

FORTY KNOTS

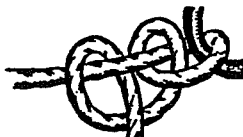
A VISUAL AID FOR KNOT TYING

OFFICIAL EQUIPMENT—BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

The Scout Seal is Your Guarantee of Quality, Excellence and Performance



OVERHAND KNOT



SAILOR'S KNOT



SQUARE KNOT



LARK'S HEAD



FIGURE EIGHT KNOT



STEVEDORE'S KNOT



KILLICK HITCH



SHEET BEND



SHEET BEND DOUBLE



TIMBER HITCH



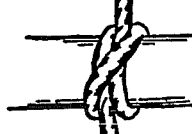
LARIAT LOOP



OVERHAND BOW



CAT'S PAW



CLOVE HITCH



BLACKWALL HITCH



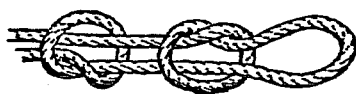
GRANNY KNOT



FISHERMAN'S KNOT



DOUBLE CARRICK BEND



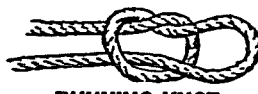
FISHERMAN'S EYE



SHEEPSHANK



MILLER'S KNOT



RUNNING KNOT



BOWLINE

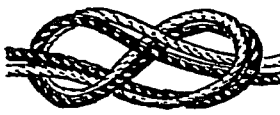


FIGURE EIGHT DOUBLE



BOWLINE ON BIGHT



DOUBLE OVERHAND



SLIPPERY HITCH



HALF HITCH



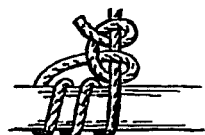
BOW KNOT



TWO HALF HITCHES



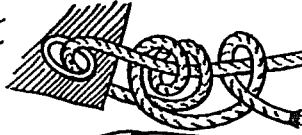
HITCHING TIE



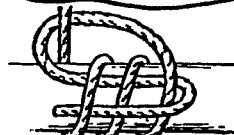
ROLLING HITCH



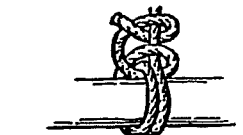
CHAIN HITCH



TAUT-LINE HITCH



HALYARD BEND



FISHERMAN'S BEND



SURGEON'S KNOT



MARLINSPIKE HITCH



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MIDSHIPMAN'S HITCH



TILLER'S HITCH

Boy Scouts of America

Knot Tying

Define the Following terms:

Running End: the end of the rope that moves, and is free to tie a knot.

Standing End: the end of the rope that doesn't move, and is the end that holds the load.

Standing Part: the part of the rope between the running end and the standing end of the rope.

Bight: a curve in a rope.

Overhand Loop: a loop over the standing part of the rope, with the body of the loop to the right.

Underhand Loop: a loop under the standing part of the rope, with the body of the loop to the right.

Turn: an overhand loop that is formed around a bar or post.

Round Turn: two turns around a bar or post.

Stopper Knots: are used to keep a rope from going through a small opening or to add hand holds.

Binding Knots: are to tie packages, sails, bandages for first aid, and to your shoes.

Hitches: are to connect rope to a rail, post, eye, or hook.

Bends: are used to join two ropes together

Splices: are used to create a permanent eye, to join two pieces of rope together, or keep the end of a rope from coming unraveled.

How do you care for rope? Keep the rope clean by washing. When wet, dry completely. Store the rope in a coil.

What is the difference between laid rope and braided rope? Laid rope- Fibers that are twisted clockwise into strand, than three strands twisted counterclockwise.

Braided- Synthetic strands braided by a machine.

What are three uses for each? Laid- bailing hay, sailing, making splices.

Braided- climbing, on pulleys and winches.

What is the difference between Manila, Sisal, Nylon, and Polypropylene rope? Manila and sisal are made of natural fibers. Nylon is made from coal. Polypropylene is made from oil.

What are some advantages and disadvantages of synthetic rope? Advantages- Strong, doesn't rot, mildew, or decay. Disadvantages- Slips, and can melt.