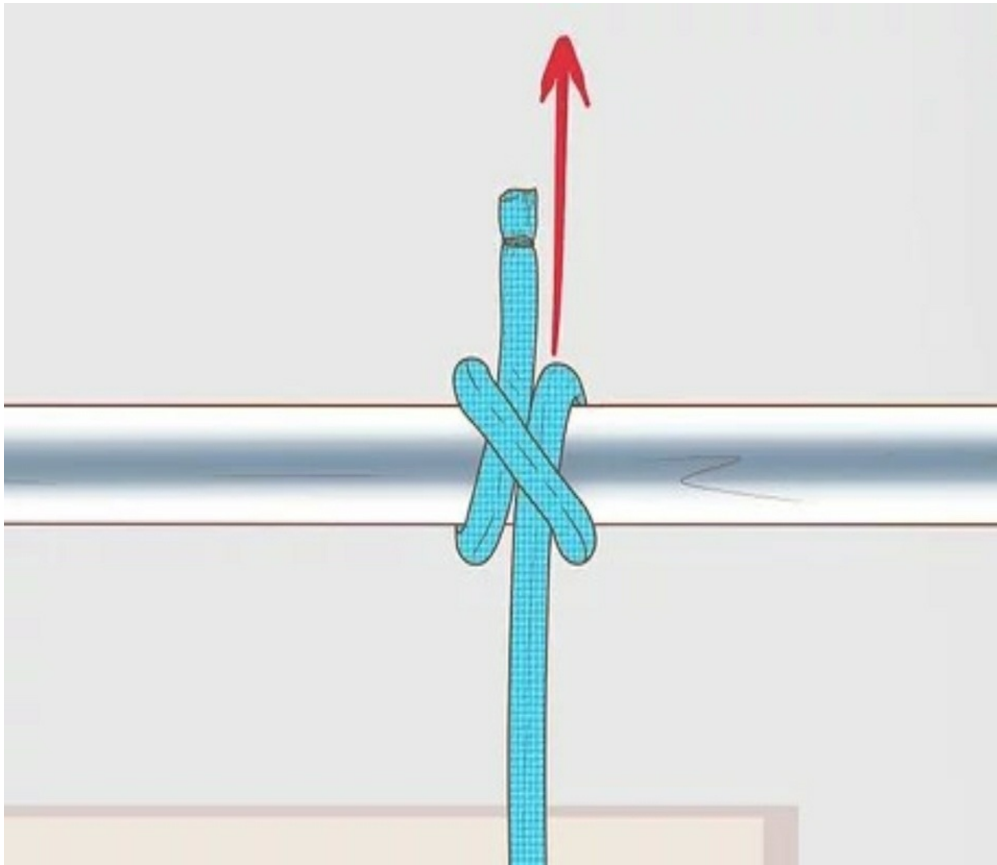
4 - Slip the end of your rope to pass under the piece you wrapped around your pole.



Take your rope back to pass around to the front side of your pole. You will see the real loop and the loop you just created. Pass under the loop you just created and drag the end out from the top side.

At this stage you have created a 2nd "X."

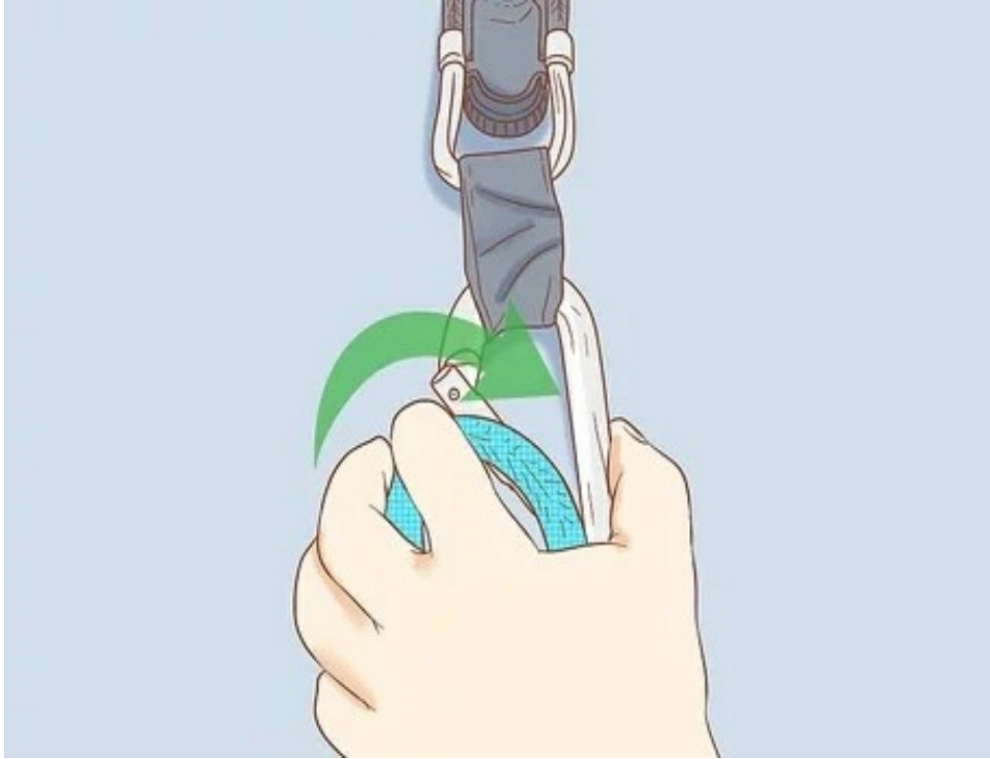
5 - Tighten the knot to finish it. Drag both ends of your knot in order to tighten it.



At this point, you will have to push your loops together against your pole in order to be tight

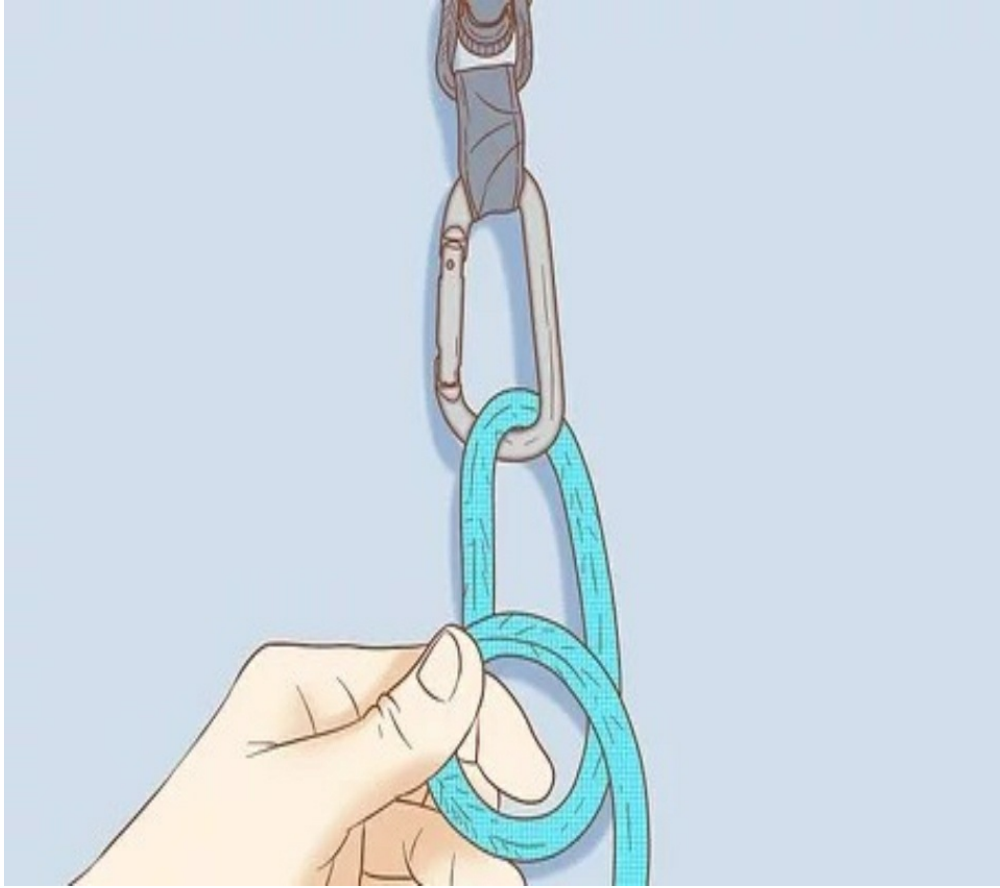
Technique 2- Using a Clove Hitch while Climbing

1- Place your rope in your carabiner clip.



Grab your rope that is coming down the harness. Put the edge of the rope into your carabiner clip from your left side or right side, based on where your clip is facing. The long end of your rope (that is, the rope that is running down to the harness) will come out from the side that is away from you.

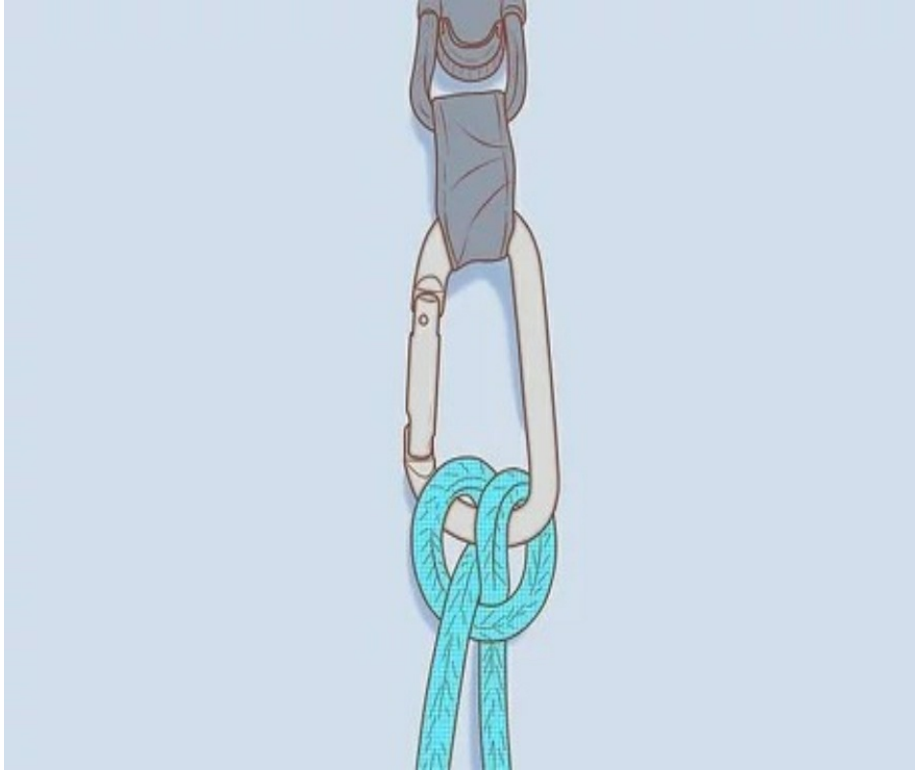
2 - Create a loop with your long end of your rope.



Get the long end of your rope on the side opposite your clip part of your carabiner and twist it on itself in order to create a small loop. It will look more like "e."

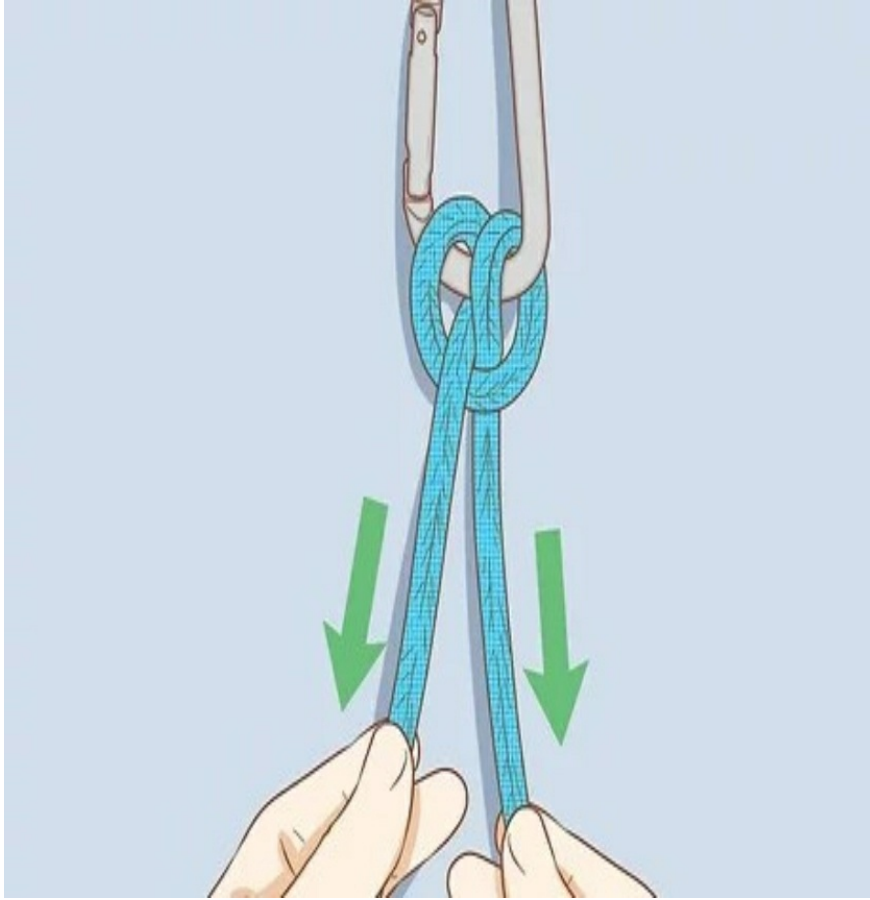
Note, the rope should come down ward from your clip, then pass up and move forward to create the loop.

3 - Cross the loop over the rope in front of you to hang it on the clip.



Take the loop around so that it passes to the front side of your rope on the harness. To complete your knot, slip it to your carabiner clip

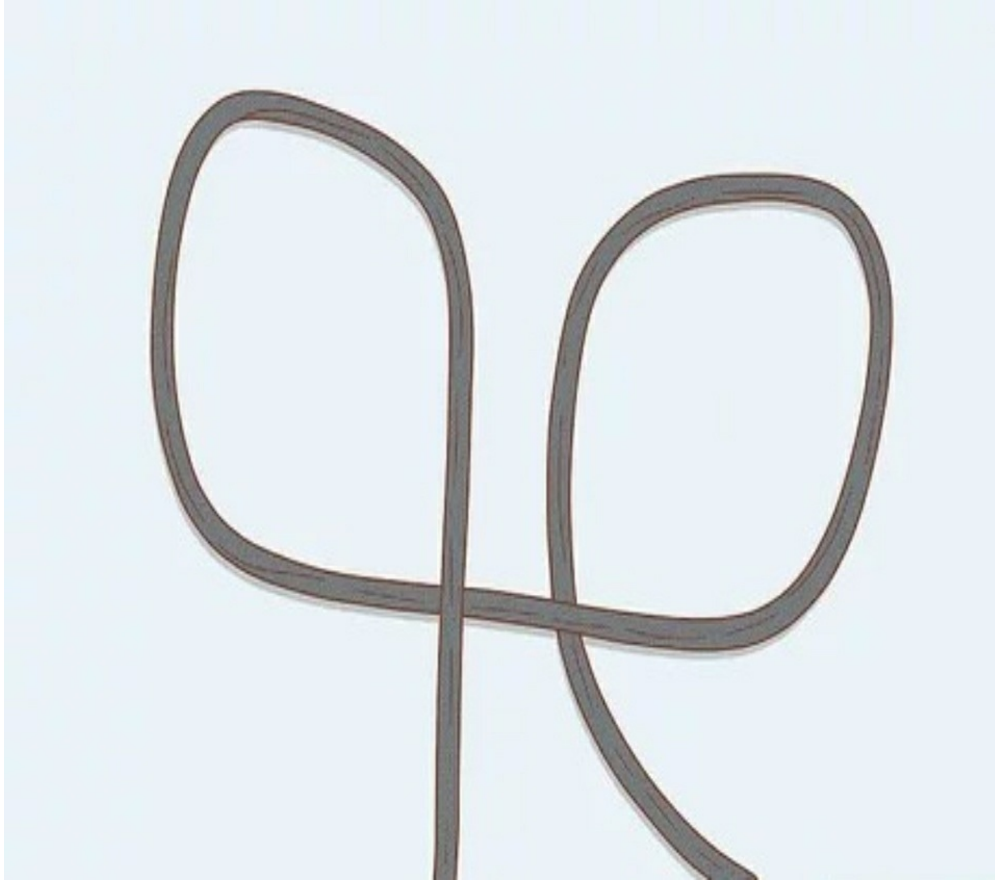
4 - Drag both ends of your rope to tighten your knot.



This will make your knot to be more secure. Note that you can adjust the ends on either side of your knot as required without you untying the knot.

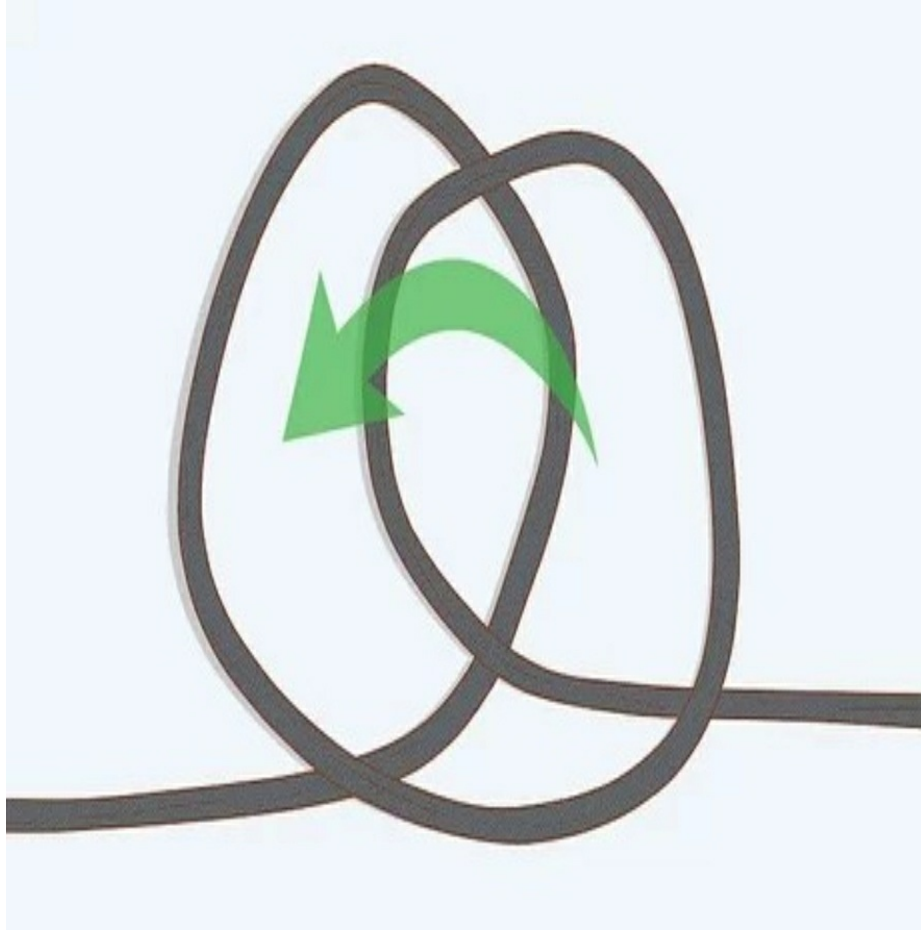
Technique 3- Using the Quick Method over a Loose Pole or Clip

1- Make 2 loops in the line.



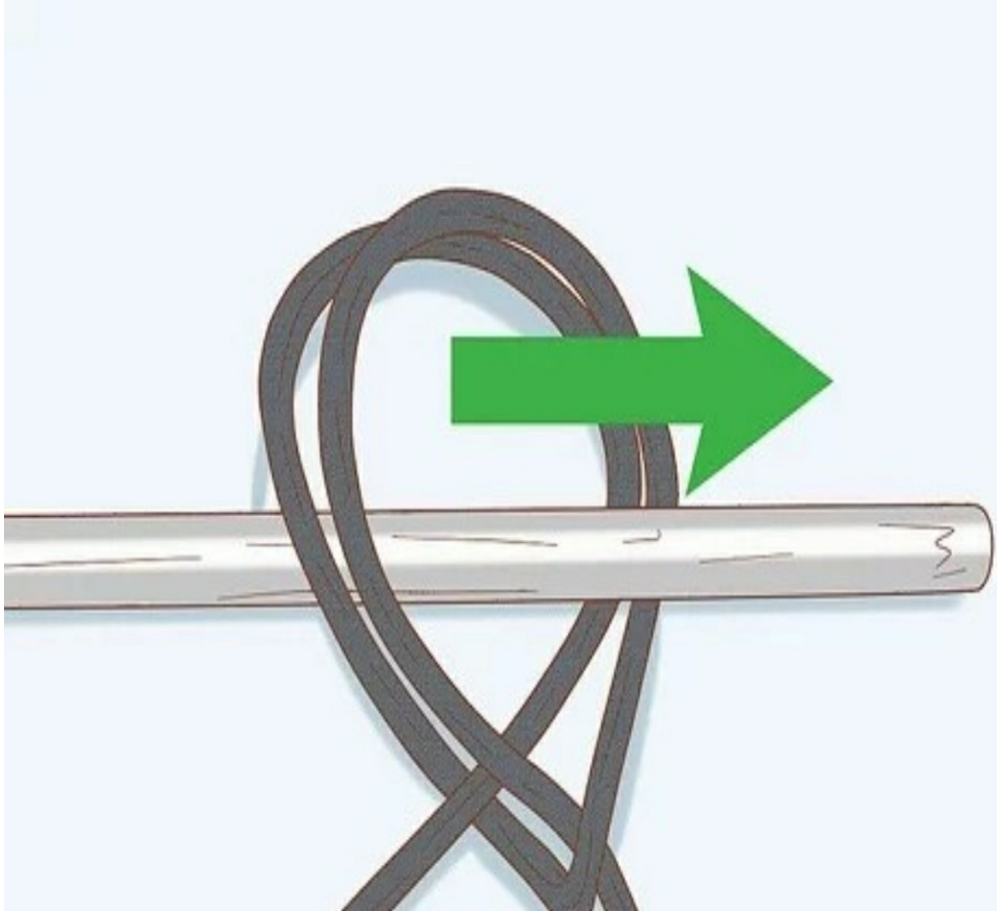
With the end of your rope on your left side, twist your rope to your left near the end to create a loop. Go down your rope one to two inches away from the end of your rope and then twist your rope to your right side to create a 2nd loop.

2 - Slide your right loop over your left loop.



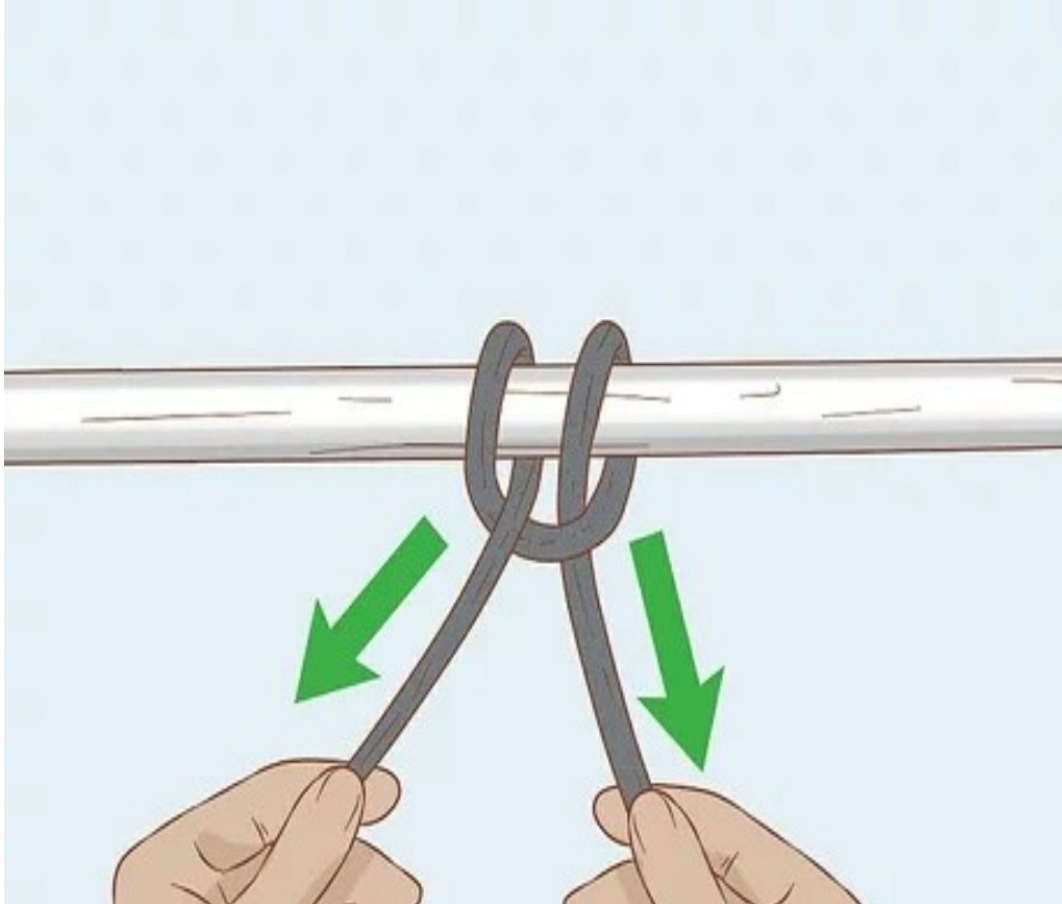
Do not flip your loop as you move it. Slide your right loop over so that it will be sitting in the front of your left loop. You will have two loops on top of each other.

3- Insert the object between the loops.



If you use a pole, slip your pole inside your two loops. You can do it with a carabiner clip also and other objects.

4 - Tighten the ends of the rope to complete the knot.



Drag both ends of your rope to tight it over your pole.

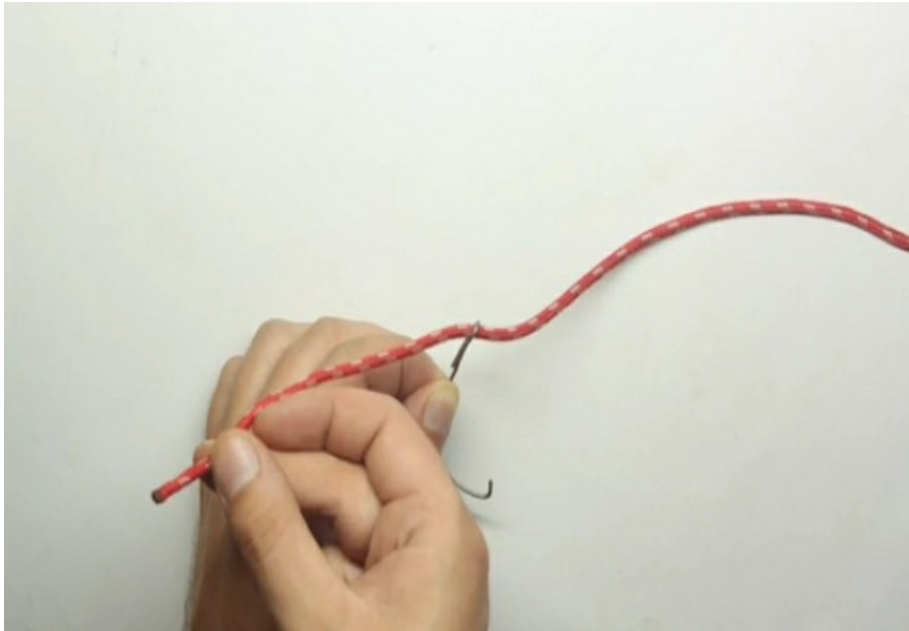
CHAPTER FOUR

How To Tie A Palomar Knot

Palomar knot is use to secure fishing line to a fishing hook.

Part 1- Threading The Line

1- Thread your line to pass through the eye of your hook.



With your pointer finger and thumb hold your fishing hook vertical. Put your fishing line to pass through the eye of your fishing hook, and then drag about twelve inches of your line to pass through.

2 -Thread your line back to pass through the eye of your hook.

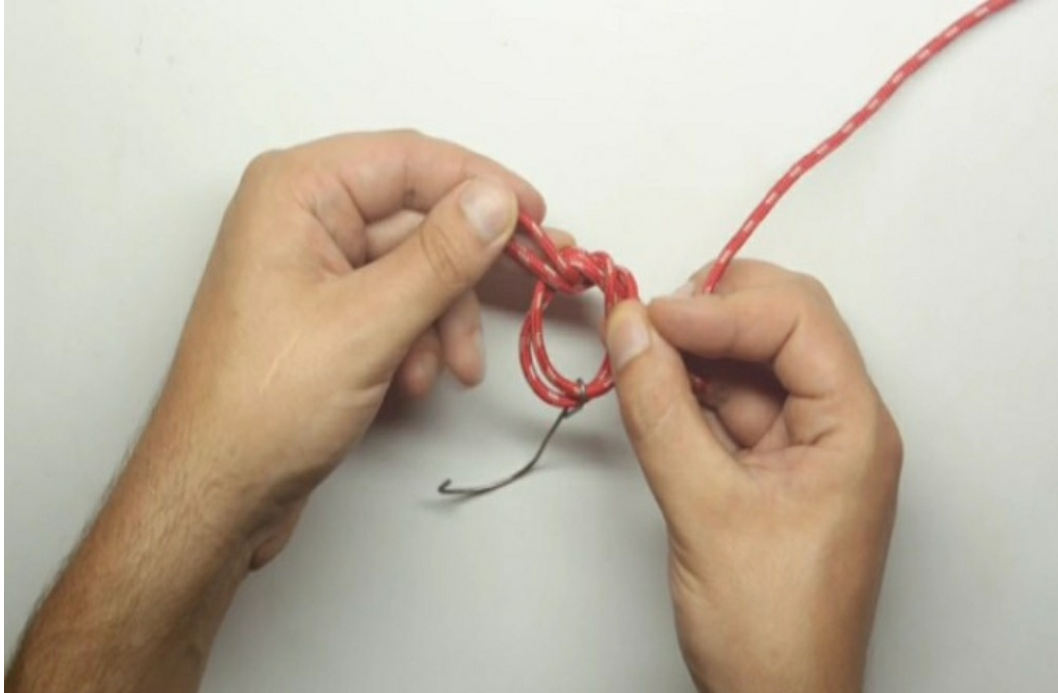


With your tag line pass through the eye of your fishing hook, pass your fishing line back to pass through the eye of your fishing hook. Leave about six inches of your line on the both sides of your fishing hook eye; the tag end of your line and your looped end through your hook eye. Make sure you have extra line to create the overhand knot and then pull your hook to pass through your loop completely.

Ensure that your tag line and your reel line are not twisted or crossing over each other before you tie your overhand knot.

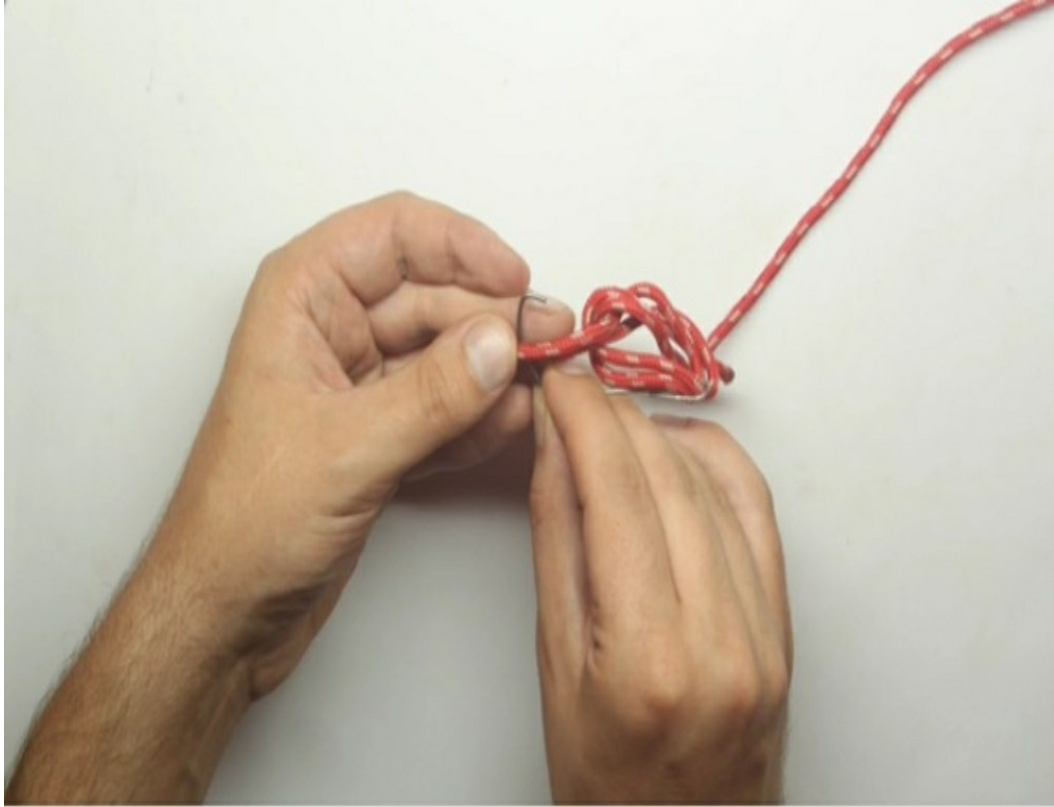
Part 2 - Knotting The Line

1- Make an overhand knot.



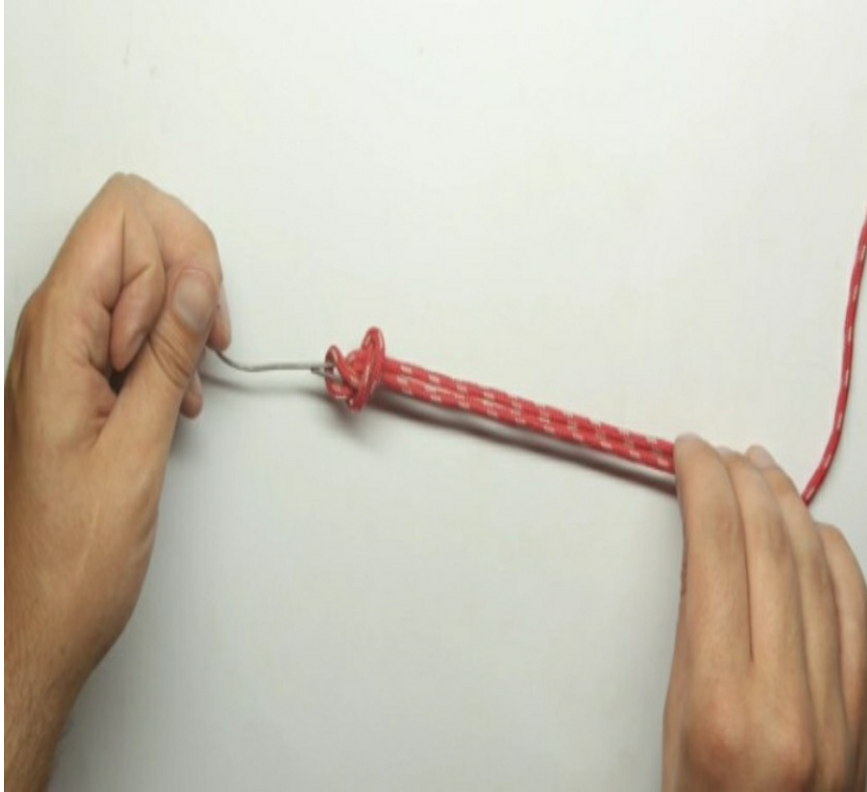
With your doubled lines up, create an overhand knot. Cross your looped line over your tag line and the line leading back to your fishing reel. Turn your looped line to pass underneath your tag and reel lines, and then loosely drag it. Ensure that your hook is hanging at the bottom part of your loose knot. Leave extra space in your looped portion of your line so that your hook can afterward fit to pass through the center of your loop.

2 - Drop your hook to pass through your loop.



With your pointer finger and thumb hold your overhand knot and place your finishing hook to pass through your looped end of your line. Drag all your lines back to create sure that nothing is caught on your hook or around your rough area at the bottom of your fishing hook eye.

3 - Pull the knot tight.



Use your tongue and mouth to lubricate your line and your knotted area that is close to your fishing hook eye. Hold your fishing hook with one hand and then let go of your looped line. Drag your main line and then your tag line simultaneously with your free hand in order to secure your knot.

4 - Clip the tag line.



Separate your tag line and your line that is going back to your reel, and then both of them in opposite direction in order for your knot to be tied very tight. Use scissors to trim the excess at the end of your hanging tag line.

CHAPTER FIVE

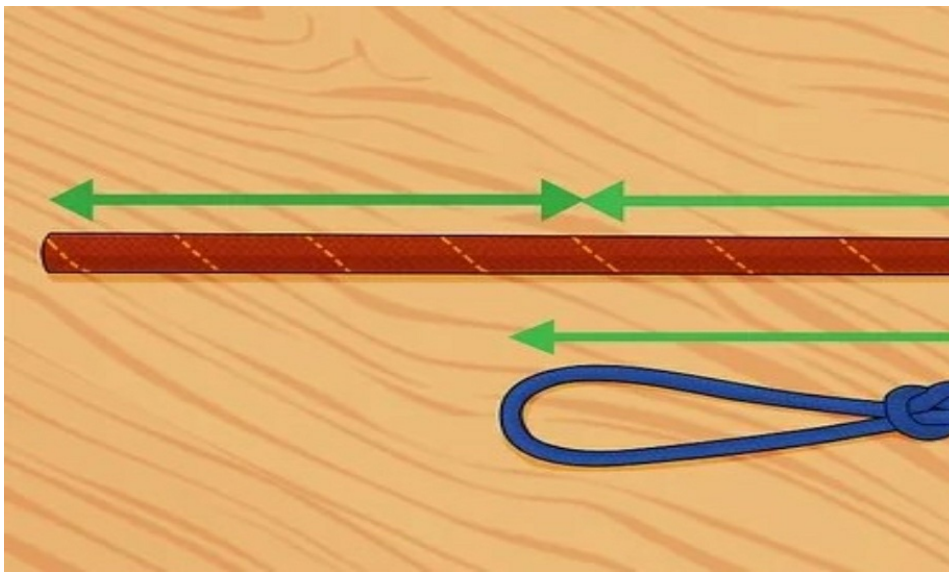
How Can You Tie A Prusik Knot

Prusik knot or triple sliding hitch, is simply a friction hitch that is used to create a loop of a cord around the rope in order that the rope can be climb. It is generally used for climbing, mountaineering, caving and canyoneering. It is slide-and-grip knot which means it can easily slide when is not heavy. It can easily grip tight when drag. When you want to tie this knot,you will need

to wrap your loop several times inwardly to pass around your standing line and afterward tighten your knot.

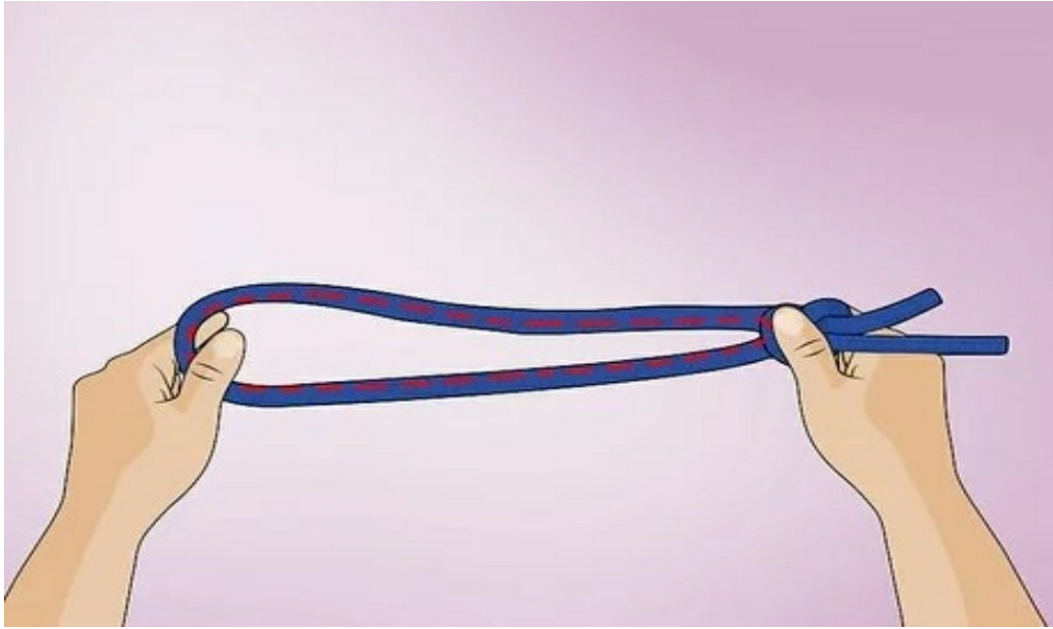
Part 1 - Setting Up

1 - Gather a standing line, plus a loop.



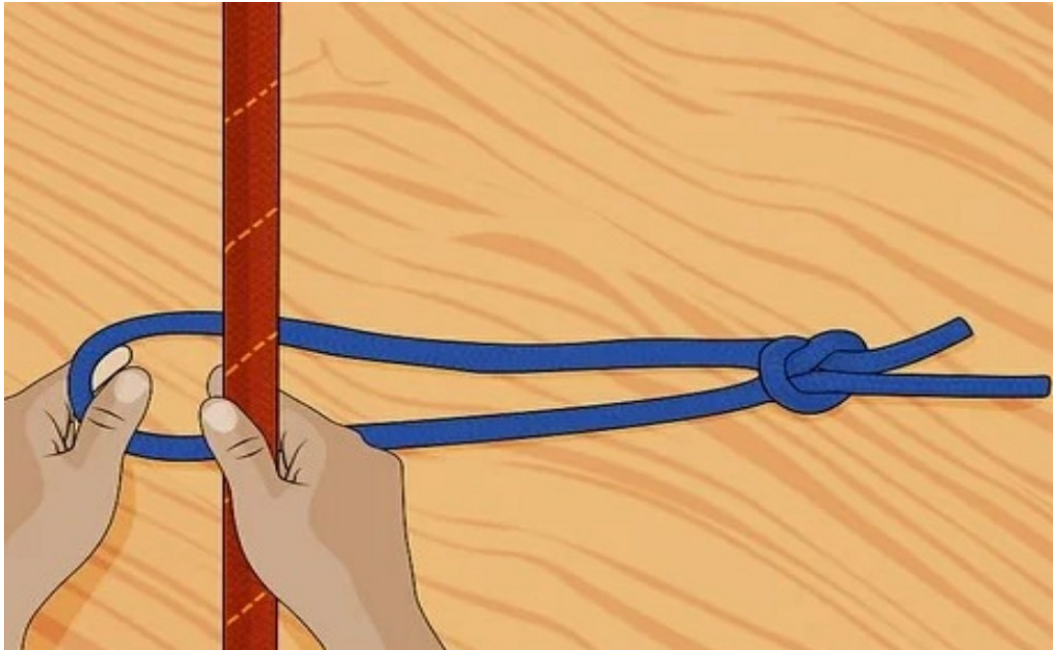
Your standing line has to be twice diameter of your loop. For instance, if the loop is 5mm thick, your standing line will be 10mm thick. Your standing line supports your knot while your loop forms your knot by passing around your standing line.

2- Shape your loop into a oval.



You will love to make longer your loop in order to keep it rounded.

3- Place your loop under your standing line.

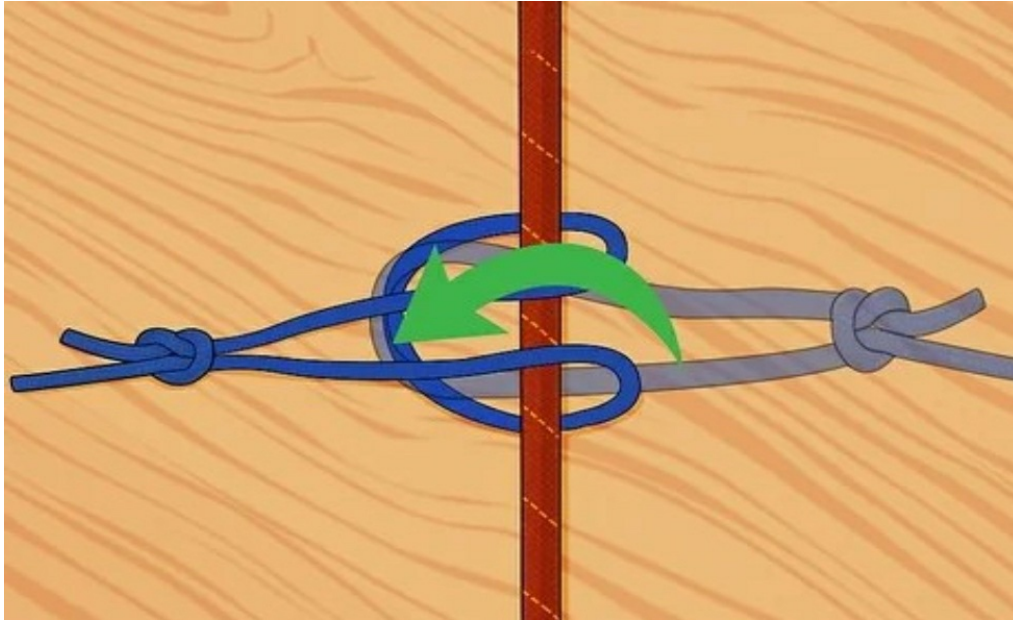


Lay your loop flat under your standing line and then place your standing line to rest on top of your loop. If your loop end is knotted already, make this your long end while the other end will be your short end. When you place your standing line off center, you will know which side you will loop more

easily. When you loop your long end, your short end will remain in place so it is vital to differentiate the two.

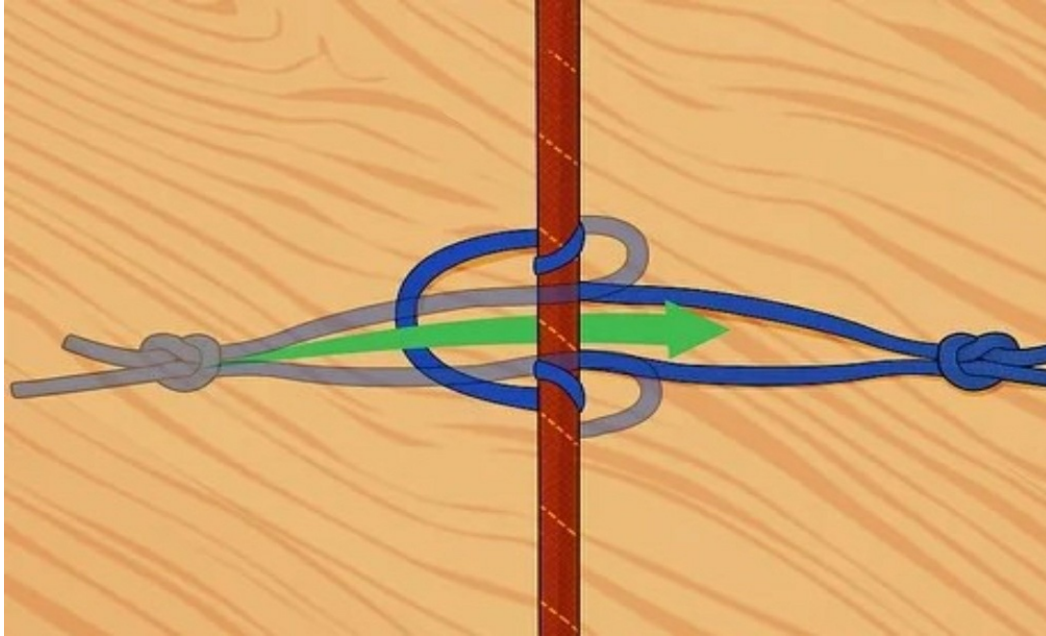
Part 2- Tying the Knot

1 - Fold up your long end on top of your standing line.



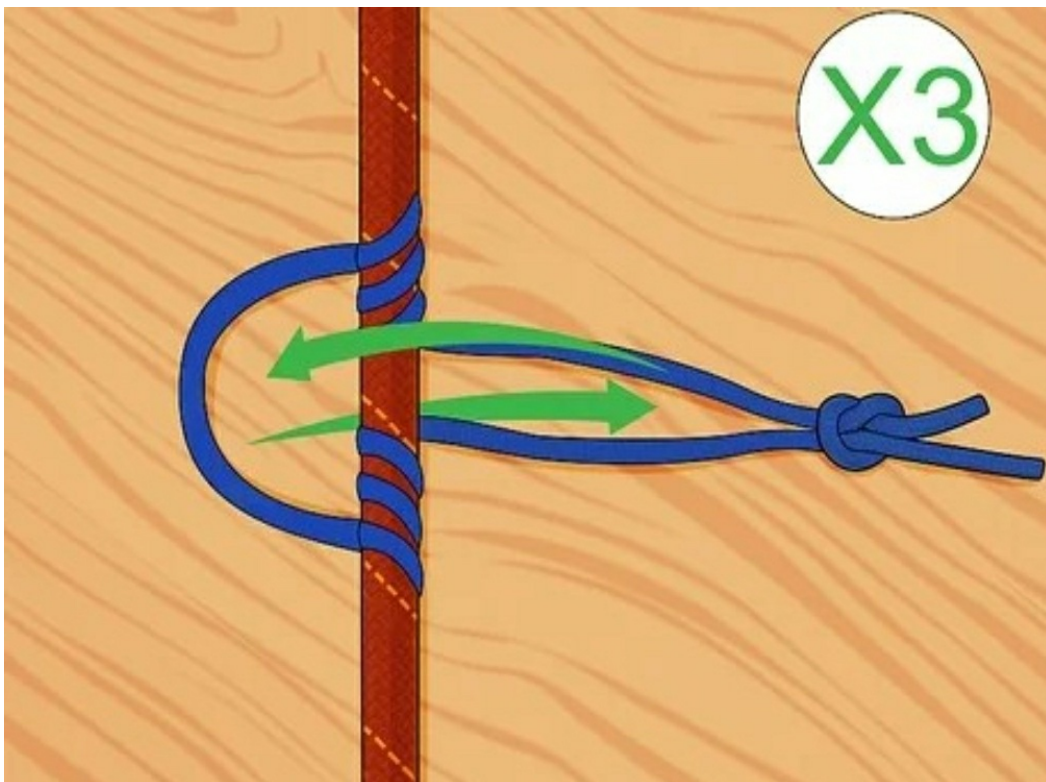
At this stage, slightly widen the oval in order to have enough space for your loops to go inwardly. Fold your long end to pass over your standing line. Your folding will be close to your standing line, wrapped above it. Place your loop to rest on top of your standing line. Ensure that you are keeping your short end in place.

2 - Loop your long end underneath your standing line inside of your loop's short end.



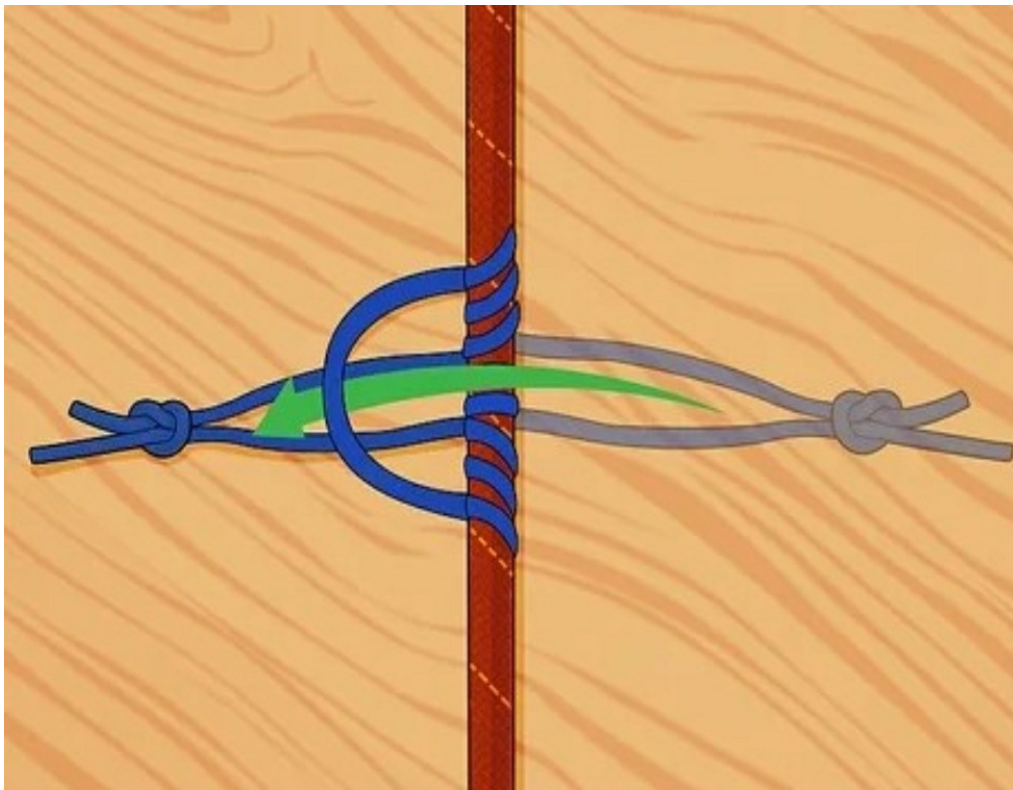
Take your long end and then place it inside of your short end of your loop. Drag your long end under your standing line to pass over to your opposite side. This is your first coil of knot. The coil should be formed inwardly towards the middle because this knot is created from the outside in.

3-Do it two more times, coil inwardly each time.



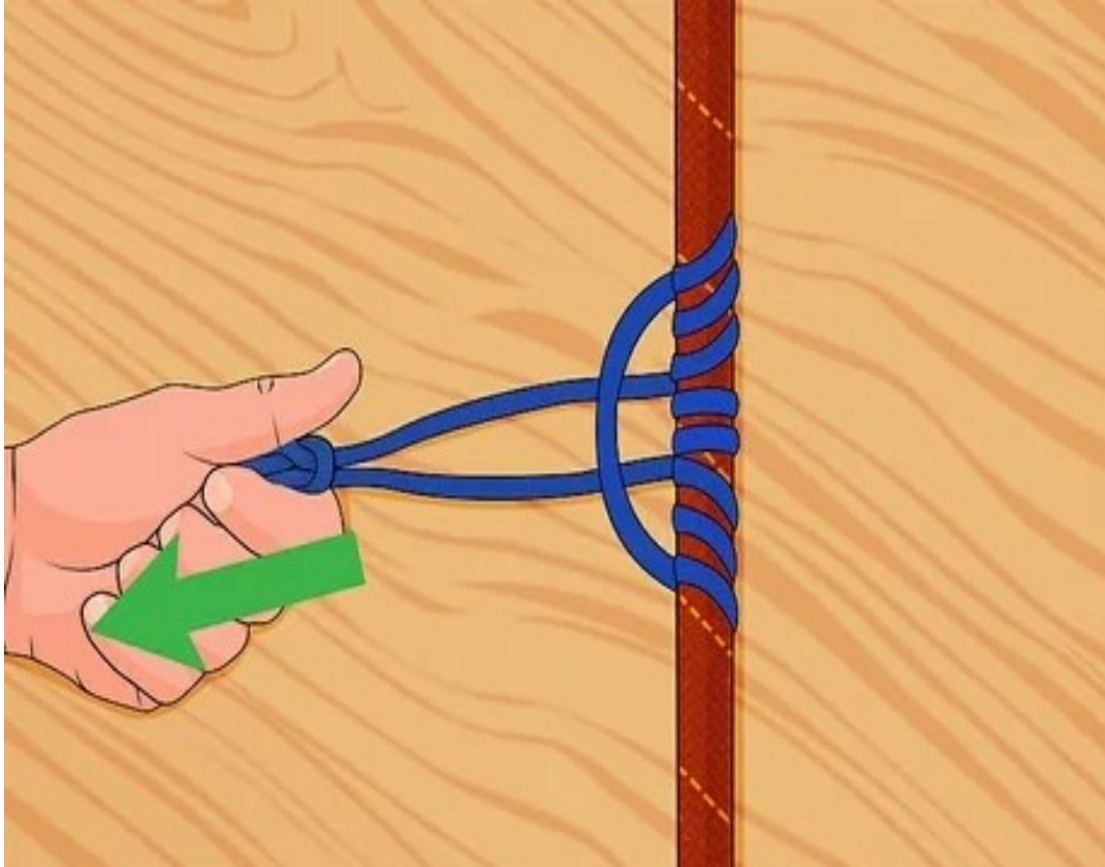
Continue to wrap your long end of your loop inwardly to pass around your standing line for a minimum of three times. Each time, you wrap your long end of your loop to pass over your standing line, and then pass through your small end of your loop on your inside of your preceding coil, and then under your standing line to pass over to your other side. The wrap will be narrower each time, so ensure to start with sufficient space for a minimum of three inward coils. Your windings will not overlap but coil inward.

4 - Loop your long end to pass over your standing line then under your shorter end.



Fold your long end on the top of your standing line and then place it under your small end of the loop.

5 - Drag on the long end in order to tighten your knot.



Once your long end of your loop is already tucked underneath your shorter end, drag your long end and then your knot is fully complete.

CHAPTER SIX

How Can You Tie A Cow Hitch

The cow hitch knot is a bit similar to the clove hitch knot but the only difference is that the two half-hitch are tied in opposite directions rather than same direction. This type of knot is use to join loops of your cables to your back of your pickup truck in a shovel movement. It is also use to connect

your loop-end lanyard to your handheld electronic device/equipment.

Steps

1 - Take the working end (i.e free end) and then wrap it over your pole, from the back to front side.



2 - Bring the end of your rope around behind and then to your left of your standing (i.e fixed) end.



3 - Bring the working end of your rope around to the front side of your pole or ring and then to the right of your standing (i.e fixed) end.



4 - Take the working end of your rope around behind your pole or ring and drag it through your bight (loop).



5- Pull both ends tight. The cow is hitched already.



CHAPTER SEVEN

How To Tie A Painter Hitch

Painter hitch is also referred to as tumble hitch is a very strong knot which never release easily but allow one to immediately free something in an urgent situation. It is used by ranchers to free their horses and by sailors to quickly detach their boat from their pier in the case of shift tides. This particular knot can be tied to a rod or ring.

Steps

1- Fold the rope over on itself to create a "bight," or a U-shape in the rope.



Bight is a curled piece of rope with the both strands facing/pointing in same direction. For your painter hitch, form your first bight in order to have one foot of rope to the right side of your bight and the remaining part of your rope to your left side.

For this particular knot you will have to make three(3) interlocking bights.

2- Lay your bight over your rod that you want to form your knot on.



Place your bight to pass over your rod you desire to make your knots on.

3- Tuck the bight back under the rod, back towards your body.



You have two(2) strands of rope on the top of your bar, and your bight will come under it and pass back towards the direction of your hands.

4- Take the left-most strand of rope and tuck it through your bight, creating another bight.



At this stage, pinch your left side strand with your two(2) fingers in order to create a U-shape, and then push the U to pass through your 1st(first) bight.

5- Take your right strand of rope and then form another bight.



Hold your two bights in your left side hand, and then create your third bight with the short strand of rope in your right side. It is just U-shape that is bend into your rope.

6- Pass the third bight back through the second one.



At this point, pinch your rope and then push it to pass through your bite that you created with your left side strand of your rope. After this, you will have 3 interlocked bights. A strand of rope will be hanging back to you and a very small tail of rope leading off.

7- Still pinching your last bight you created, get your rope leading back to your body and then drag to tighten it.



Hold your knot in order to keep your knot in place and then pull on your standing rope in order to tighten it.

8- Pull the "tail," or the shorter right end of the rope, to quickly undo the knot.



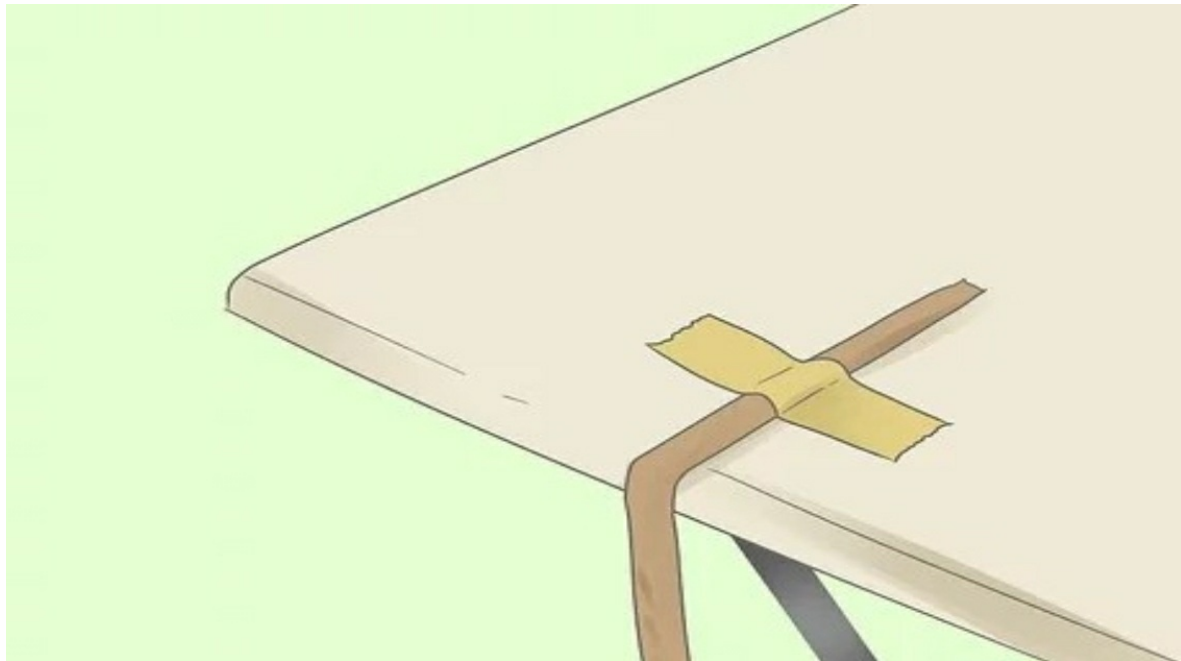
CHAPTER EIGHT

How To Tie A Marlinspike Hitch

Marlinespike Hitch is an age long sailor's knot and it is use to form a knot at the center of a line that can hold small objects. It is use by boatsmen to hold large nails which are called marlinespikes. Marlinespike Hitches can be use to build short-term ladders and can give better grip when dragging your rope.

Method 1- Tying Your Marlinespike Hitch

1- Make sure your rope is securely fastened on one end.



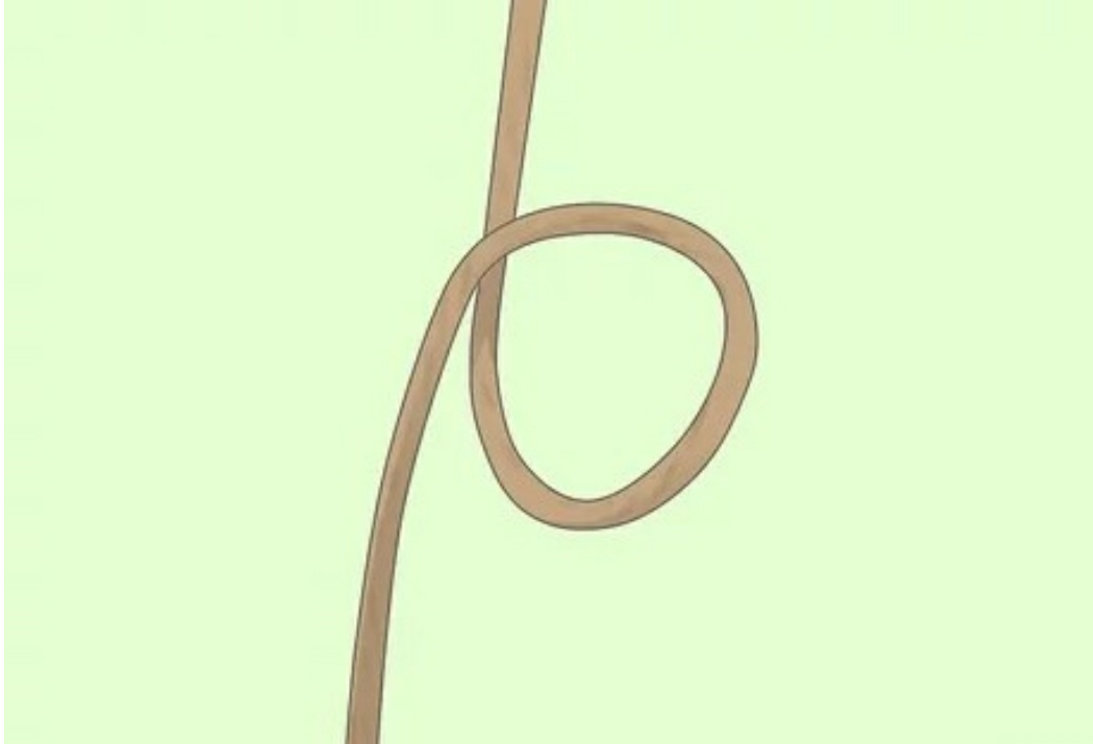
Marlinespike hitch is popularly used with rope that is already joined to somewhere or something. You can make your knot with a free rope that is hanging and it is easy when you fasten one end down. For quick practice, tape your rope to the edge of your table or desk and your rope will be hanging down

2- Take an object that you will use to create your hitch around.



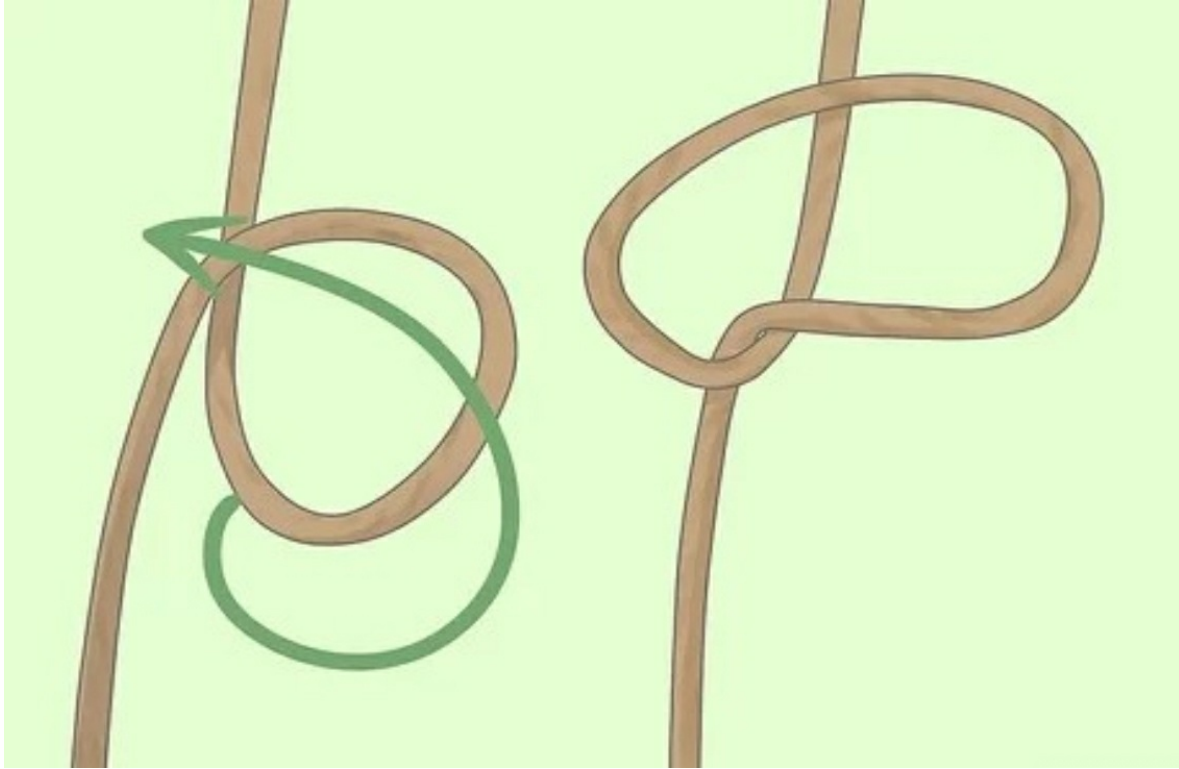
You will need an object in which you will form your hitch around. A wooden dowel will be ok and the thickness of your rope does not really matter.

3- Create a loop in the middle of the rope by pulling the bottom of the rope upwards.



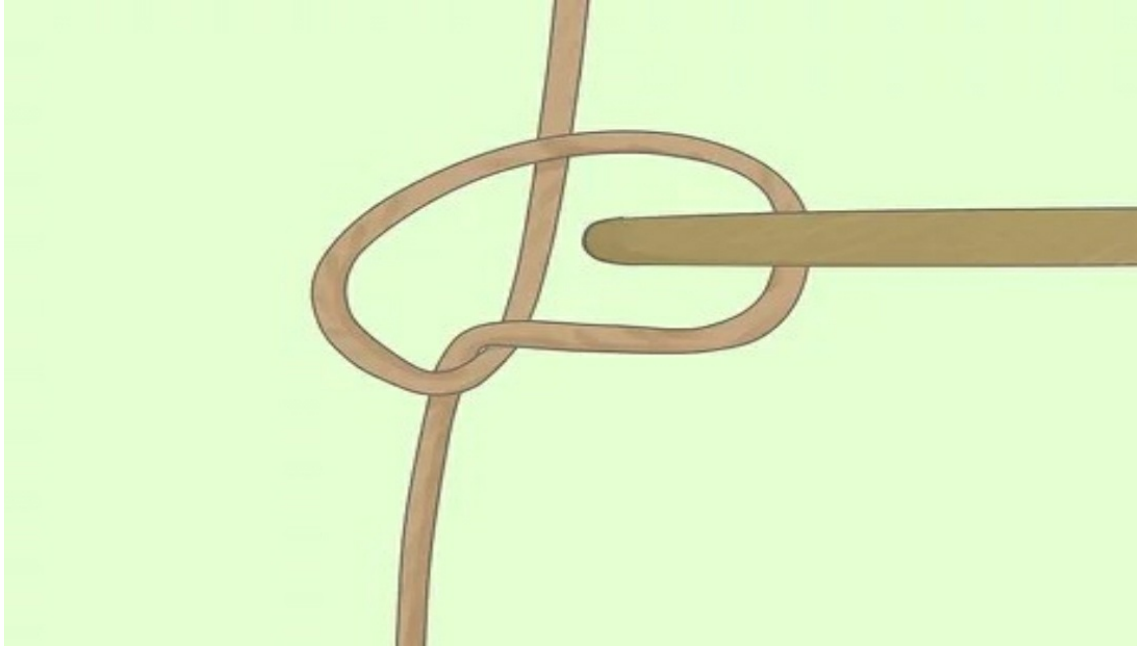
Pinch your rope with your 2 fingers, and then yank the bottom of your rope up and then to the side so you will have one inch diameter loop at the bottom of the rope. Where your loop is created tells where your will be position.

4- Keep your loop together with one of your hand, flip your loop up so that it will be bisected by the rest of your rope line.



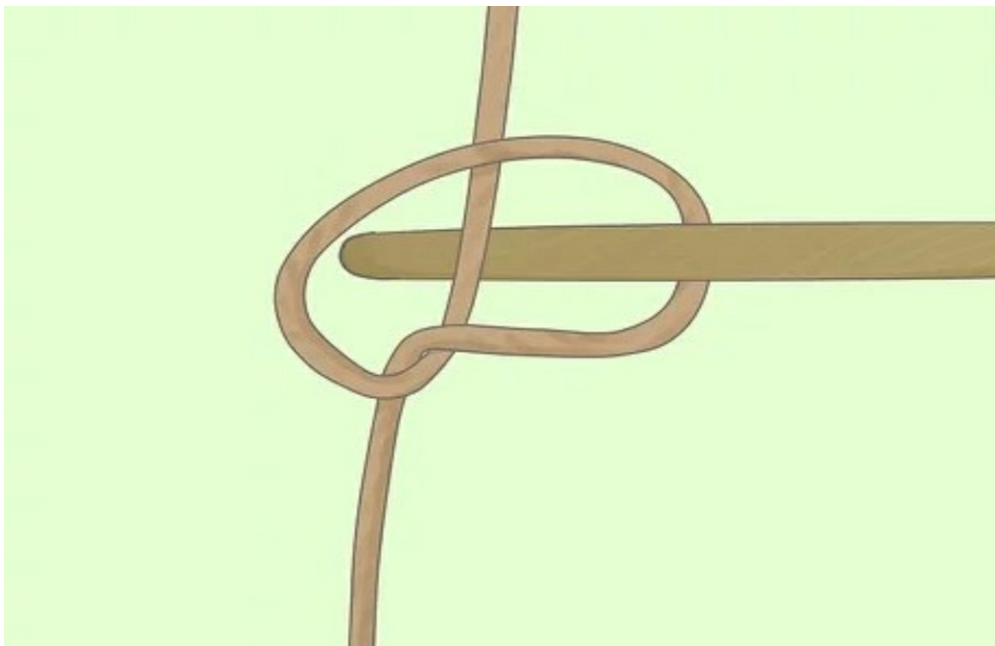
Flip your loop up to lie against the rest of your rope that is going up. Use your fingers to pinch your knot together from the bottom.

5- Slide your hitch (i.e the wrench, nail, etc) over the first half of your loop.



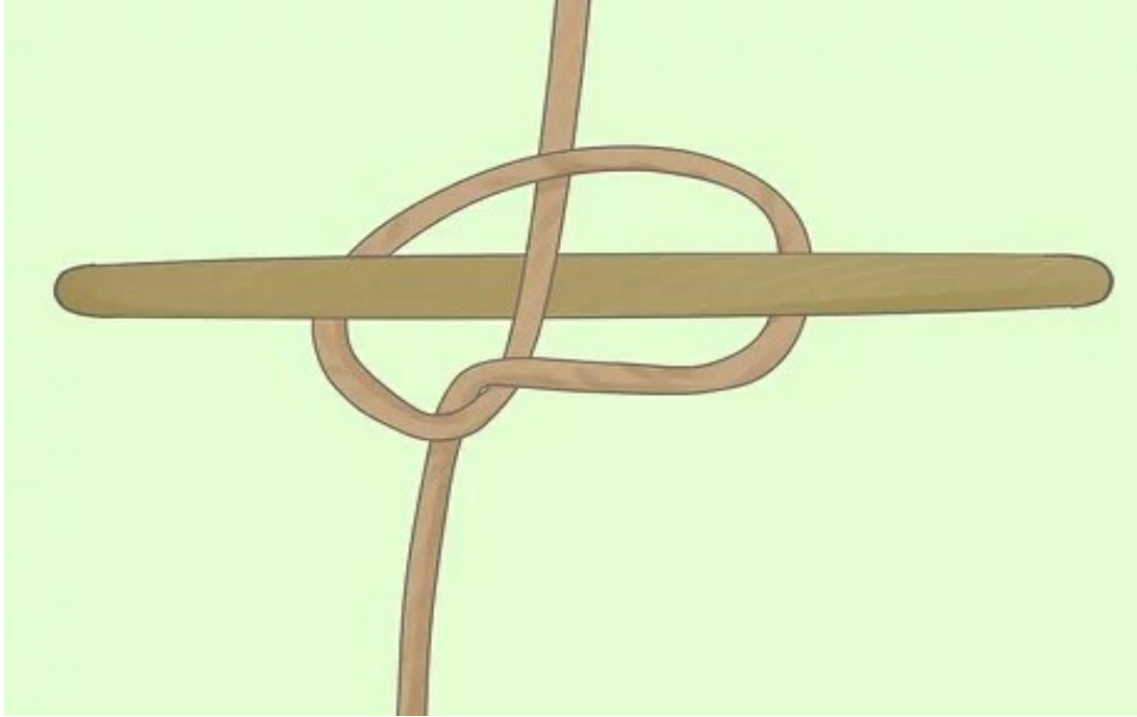
Take your object (like wooden dowel) and then slide your wooden dowel into the right hand side of your loop, enter from the front side.

6 - Slide your hitch behind the middle line.



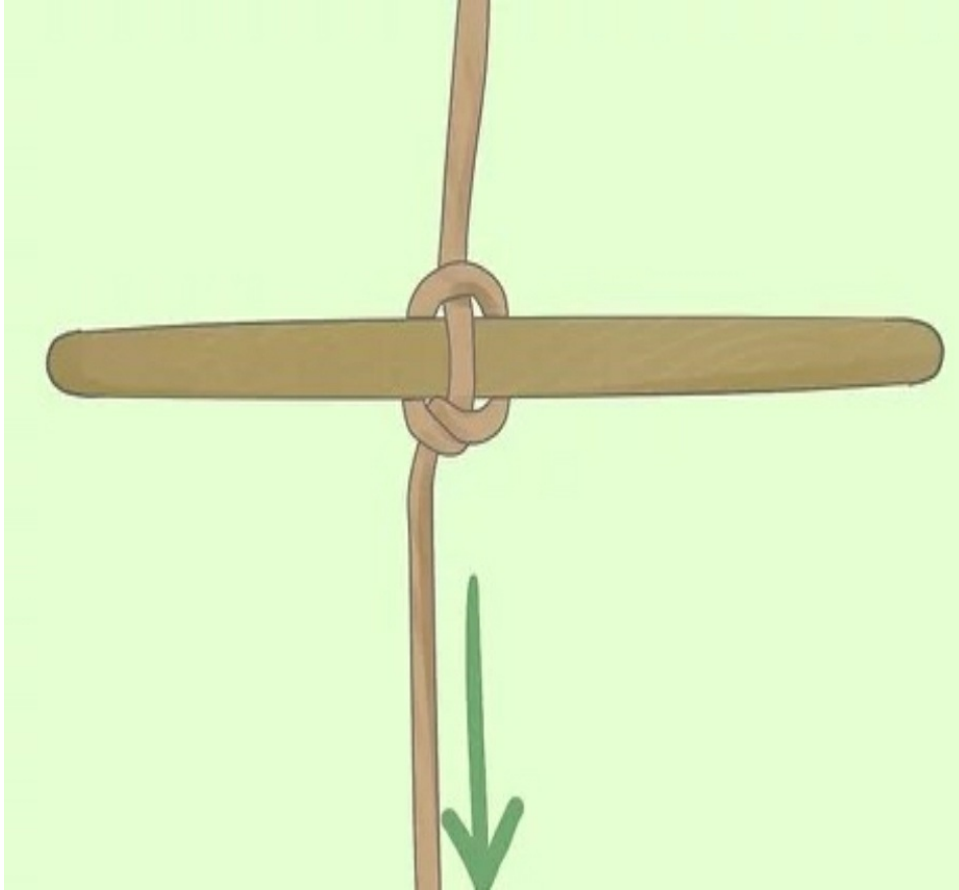
At this point, come backward that is towards your body with your hitch.

7- Slide your hitch over the top of your left half of your loop.



At this stage, you will have to go over, underneath, and then over again in order to thread your hitch into the rope.

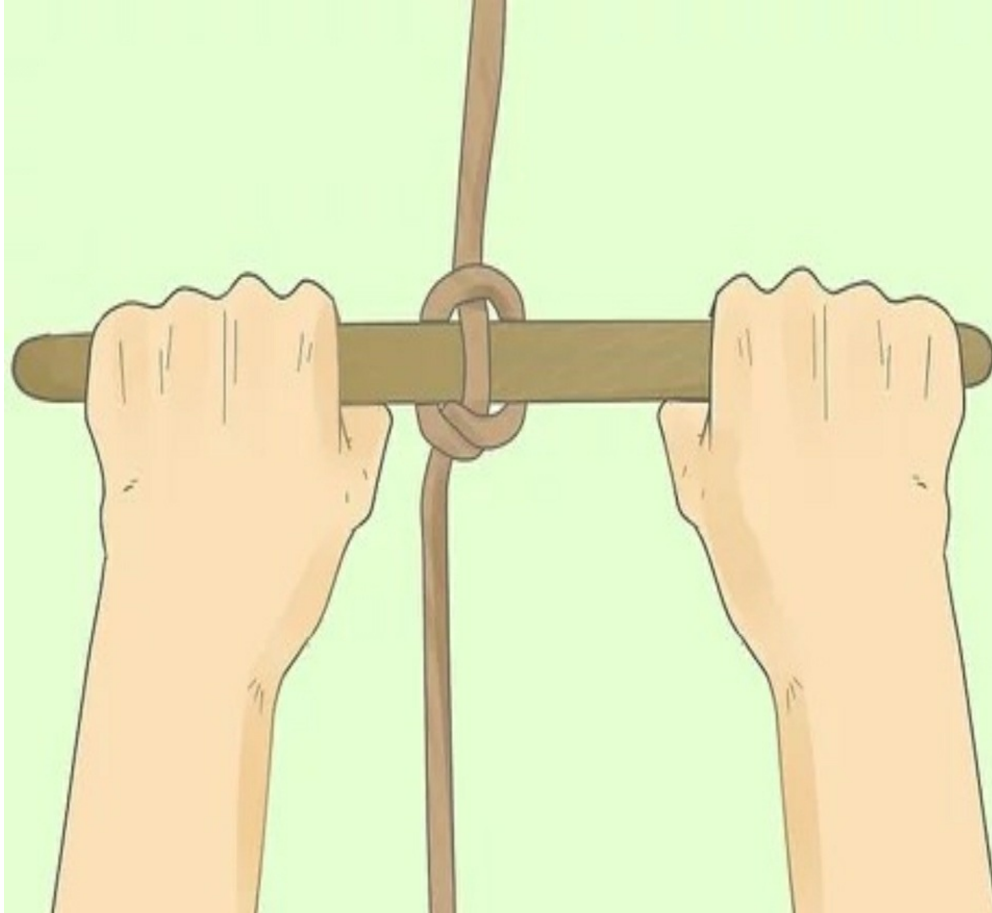
8- Keep your hitch in place, tug on the bottom of your rope to tighten your knot.



Hold your hitch and then yank your rope from below in order to tighten around the object. You just completed your first marlinespike hitch

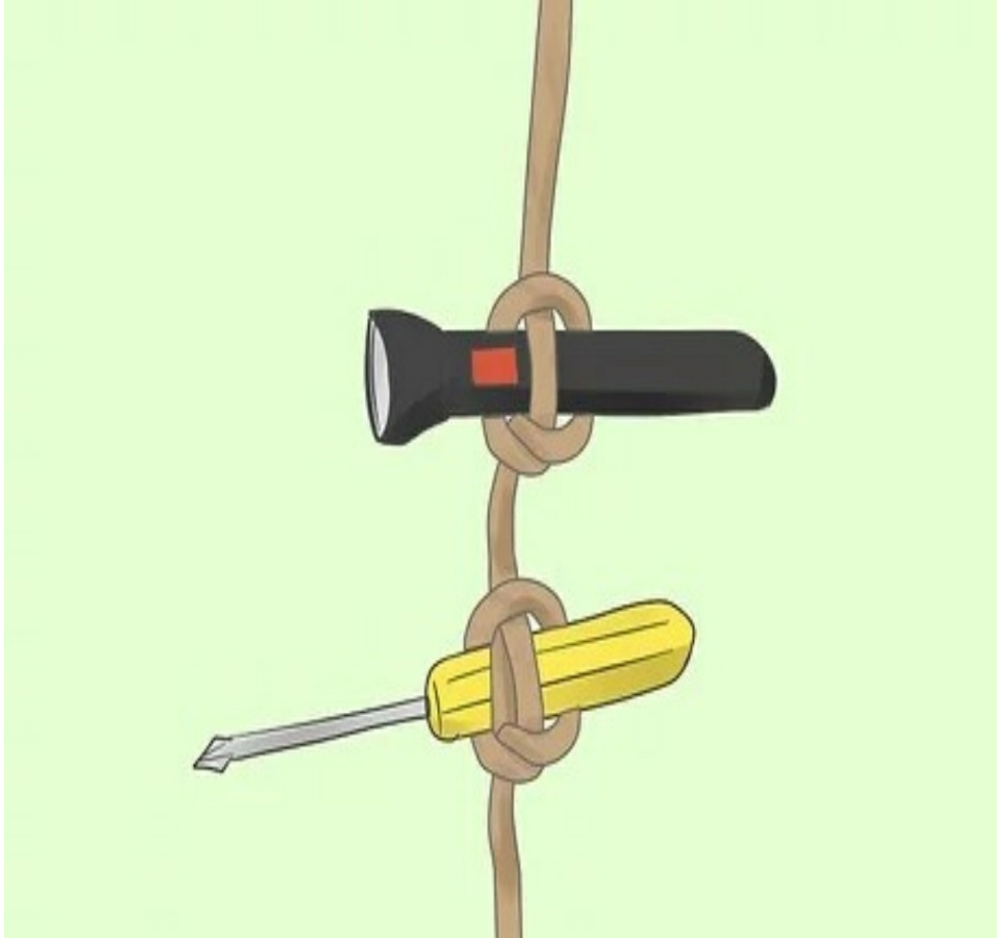
Method 2 - When to Use a Marlinespike Hitch

1- Use marlinespike hitch to have good grip when dragging a rope.



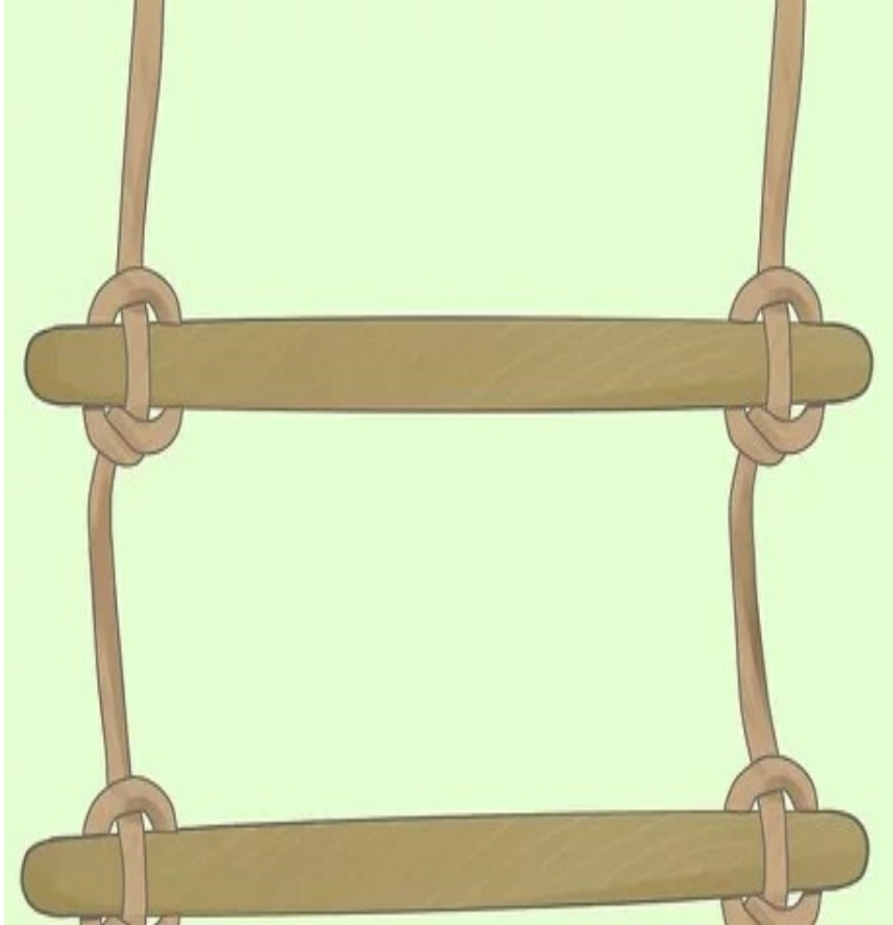
Generally, marlinespike hitches are used to have good grip on a rope. Instead of wrapping your hand with rope and then pull. Just make an handle with a dowel and create your knot so as to save energy and time when you want to pull or tow an object. This knot is also used to tie or make other knots tighter rather than yanking the end of your knot with hand.

2 – Use it to Keep essential tools by hitching them to the ropes.



At sea, this knot is very vital and helpful at sea because it can be use to keep or hold important tools.

3- Use 2 ropes in creating a ladder by tying your hitch to the end of each rung.



You can make a rope ladder with a marlinespike hitches. Test your ladder before use.

CHAPTER NINE

How To Tie A Taut Line Hitch

Tying a taut line hitch is very simple and easy to do. Let's get started;

Steps

1- Wrap your rope around an object (i.e tree) so that your long end (i.e standing end) is on your right side and your short end (bitter end) is on your left side.



Use your rope to wrap around your object and let the long end be at your right hand side while your short end at your left side.

Note, the long end is known as the standing end while the short end is the called the bitter end.

2 - Cross your bitter end over your standing end.



Use your bitter end to cross over your standing end.

3- Bring your bitter end to pass under your standing end and then up through your loop.



Use your bitter end to pass under your standing end and go up and pass through your loop.

4- Repeat the turn.



Use your bitter end to pass under your standing end and go up, then pass

through your loop. Take your bitter end to your left side.

5 - Pass your bitter under your standing end.



Use your bitter end to pass under your standing end.

6 - Bring your bitter end back to pass through your new loop you created.



Take your bitter end back to pass through your new loop. The main reason for this turn is to lock your knot and make sure it holds.

7 - Keeping the standing end tight, pull the slack out of the hitches you made.



Your knot is completed so you can slide your knot down and up your standing end.

CHAPTER TEN

How You Can Tie A Two Half Hitch Knot

Two Half Hitch knot is also referred to as the double half hitch. This knot is use to move large objects such as logs.

Steps

1- Use the end of your rope to pass around a post.



Use the end your rope to pass around your post.

2 – Take the end of your rope to pass under the standing part of your rope.



Take the end of your rope to pass under your standing rope.

3- Take the end of your rope upwards and use it to pass through the eye of your loop you created.



Take the end of your rope up and use it to pass through the eye of your loop.

4- Drag it tight in order to complete your half hitch.



Drag the end of your rope to make it tight in order to complete your half hitch

5 - Bring the end of your rope to pass under the standing part again.



Use the end of your rope to pass under your standing rope.

6 - Tie another half hitch.



At this point, you tie another half hitch knot.

7 - Pull it tight.



Pull the end of your rope in order to tighten your knot.

8 - Finished.



Your work is completed.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

How to Tie a Bowline Knot

The bowline is known to be the King of Knots in boating world. Below are the simple steps you need to learn in tying a basic and running bowline and

how to untie it.

Technique 1-Tying the Standard Bowline

1- Use a mnemonic to memorize how you can tie your knot.



Think of your loop as a rabbit hole and your string end going off your loop just as a tree. Picture the loose end of your string that you are holding in your right hand side, as your rabbit. The rabbit will come up your hole, and then runs around your tree, and lastly go back down your hole.

Another option is with a rhyme;

"Lay your bight to create a hole

Then pass under the back and go around your pole

Pass over the top and then pass through the eye

Clinch it to tight and then let it lie"

2 - Hold one end of your rope in your left hand side.



The side on your left hand is your standing end (it is referred to as your hole and tree). The part on your right hand side is your free end (referred to as the rabbit). Create a loop with your free end string and the loop is the hole your rabbit will come out of.

3 - Draw the end of your string in your right hand side (i.e the rabbit) to pass through the loop created by your left hand side (i.e the hole.)



Draw your free end string to pass through the loop created by your standing end string.

4 - Take the 'rabbit' end to pass around (behind) your string.



This string is the piece pointing up from your loop (that is the tree). Drag the rabbit to pass back through your loop and then go down into your hole.

5- Bring the top loose string in your left hand side.



Hold the other end in your right hand side and then drag the end in opposite direction in order to tighten your knot.

Technique 2-Tying a Running Bowline

1 – Use your rope to pass around the object you want to tie your knot

around.



Use your rope to pass around the object you want to tie your knot.

2 - Create a loop with your running end.



The running end is the end of your rope that is not joined to your horse, boat, etc. You will use this particular end to create your knot. Form a large and loose loop with your running end in a way that the tip of your rope is hanging over your standing end (the part of your rope that the knot is tied around).

3 - Drag the tip of your running end so that it pass around your standing end.



Let your running end pass over your standing end and then go back upwards from underneath your standing end.

4- Drag the tip of your running end upwards through the loop you created previously.



Use the tip to go up to pass through your hole and go around itself.

5 - Drag the tip back to pass through the hole.



The tip of your rope should go downwards into your loop after you have sent it to go up and then pass over itself. Drag the tip to pass through the hole for a couple of inch.

6 – Drag the standing end to lock your knot.



Drag the standing end and it will slide your knot up to your pole.

7- Once your knot is flush against your pole, drag your standing end in order to tighten your knot.



Technique 3-Untying a Bowline Knot

1- Undo a bowline knot.



It doesn't really matter the tightness of your knot, what you need to do is break its back.

2 - Trace the spot where your "running" end loops around your

“standing” part.



The running end is the end you tie your knot (rabbit). The standing end is your tree around which your rabbit runs. The spot where your rabbit loops around your tree create the shape of a cross.

3 - Take the loop up your standing part with your thumbs.



Push your loop away from your knot and the back of your knot will break.

4 - Drag the knot apart to loosen the knot.



Drag your knot apart.

CHAPTER TWELVE

How Can You Tie A Double Bowline Climbing Knot

A double bowline climbing knot is safe if correctly done, well tighten, and

backed by a safety knots. The advantage of this particular knot is that it is very easy to untie even when you are done climbing. This knot uses the strain on your rope to enhance its strength that is the heavier the load, the tighter your knot.

Part 1- Tying the Double Bowline

1- Create two loops of equal length.



Leave enough rope at the end to work with.

2- Thread the tail of your rope into the tie-in point.



Thread your tail of rope into the tie in point.

3- Thread the tail of your rope back to pass under the hole formed by your two loops.



Move the tail of your rope from the back of your loops to the front side.

4- Tuck your rope behind your main line.



Used your rope to pass behind the main line

5 - Thread the tail of your rope back to pass through the hole formed by your two loops.



Move the tail of your rope from the front of your loops to the back side.

Part -2- Backing Up with Stopper Knot

1- Wrap the tail of your rope under and use it to pass through the top eye, parallel to your rope.



Move the tail of your rope from the back of your loop to pass through to the front side. Ensure the double bowline is tight and it pass a visual inspection.

2 - Start your stopper knot some inches above your bowline knot.



A stopper knot will give you a sense of safety.

3 - Wrap the tail of your rope over and then under your standing line, forming a loop.



Wrap the tail of your rope over and use it to pass under your standing line to create a loop.

4- Form another loop in same fashion for additional safety.



Form a second loop in the same way for safety

5 - Pass the tail of your rope through your loops formed and then tie off.



You have a complete double bowline that is backed by a stopper.

CHAPTER THIRTEEN

Tying A Rethreaded Figure Of 8 Climbing Knot

This knot is mostly used by climbers to tie in to their harness. This knot is safe, very strong, and so easy to tie. You can create a figure-of-eight with a single rope, and you loop through your harness, and follow your rope back to pass through your figure-of-eight.

Steps

1- Create a loop in your rope with about 5 feet of your working end.



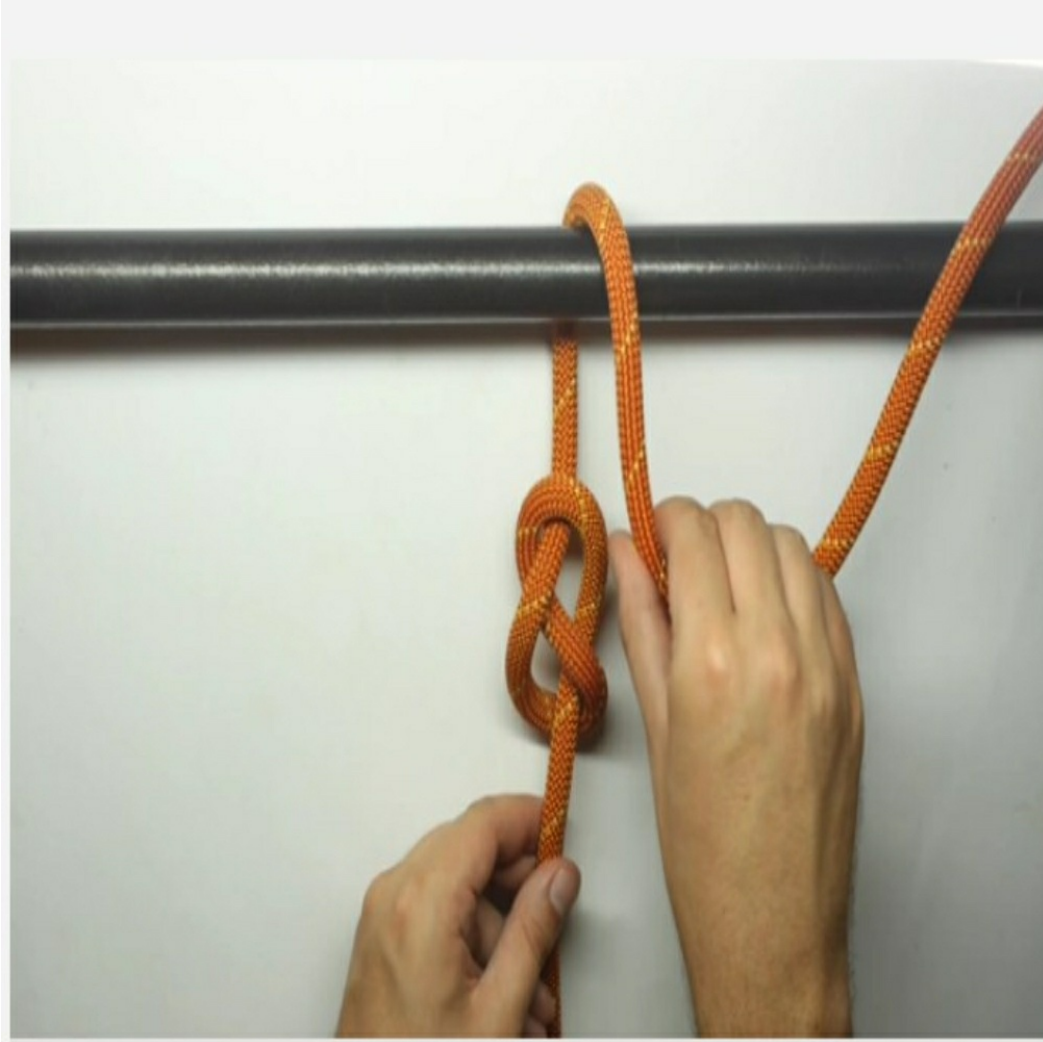
Form a loop in your rope with about 5 feet of working end.

2 - Go over your long end and then pass through the hole.



Pass over your long end and pass through your hole.

3- Put your working end through the harness.



Use your working end to pass through the harness

4- Take your working end and follow your knot back around, retracing your original figure-of-eight knot end.



follow your knot back around, retrace your true figure-of-eight knot end
.

5- Double over your section of rope.



6 - While holding your section together, use that section to form a loop.



7 - With the end of your loop formed by the bend of where your rope was

doubled over, go around your new loop and then through it.



8 - Drag tight, and dress your knot.



9 - Ensure to leave enough room for the tail to form your safety knot.



Method 1 - Before You Climb

1- Dress your knot. Ensure that your rope is not twisted in any place in your knot.



2- Have the belayer check your knot before climbing. You should still check the set-up for extra safety.



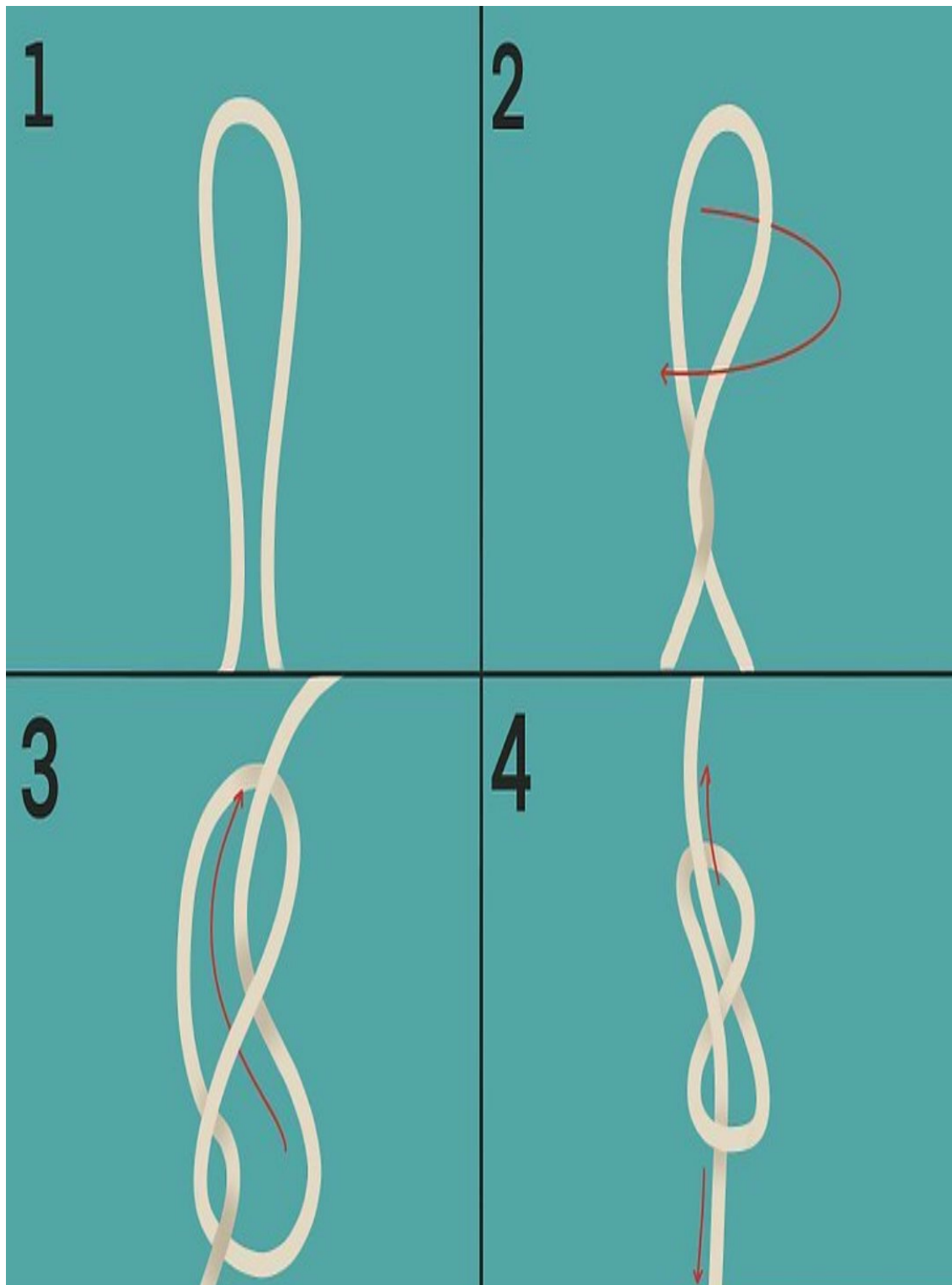
CHAPTER FOURTEEN

How You Can Tie A Stopper Knot

A stopper knot is a knot that is used at the end of a line in order to stop your line from untying or to pass through a hole. They are mostly used in activities such as sailing, fishing, jewelry making and climbing etc.

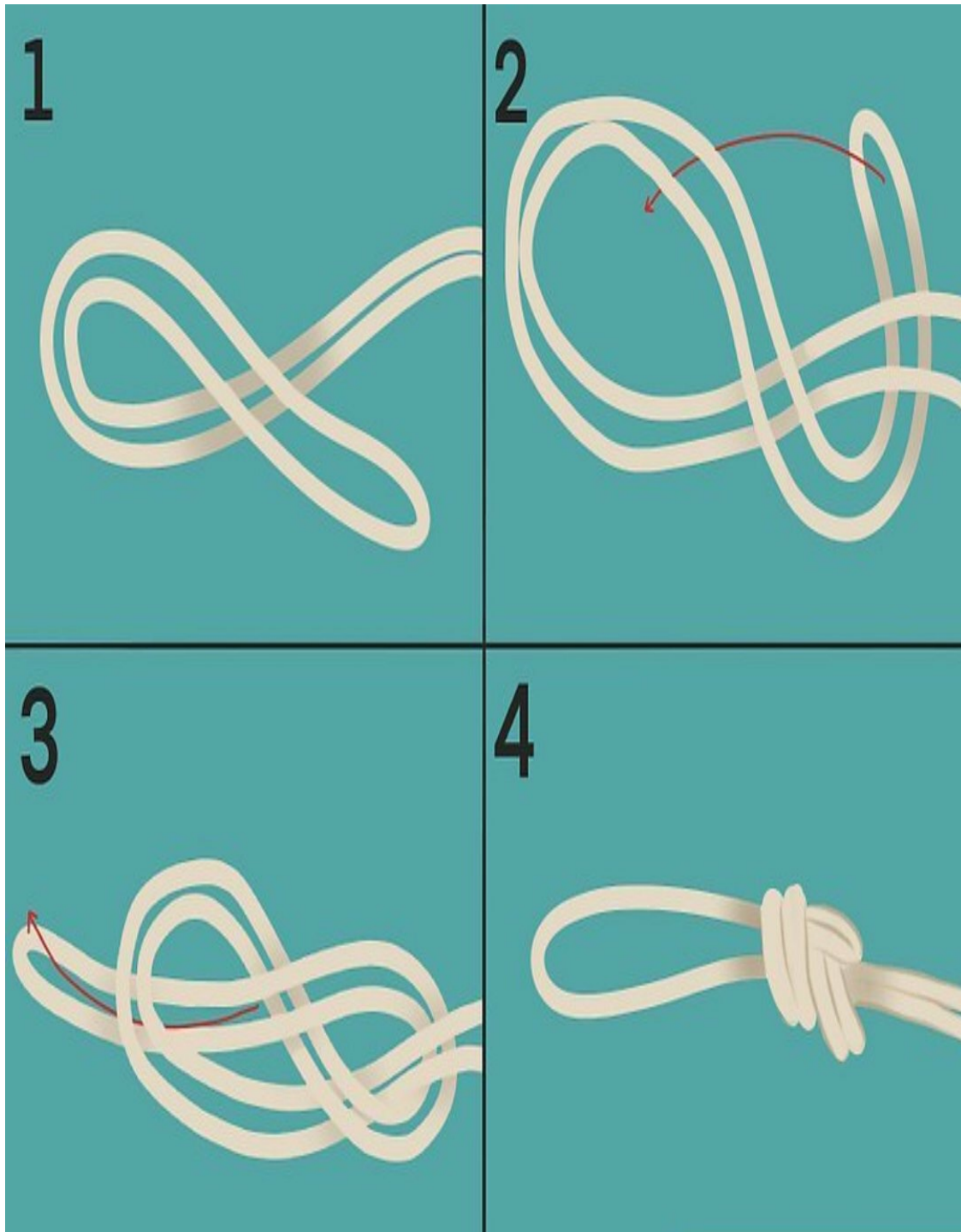
Technique 1 - Tie a Simple Stopper Knots Quickly

1 - Create a figure 8 knot to stop your sailing rope from sliding into the mast.



Create a loop by crossing the end of your line to pass over the center part of your line. Twist your loop away from the tail, creating full rotation. To finish, yank the tail to pass through your loop from behind and then tighten your knot by dragging both ends, in order to create a figure 8.

2 - Form a figure 8 knot on a doubled line in order to create a stopper with a handle.

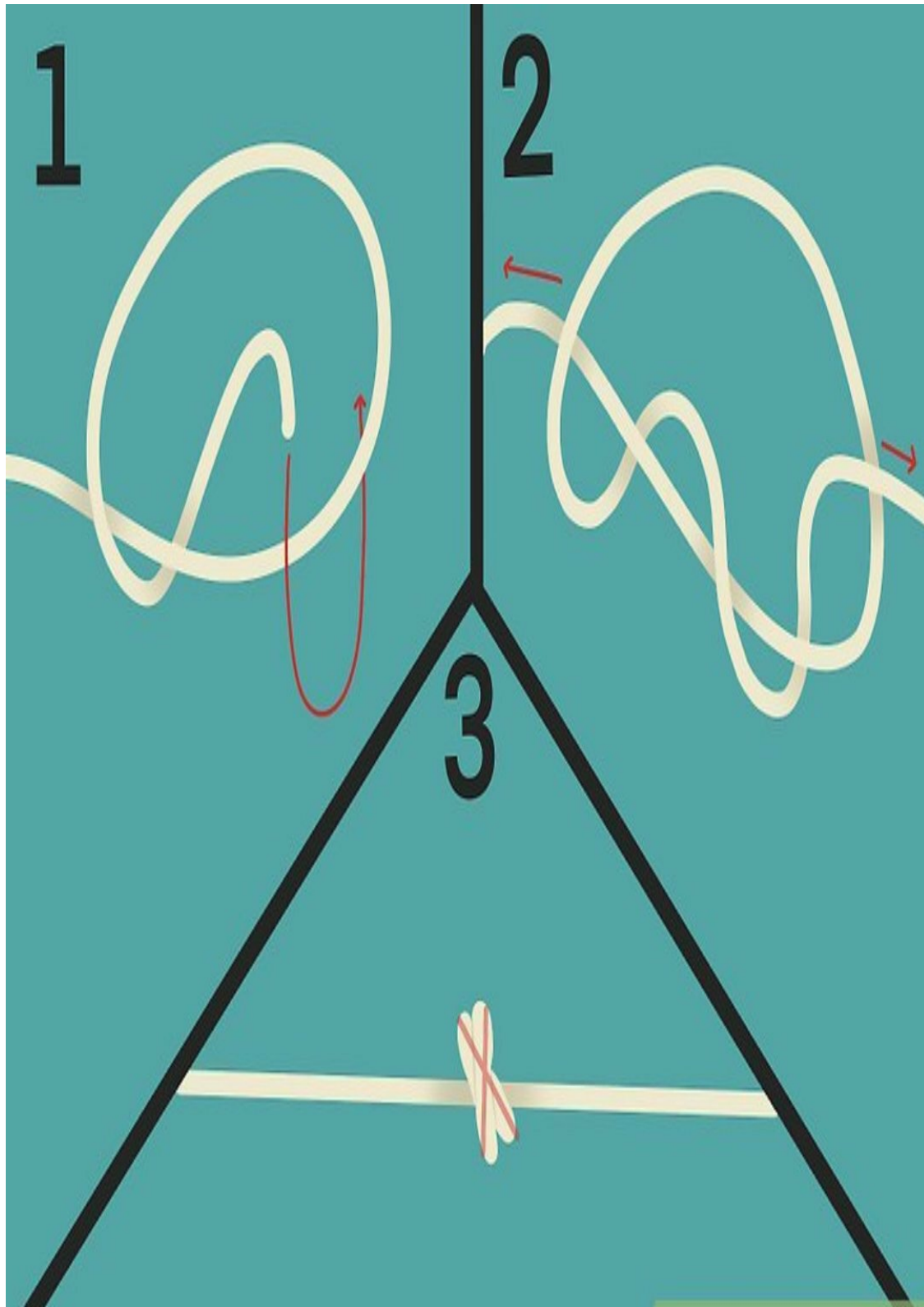


For you to start, double your line, create a bight or bend. Hold your two sides of your line together and then create another bend in your line. Get the first bend, and wrap it behind your line and move it through the top of your first

bend. Drag tightly on your line and your first loop in order to conclude your knot and form a handle.

Note, a bight or bend is an open loop in your rope.

3 - Use a double overhand knot as your backup for a larger stopper knot.



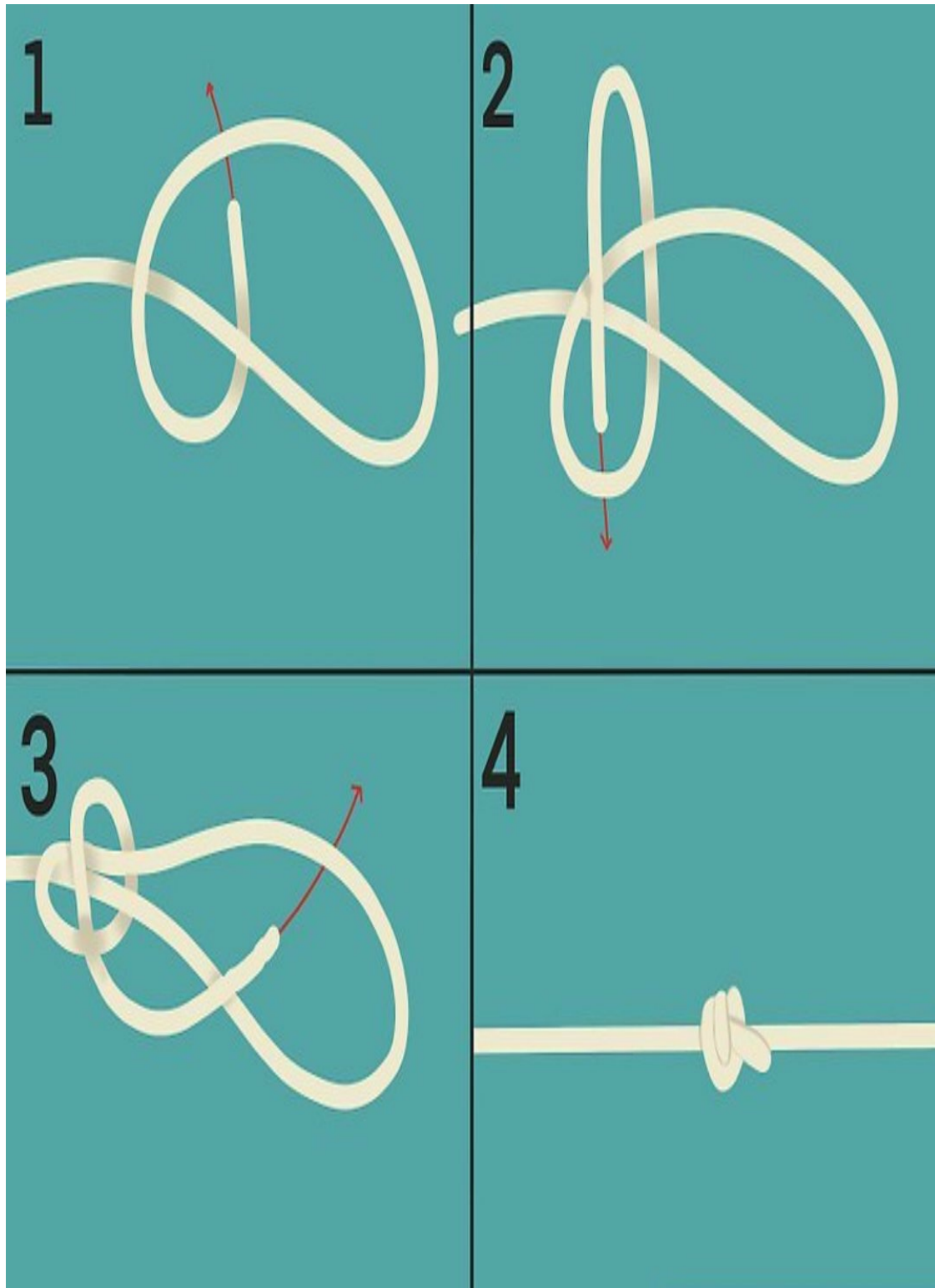
To create this particular knot, form a loop in the end of your line, leaving a short tail. Pass the tail through your loop, creating a single overhand knot.

Before you pull tight, wrap your tail around the outside of your loop and then yank through your loop again until you have a tighter knot.

For you to ensure you did your knot righty, check in order to ensure that there is an X on one side of your knot and then 2 parallel lines on the other side.

Method 2 – Form a Bigger and More Secure Stopper Knots

1- Form an Ashley stopper knot if you desire a really bulky and more secure knot.

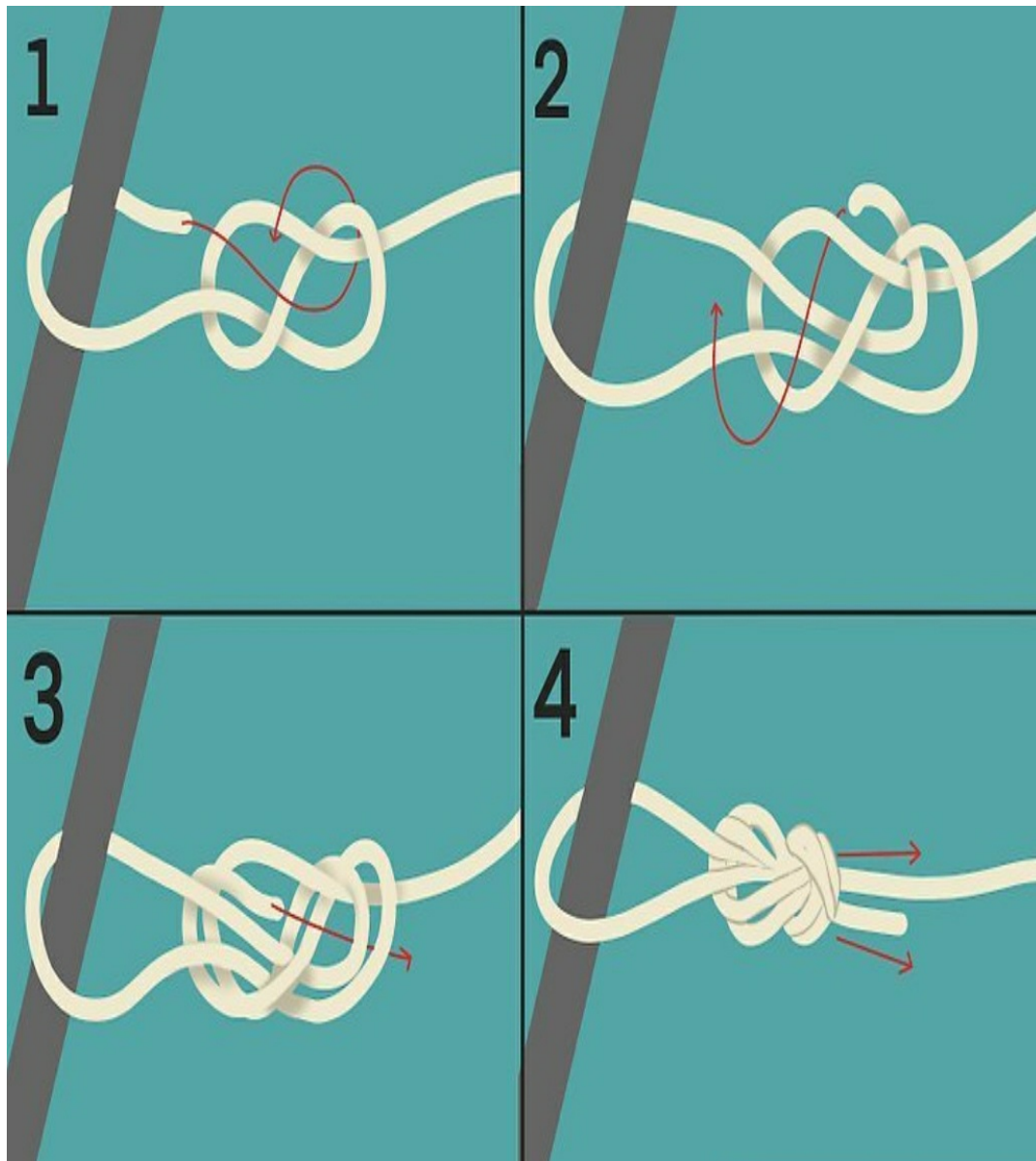


Create a loop by the use of the end of your line and then pass the tail behind your loop, bring it back to go up and over the top of it, forming a second loop where it cross over your line. Use the tail to pass through the top of your

second loop and then go back up the under of your first loop. Lastly, drag the tail and your line will tight in opposite direction in order to conclude your knot.

Check your knot to ensure that you have created three loops, creating a flower shape.

2- Create a simple figure 8 knot into a double figure 8 knot for an additional bulk.

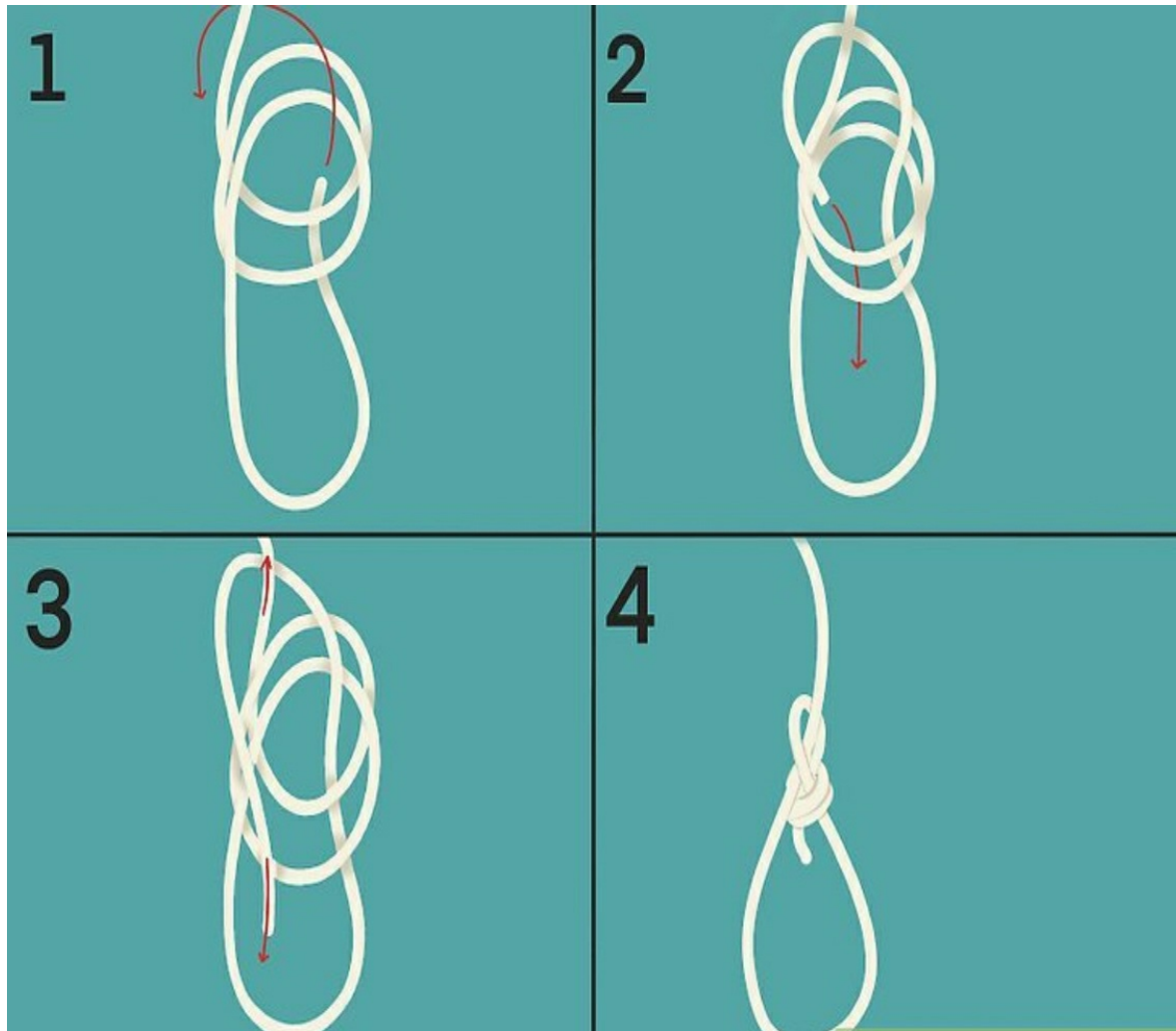


Begin with a figure 8 knot, leave a long tail on the end. Pass the tail back through your knot, tracing your new knot all the way through, creating a

second figure 8. Yank tightly in order to tighten knot.

Confirm your knot by ensuring there are five sets of parallel lines.

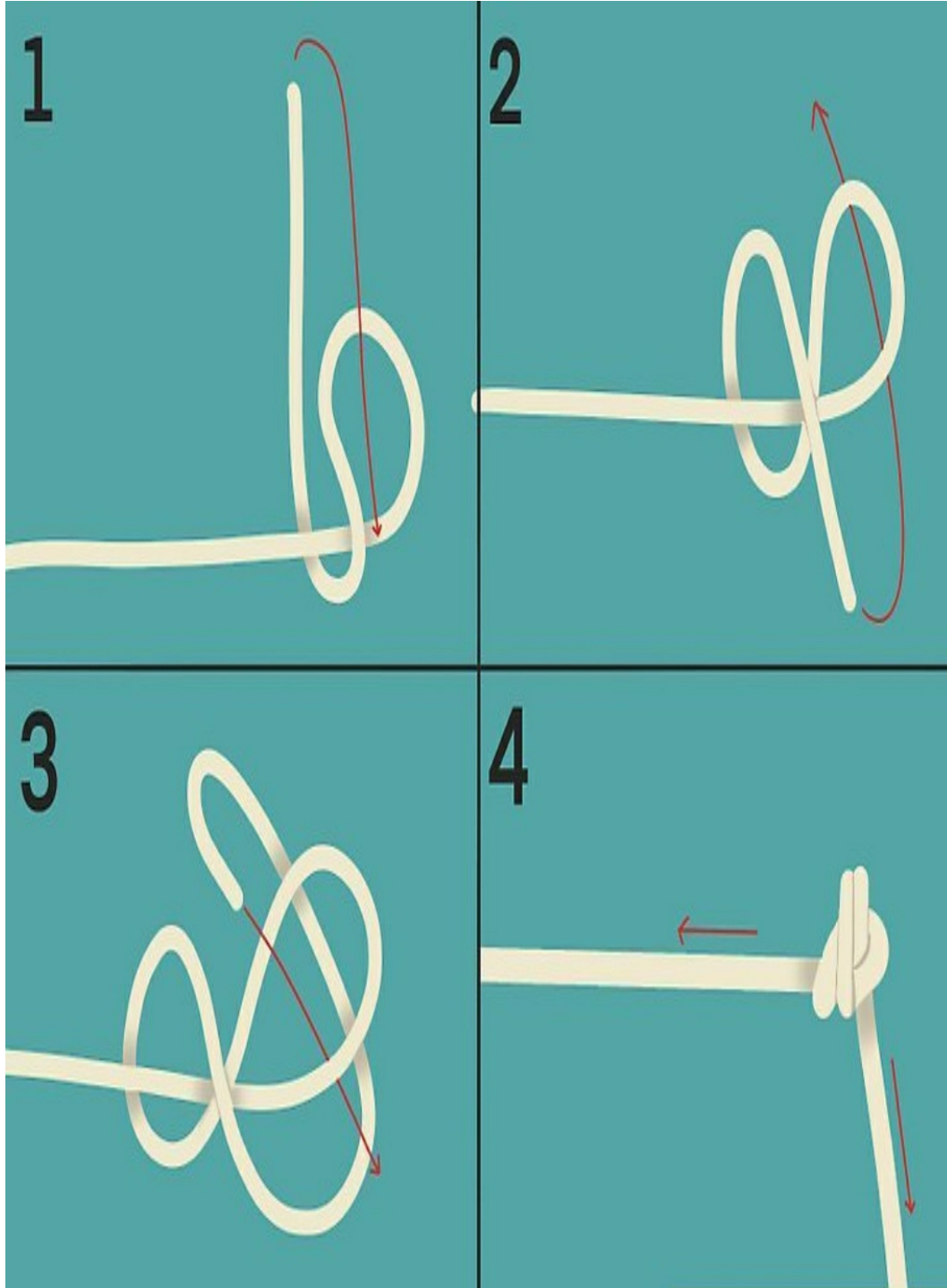
3- Tie a bowline knot to create a lasso at the end of the line.



To start, create a loop by the use of the tail of your line. Yank the tail up through the back of your loop, and then behind your standing line, and above your loop. Lastly, yank the tail back through your loop again and tighten it by dragging hard on both the tail and your standing line.

For you to create a double bowline, form a double loop at the starting point and pass the tail through the same way.

4- Secure a tent with Stevedore knot.



To start this particular knot, create a loop in one of the end of your line. Yank the tail end behind your loop and then back down to pass over the top of the 2 sides of your line originally cross. Then, pass your line one more time behind your loop and then drag it through the top of your loop. To complete the knot,

drag the tail and your standing line in opposite direction in order to tighten it.

CHAPTER FIFTEEN

How you can tie a Sheepshank

The sheepshank knot is use for two main purpose. You can use it to temporarily shorten your rope or make a rope with a damaged part to still be very useful.

Technique 1- Make a Three-Loop Knot

1- Create loops.



Collect one end of your rope and curl it over itself to create a loop. Hold your first loop so it does not unravel and curl your rope over itself again to create a second loop in the center. Bring the free end of your rope and twist it over itself again to create a third loop.

2- Cross your loops.



Drag the right side of the center loop to pass under the right side loop and then through your loop. Do again the process by dragging the left side of your center loop to pass under and through your left side loop.

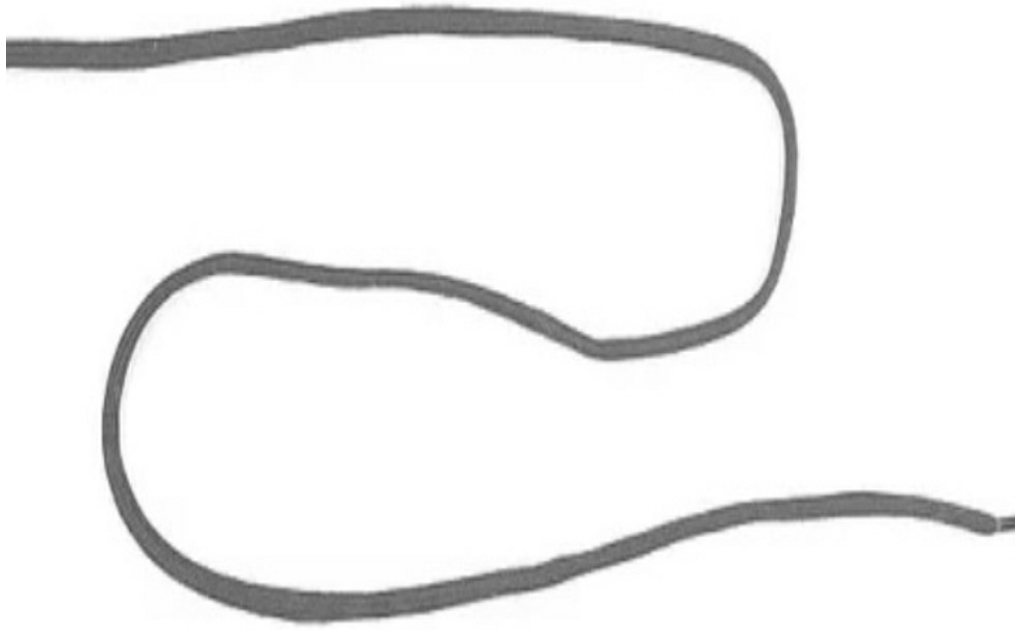
3- Tighten your knot.



Grab the ends of your center loop pass it through your side loops. Drag both ends in opposite direction. Tighten your loop as you want.

Method 2- Form an End-Loop Knot

1- Create an S-shape.



Curl a flat piece of rope by taking one end upwards and the other downwards. Your rope will create two curves which are referred to as the bights between the flat center section and the lower and the upper ends are pointing in opposite direction.

2- Create loops. Take one end of your rope.



Curl it and pass it over itself to create your loop. Do same to the opposite end.

3- Drag the bights to pass through your loops.



Hold the lower loop and take the curve portion of the S that is the bight. Use the bight to pass under and through the loop. Do same to the upper loop. Both ends will have rope crossing you're your loops will stick out just like handles.

4- Tighten your knot.



Grab your loops in each hand and drag your loops in opposite directions until it is tight.

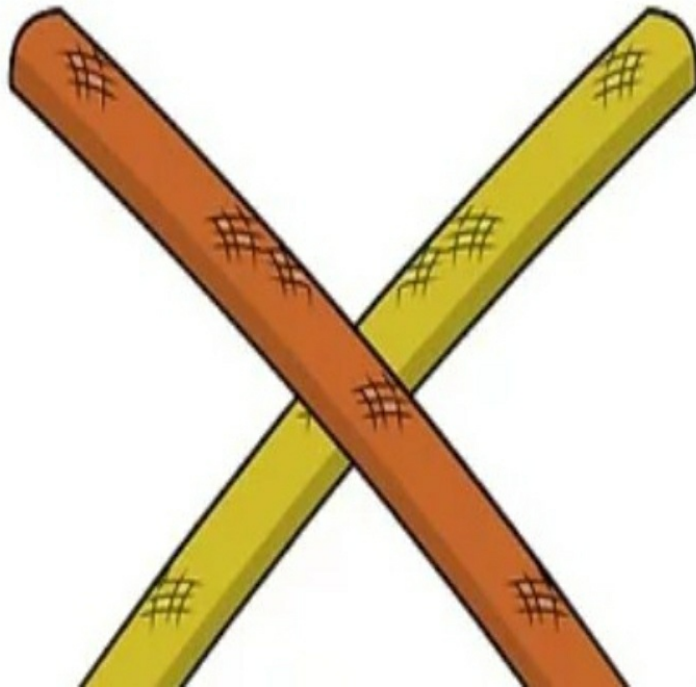
CHAPTER SIXTEEN

How You Can Tie A Square Knot

Square knot is also referred to as reef knot and it is an easy way to bind two strings or ropes together. This knot is easy to create, can last long and can be untied easily.

Technique 1- Tie a Basic Square Knot

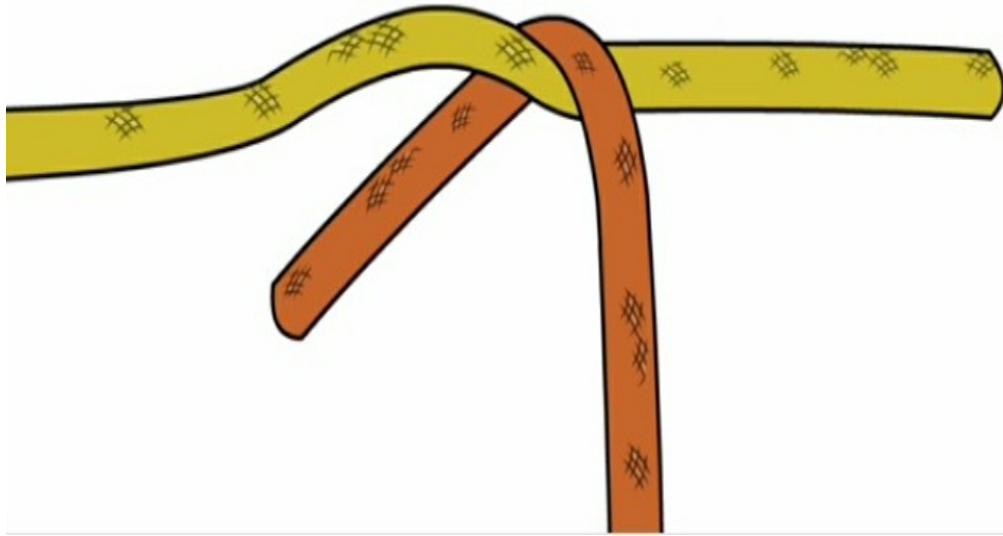
1 - Take your two ropes and lay the right-hand side rope over the other.



Here we will be working with a yellow and an orange color rope. Note, the orange rope is the right hand rope while the yellow rope is the left hand rope.

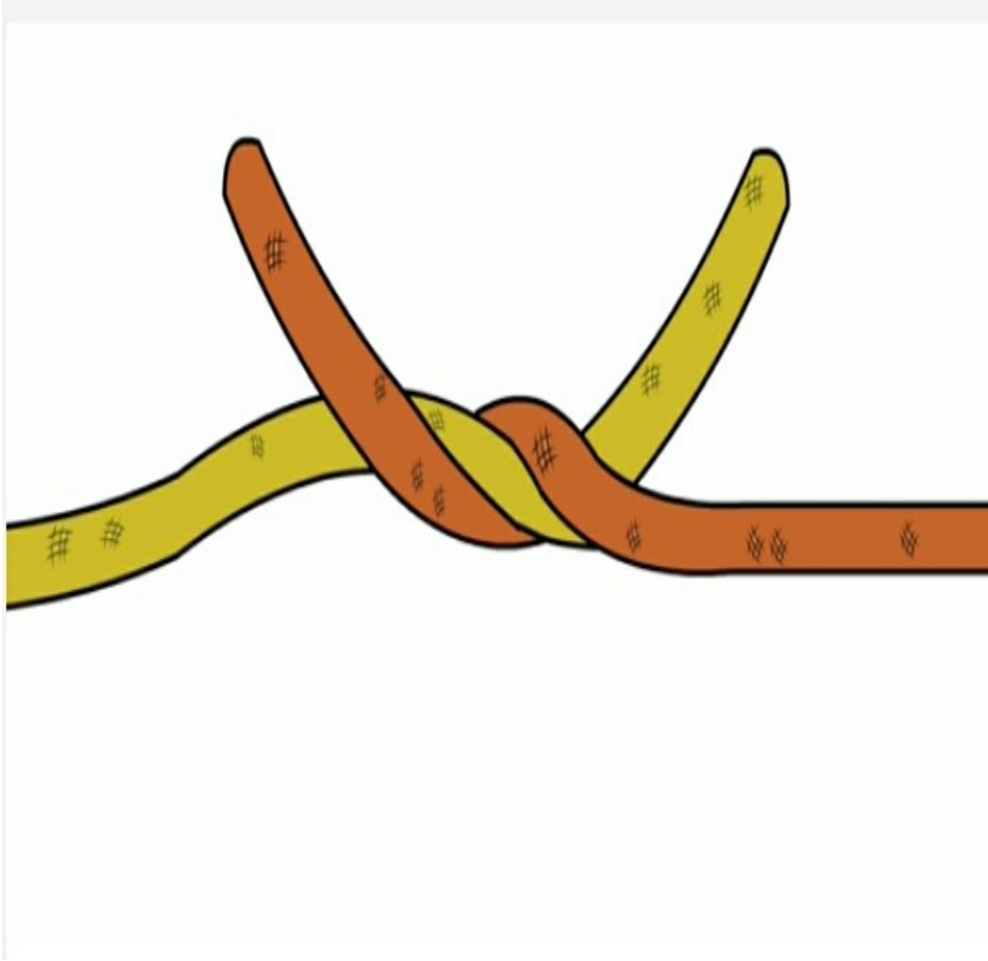
In creating your knot, you need just 2 rope. Let's get started, place the right hand rope to cross over your left hand rope.

2 - Wrap your right-hand side rope under your left-hand side rope.



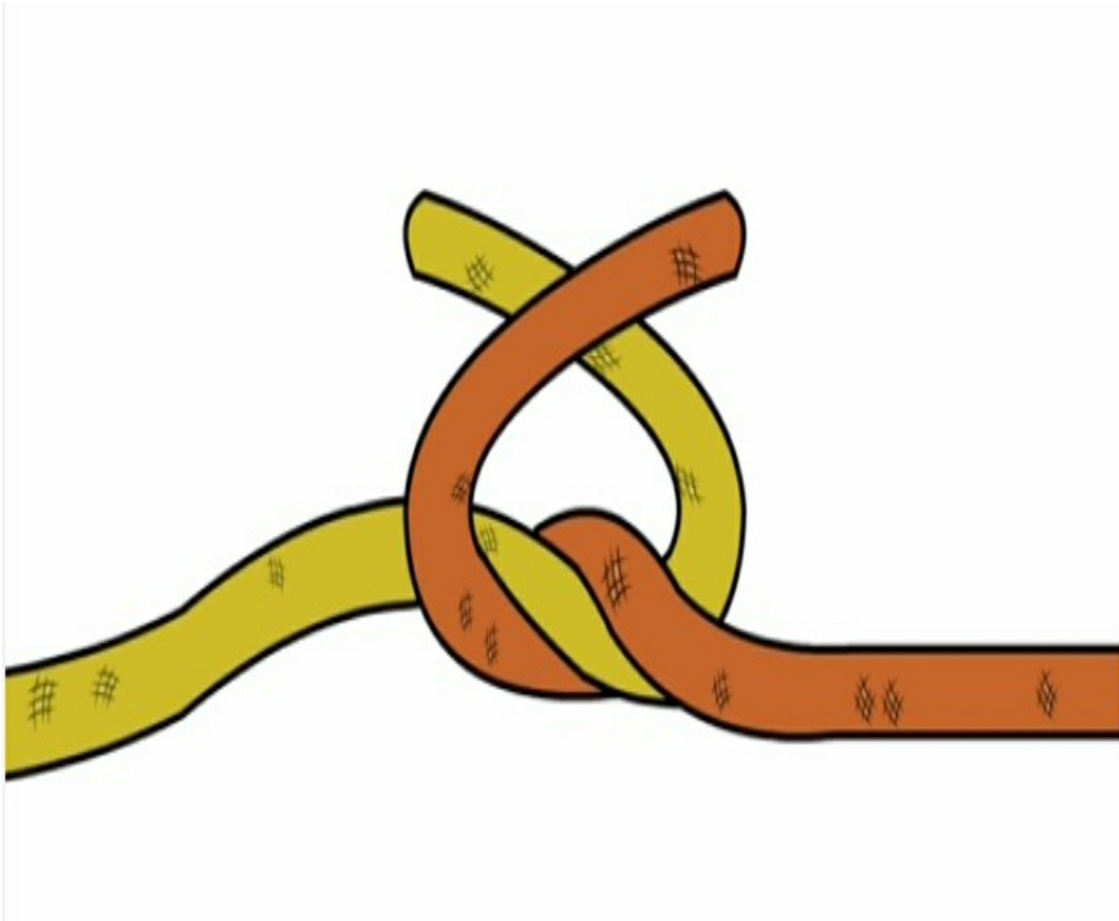
Use the right rope to wrap under your left hand rope.

3- Bring your right-hand side rope back to pass over your left-hand side rope.



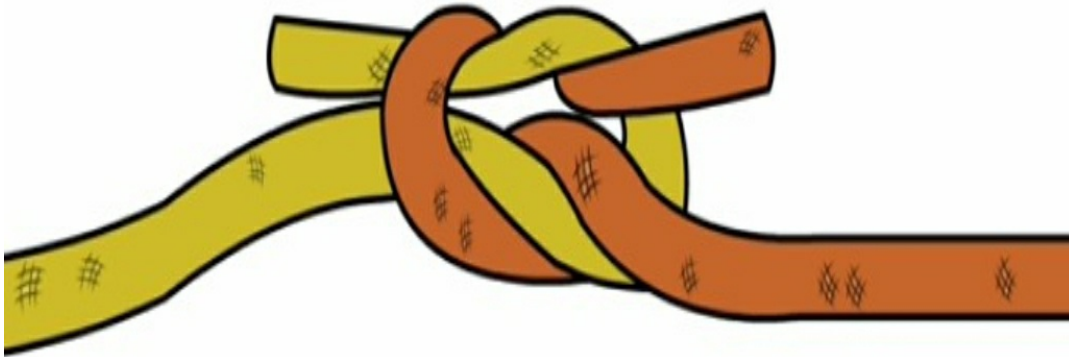
Take the right hand rope back to pass over your left hand rope.

4 - Bring your original right-hand side rope to pass over the other rope.



Take the right hand rope and use it to pass over the left hand rope.

5- Drag the original right-hand side rope to pass under the other rope.



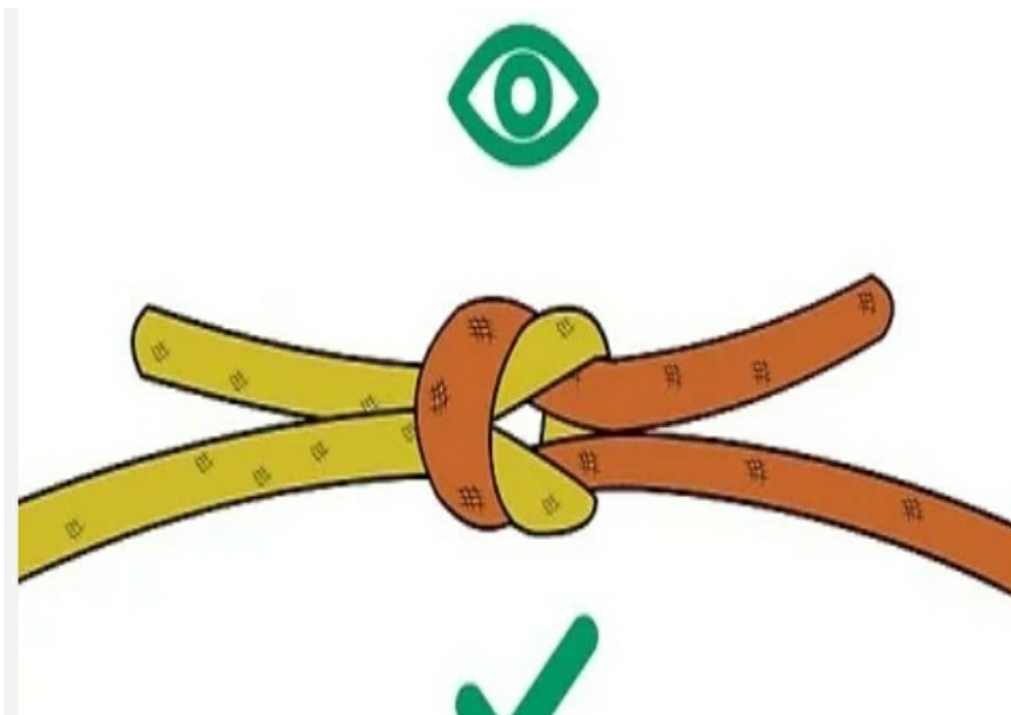
Drag the right hand rope to pass under the left hand rope.

6 – Drag both ends firmly in order to tighten your knot.



Drag each of the ends in order to tighten your knot.

7- Check the square/reef knot.



Once you are done, check out your knot.

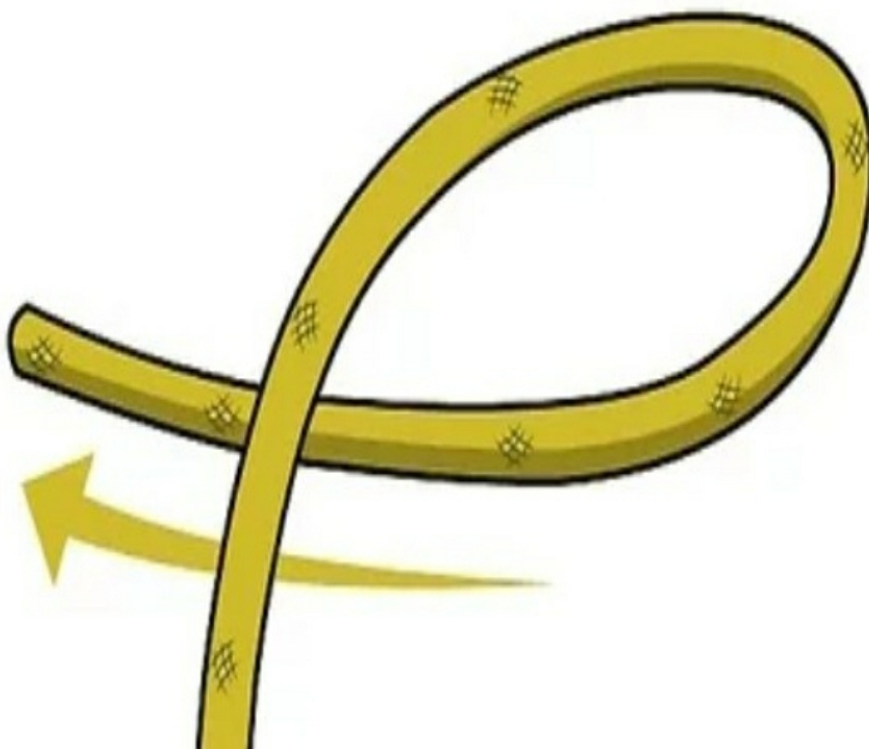
8 - Undo your knot by dragging your loops outward.



It is very easy to unravel the square knot. Hold each round part of your loop and drag it in opposite direction and the knot will untie easily.

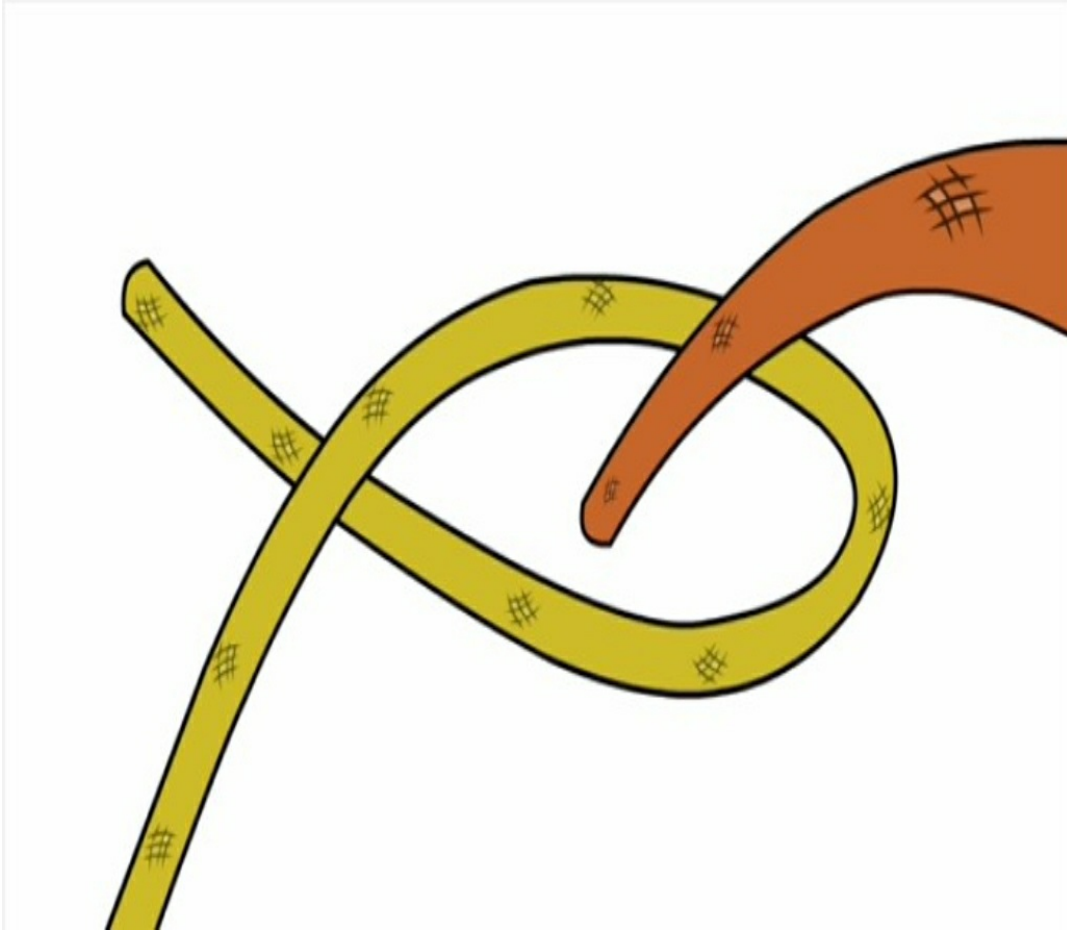
Technique 2 - Use an Alternate Method

1- Double up your left-hand side rope to form a loop.



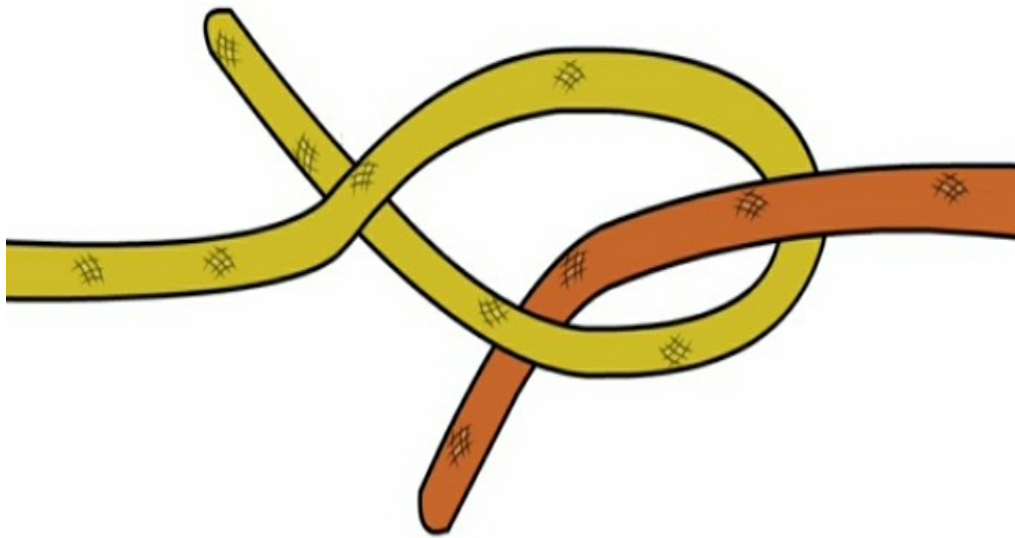
Fold up your left hand rope to form a loop.

2- Put the end of your right-hand side rope to pass through your loop.



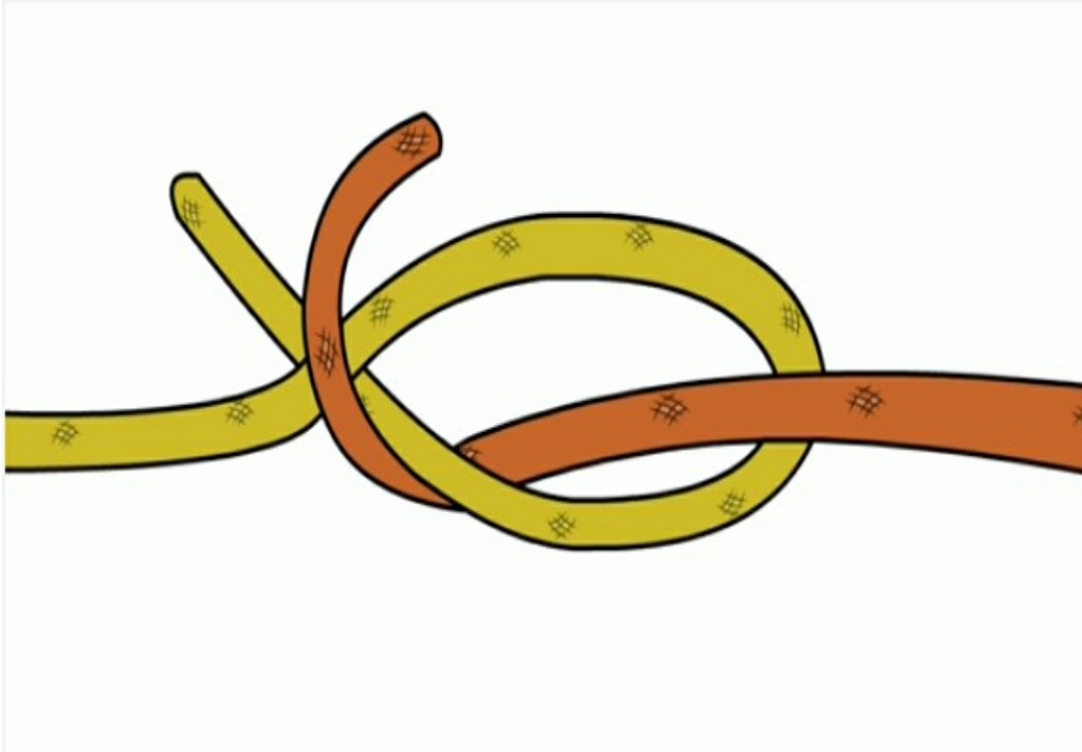
Use the end of your right hand rope to pass through the loop.

3- Take the right-hand side rope to pass under the bottom of your loop.



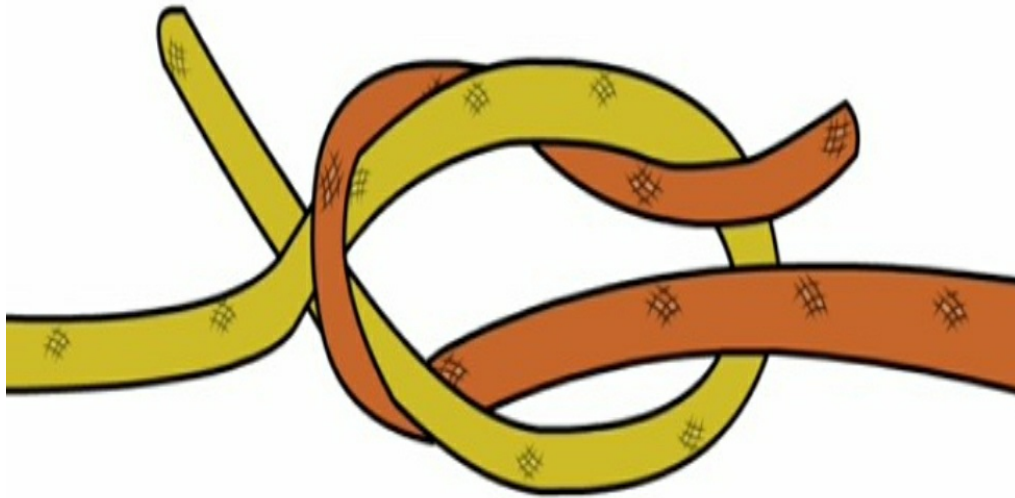
Use your right hand rope to pass under the bottom of your loop.

4- Take the right-hand side rope to pass over the two ropes at the base of your loop.



Take the right hand rope up and use it to pass over the two ropes that crosses each other at the base of your loop.

5 - Take the right-hand side rope to pass under the top of your loop and then drag it through.



Use the end of the right hand rope to pass under the top of your loop..

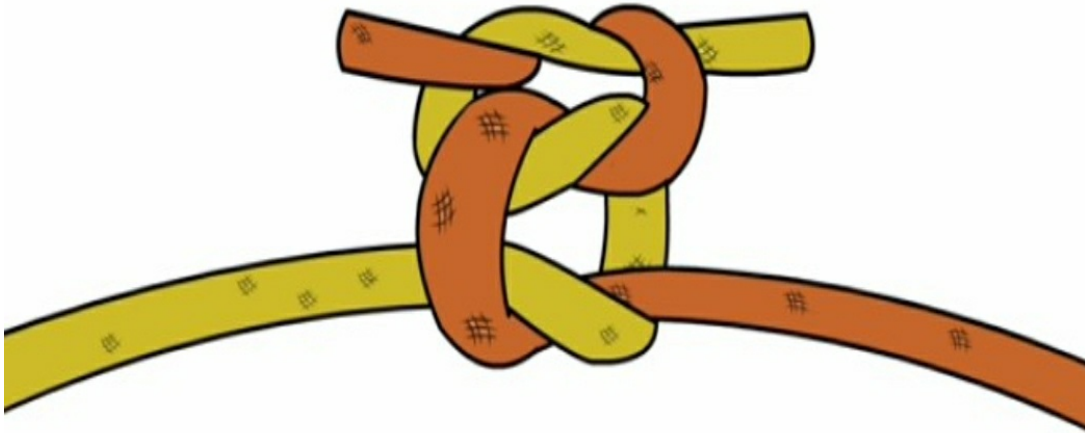
6- Drag all four ends tight with equal tension.



Drag the four ends in order to tighten your knot.

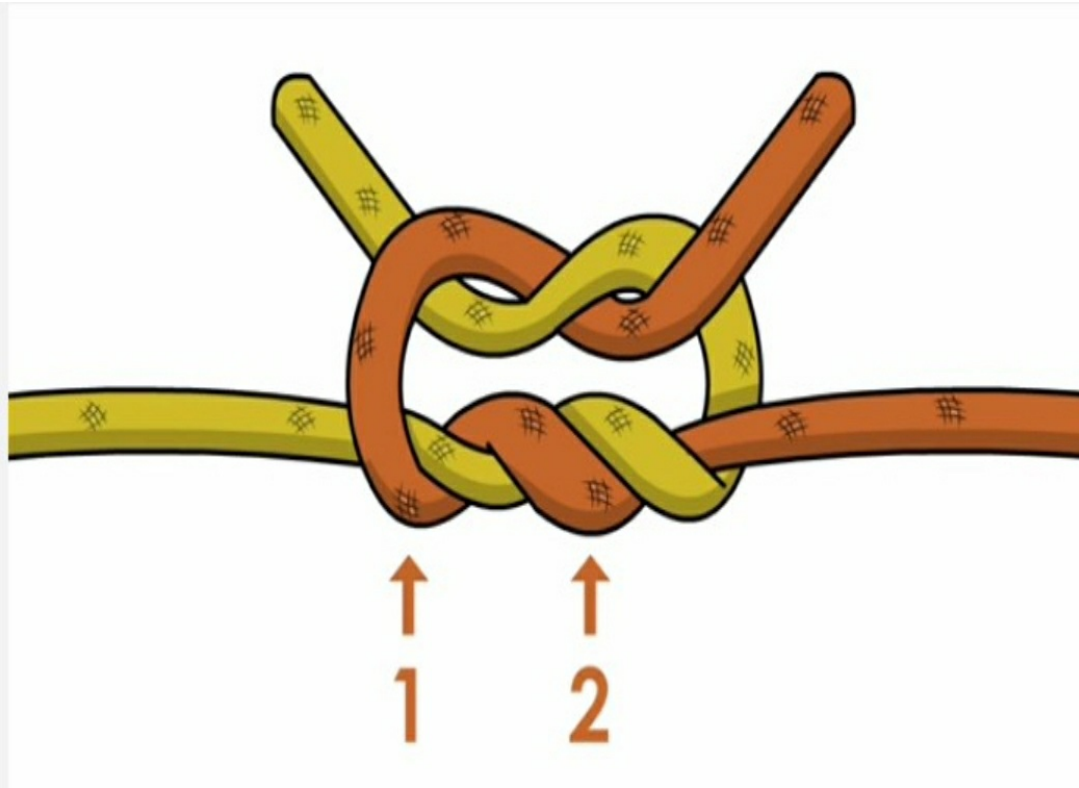
Technique 3 - Modify Your Square Knot

1- Add extra half knots for an additional support.



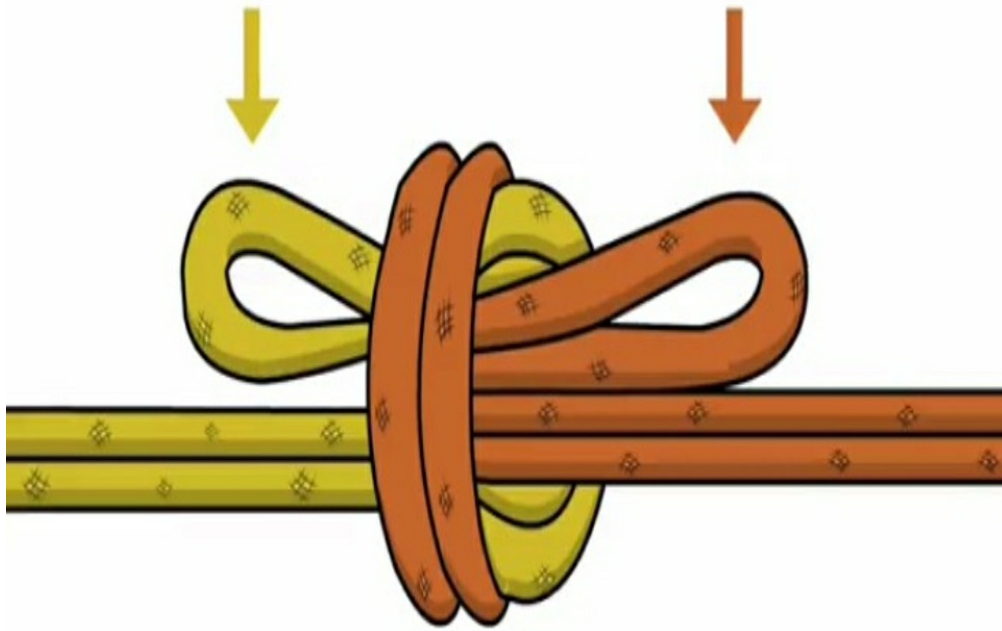
For you to create a more secure square knot. Skip the pull or drag tight step and add your half knot over and under your square knot in order to increase the strength of knot.

2 - Add extra coil in your first half knot to form a surgeon's knot.



For your square knot to be more secure you can add a surgeon's knot. You can achieve this after wrapping your right hand under and over your left hand rope for the 1st time and wrap it under and over it again for a 2nd coil.

3- Try to use loops (instead of individual ropes) for your entire knot.

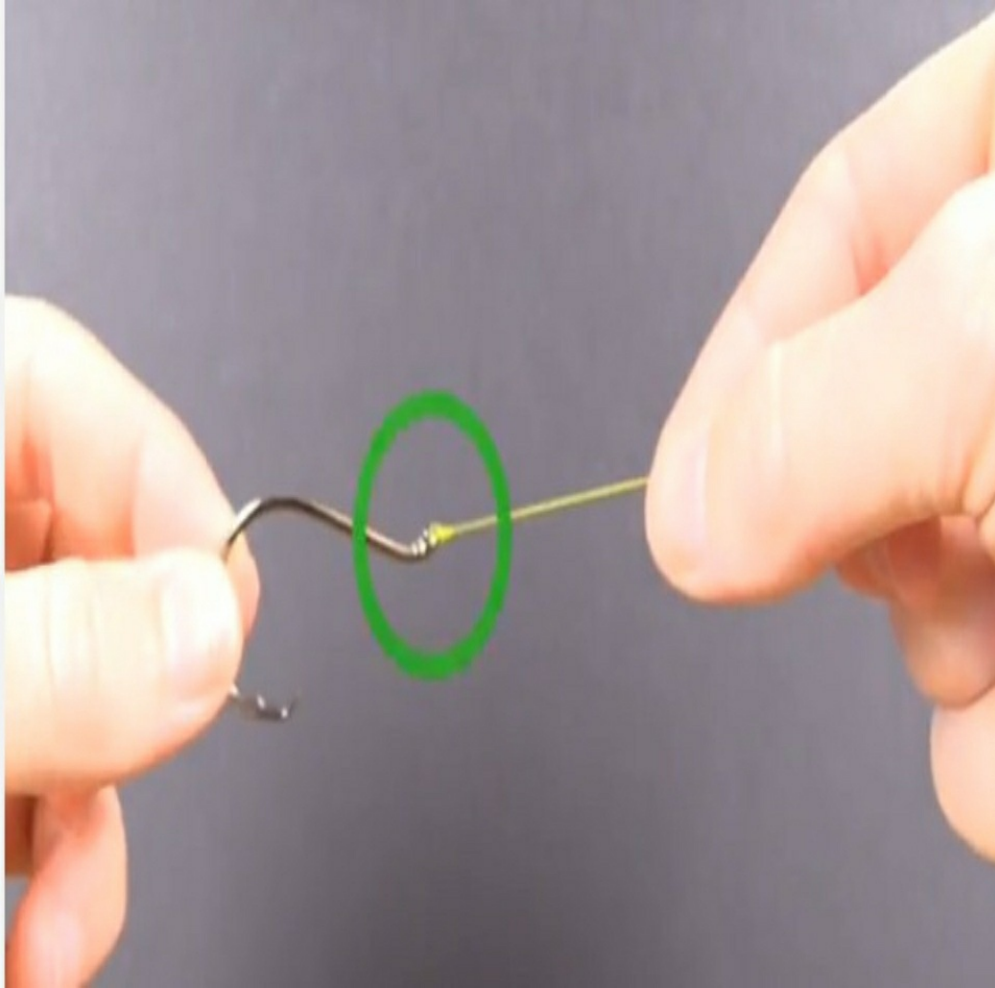


Tying a Fishing Knot

Below are some of the techniques you need to know in tying a fishing knot.

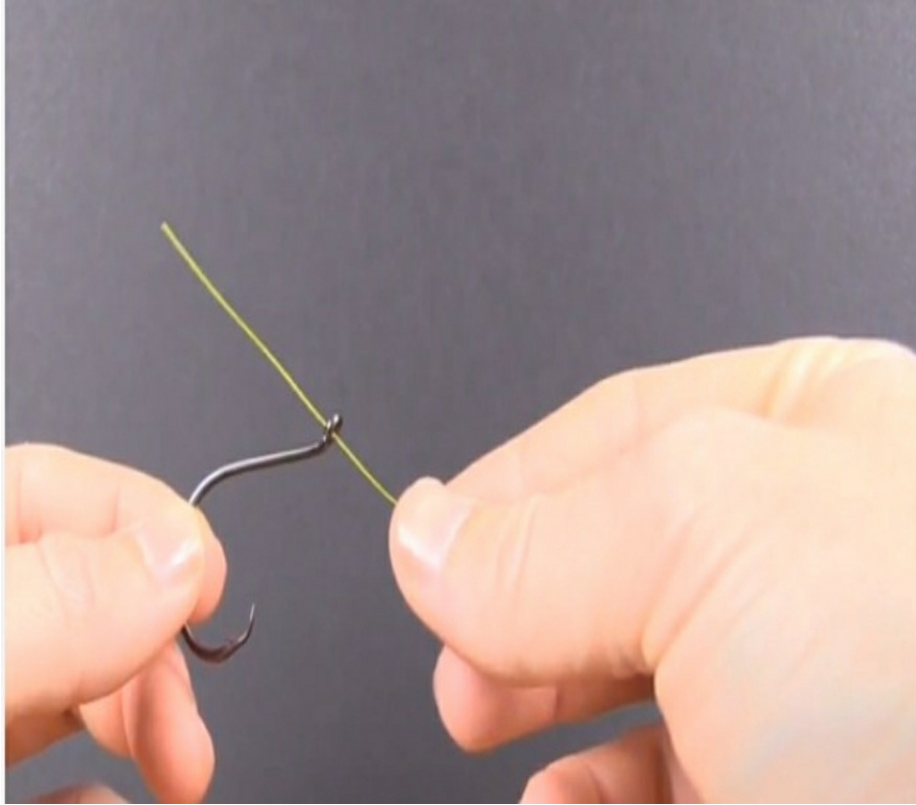
Technique 1 - Clinch Knot

1- Use your clinch knot as your go-to fishing knot.

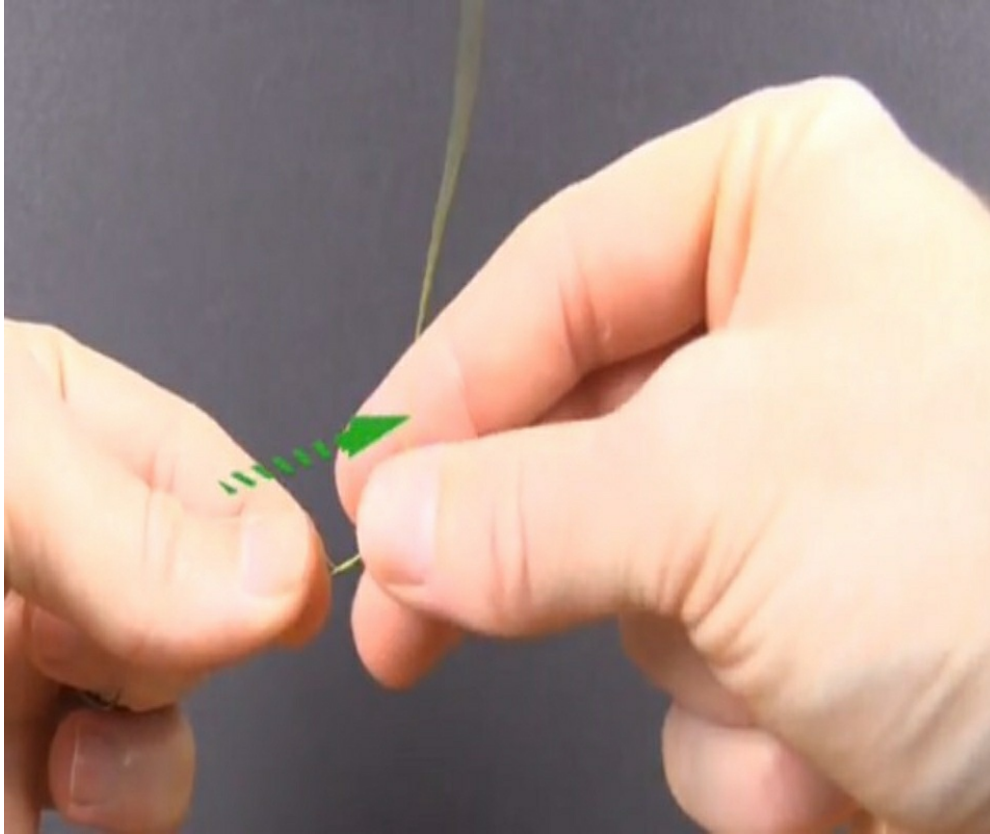


Clinch knot is the most popular fishing knot because it is easy to tie, remember and durable.

2- Insert your line.

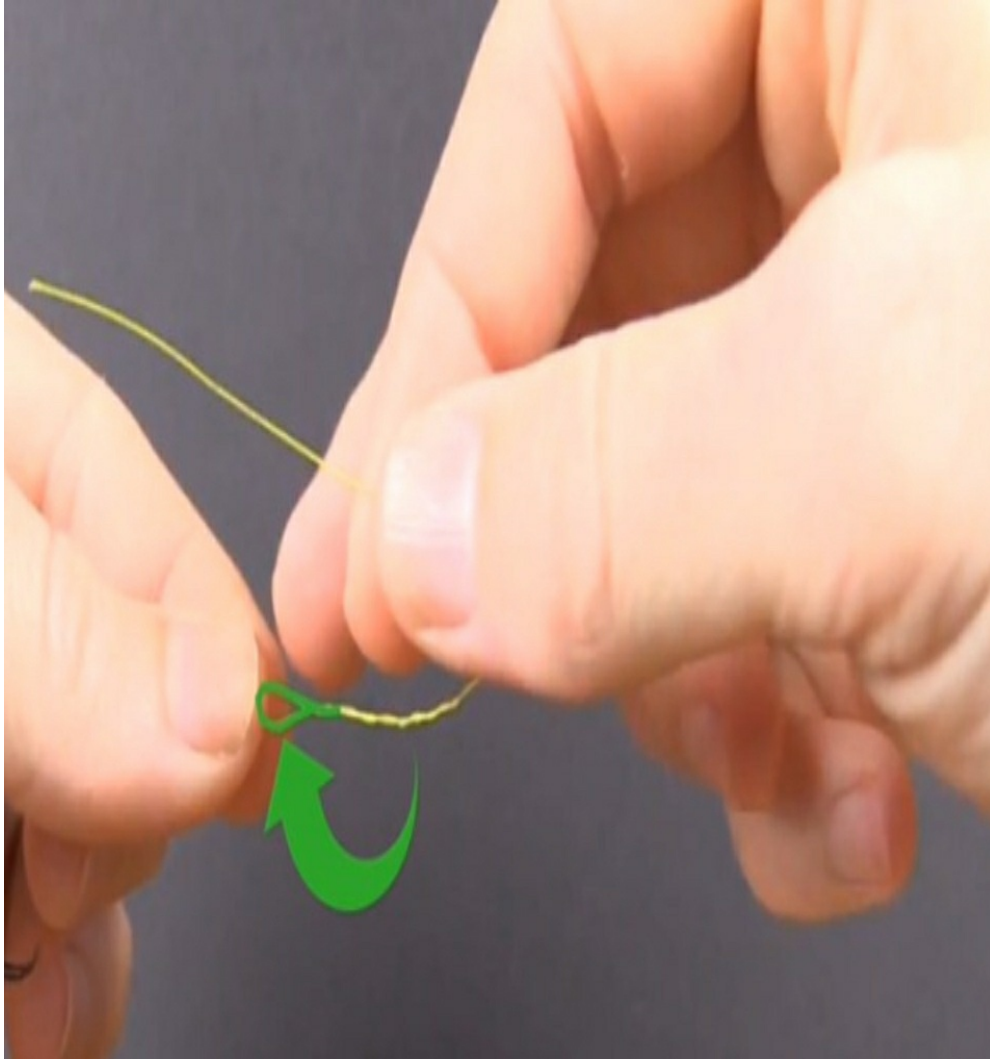


3- Wrap your line.



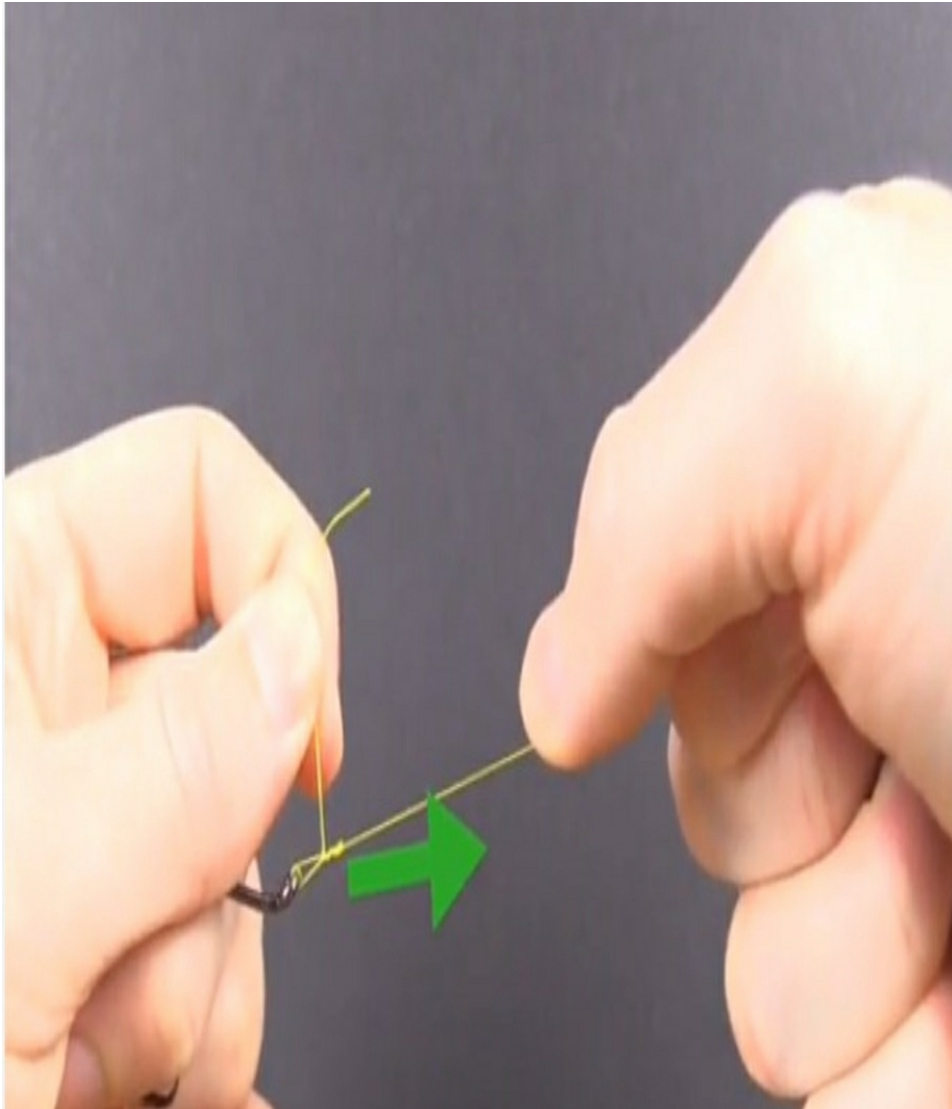
At this point, you wrap the end of your line around your line for four(4) to six(6) times

4 – Create your knot.



Use the end of your line to pass through your loop.

5- Drag to tight.



Drag your line to tighten your knot.

6- Clip off your excess line above your knot.



Technique 2 -Orvis Knot

1 - Use your Orvis knot as a strong and easy alternative to your clinch knot.

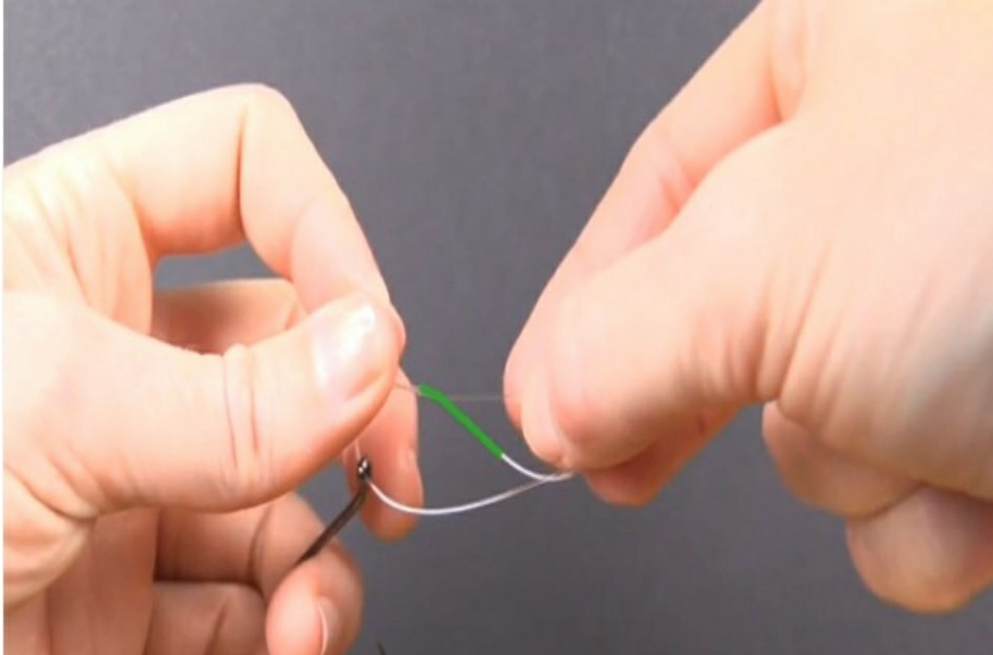


2 - Thread your hook.

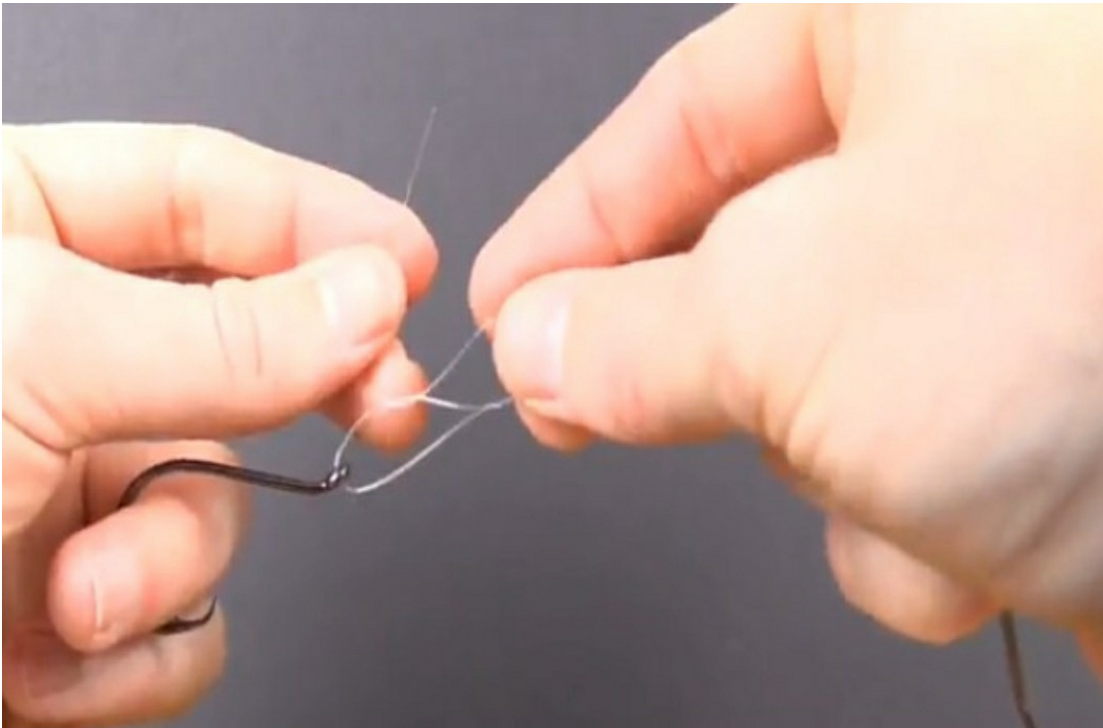


Use your line to pass through your hook eye from below.

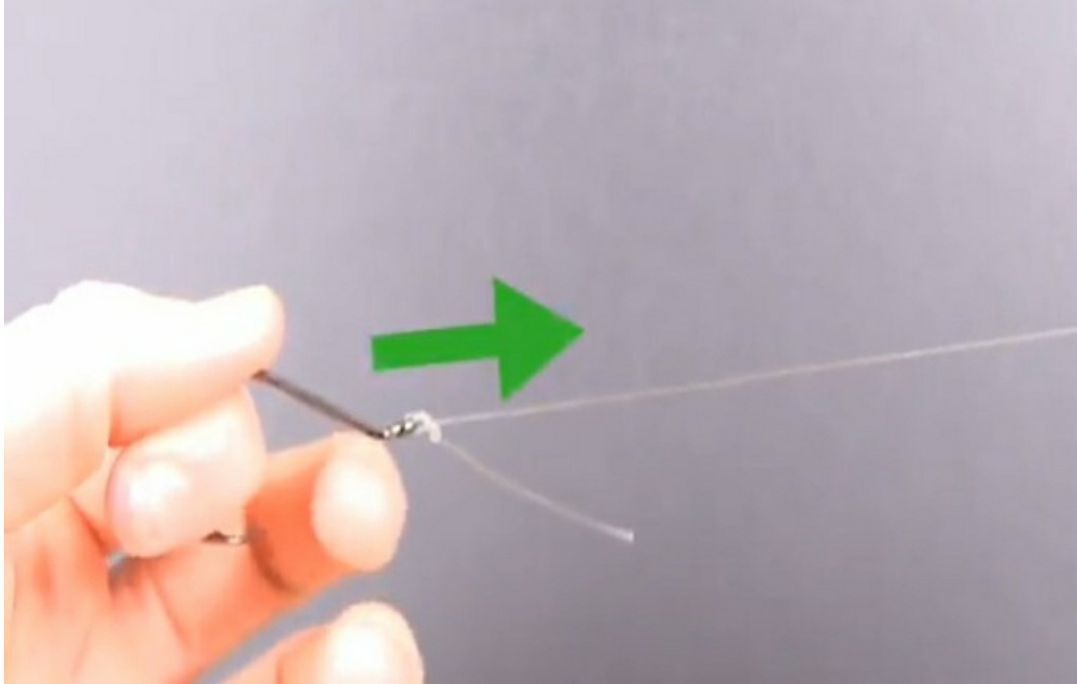
3 - Create a figure eight by crossing your standing line and then threading the end back to pass through your first loop formed.



4- Pass your tag end through top of your second loop, and then repeat for a second pass through your loop.



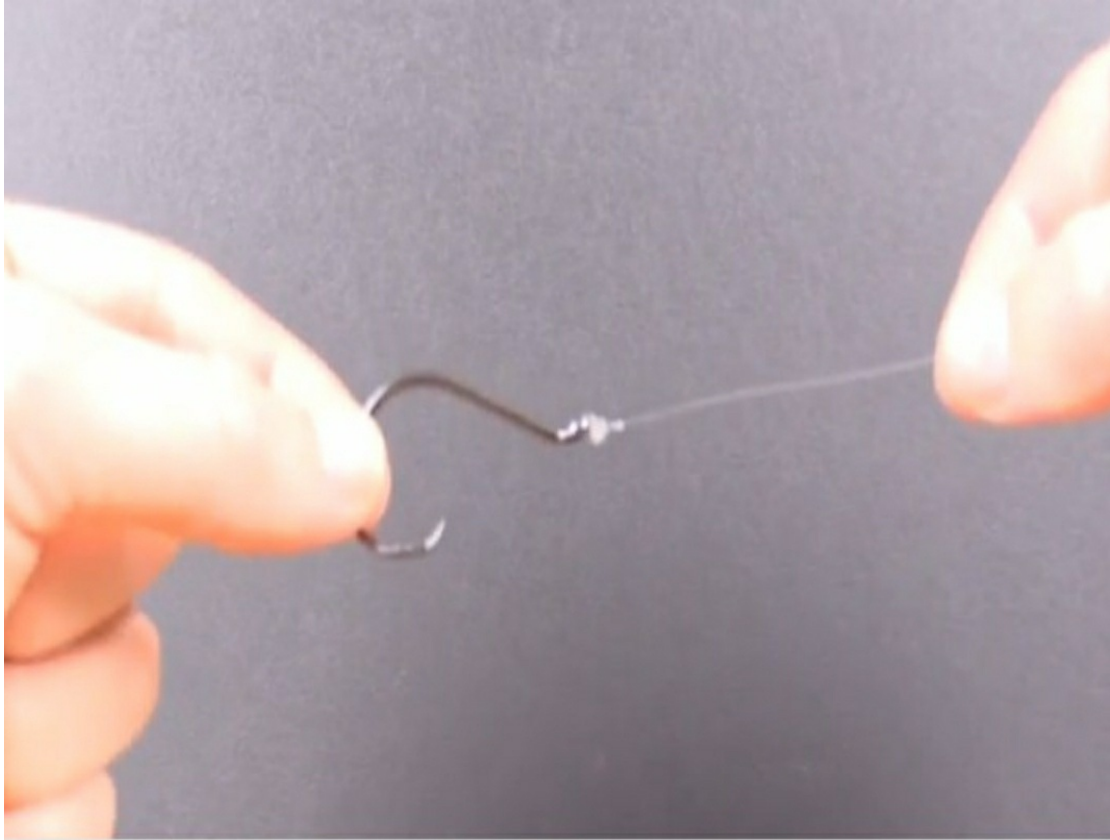
5- Finish your knot.



Grease your line, and then drag your tag end to be tight in order to close your knot. Trim your tag end.

Method 3 - Palomar Knot

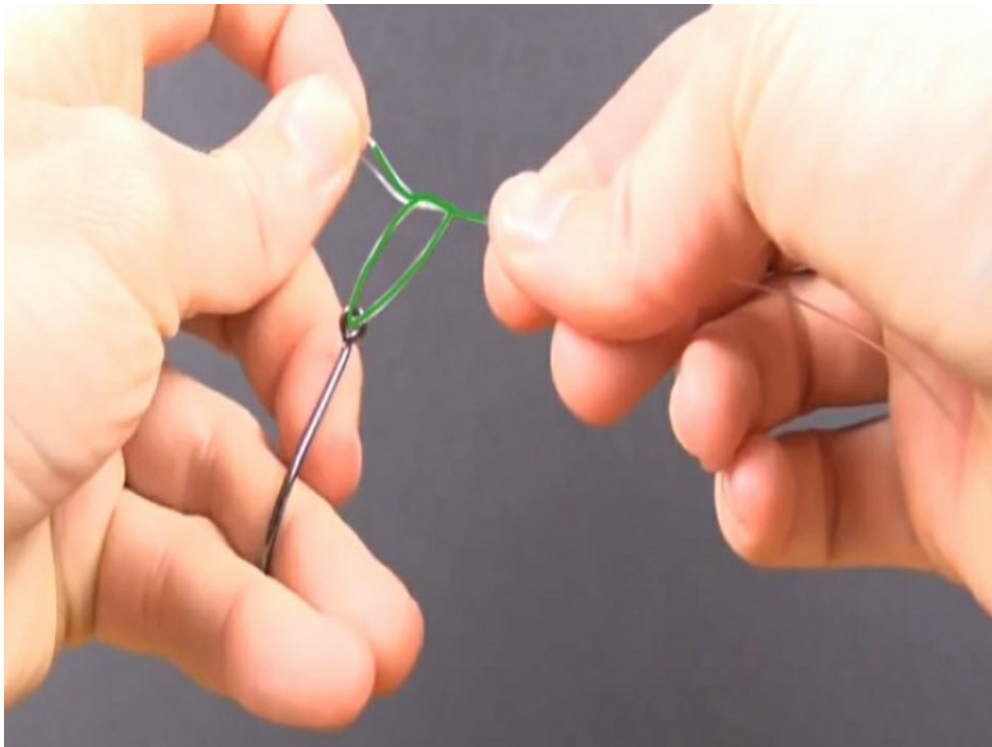
1- Use your Palomar knot if you desire the best knot to use with braided fishing line.



2 - Double six inches of your line and then pass the doubled line through the eye of your hook.

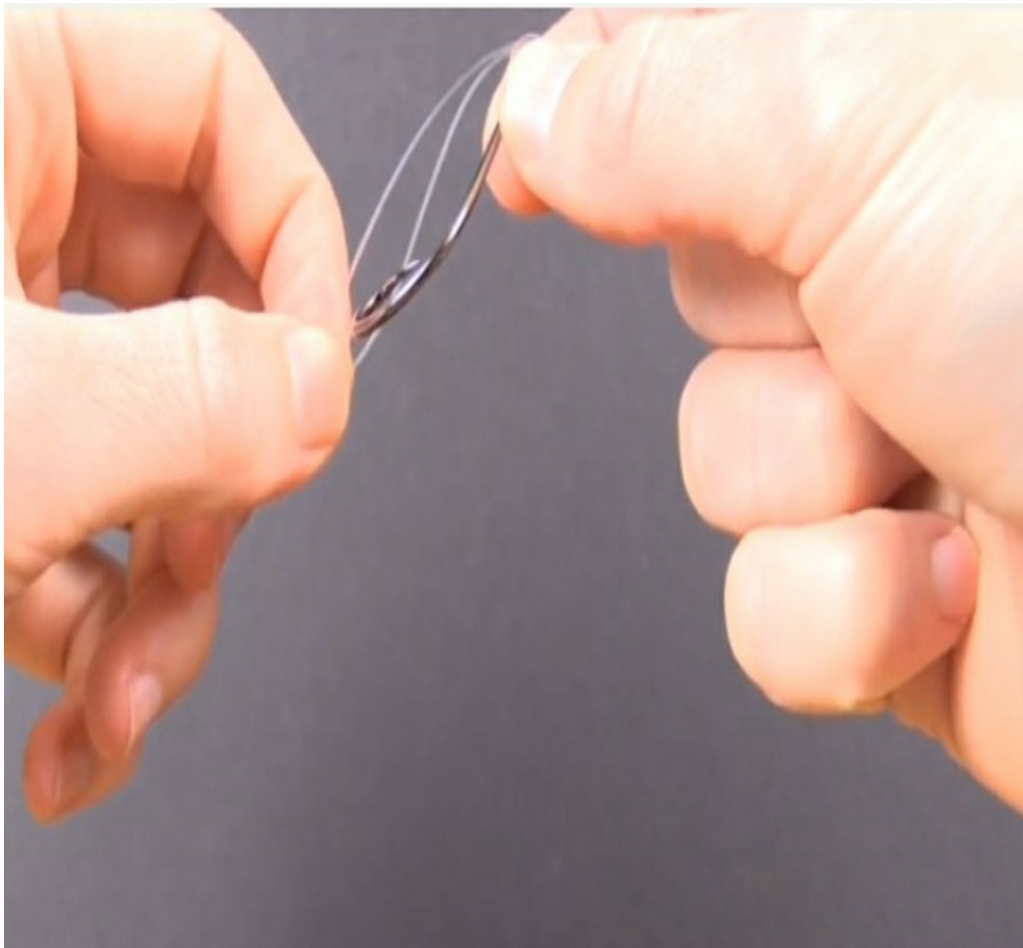


3- Form a simple overhand knot with your doubled line.

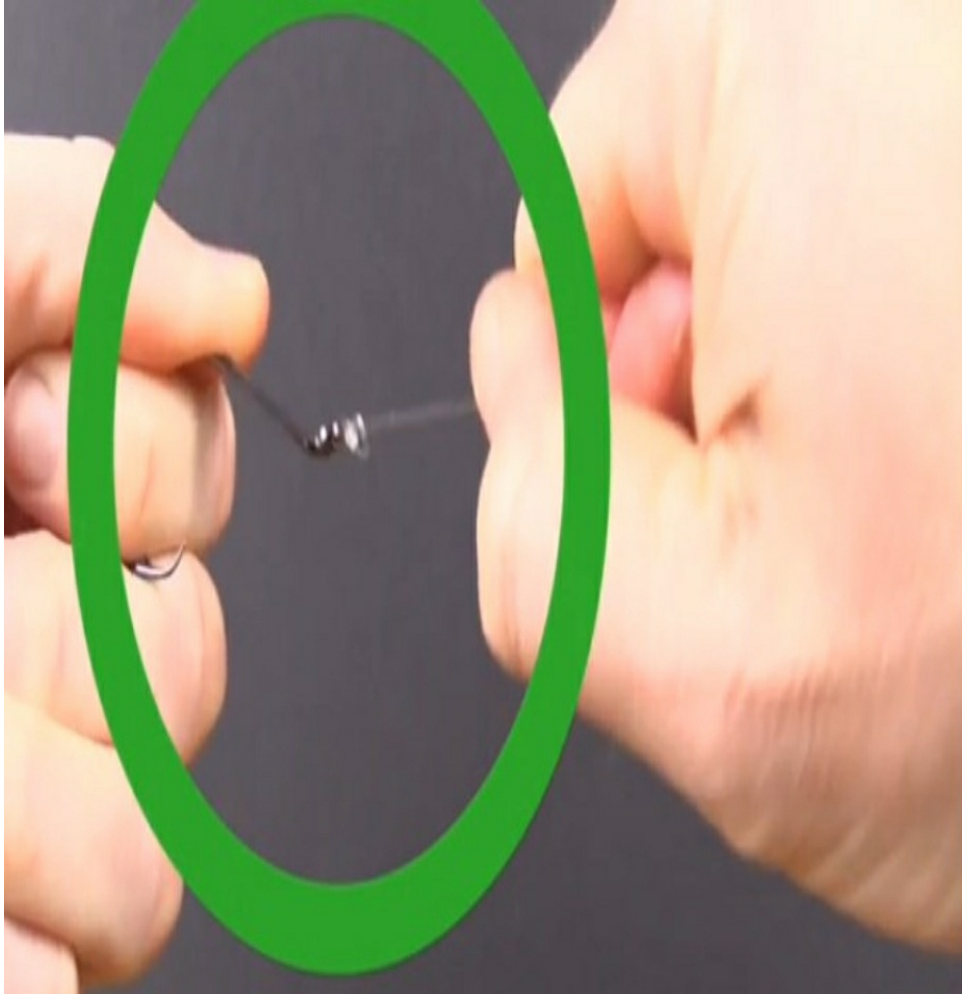


Ensure your hook is hanging at the bottom of your line.

4 - Slide your doubled line under your hook and go back up, and above the eye of your hook.



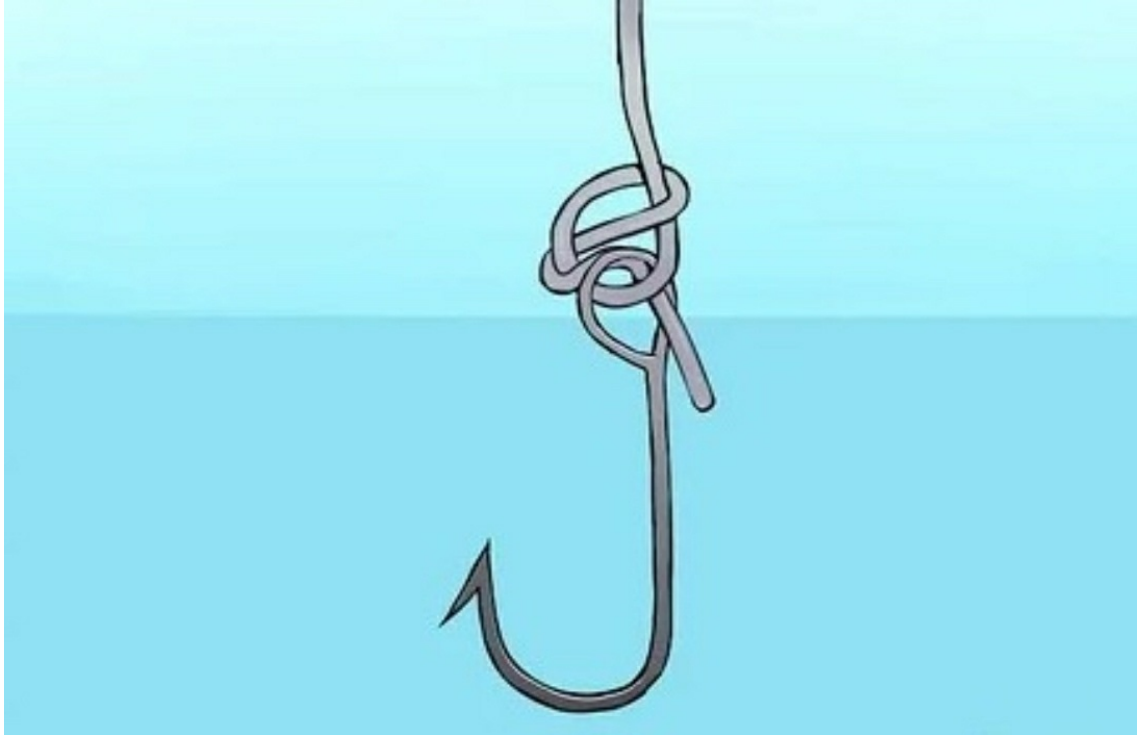
5 - Tighten it by dragging both standing line as well as your tag end.



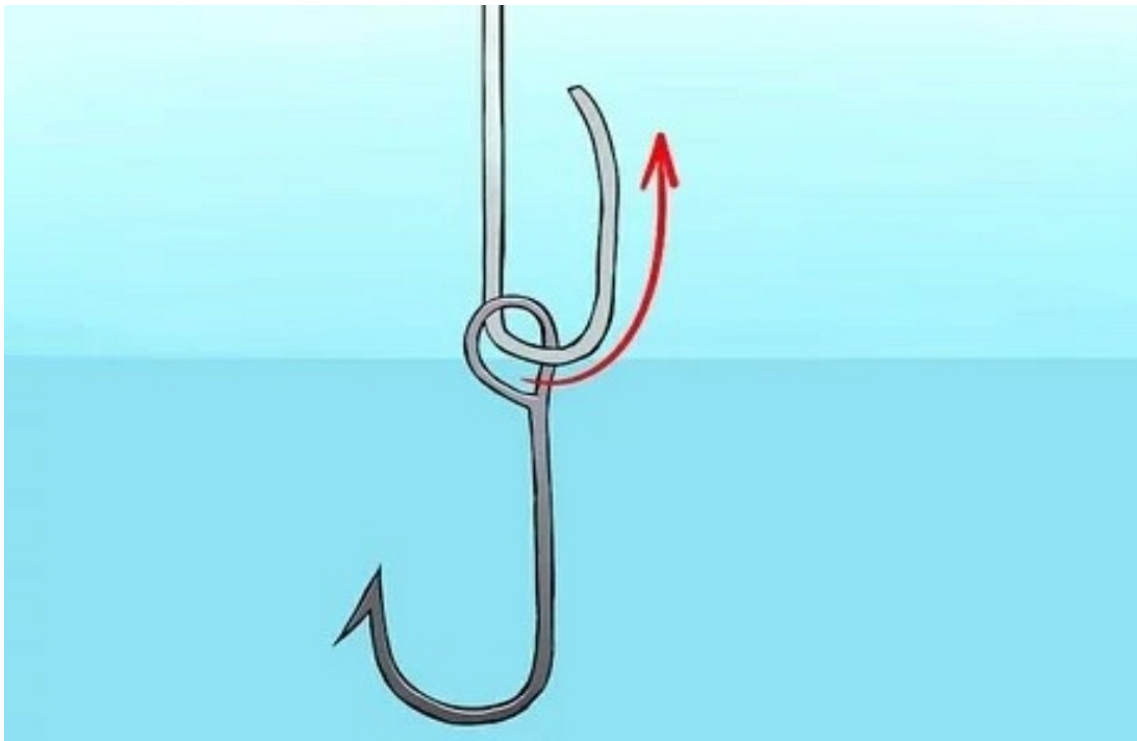
Clip off your tag end.

Technique 4 - Davy Knot

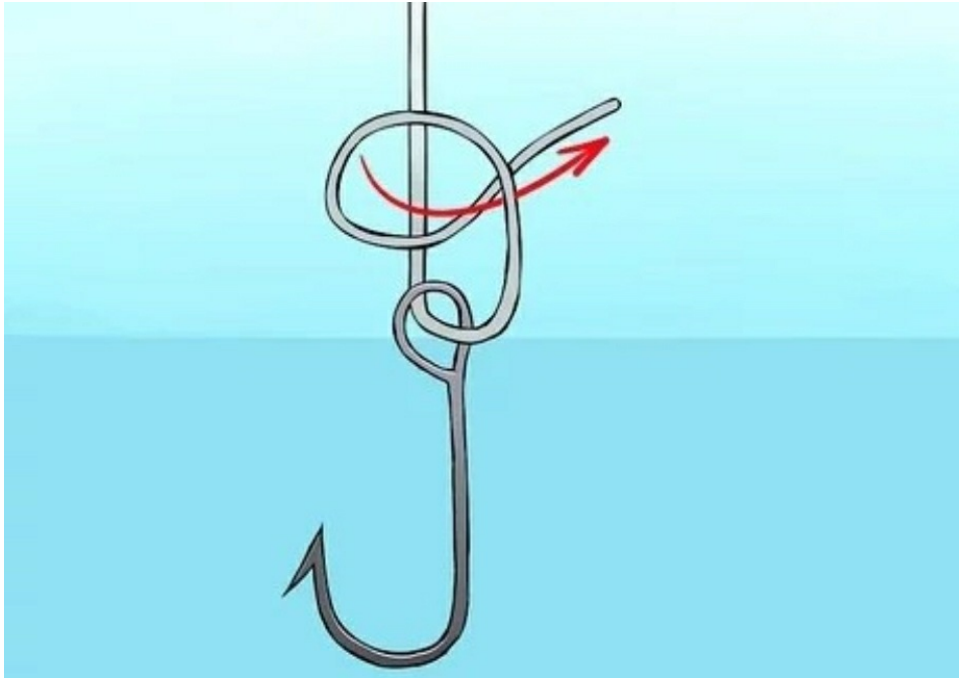
1- Use your Davy knot for a small flies.



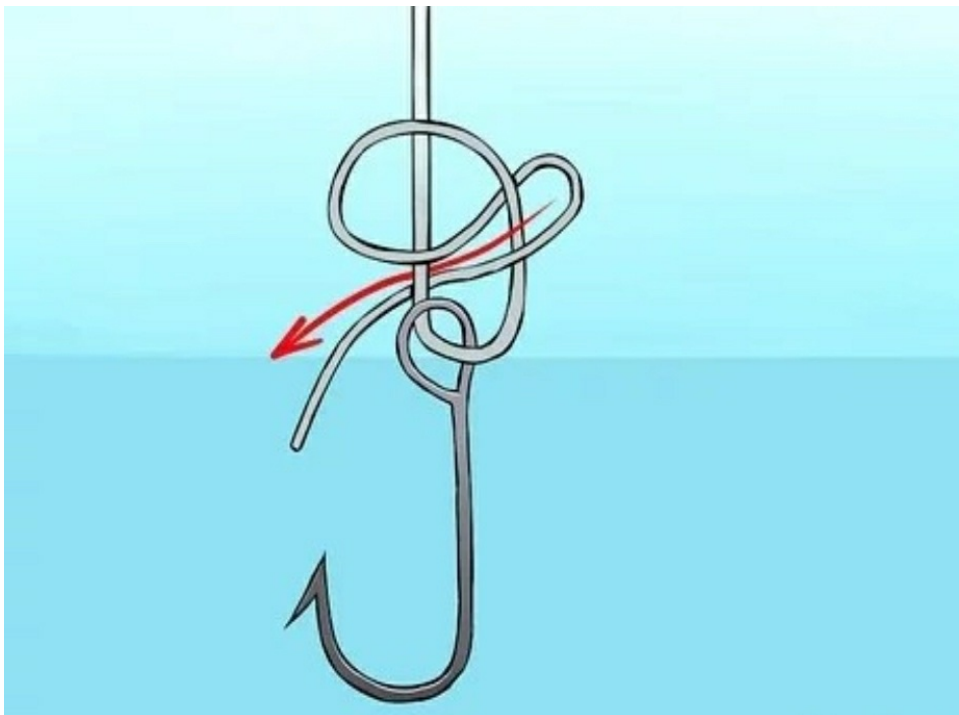
2 - Thread your line through the eye of your fly hook.



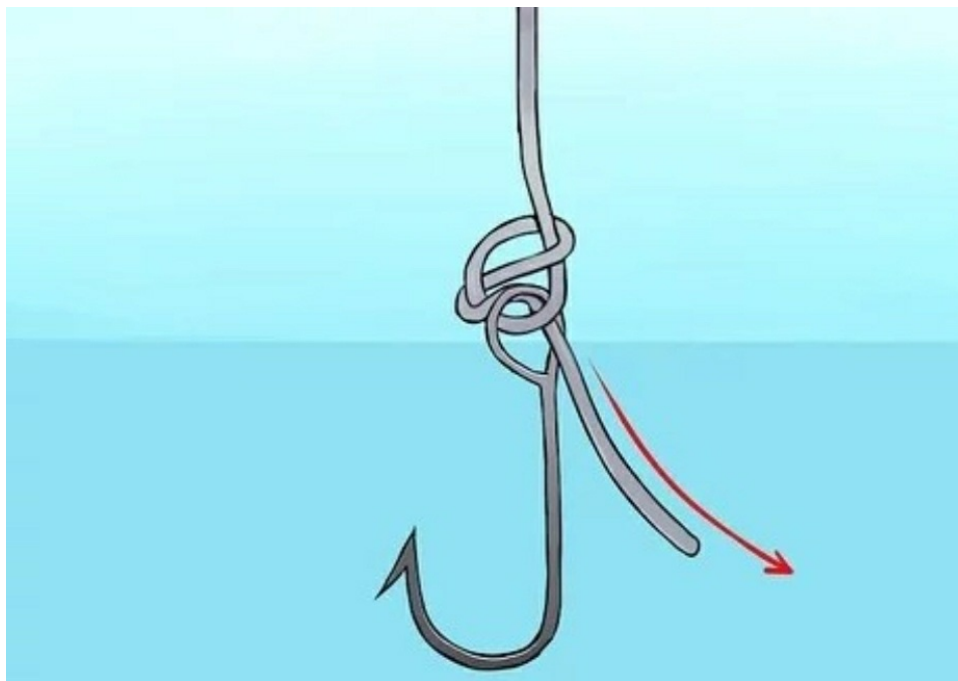
3 - Create a loose overhand knot with the end of your line.



4 - Take the end of your line back to pass over and through your overhand knot and your hook itself.

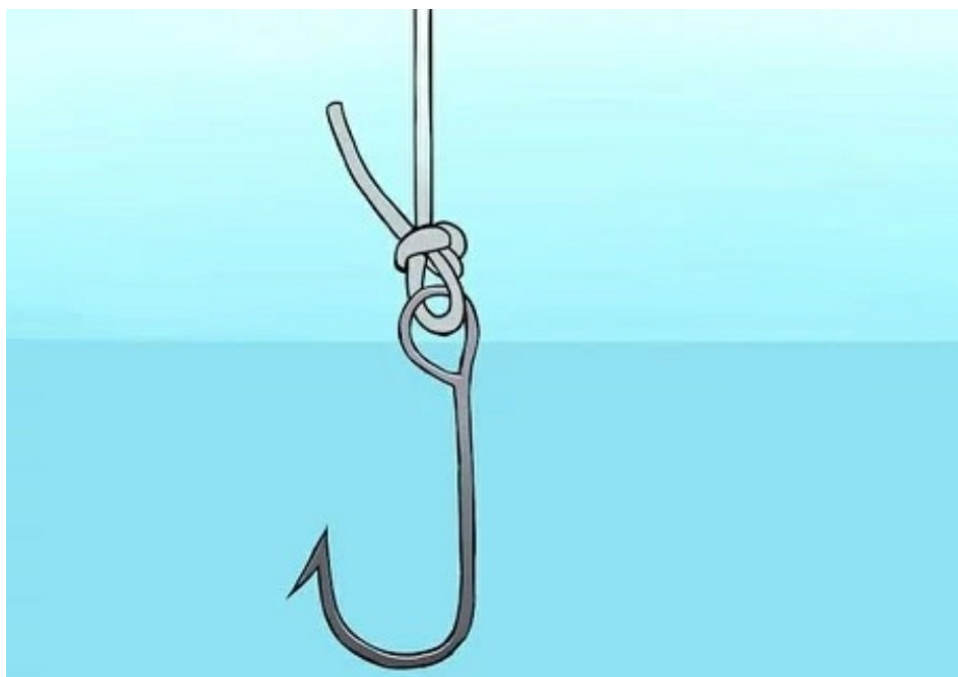


5 - Tighten your knot by dragging the end of your line.

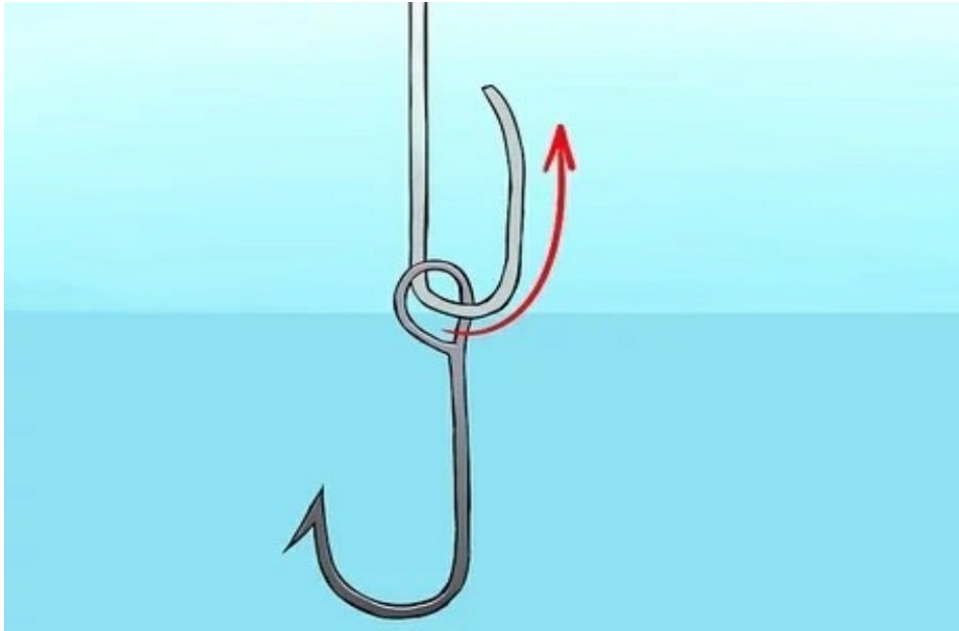


Method 5 - Baja Knot

1- Use a Baja knot for a more heavier mono line.

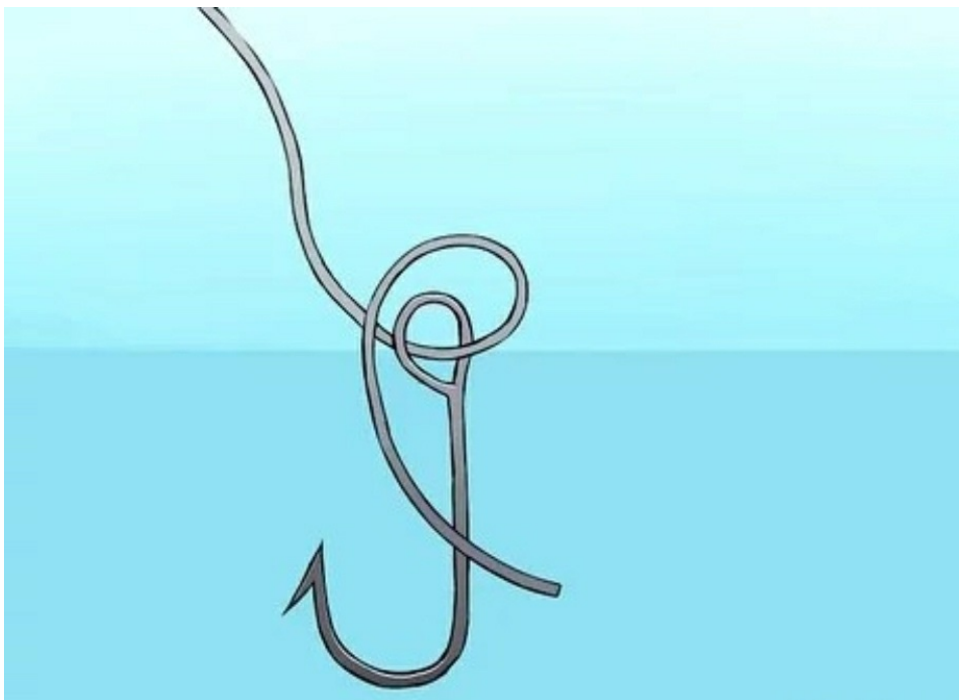


2 - Create your first loop.

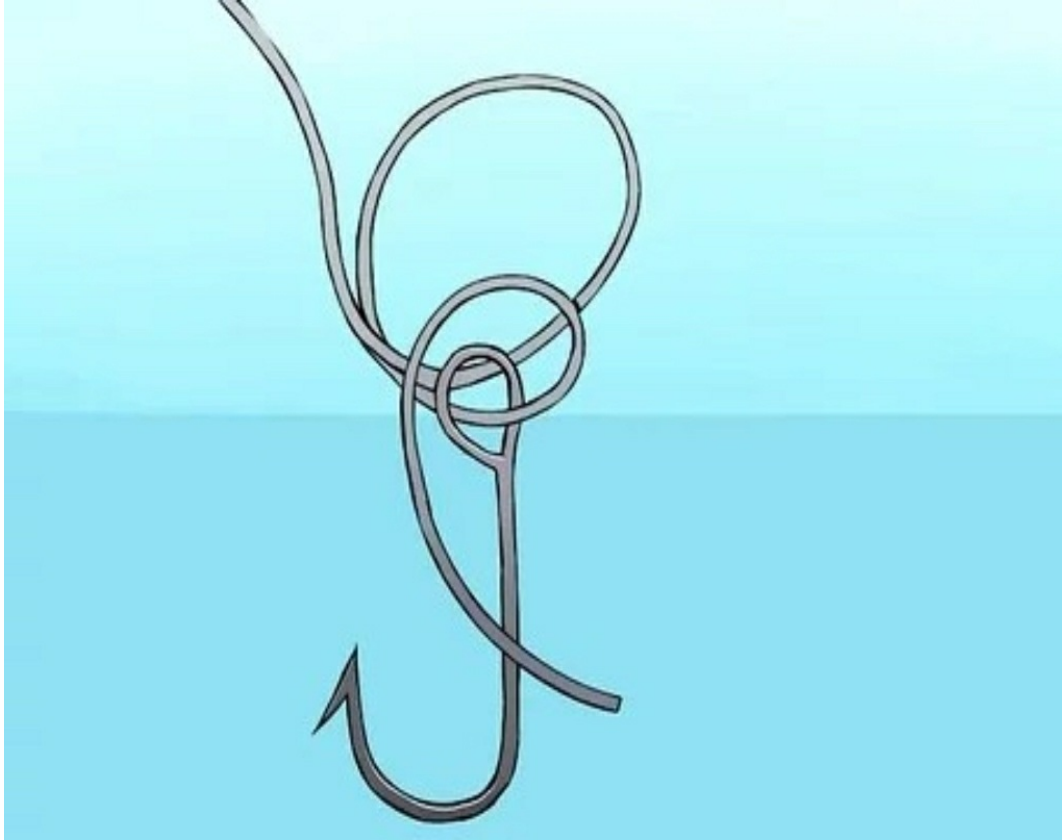


form a loop about 2 inches from your end of your line.

3 - Slide the hook onto the base of your loop, and let it hang freely while you tie the rest of your knot.

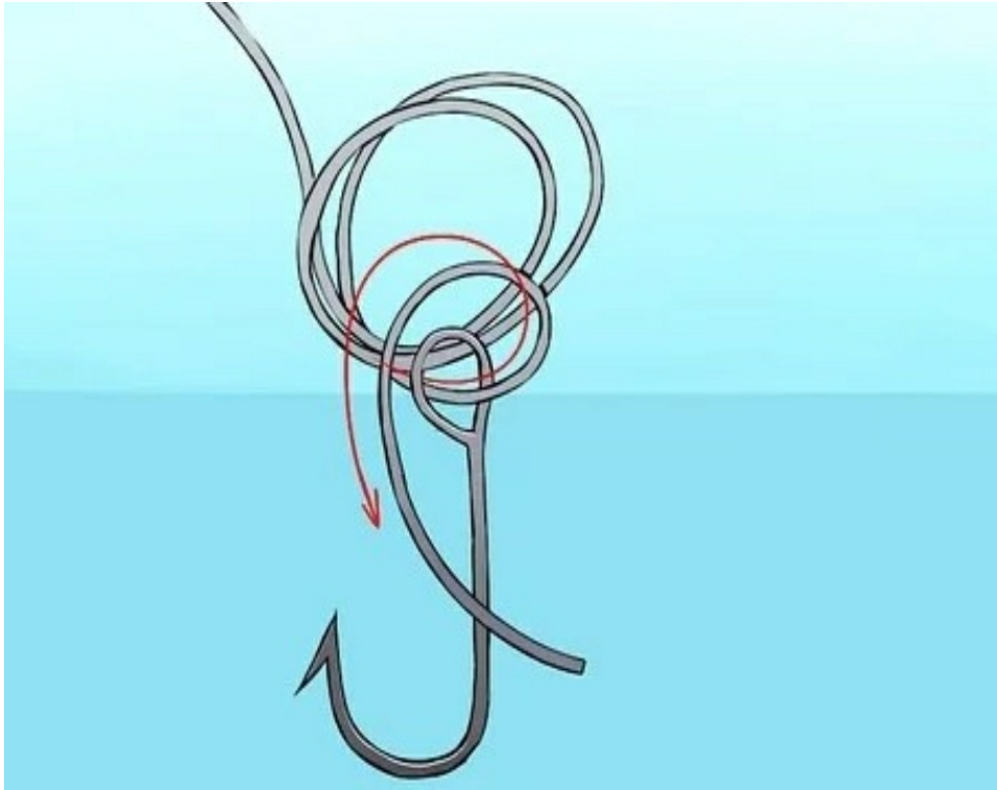


4 - Form the second loop.

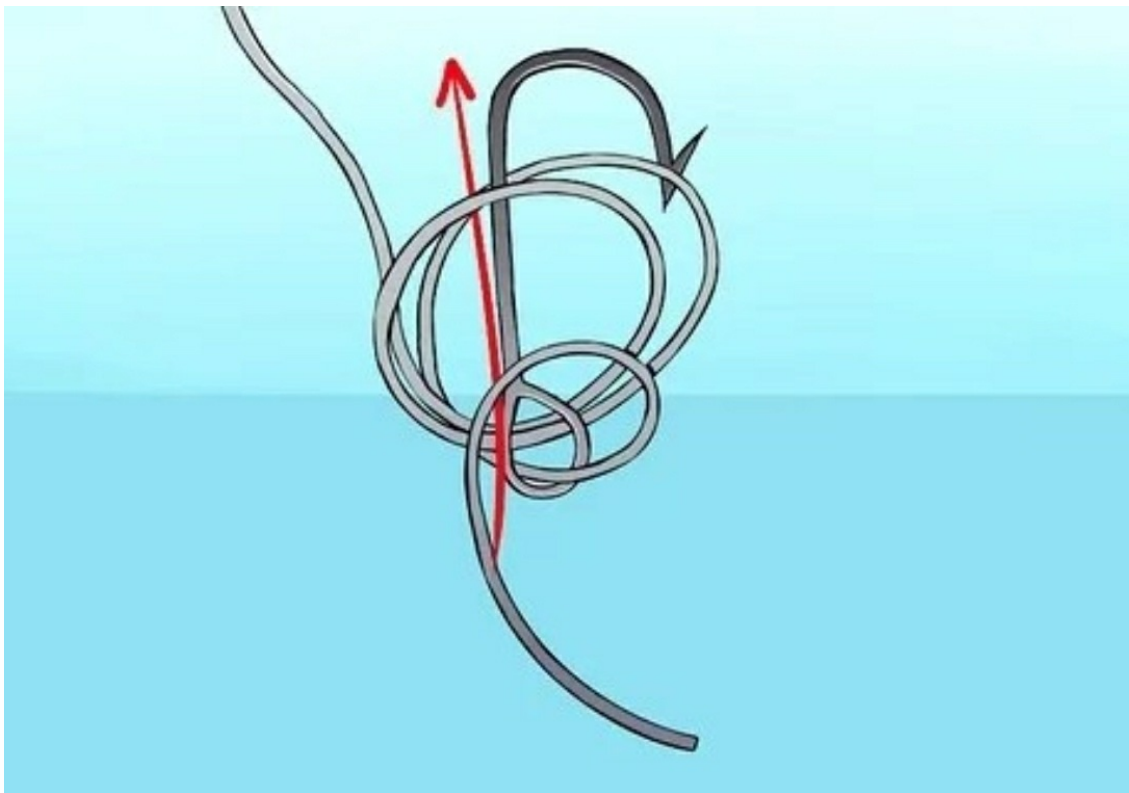


Put the end of your line to pass across the front side of your 1st loop, and pass behind your running line until your 2nd loop is smaller than your 1st loop.

5 - Form a third loop by repeating previous step.

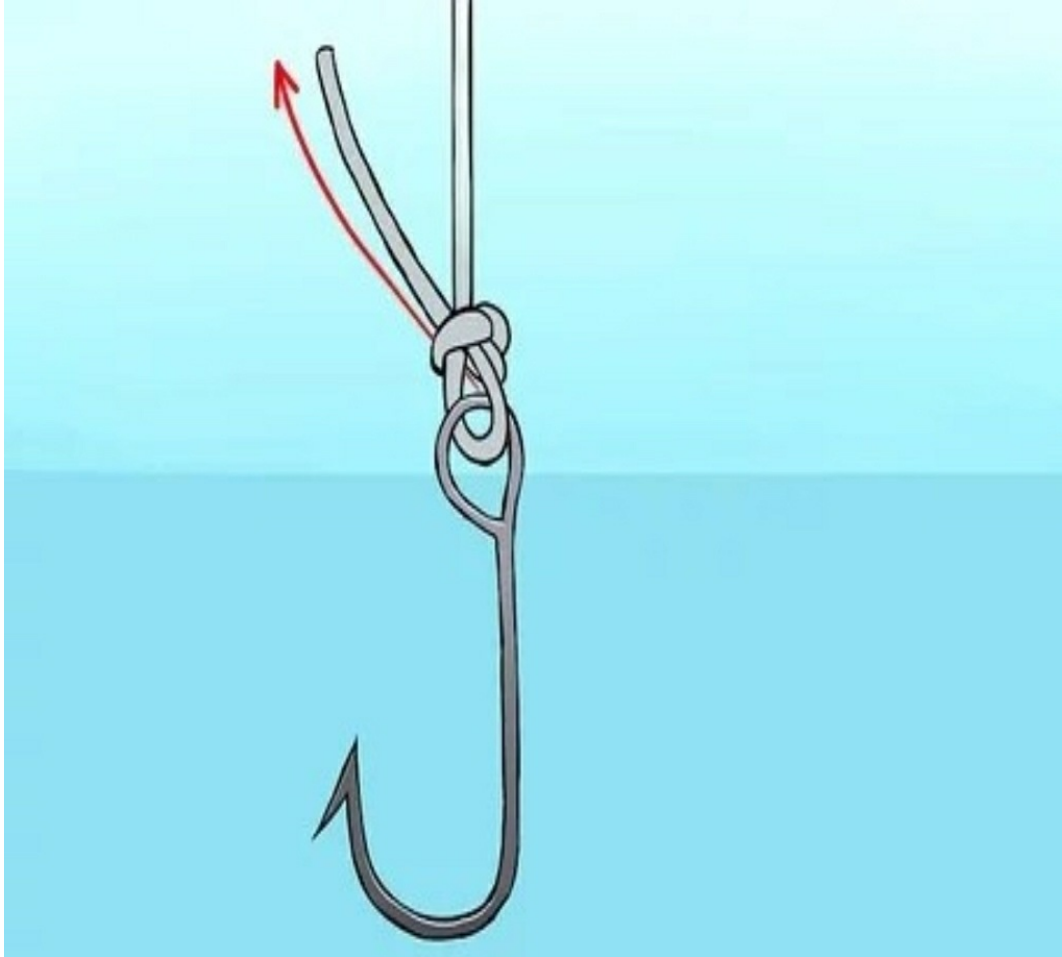


6 - Slide your hook to the top of your first loop.



Use your line to pass it over the center loop and go back up and pass under the top loop. Tight your knot.

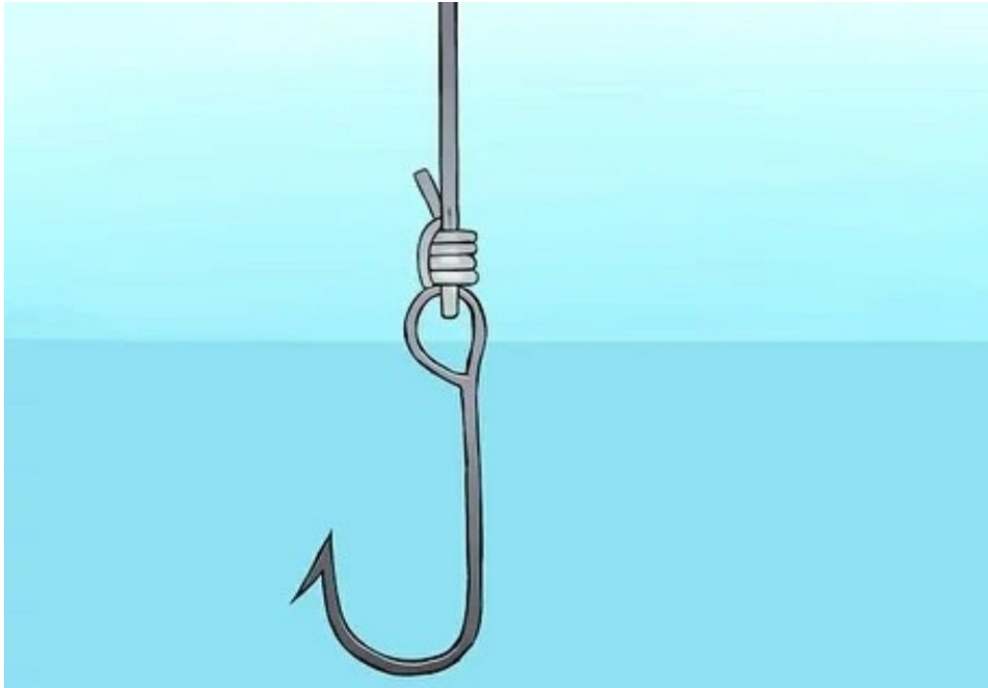
7 - Finish your knot.



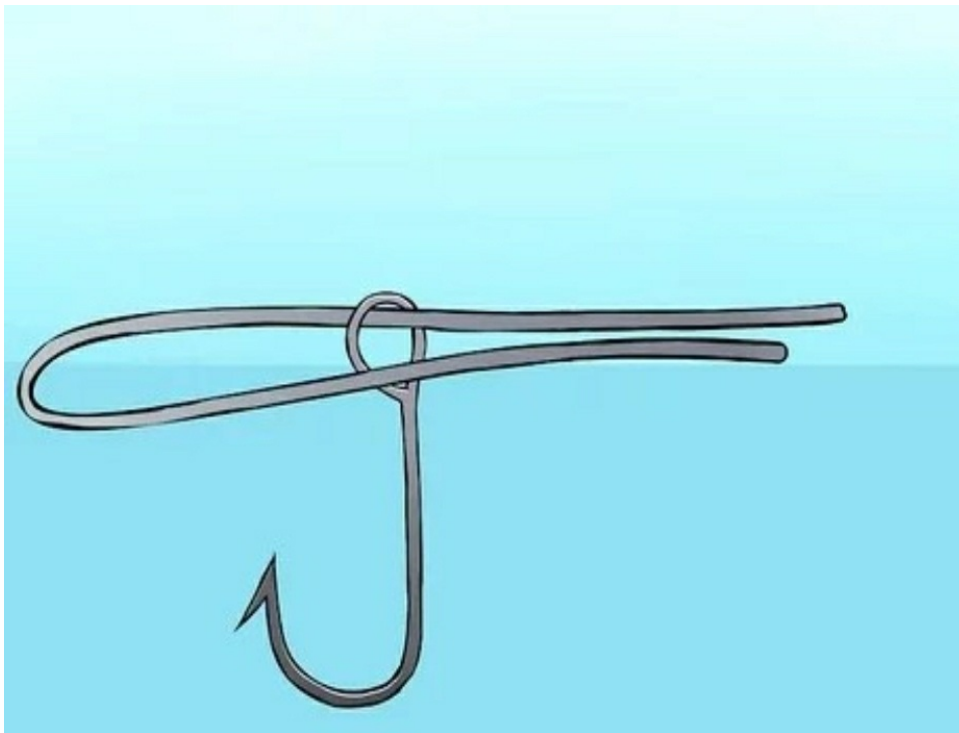
Secure your hook with a pliers, and drag your line hard to tighten your whole rig.

Technique 6 - Pitzen Knot

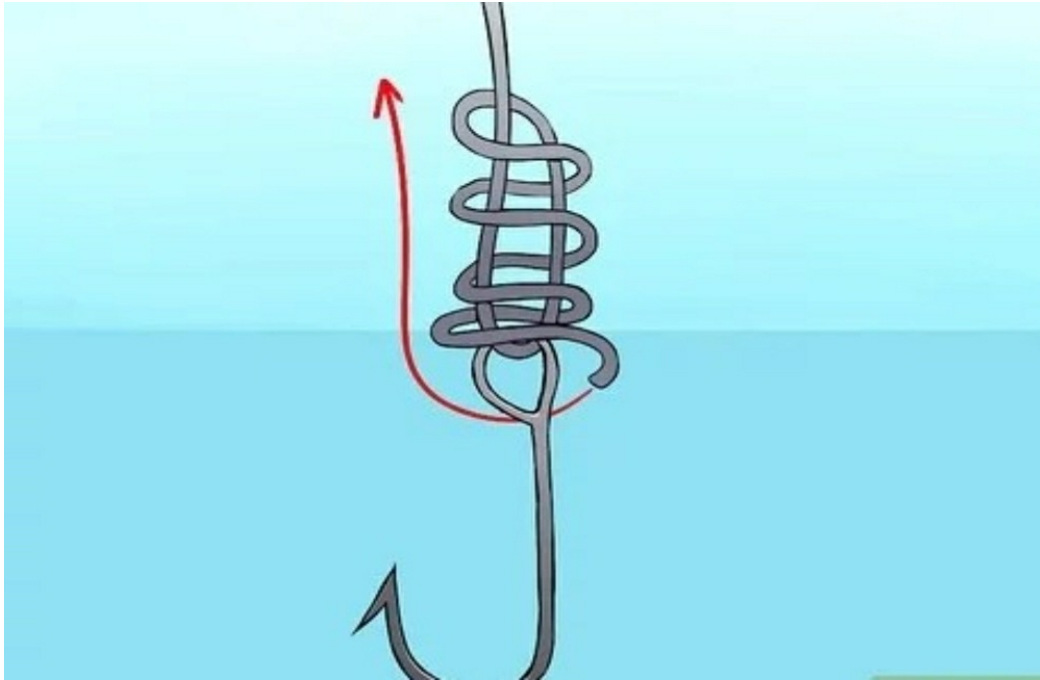
1- Use your Pitzen knot for an incredible strength.



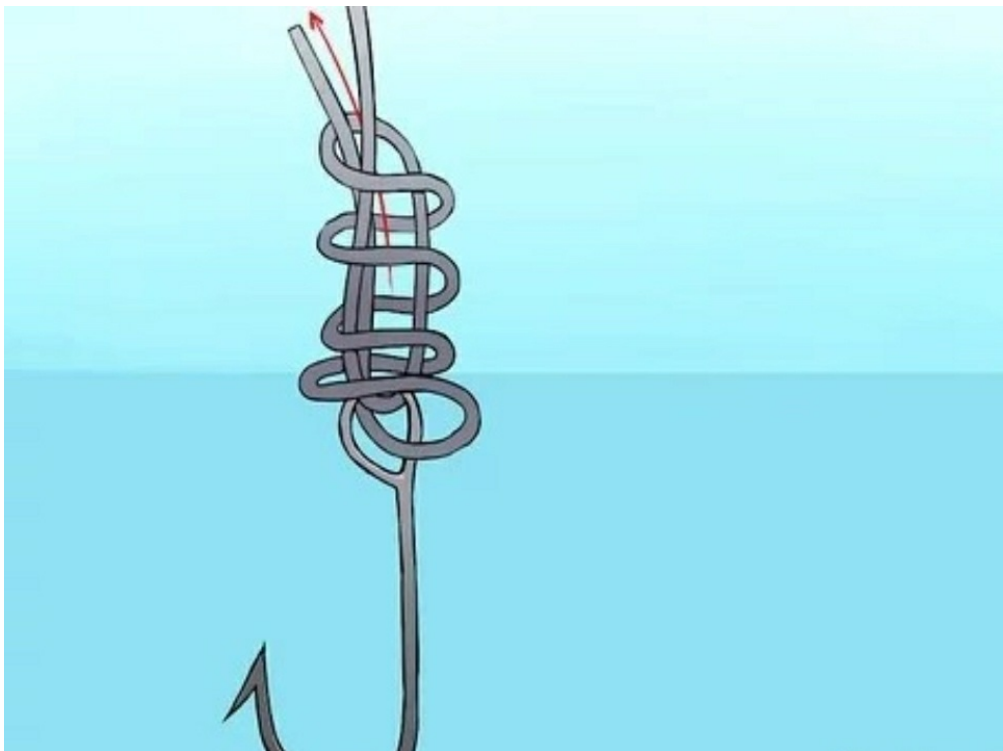
2- Thread your line through the eye of your hook.



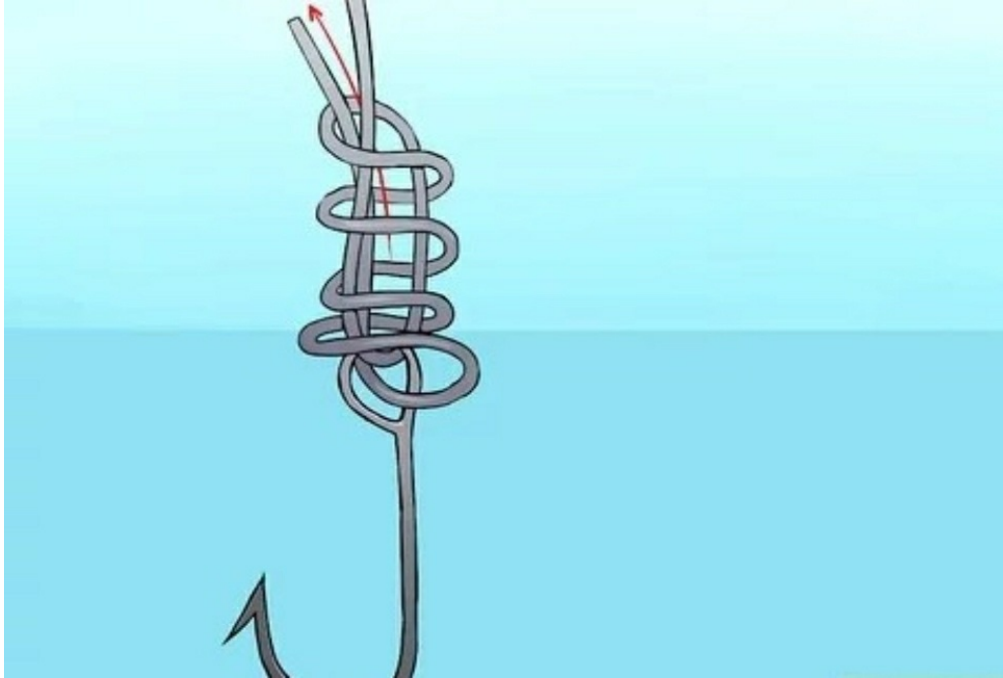
3 - Loop your tag line back under your standing line.



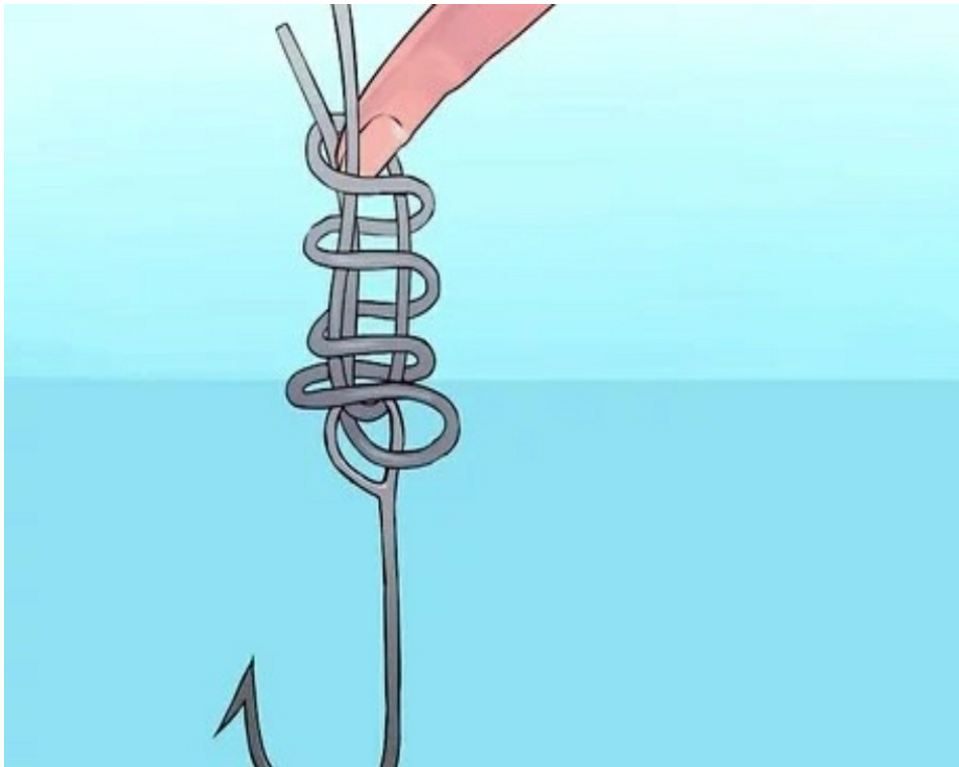
4 - Use your index finger as a stopper, hook your line around your finger.



5- Wrap your line back around the paralleled lines 4 times.



6 – Pass the tag end back through your small loop formed by your fingers.



7 -Tighten your knot by sliding your knot down to the eye of your hook.

