International Guild of Knot Tyers

Knot Charts

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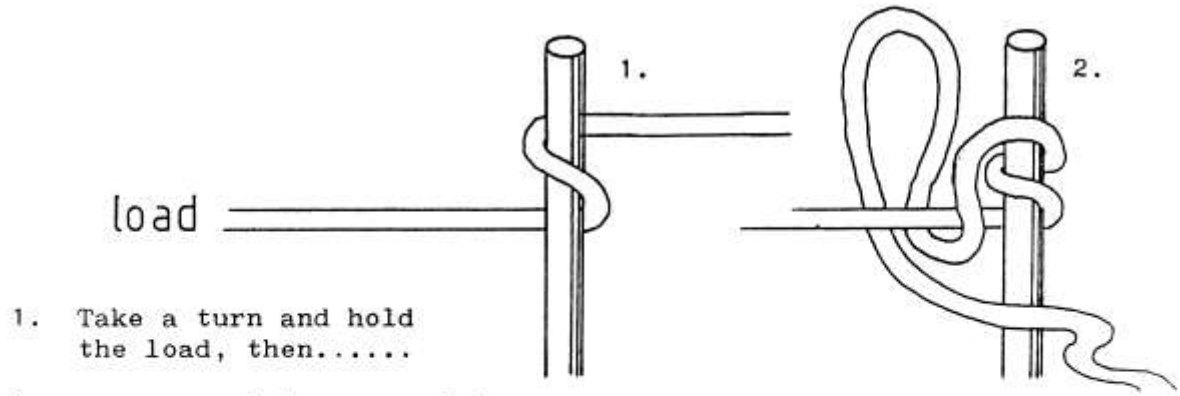
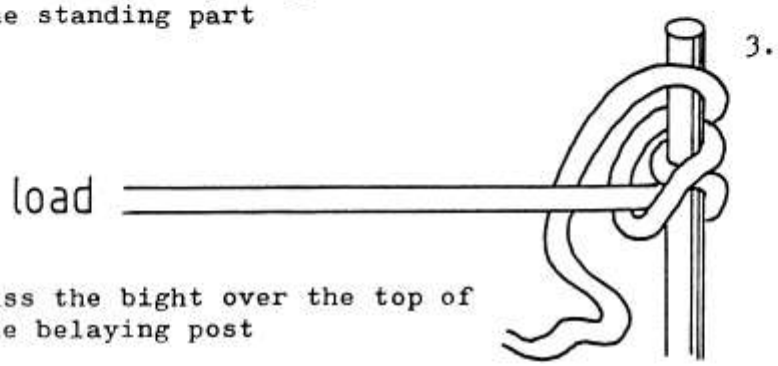
Back Mooring Hitch

Original Drawing By
Geoffrey Budworth

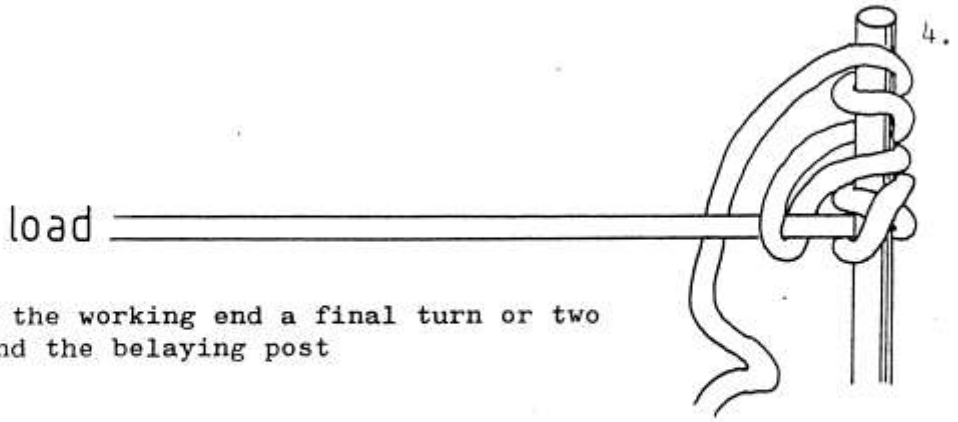


1. Take a turn and hold the load, then.....

2. .....complete a round turn and tuck a large bight under the standing part



3. Pass the bight over the top of the belaying post

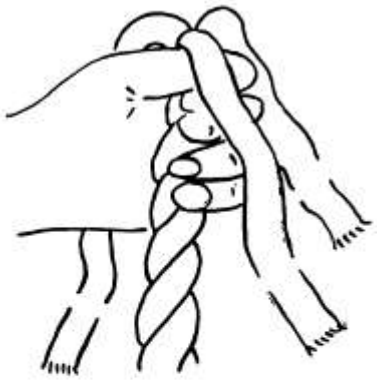


4. Wrap the working end a final turn or two around the belaying post

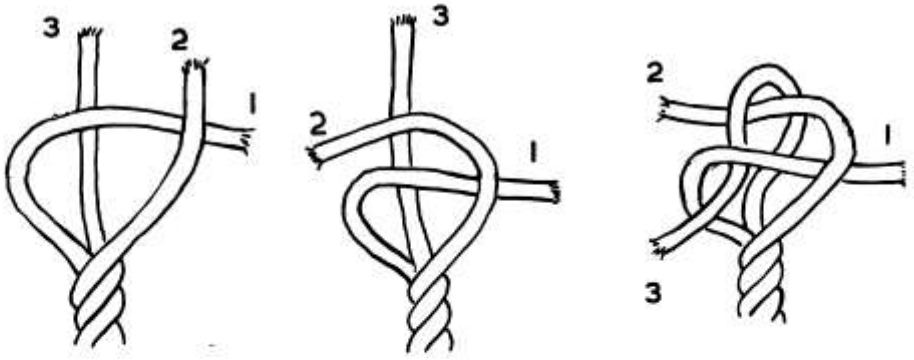
NOTE - Use this strong hitch to tow a ship, erect a circus marquee, or simply hold a garden clothesline. It is quickly tied, cannot jam, and may be cast off again in seconds if danger threatens.

Back Splice - 3 Strand Rope

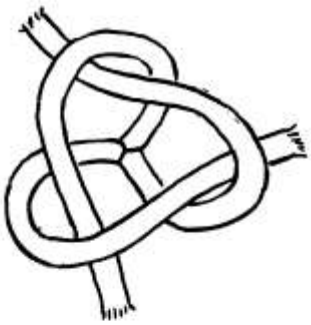
Original Drawing By
Percy W. Blandford



1. Unlay more than sufficient to make the splice and spread the strands evenly.

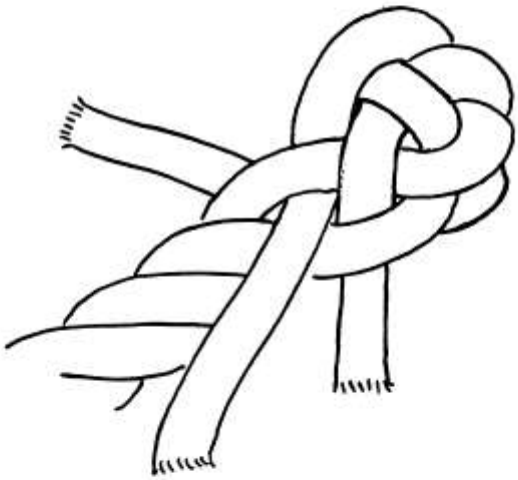


2. Make a crown knot by bending each end over its neighbour in turn, going the same way round as the lay of the rope.

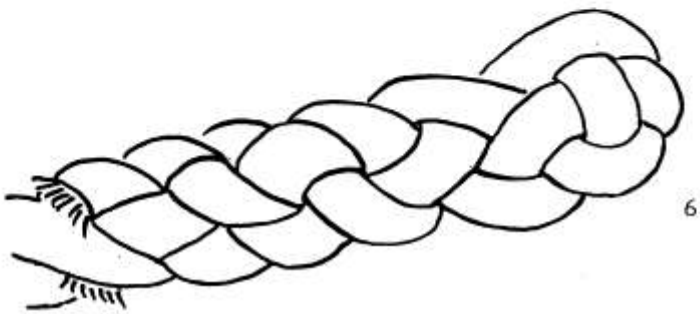


3. Pull the crown knot into shape.

4. Tighten it on top of the rope.



5. Tuck each end in turn over the adjoining main strand and under the next. Draw tight close up to the crown knot.

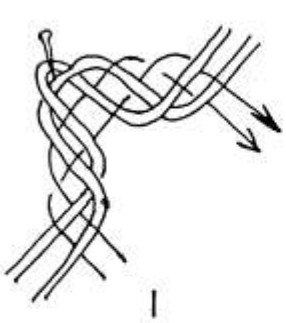


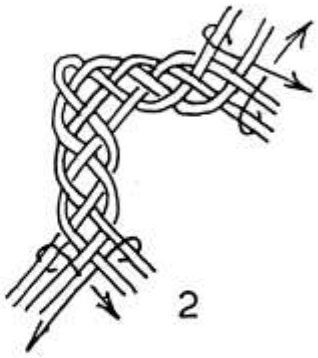
6. Continue in this way over and under one in turn for at least three times. Draw tight after each round of tucks.

Basic Picture Frames

Original Drawing By
Eric Franklin

All but the simplest frames are based on sinnets.


1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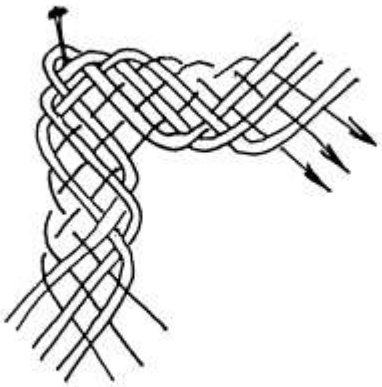
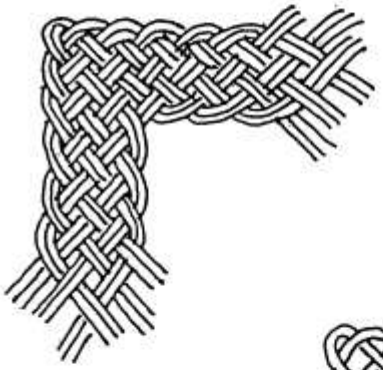
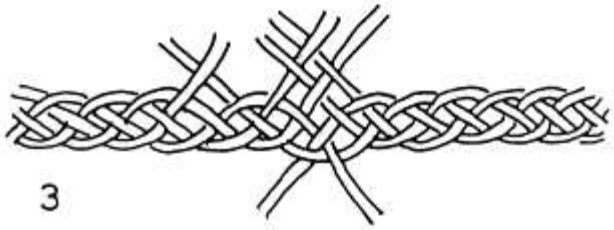
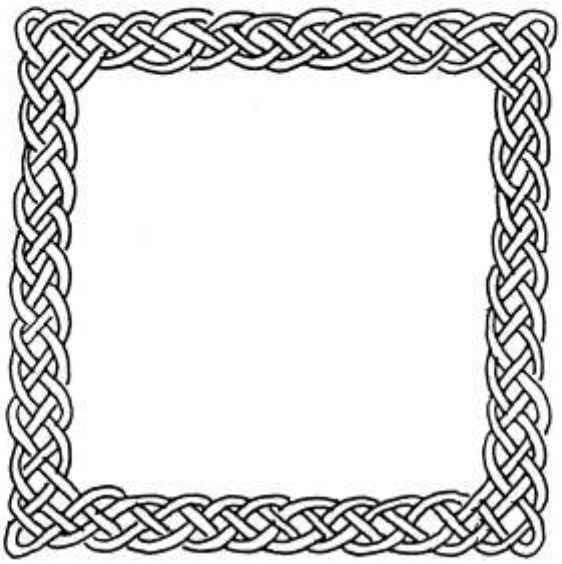




Work this with doubled strands.


3

To finish marry the ends as in splicing, withdraw one end and feed in its opposing end Similarly deal with the other ends. Stagger the ends cut short and lose on the underside.


4

Bead Puzzle

Original Drawing By
Percy W Blandford

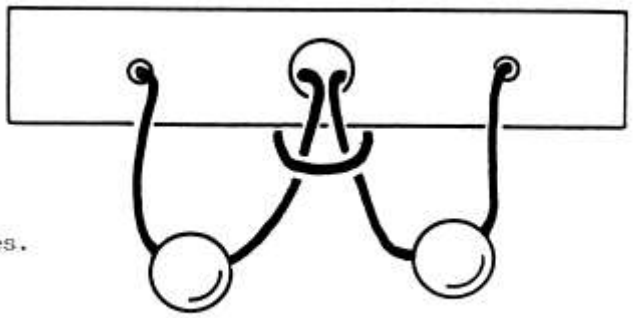
1

Wood about 125 x 30 x 6 mm.
Cord about 3mm diam. x 500 mm long.
Two beads about 20 mm diameter.

Drill centre hole smaller than beads and outer holes to suit cord.

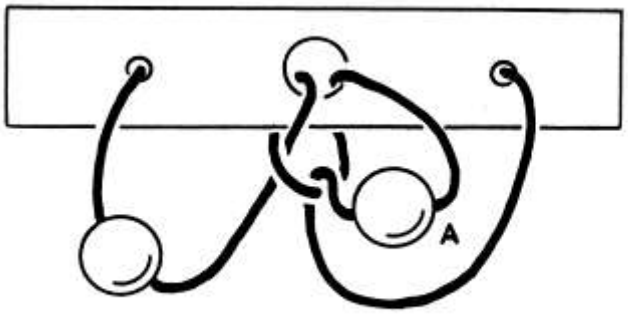
Make lark's head knot at centre, put one bead each side, knot ends behind holes.

Object:- To move one bead to same loop as the other.



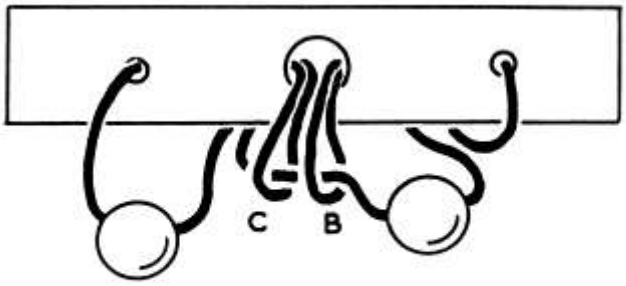
2

Slacken the lark's head enough to pull through the bead to be moved with part of the loop it is on (A).



3

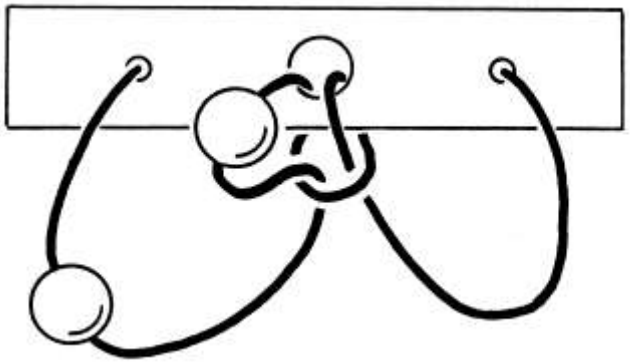
Push all the turns from the back through the centre hole to the front.
Pass the bead along the cord through the loops (B and C).



4

Pull loops B & C back through the hole. Slacken the lark's head and pass the bead through the bottom of it to join the other bead.

To return the bead: perform the same actions in the opposite direction.

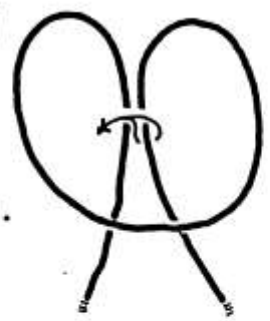


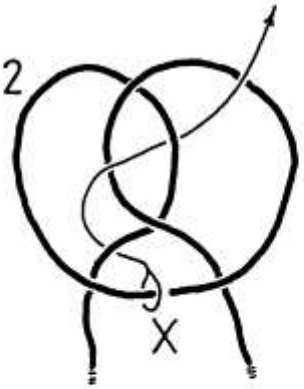
Bottle (or Jar) Sling

Original Drawing By
Geoffrey Budworth

1. Starting layout - rearrange the two adjacent central parts;

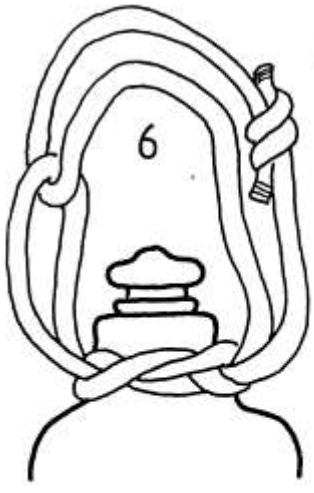
2. Pull part 'X' through to emerge as shown at 3.





3. Rearrange loop 'A' as shown at 4.

4. Rearrange loop 'B' as shown at 5.



5. Check resulting knot looks like this, then.....

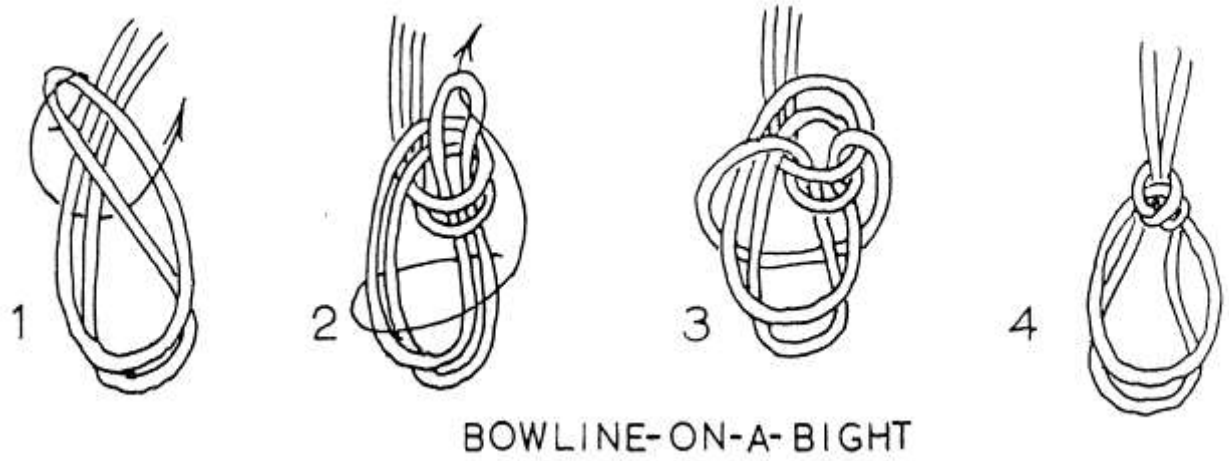
6. .....draw knot tight around neck of bottle, jar or jug. Knot the ends together to form two interlinked handles, and no further adjustment for length will be needed.

NOTE - This ancient Roman device is handy for campers, picnickers, or homemade wine makers. It can even be used as a makeshift horse bridle; the central crossed parts of the knot form a bit, the outer loops fit around the animal's muzzle, while the long handles act as reins.

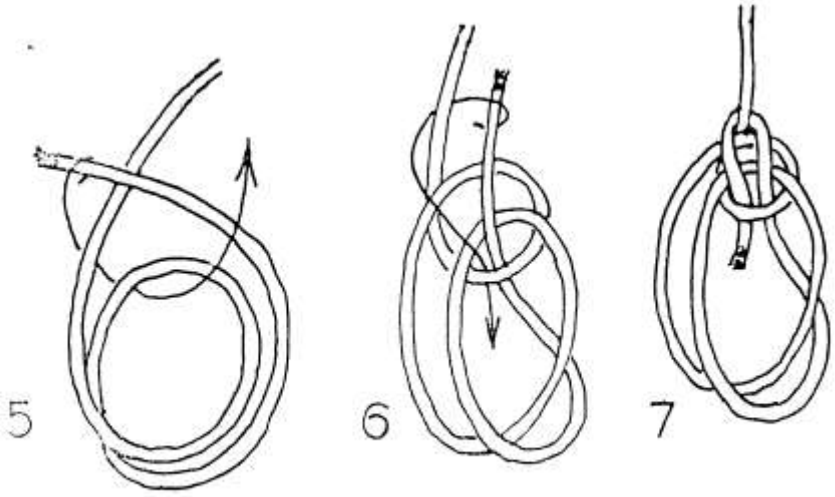
Useful tip: Around smooth and hard surfaces such as glass or earthenware, soft stretchy cord grips best. On a soft foundation (say, a sack), use hard unyielding stuff which will bite into it.

Bowlines - Multiple

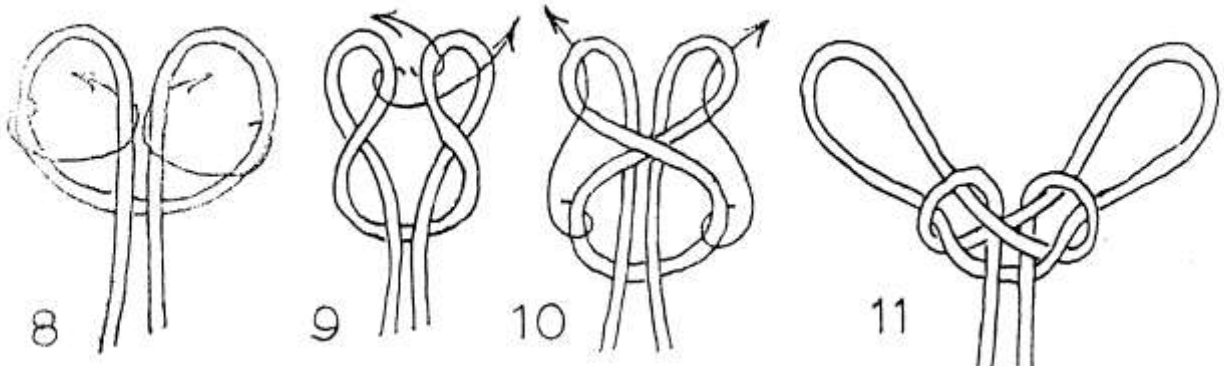
Original Drawing By
Eric Franklin



BOWLINE-ON-A-BIGHT



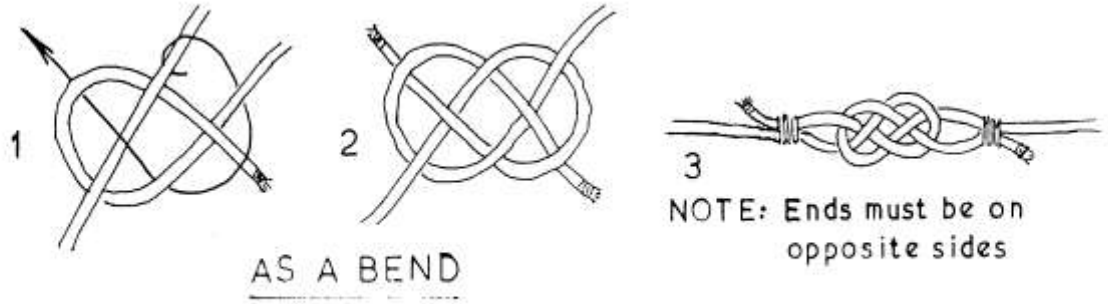
PORTUGUESE BOWLINE



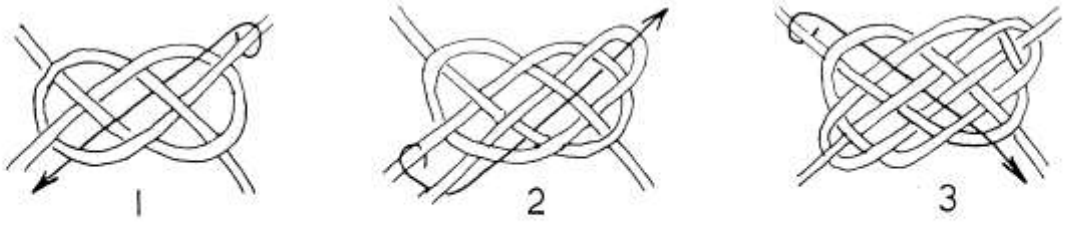
SPANISH BOWLINE

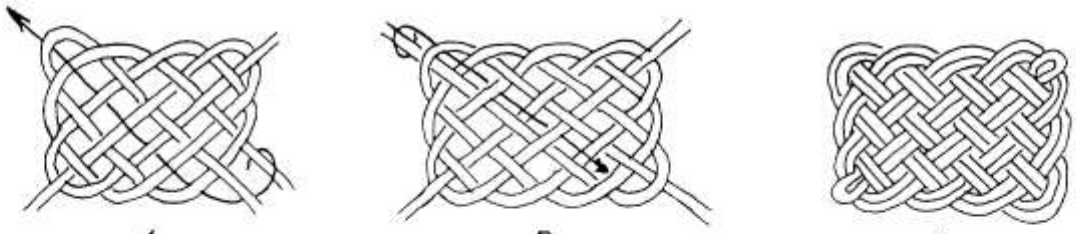
Carrick Bend & Mat Variations

Original Drawing By
Eric Franklin

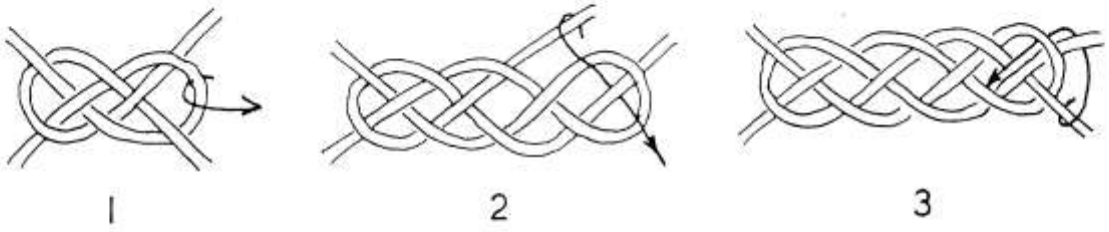


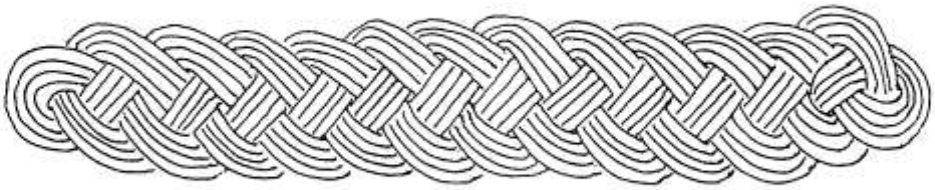
AS A BEND





AS A MAT

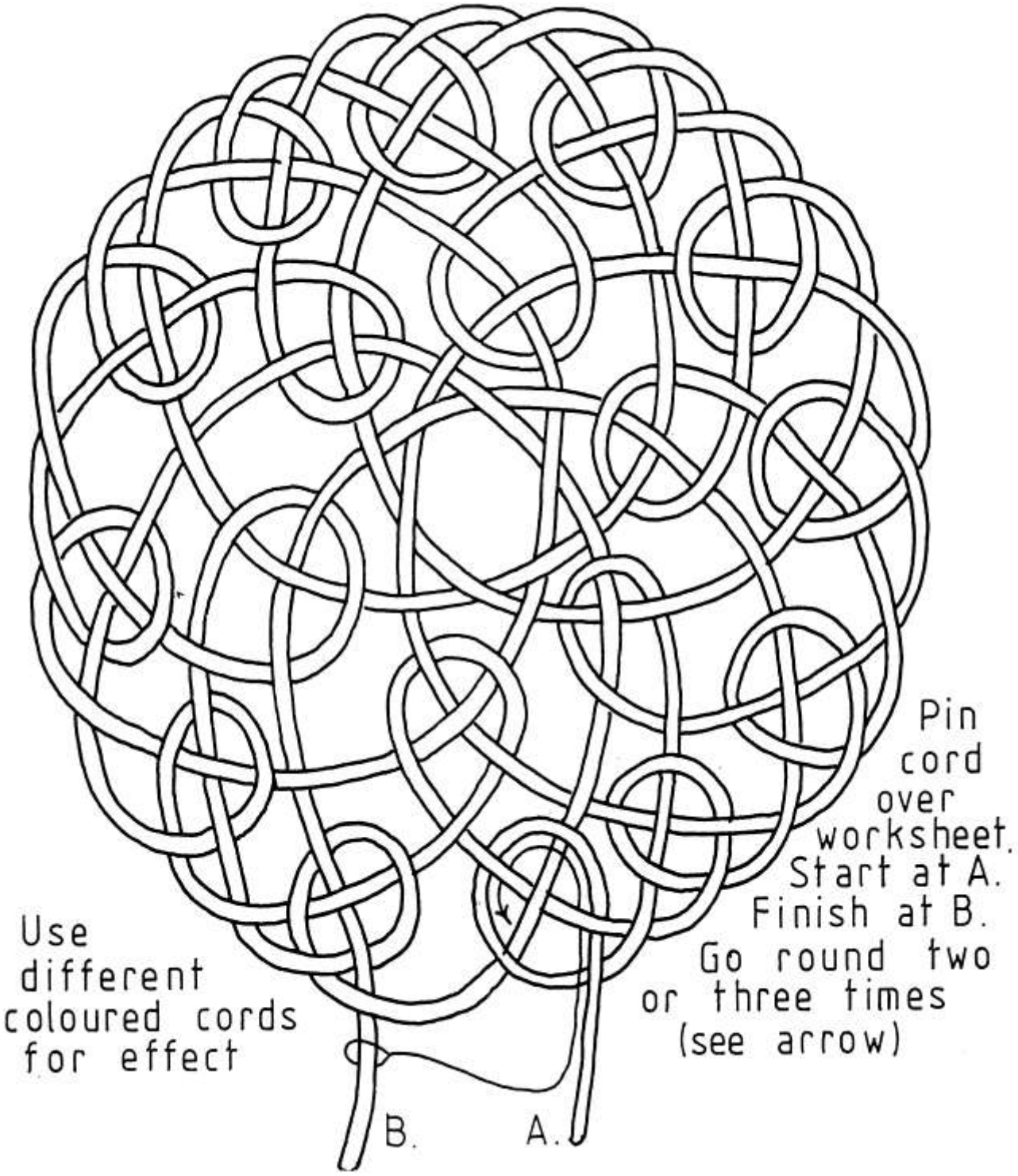




PROLONGED

Celtic Knot Design

Original Drawing By
Geoffrey Budworth



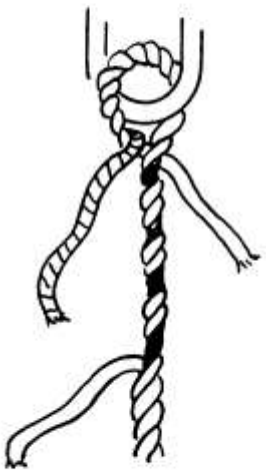
Chain Splice

Original Drawing By
Percy W Blandford

The traditional chain splice in three-strand rope is intended to keep down the bulk of the splice to pull the chain through a small hole. As only two strands go through the chain link it is not intended to take a full load.

A Unlay one strand for a greater distance than will be needed in the eye.

B Take the remaining two strands through the chain.

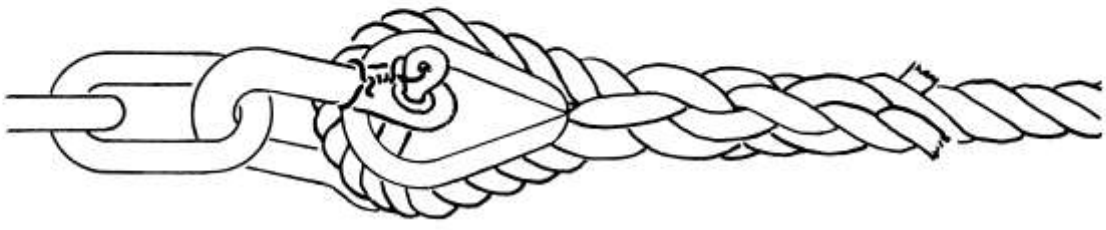


C Tuck one end under a main strand.

D Lay the other end into the space vacated by the third strand. Knot these together, taper and tuck each once, then cut off.

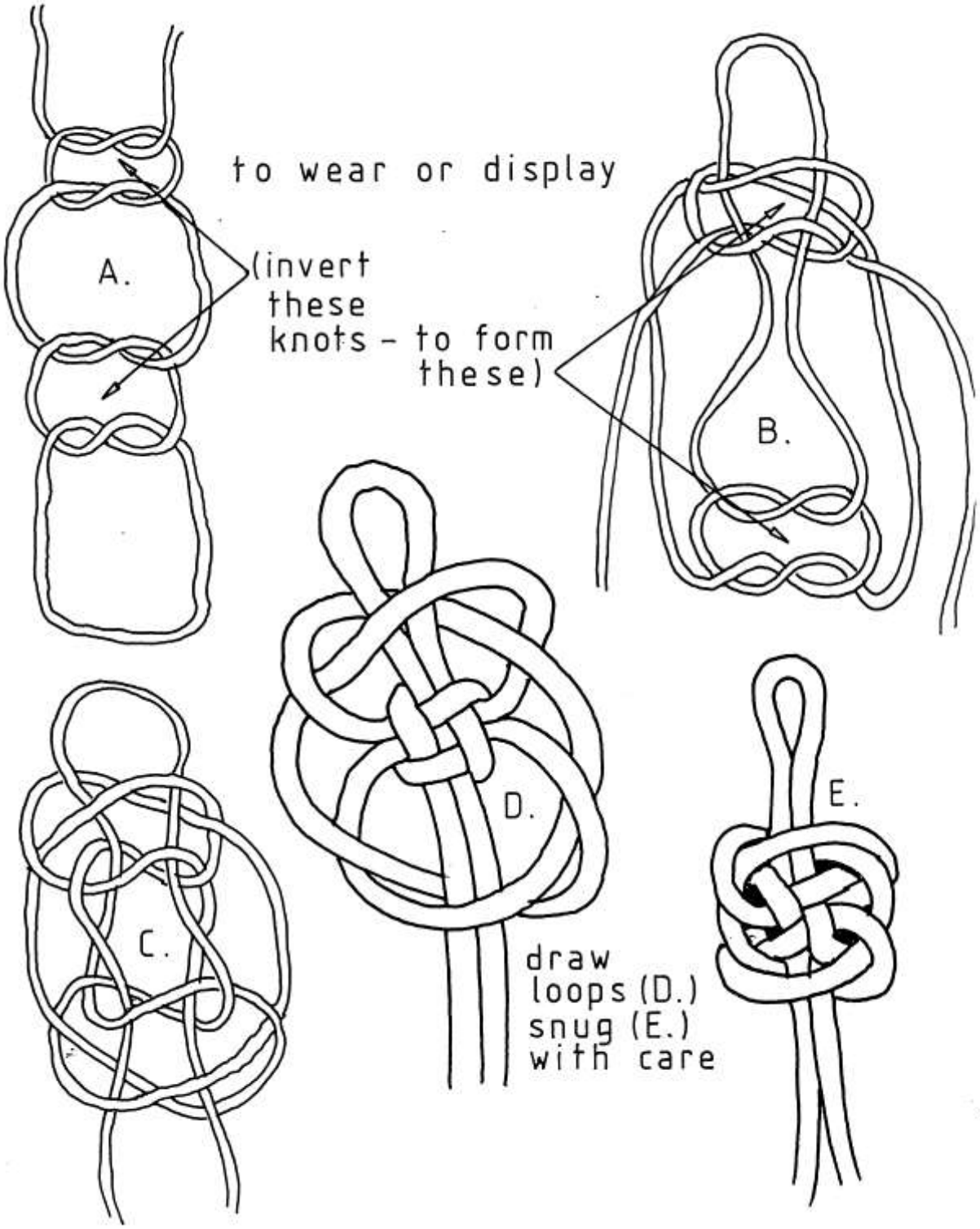
E Tuck the other end from around the eye three times and cut off.

For yacht anchor cables it is better to use a normal eye splice around a thimble and attach to the chain with a shackle, having its pin locked with wire.



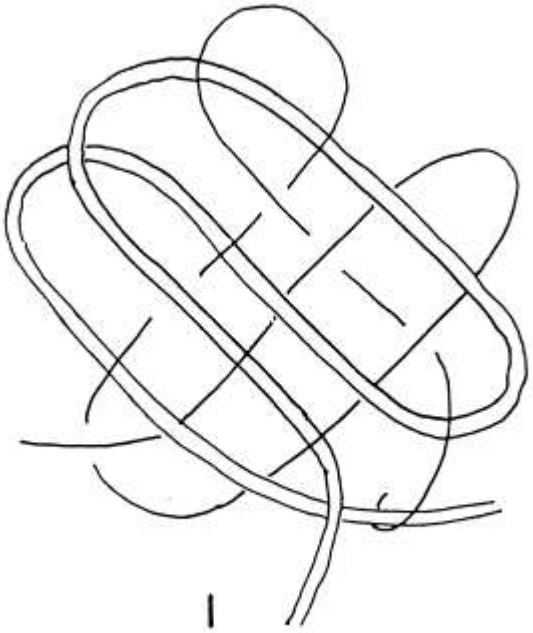
Chinese Lanyard Knot

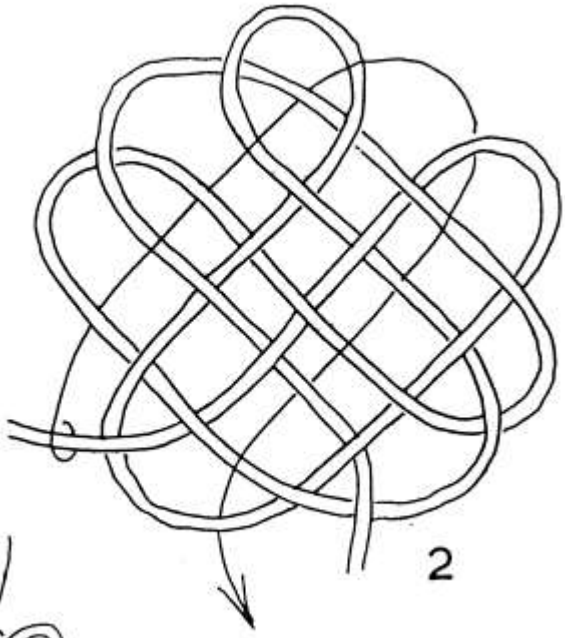
Original Drawing By
Geoffrey Budworth



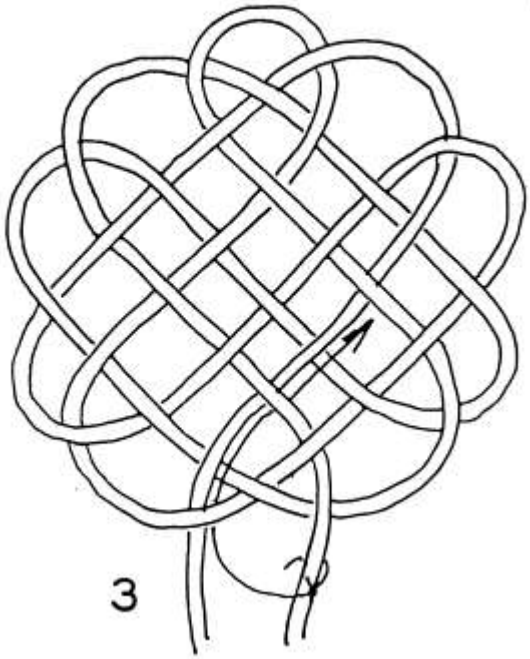
Circular Mat

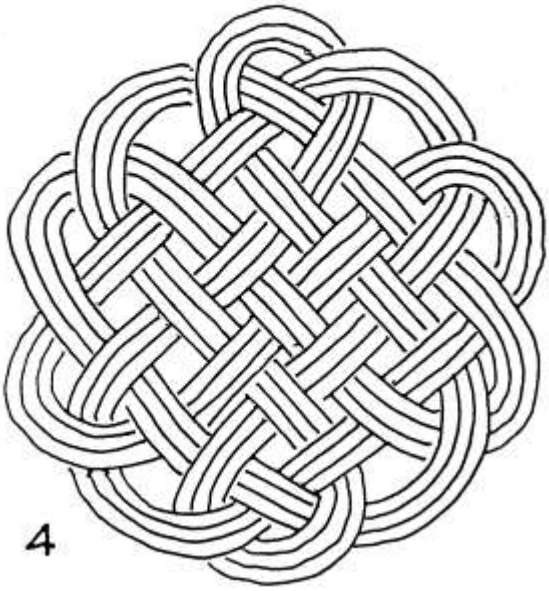
Original Drawing By
Eric Franklin





This Mat is based on a Chinese Lanyard knot (right)

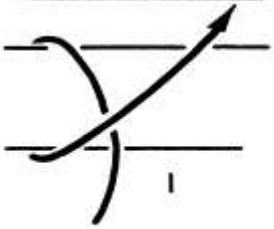




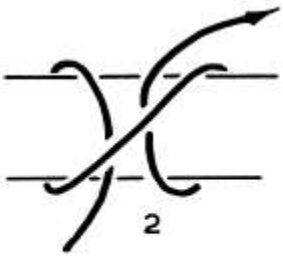
Clove Hitch Variations

Original Drawing By
Percy W Blandford

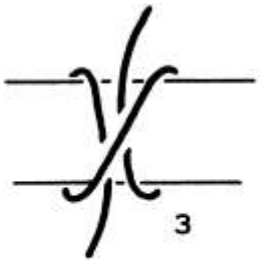
Basic Clove Hitch



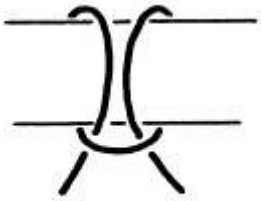
Take end over standing part



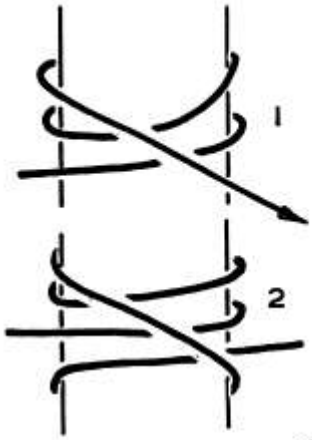
Same way round and tuck under own part



Draw tight



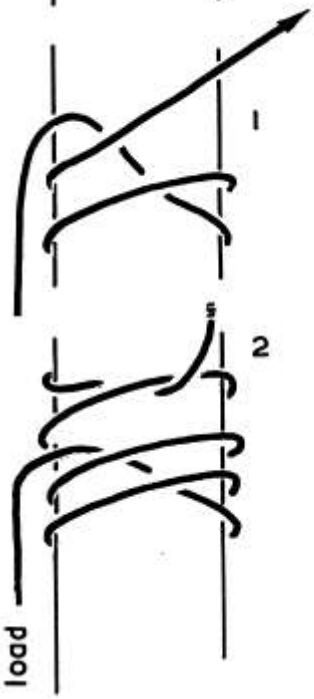
Change direction and make a Cow Hitch or Lark's Head Knot.



Magnus Hitch
Gives increased grip on pole. Working end goes over two turns before final half hitch. (Do not confuse with rolling hitch below).

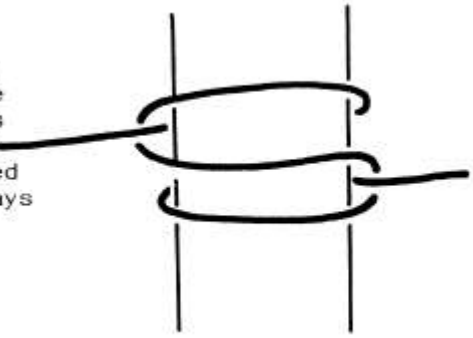
Round Turn and Two Half Hitches
For the end of a rope to a spar or ring. The two half hitches form a clove hitch around the standing part.

Anchor Bend
A round turn and two half hitches, but the first half hitch takes up the centre of the round turn. Used to secure a cable to an anchor.



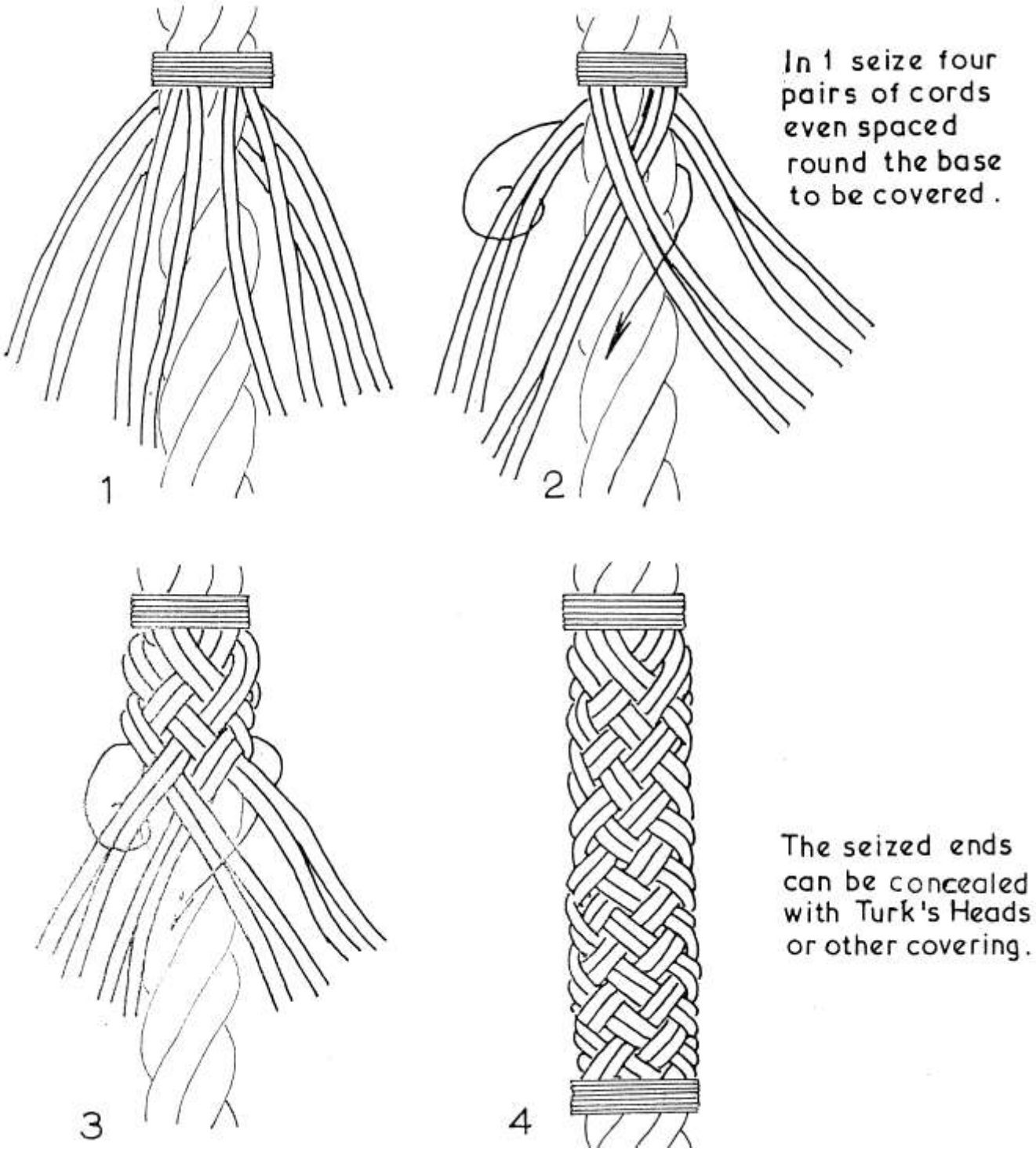
Rolling Hitch
To take a load lengthwise on a spar. Make two turns over the loaded part, then the final half hitch. The working end may be taken further along spar and be seized to it.

Oklahoma Hitch
Used on a fence post. The ends of a clove hitch are pulled the opposite ways to normal.



Coach Whipping

Original Drawing By
Eric Franklin

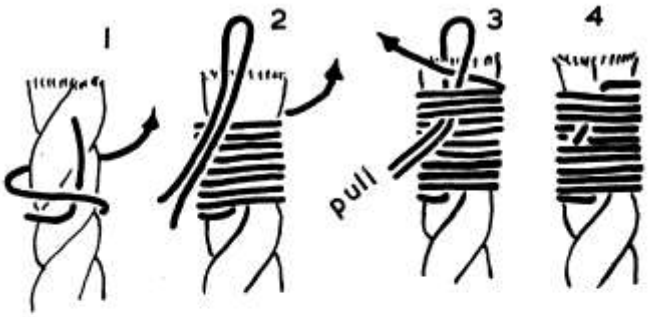


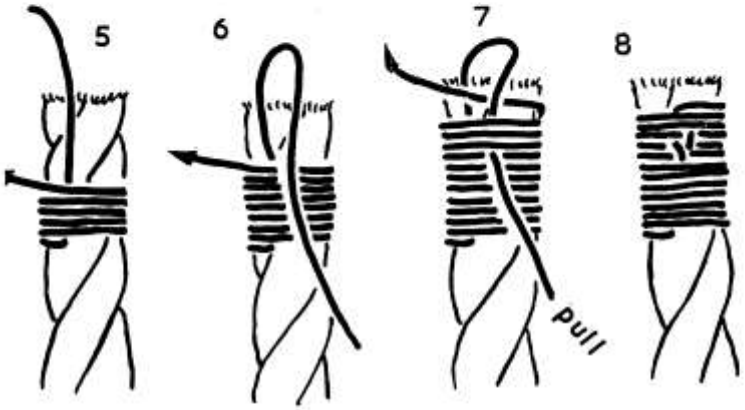
Common Whipping Variations

Original Drawing By
Percy W. Blandford

A

. Lay end under and put tight turns over it.
. Lay in separate loop of line.
. Make three or more turns over it and put working end through loop.
. Pull tight and cut off end.



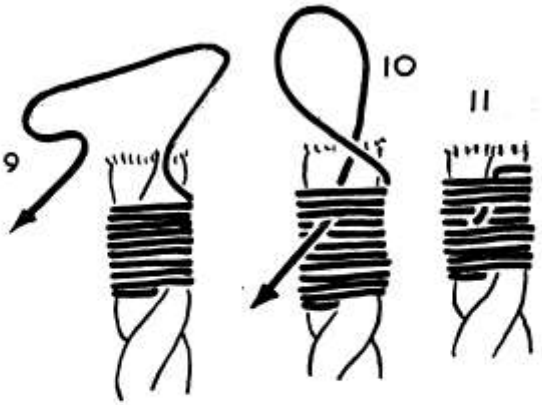


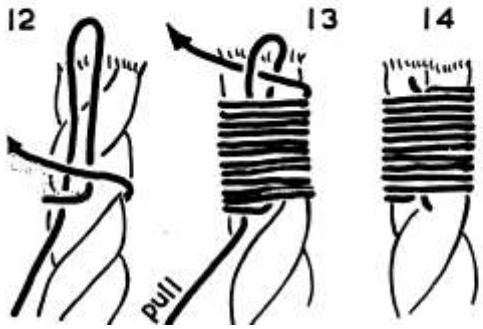
B

5. Start in same way but covering a long end.
6. Turn back end to make loop.
7. Put on more turns and pass working end through loop.
8. Pull back and cut off ends.

C

. Put on turns covering starting end and make working end into a large loop.
0. Hold down end and put on more turns with loop over it.
1. Pull through surplus from loop and cut off.



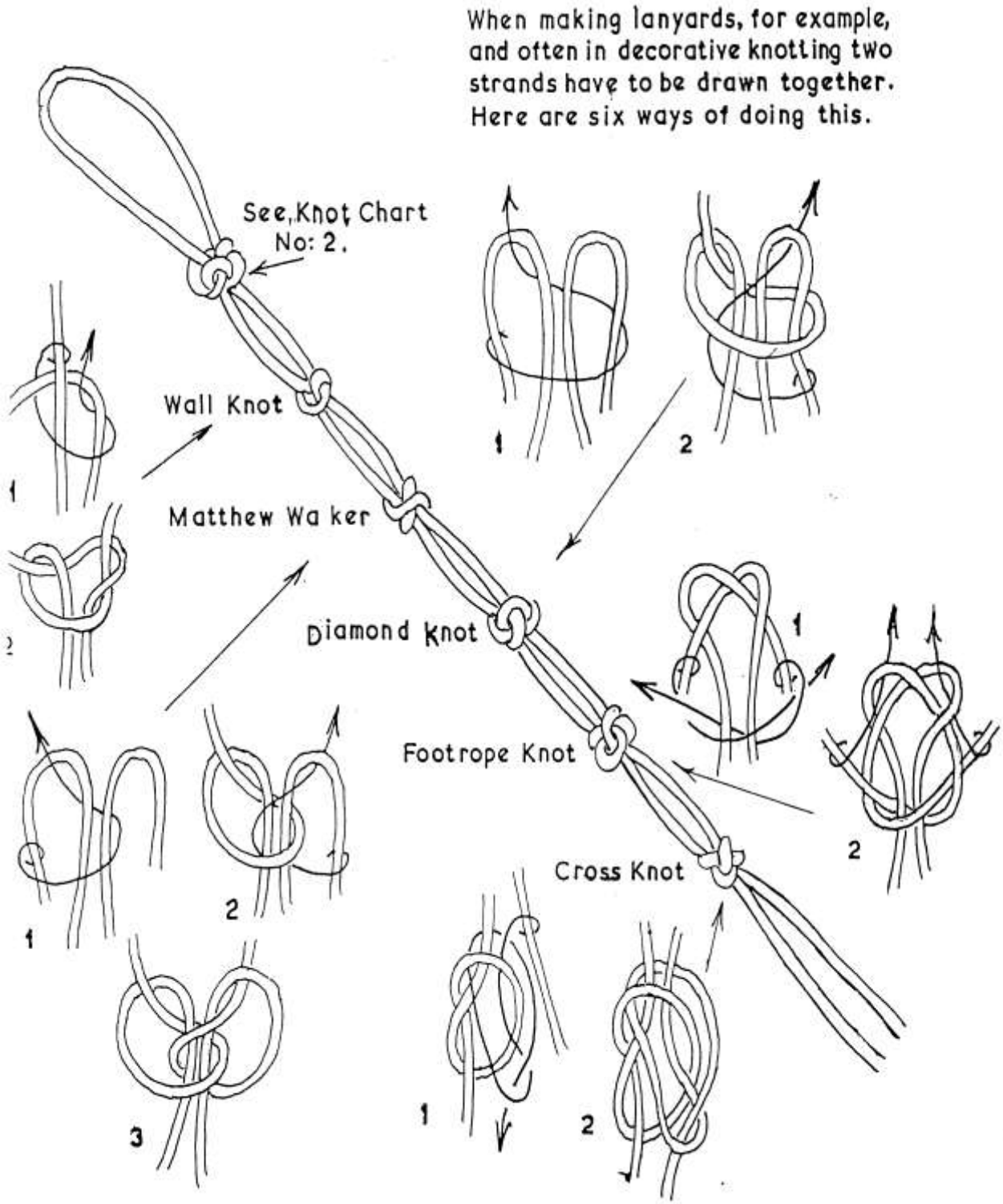


D

12. Double back loop longer than whipping.
13. Put on turns over it and pass working end through loop.
14. Pull back linking loops to halfway.

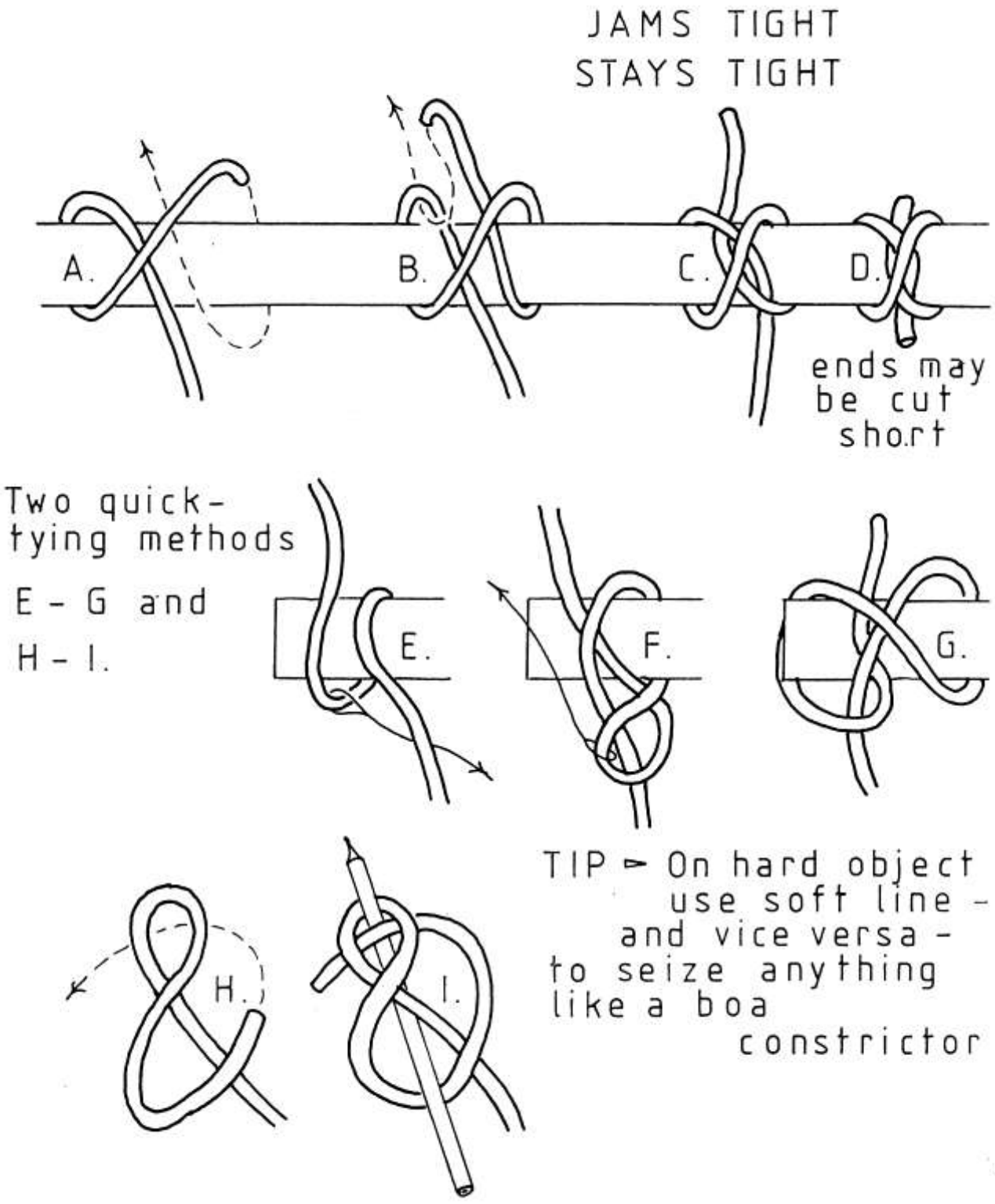
Connecting Knots

Original Drawing By
Eric Franklin



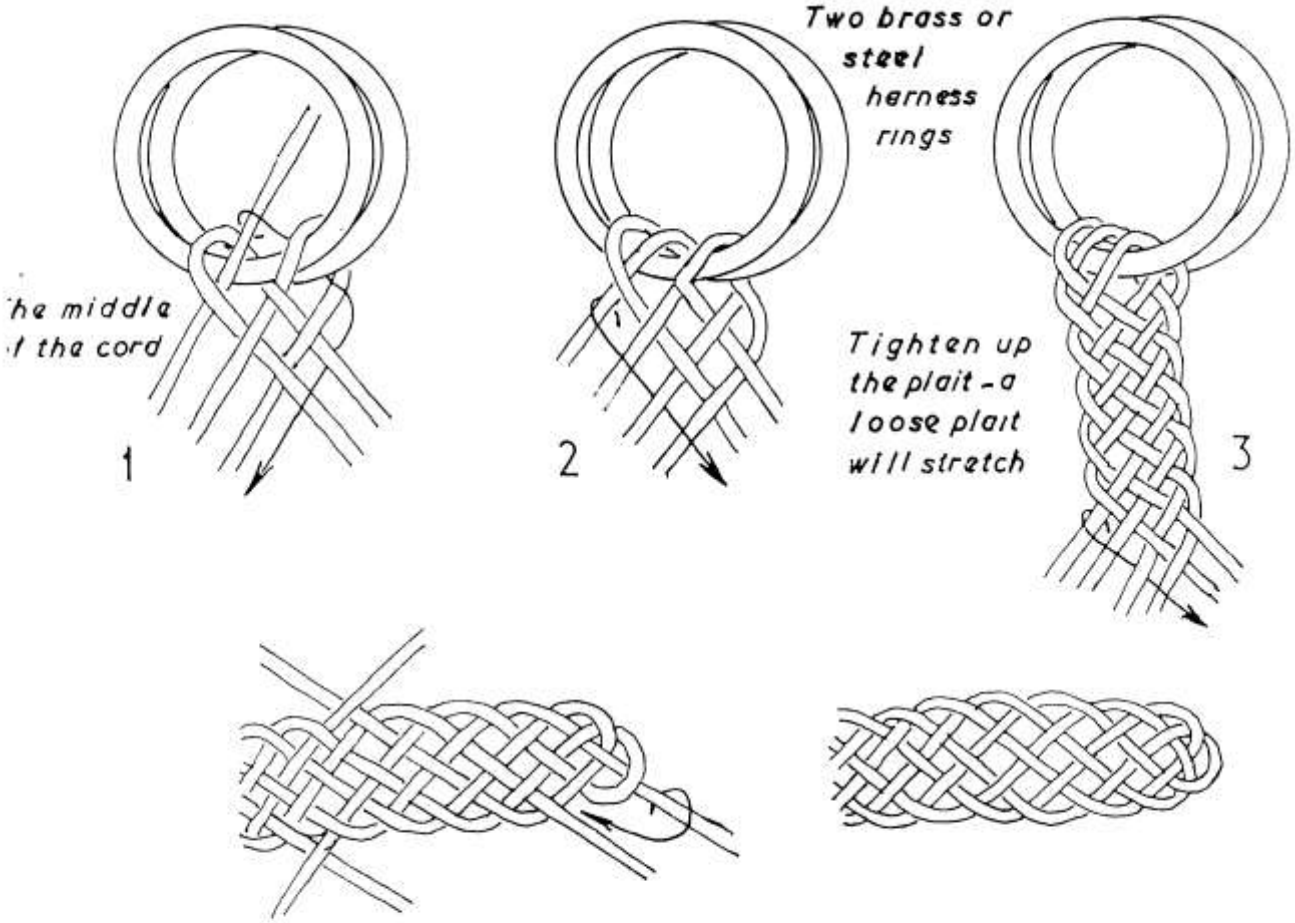
Constrictor Knot

Original Drawing By
Geoffrey Budworth

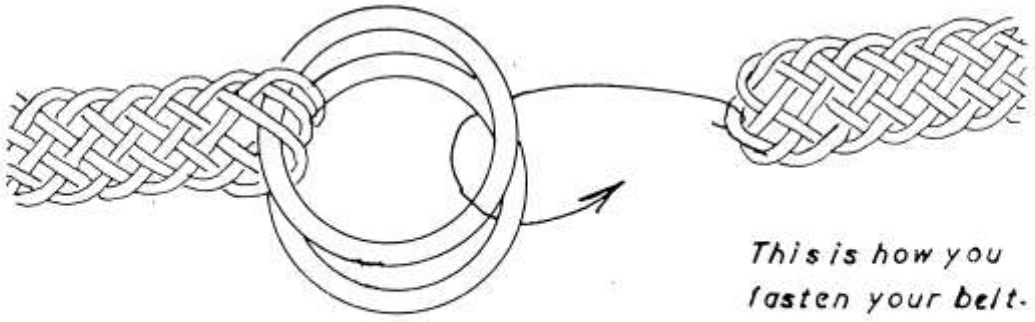


Cowboy Belt

Original Drawing By
Eric Franklin



For the end withdraw one strand at a time from the plait and feed in the alternate end. Stagger the ends, cut to just overlap and sew, glue or fuse to finish.

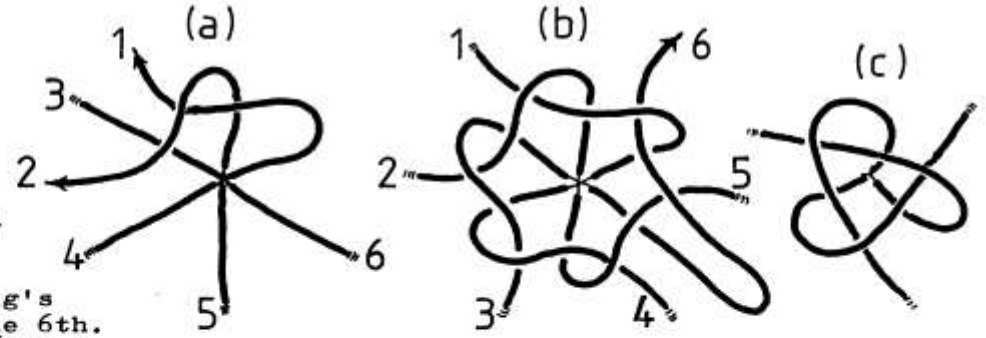


This is how you fasten your belt.

NOTE: The plait should be four to six inches longer than your waist measurement.

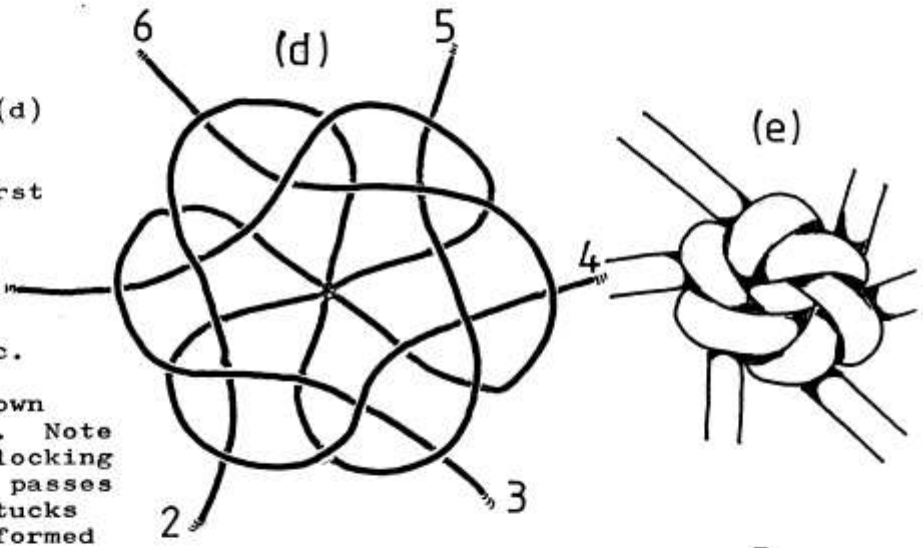
Crown Knots Part 1

Original Drawing By
Geoffrey Budworth



...are best learnt using 6 strands.

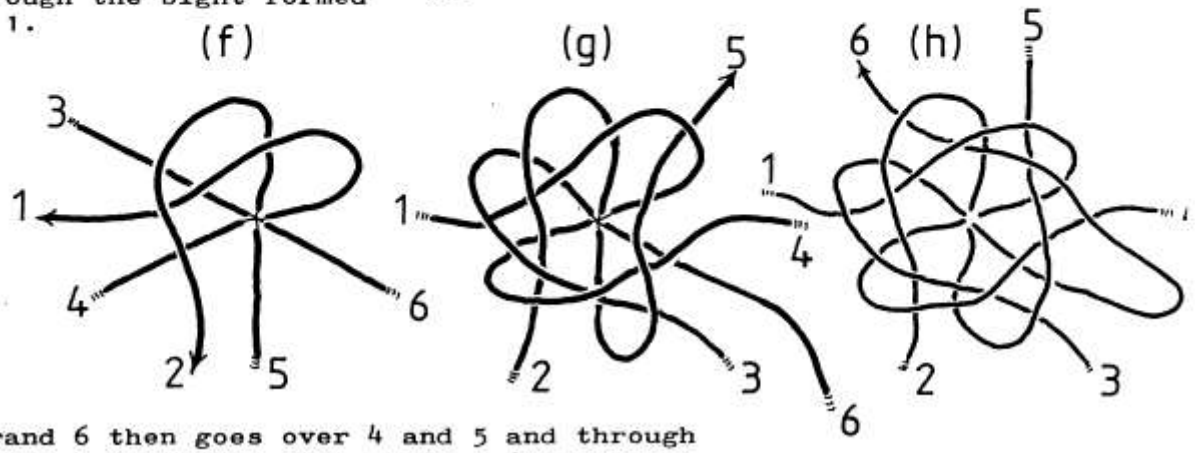
Note how, in a regular over-one-under-one Crown Knot (fig's (a) & (b)), the 6th. or last strand is a "locking" strand holding the whole arrangement together. A 3-strand Crown Knot (fig. (c)) starts a 3-strand rope back splice.



Fancywork almost always requires an over-two-under-two Crown Knot (fig's (d) & (e)).

Learn to tie it first by tying fig. (b). Then simply re-tuck strand 1 alongside 2; 2 alongside 3; 3 alongside 4; etc.

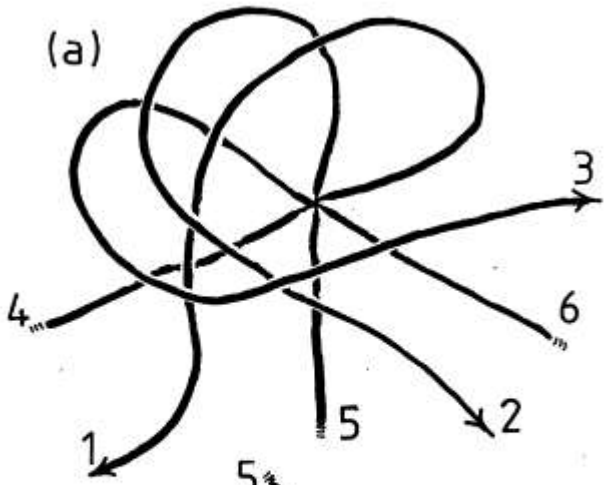
Tie directly as shown in fig's (f) - (h). Note there will be TWO locking strands. Strand 5 passes over 3 and 4, and tucks through the bight formed by 1.



Strand 6 then goes over 4 and 5 and through the bights formed by both 1 and 2.

Crown Knots Part 2

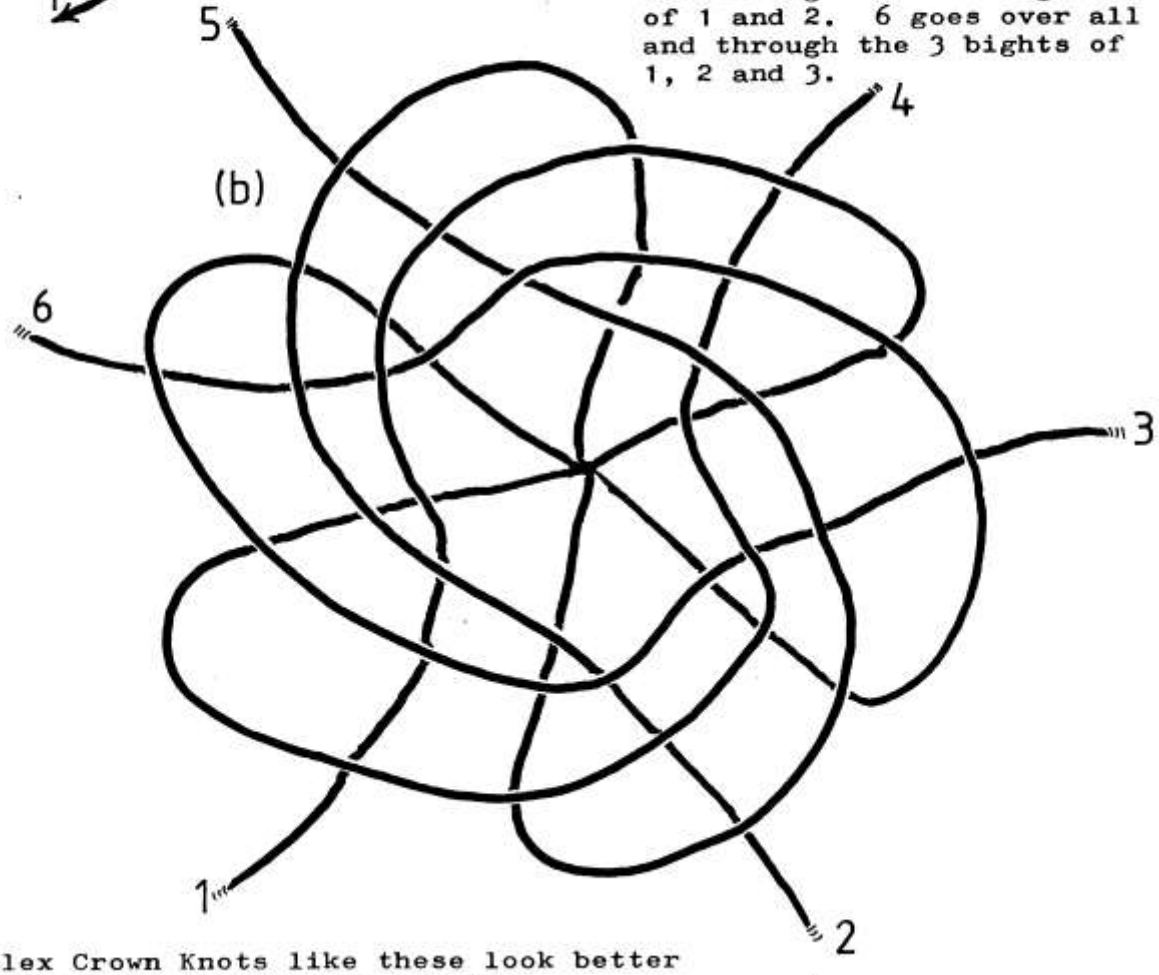
Original Drawing By
Geoffrey Budworth



An over-3-under 3 Crown Knot is often best for fancywork.

For an easy tying method, see Chart No. 59 . Tie fig. (d), then re-tuck strand 1 alongside 2; 2 alongside 3; 3 alongside 4; etc.

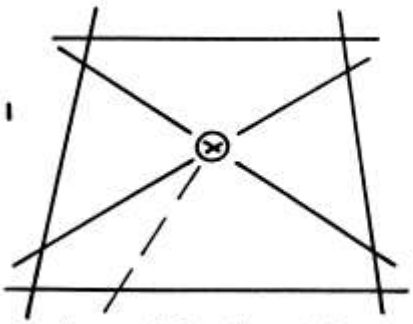
Tie direct as shown by fig. (a) of this Chart. Note there will be THREE "locking" strands. Strand 4 goes over all and then through the bight made by 1. 5 goes over all and through the two bights of 1 and 2. 6 goes over all and through the 3 bights of 1, 2 and 3.



Complex Crown Knots like these look better and grip more snugly than a simple over-1-under-1 version.

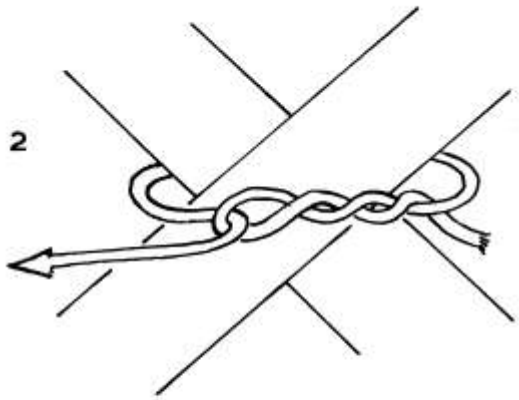
Diagonal Lashing

Original Drawing By
Percy W Blandford

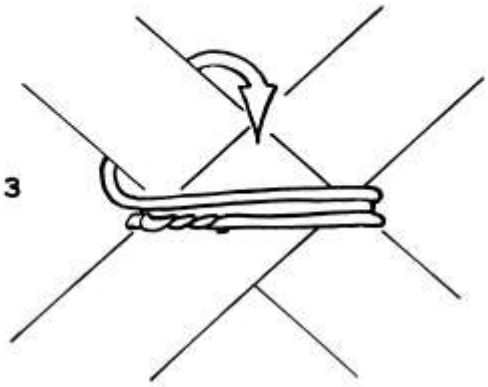


1. Used where two braces cross and loads on the structure would put a bending load on either of them, then the other brace helps resist that load.

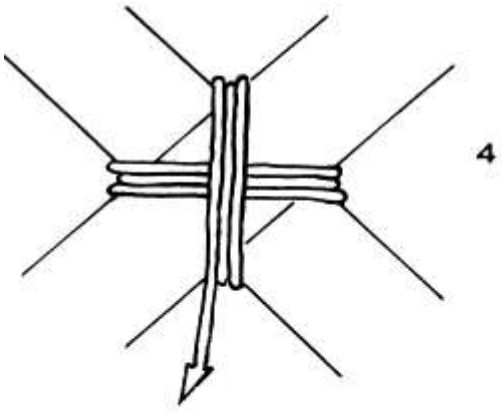
diagonal lashing (all other lashings in this structure are square)



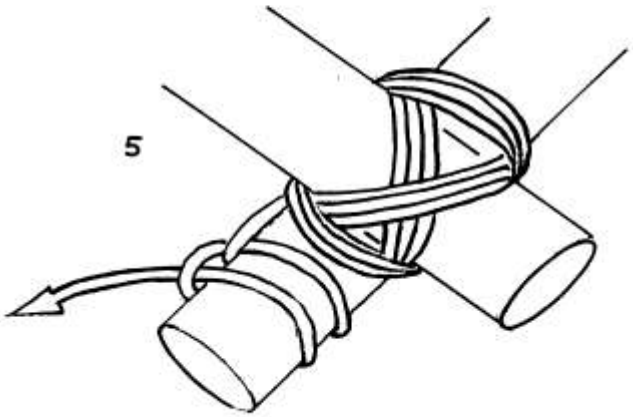
2. Pull the spars together with a timber hitch.



3. Put on at least three tight turns in the same direction as the timber hitch.



4. Change to the same number of tight turns the other way.

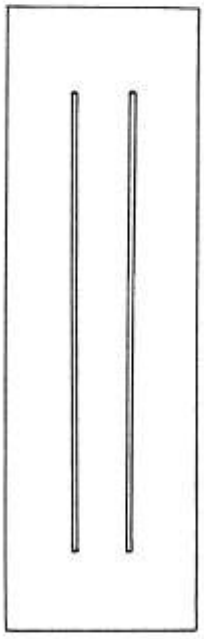


5. Put on at least three frapping turns very tightly and finish with a tight clove hitch with its crossing close up.

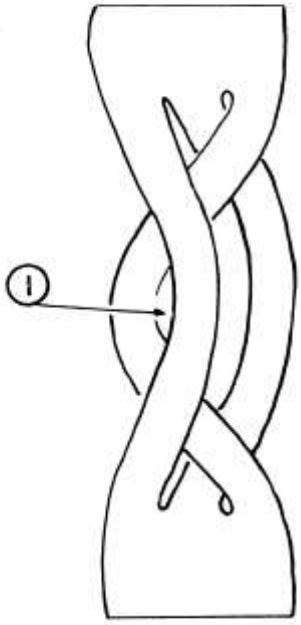
Endless Three-Part Plait

Original Drawing By
Percy W Blandford

This is worked in cut leather or plastic.
It may be short, made with one set of actions, then used with pressstuds at the ends to make a scarf ring. The actions can be repeated to any length for a belt or similar long plait.



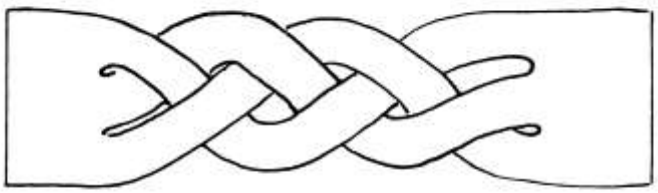
A Cut slots to divide into three equal strands.



B Push the righthand strand under the left.

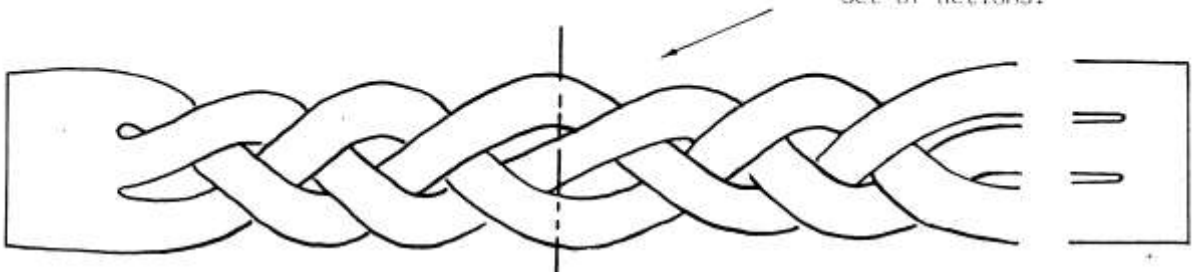
C Push the bottom from the front to back through gap 1

D Push the bottom from the front to back through gap 2



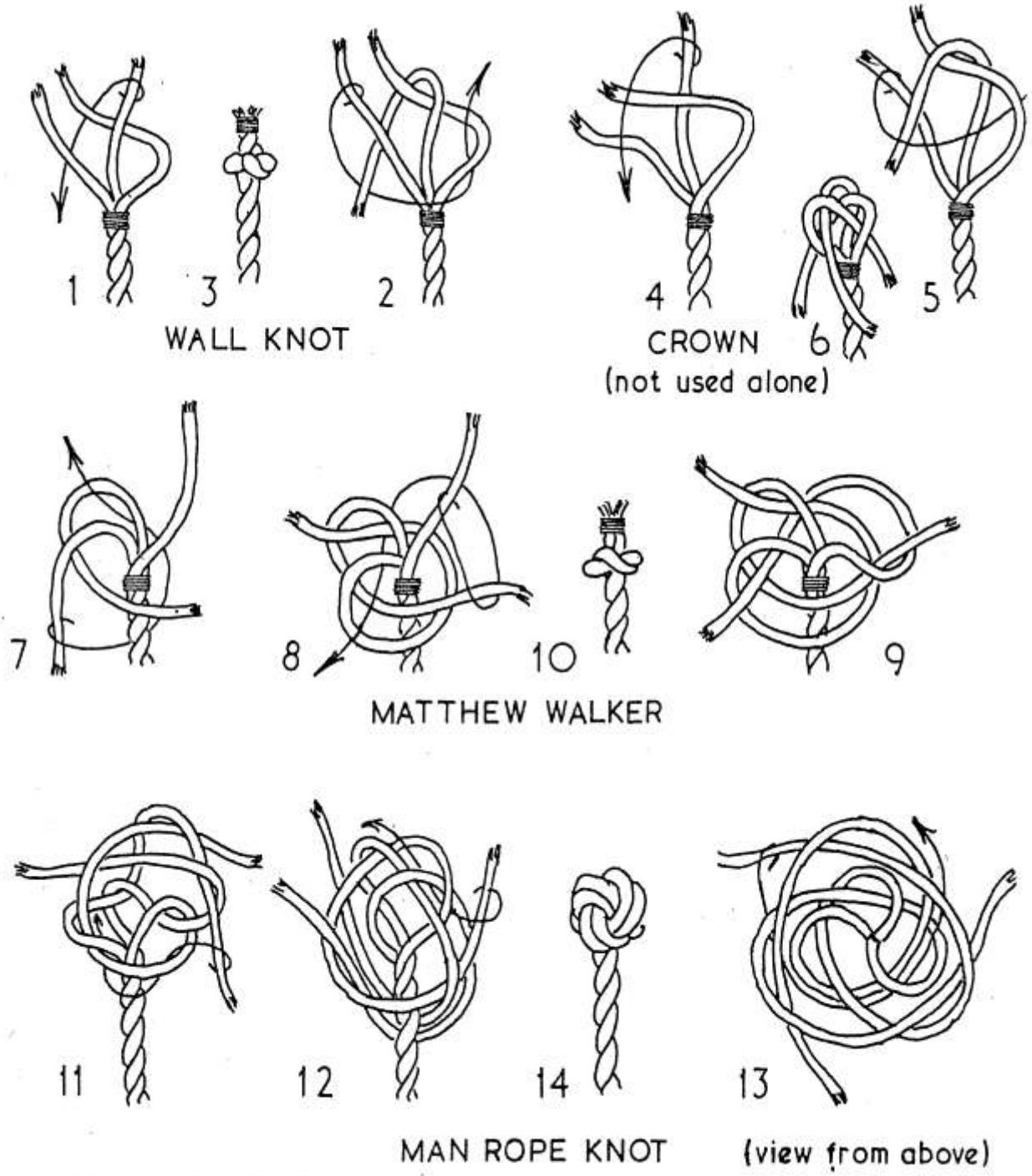
E Flatten each strand.

F For a longer plait, repeat as often as necessary. Hold firm at the end of each set of actions.



End Of The Rope

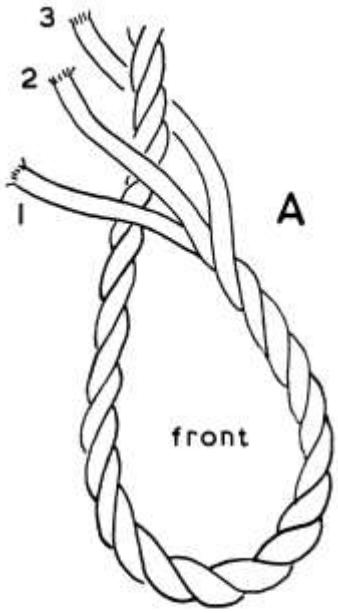
Original Drawing By
Eric Franklin



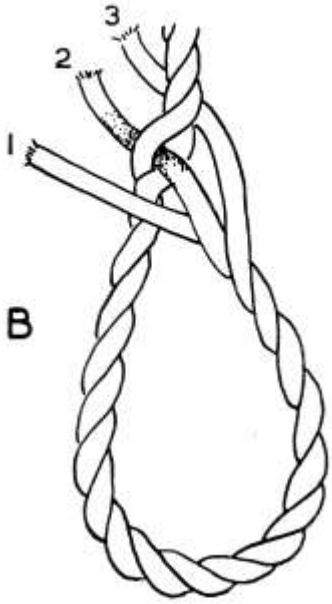
First a Wall (1-3) followed by a Crown (4-6) then follow each lead in turn through to double it. Work up snug and trim ends off.

Eye Splice 3 Strand Rope

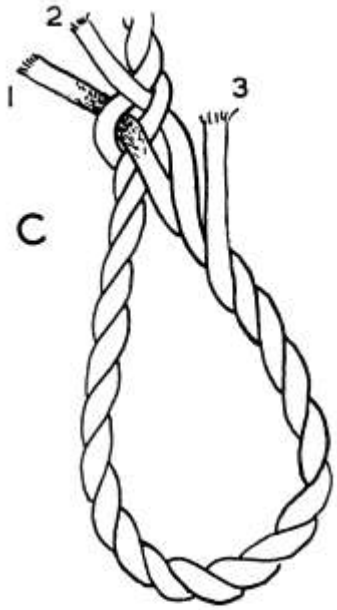
Original Drawing By
Percy W. Blandford



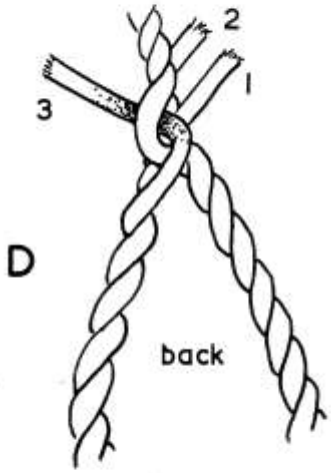
A. Open more than enough for tucking. Place ends so two nearer eye are across the lay of rope and the third is behind.



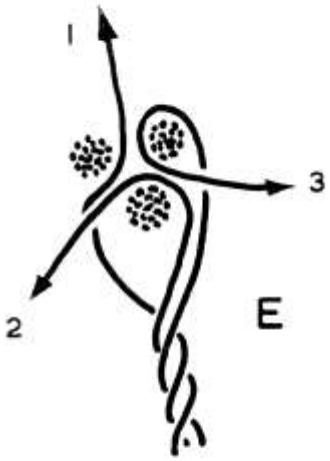
B. Tuck strand 2 under a main strand.



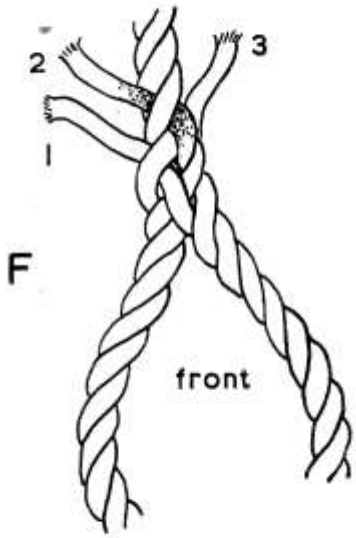
C. Tuck strand 1 under the next main strand, going in where strand 1 comes out.



D. Turn splice over and tuck strand 3 under the only main strand without an end under it, going the same way around the rope as the other two tucks.



E. There will now be one end projecting from each space in the rope. Pull the ends through to give an even tension and a close joint.



F. Tuck strand 2 again, over and under one main strand.

G. Do the same with the other ends. Pull to an even tension.

H. Do this again for a total of three tucks in natural fibre and four in synthetic rope.

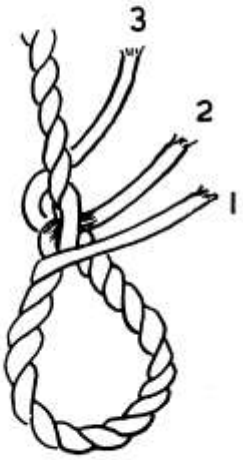
Eye Splice (Sailmaker's)

Original Drawing By
Percy W Blandford

Used on rope sewn to a sail, maintaining lay of rope right up to eye for neat stitching. Not suitable for a load-bearing eye in the end of a free rope.

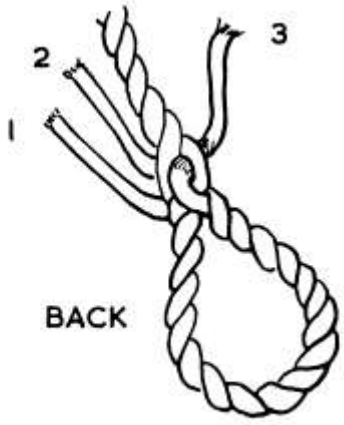
A Put two end strands over in direction of lay

B Tuck end 2 under a main strand



C Tuck end 1 where end 2 comes out and under the next main strand.

D Turn splice over and tuck end 3 under the remaining main strand, with the lay



E Wrap each end back around the main strand it is already under. Taper the ends after two wraps. Make four wraps in natural fibre and six in synthetic fibre rope.

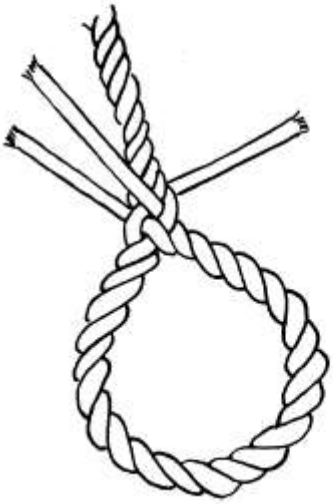
F Roll smooth and cut off ends.

Eye Splice with Collar

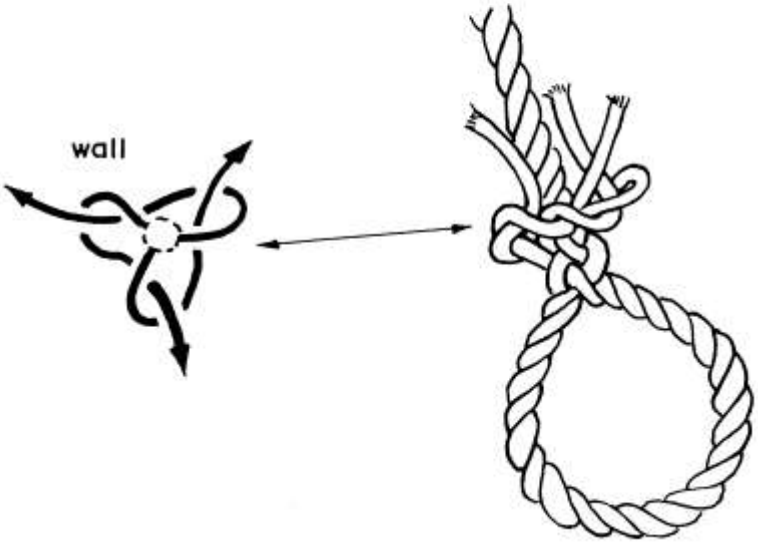
Original Drawing By
Percy W Blandford

Decorative and suitable where the rope eye has to pull close to a block or hole.

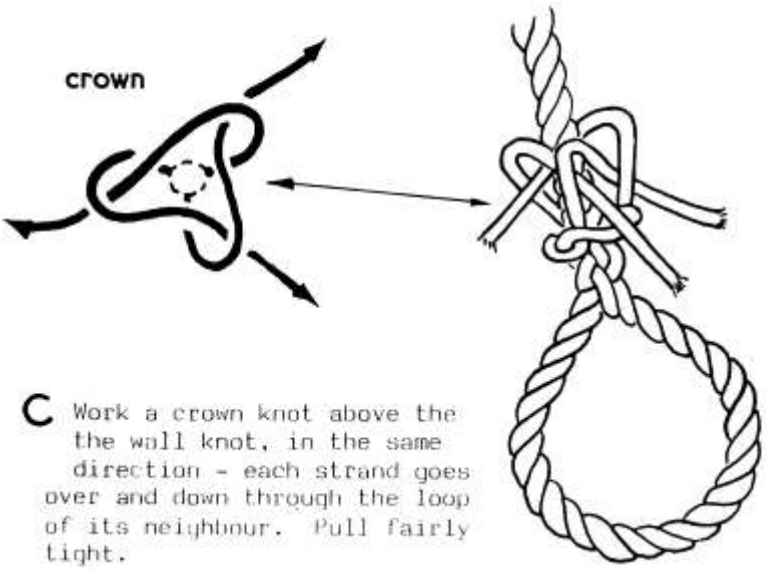
Strength should be comparable to a normal eye splice.



A Tuck the end strands as for a normal eye splice and pull tight.



B With the ends work a wall knot in the direction of the lay - each strand under and up through the loop of its neighbour. Pull fairly tight.

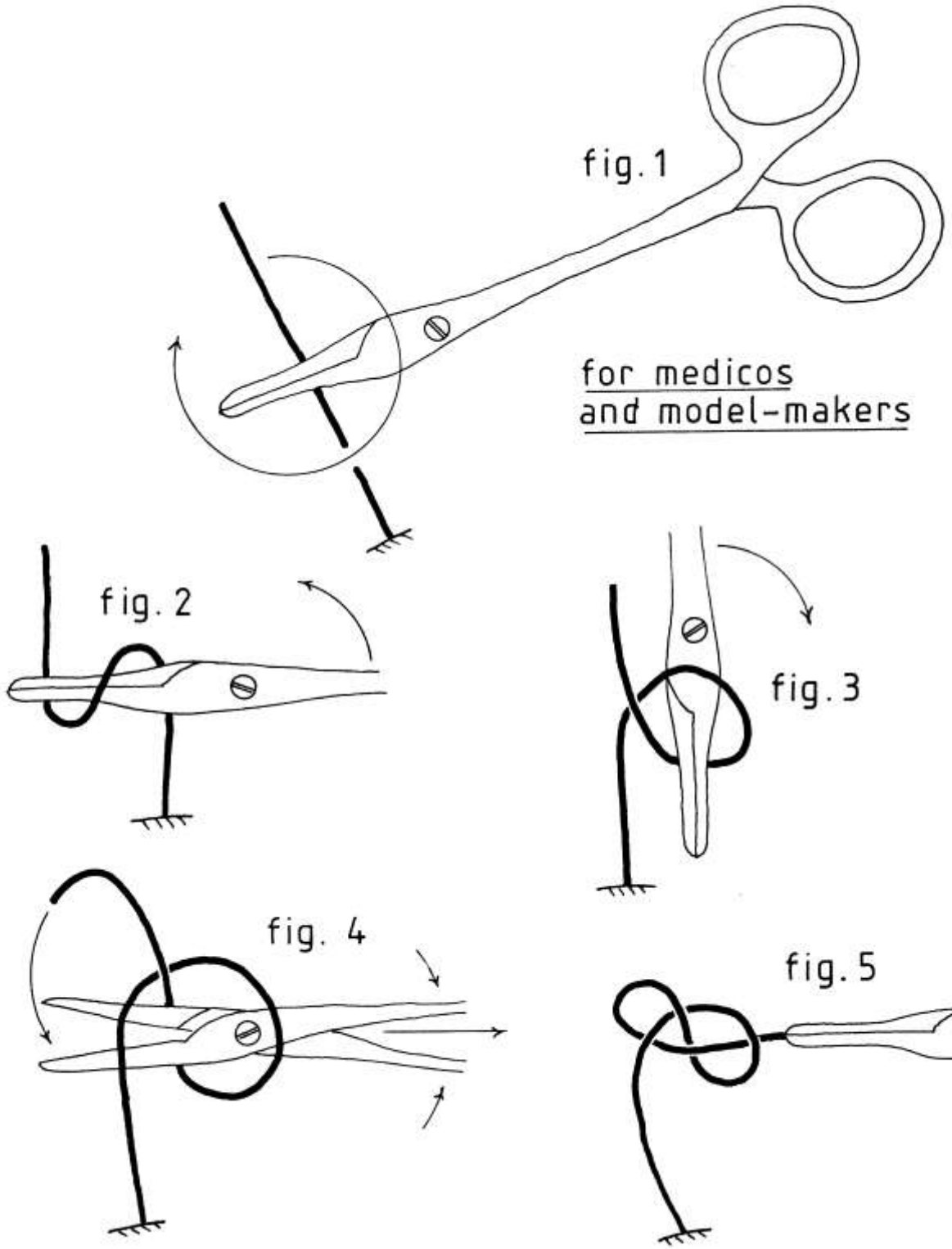


C Work a crown knot above the the wall knot, in the same direction - each strand goes over and down through the loop of its neighbour. Pull fairly tight.

D Follow round again, with each end keeping alongside the strand it is already adjoining. Pull tight and cut off ends.

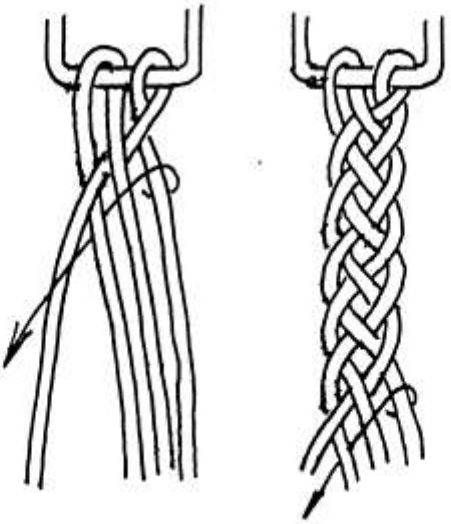
Figure of Eight with Forceps

Original Drawing By
David Crossley

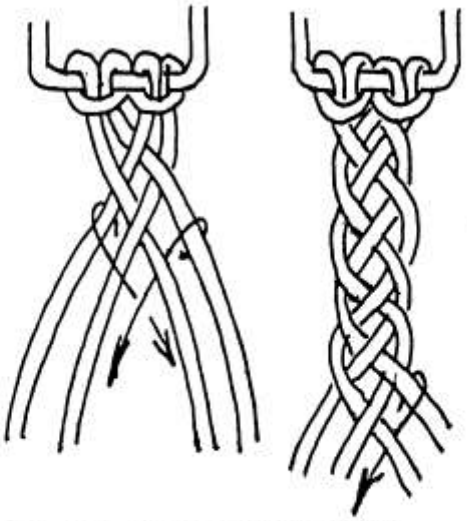


Four Strand Sinnets (Braids)

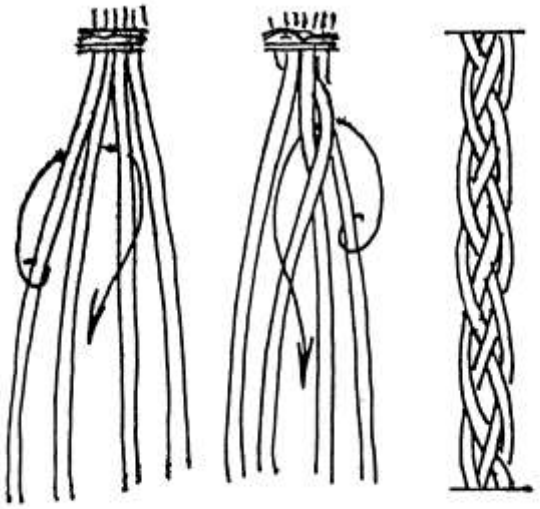
Original Drawing By
Eric Franklin



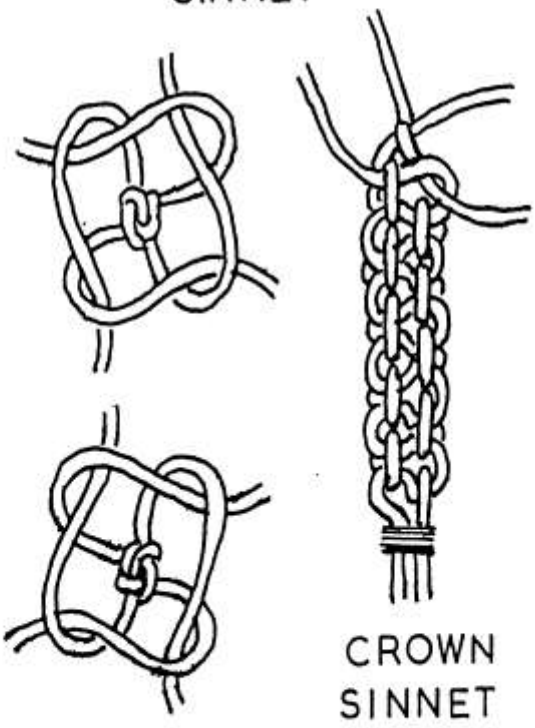
FRENCH SINNET



FLAT OR COMMON SINNET



SQUARE SINNET



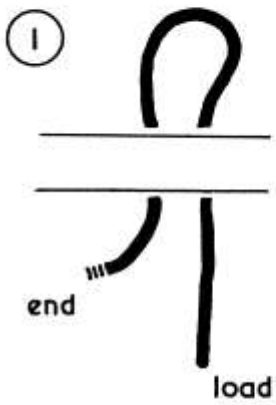
CROWN SINNET

ALTERNATE LEFT & RIGHT CROWNS

Highwayman's Hitch

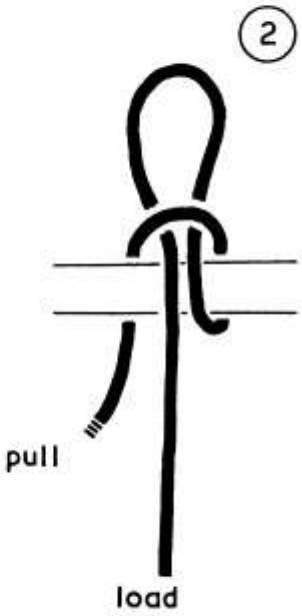
Original Drawing By
Percy W Blandford

Quick-release hitch for a rope under load and attached to a spar, ring or any solid object.



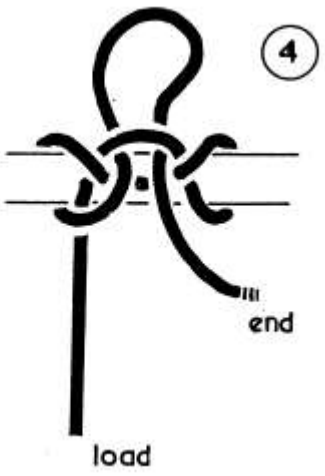
1. Put loop behind spar or through ring.

2. Pass loop of loaded part through this loop and pull end to tighten.



3. Pass loop of end part through loop of loaded part and pull that tight.

4. Hitch is secure so long as there is a pull on the loaded end.

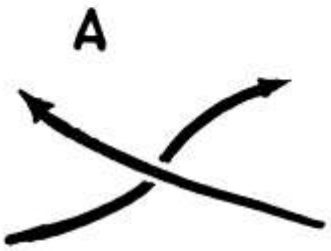


5. Pull end to release hitch.

Hunter's Bend

Original Drawing By
Percy W Blandford

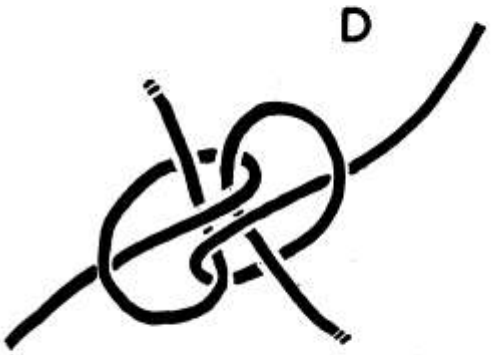
Invented by Dr. Edward Hunter in 1978. For joining ropes of any thickness and closing slightly thicker than a sheet bend, although it should be stronger in smooth synthetic ropes.



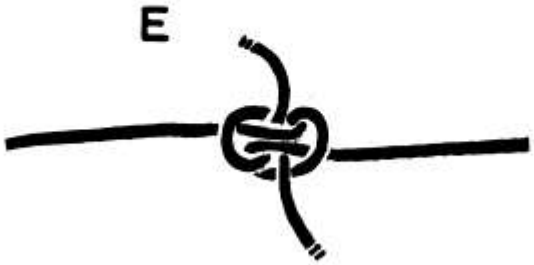
A. Overlap the ends.

B. Turn both ends into eyes on the opposite sides, alongside the other standing parts.

C. Take each end around the eyes and through them from opposite sides.



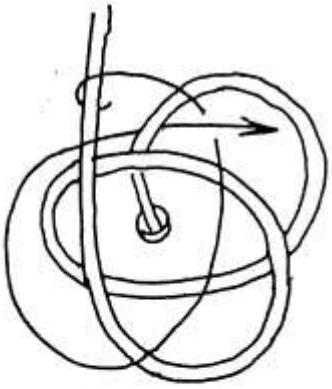
D. Each will have made an overhand knot linked with the other.



E. Work the parts tight.

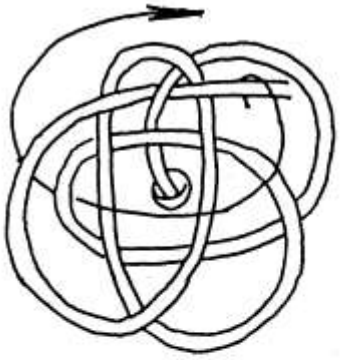
Knob Covering

Original Drawing By
Eric Franklin



1

Start on a board with a hole in the centre and drop two thirds of the cord down through the hole.



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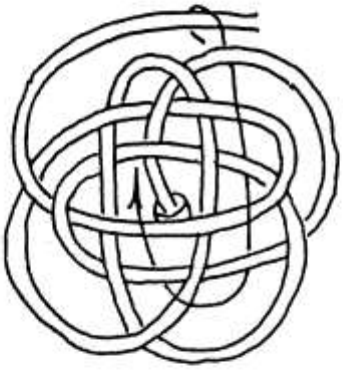


3

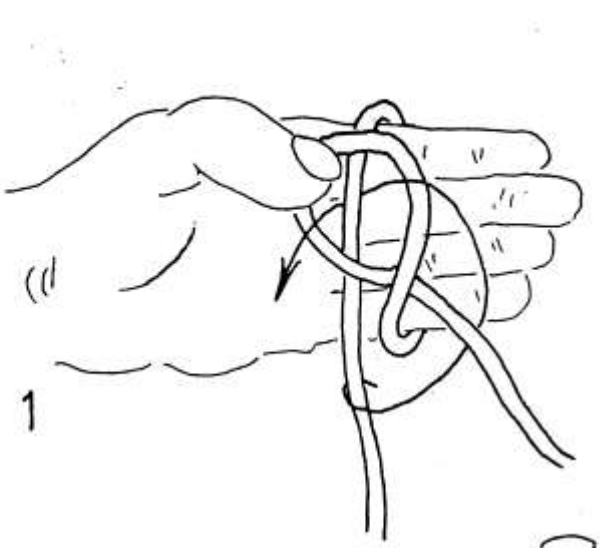
4

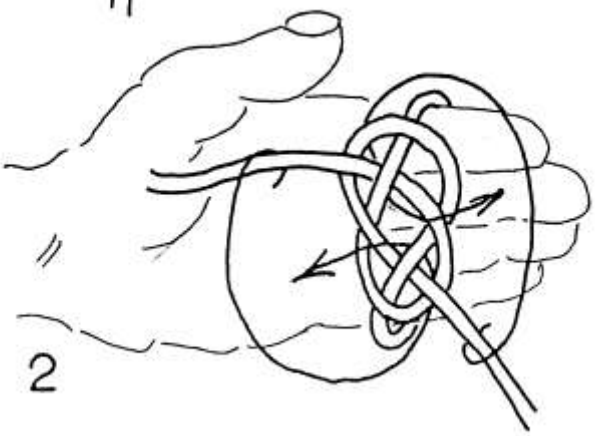
5

When 4 is reached remove from board and mould round core (knob) carefully working up the slack. Then double and treble etc. by following through using both ends. Finally cut the ends close and 'lose' them inside.

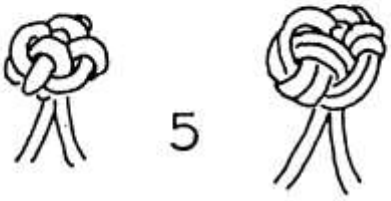
Lanyard Knot

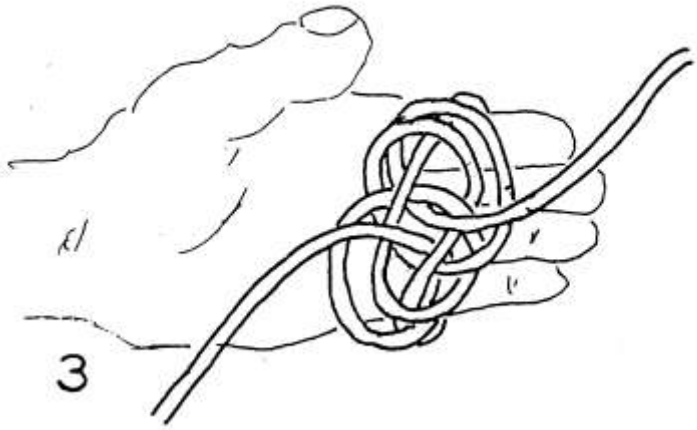
Original Drawing By
Eric Franklin





If the loop at the rear is kept as small as possible and the slack then worked carefully through the knot, you can have an elegant button, even better if doubled.

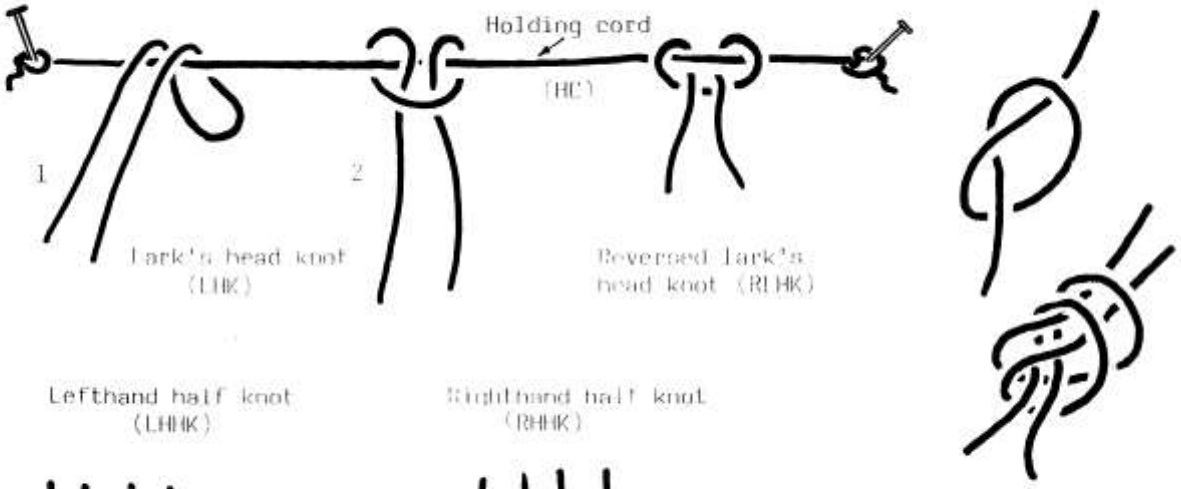




Macrame Knots 1

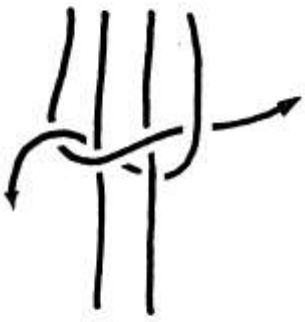
Original Drawing By
Glad Findley

This chart shows the names given to the knots in macramé work.
Initials in brackets are abbreviations used in instructions.

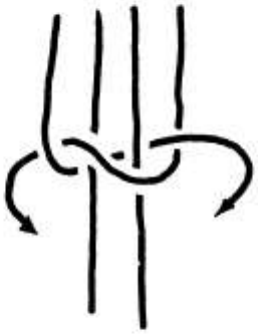


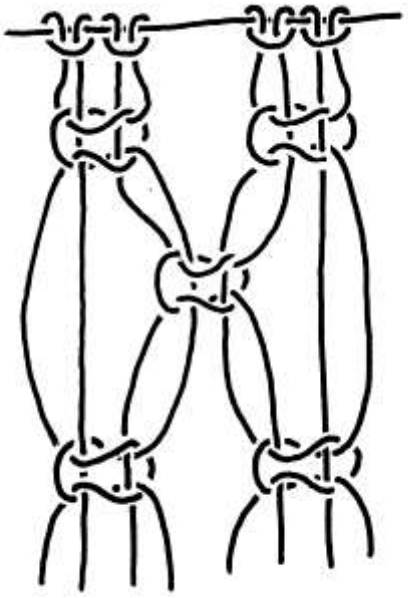
Overhand knots
(OHK)

Lefthand half knot
(LHHK)



Righthand half knot
(RHHK)





Righthand square
knot (RHSQK)

Lefthand square
knot (LHSQK)

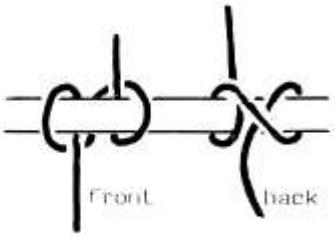
Alternating square knots
(ASK)

Macrame Knots 2

Original Drawing By
Glad Findley

Half hitch (HH)

Double half hitch (DHH)



Double half hitch on rod

Triple half hitch (THH)

Single half chain knot (SHCK)

Chinese crown knot (CCK)

Tatted bar knot (TBK)

Lark's head with half hitches each side

Trap knot (TK)

1. Put on turns over a loop

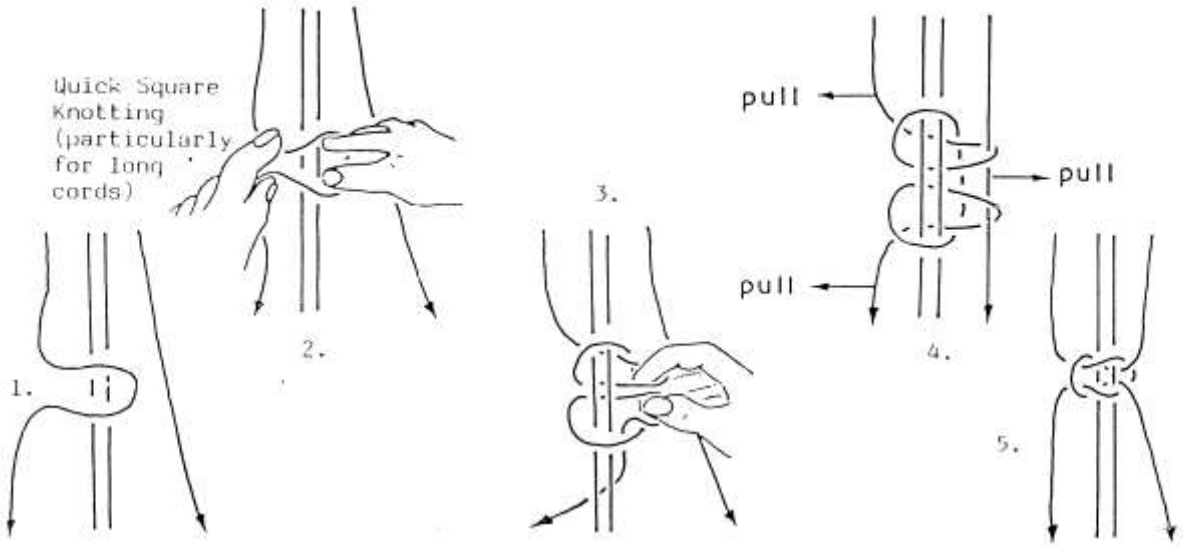
2. After sufficient turns, put working end through loop and pull other end to draw it halfway.

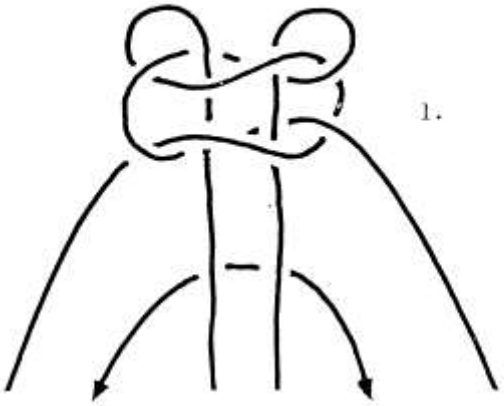
3. Cut off ends

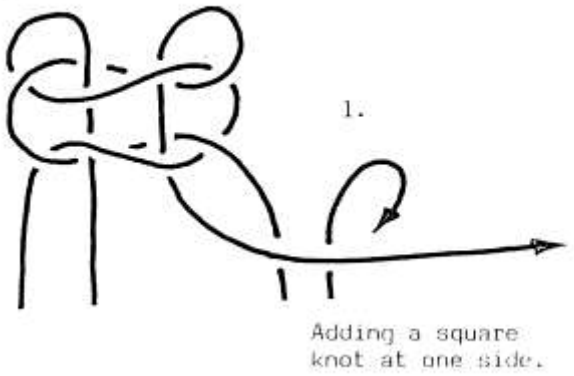
Initials in brackets are abbreviations used in some instructions.

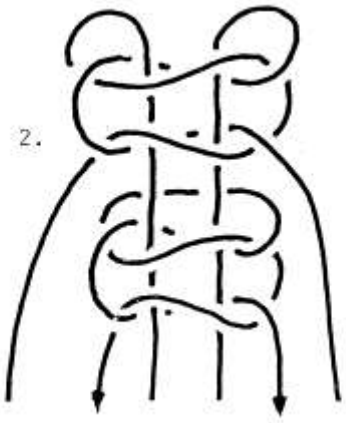
Macrame Knots 3

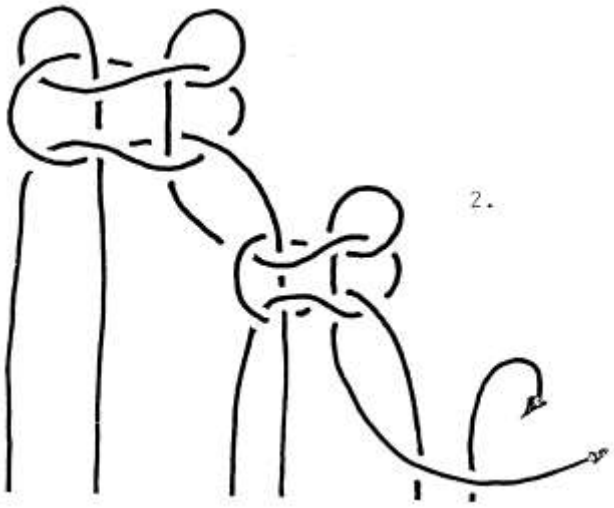
Original Drawing By
Glad Findley





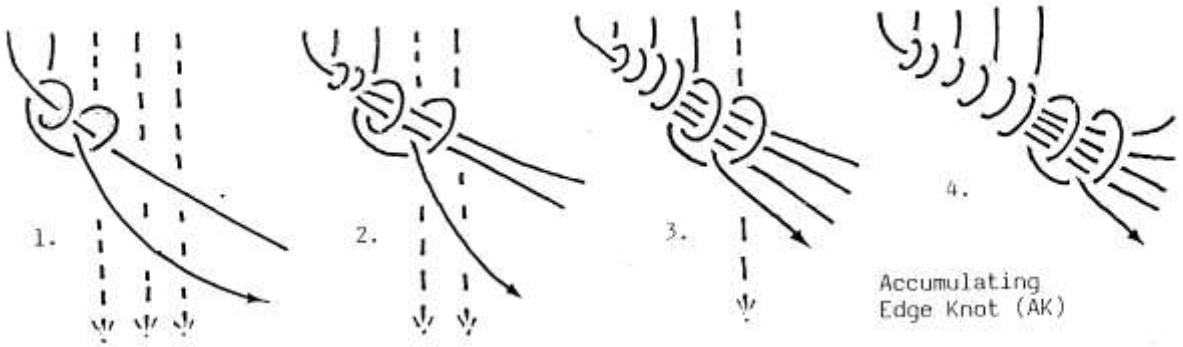




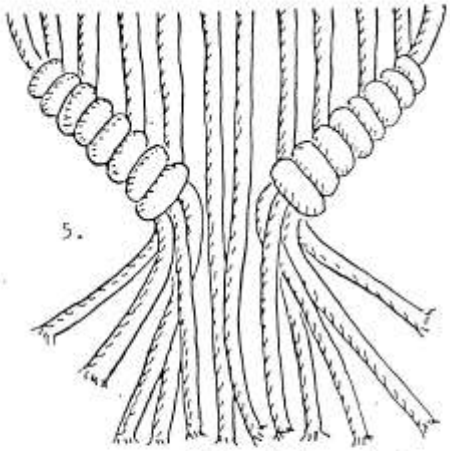


Macrame Knots 4

Original Drawing By
Glad Findley

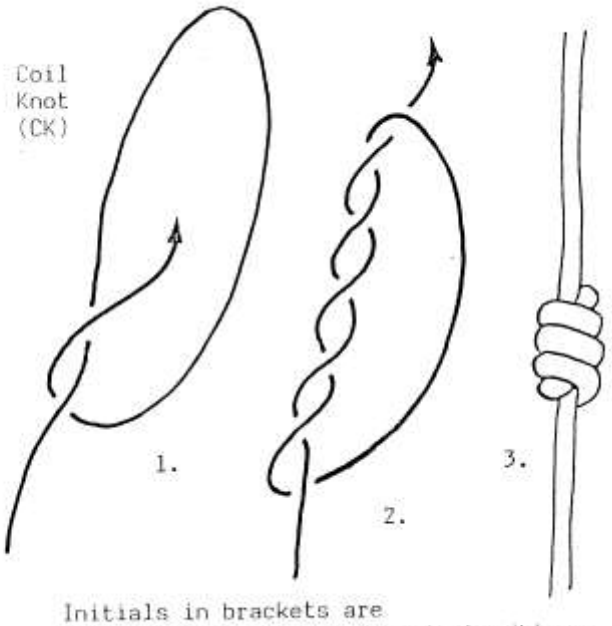


Accumulating
Edge Knot (AK)

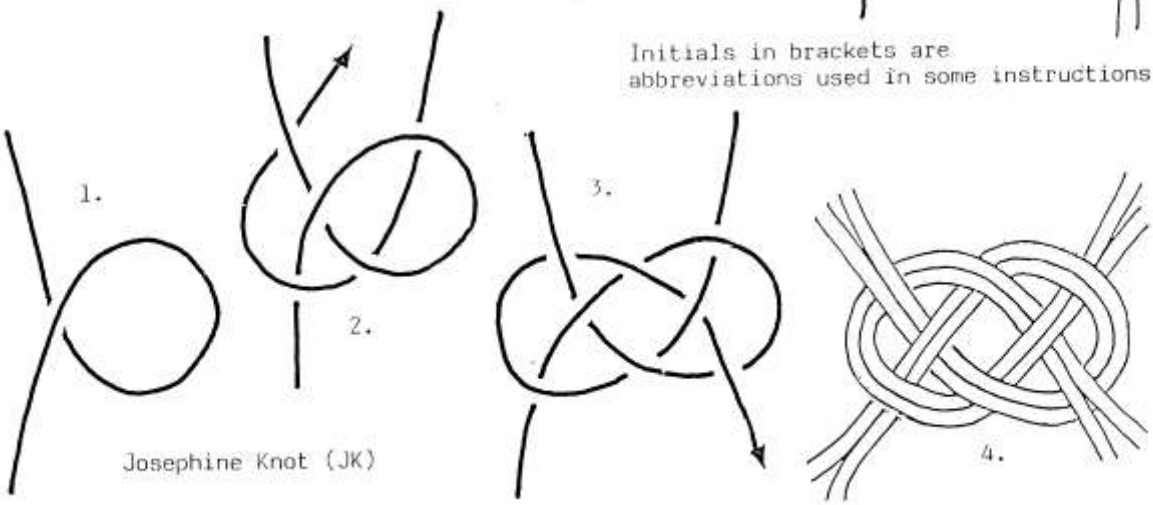


Accumlating Edge Knot worked
from both edges.

Coil
Knot
(CK)



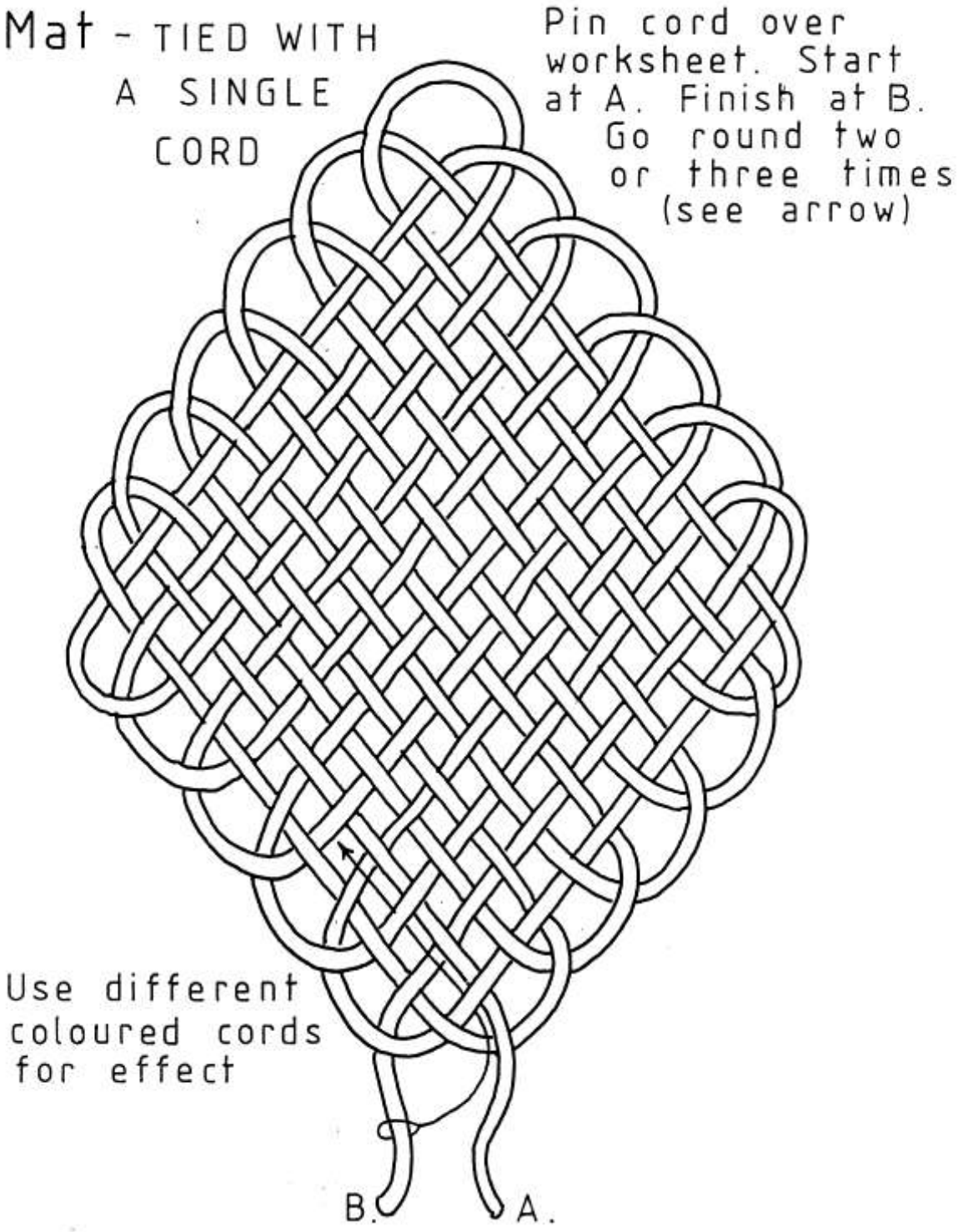
Initials in brackets are
abbreviations used in some instructions.



Josephine Knot (JK)

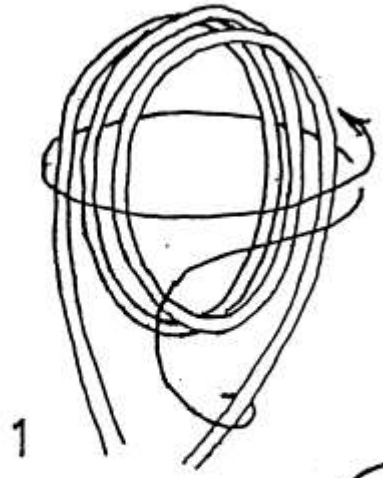
Mat Tied With Single Cord

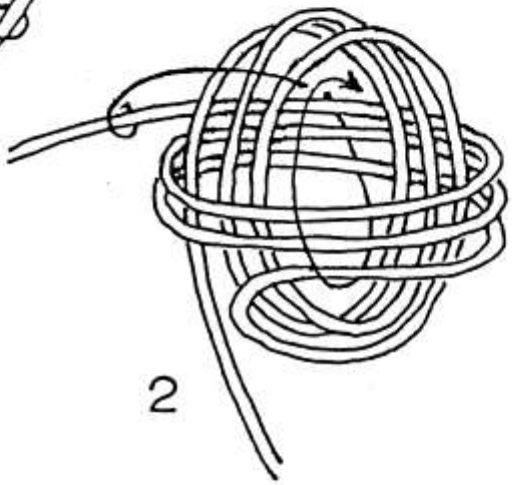
Original Drawing By
Geoffrey Budworth

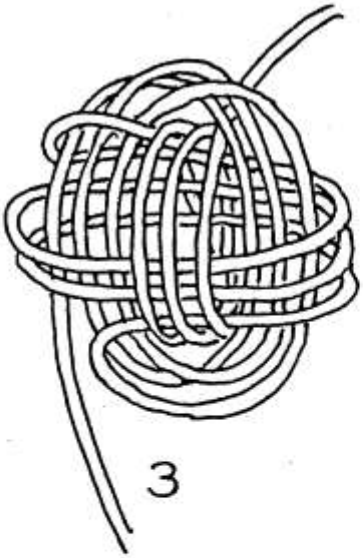


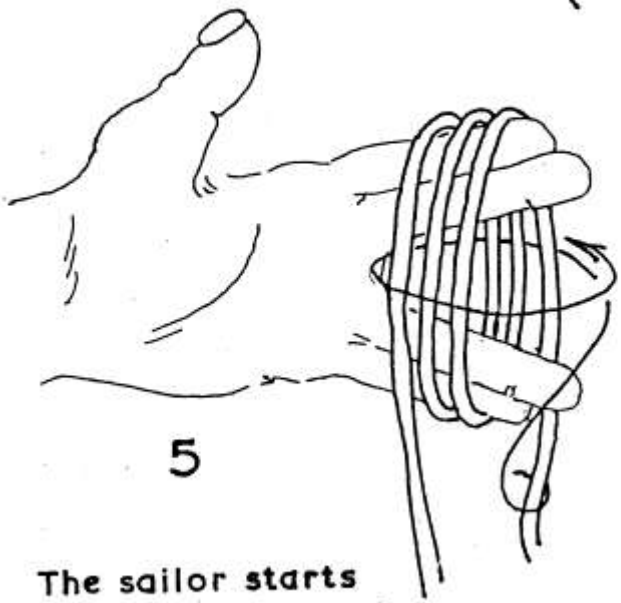
Monkeys Fist

Original Drawing By
Eric Franklin







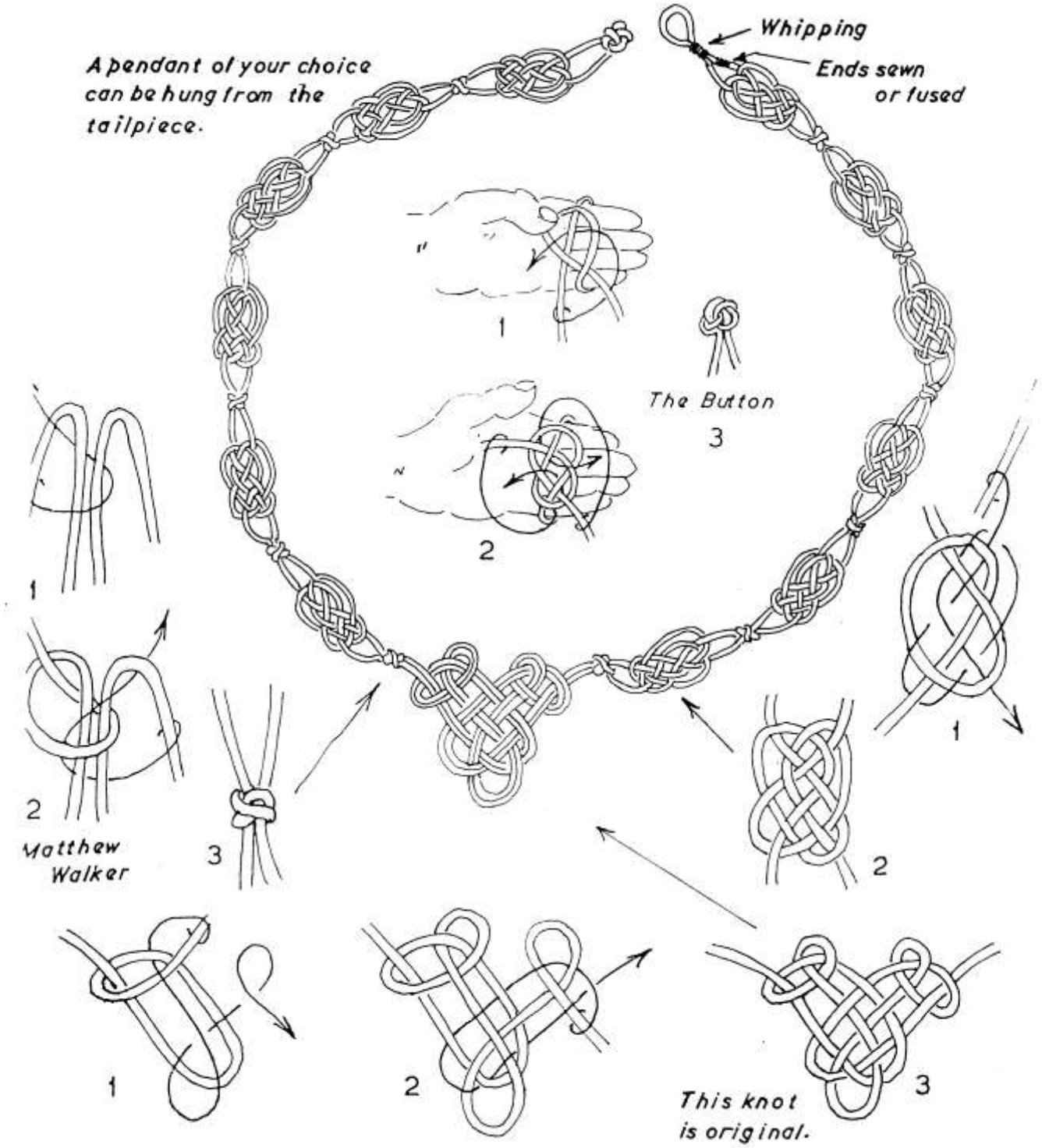


The sailor starts the knot off round his fingers like this.

Insert a large marble, a metal ball or a smooth, round stone prior to final working up.

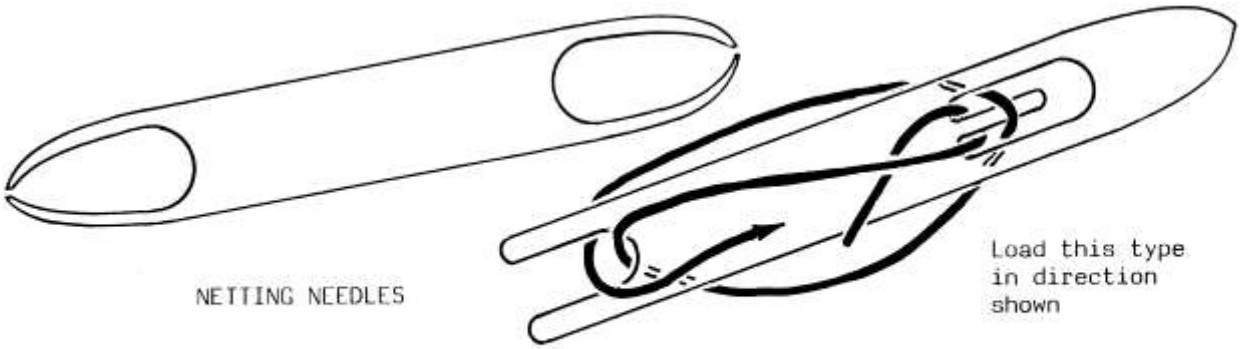
Necklace in Chinese Knotting

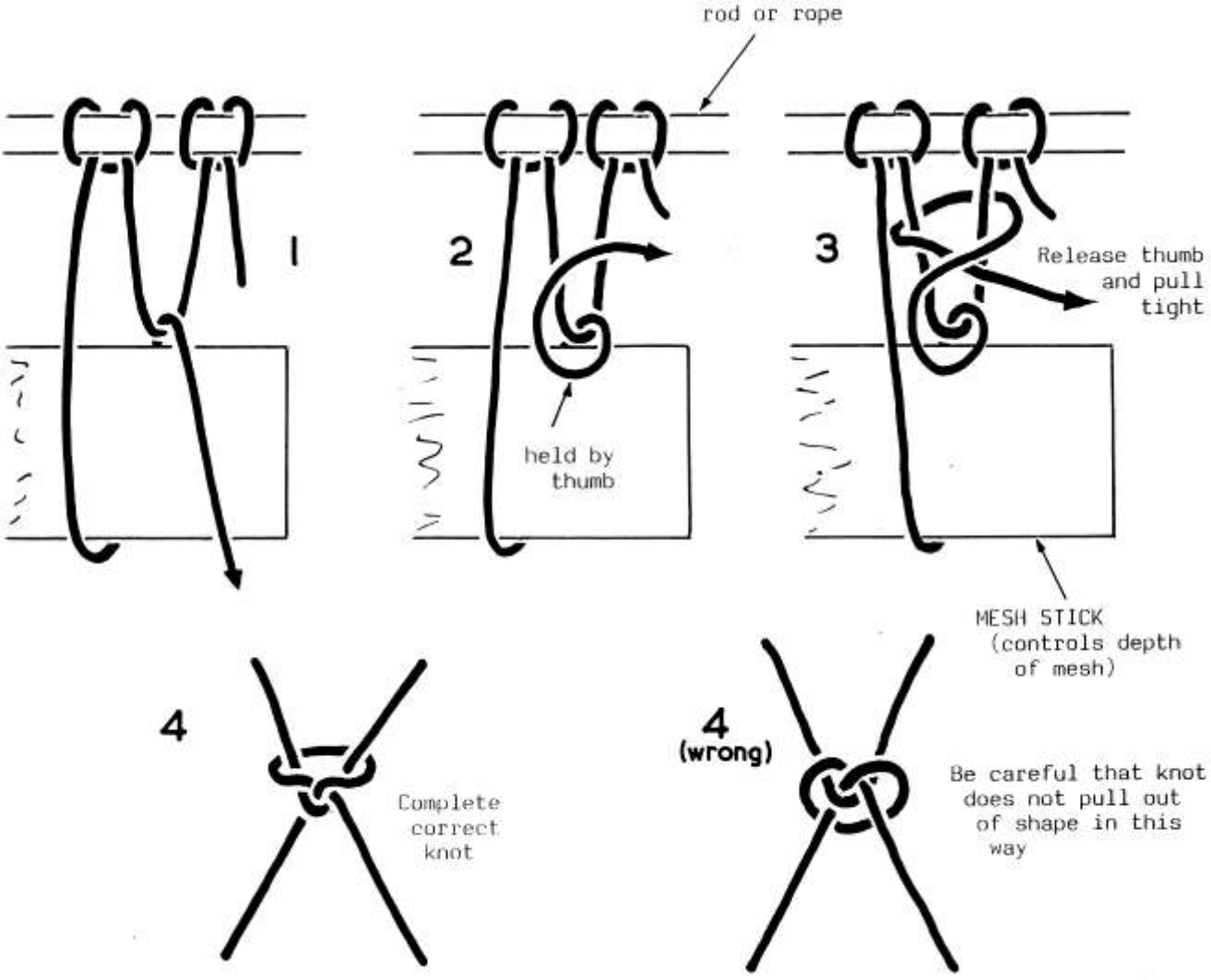
Original Drawing By
Eric Franklin



Netting Knots

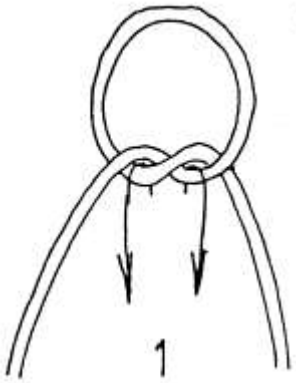
Original Drawing By
Percy W Blandford





Ocean Plait Mat

Original Drawing By
Eric Franklin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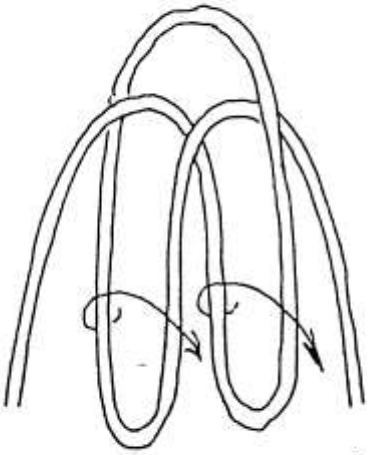
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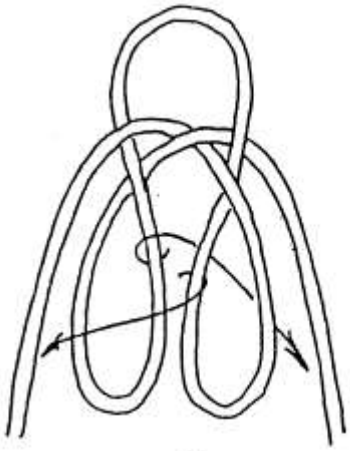
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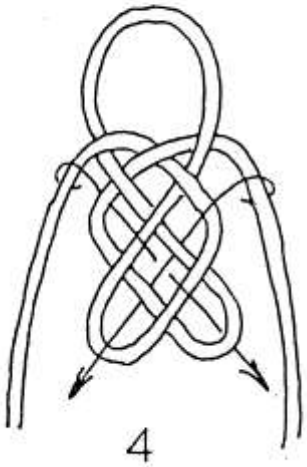

4

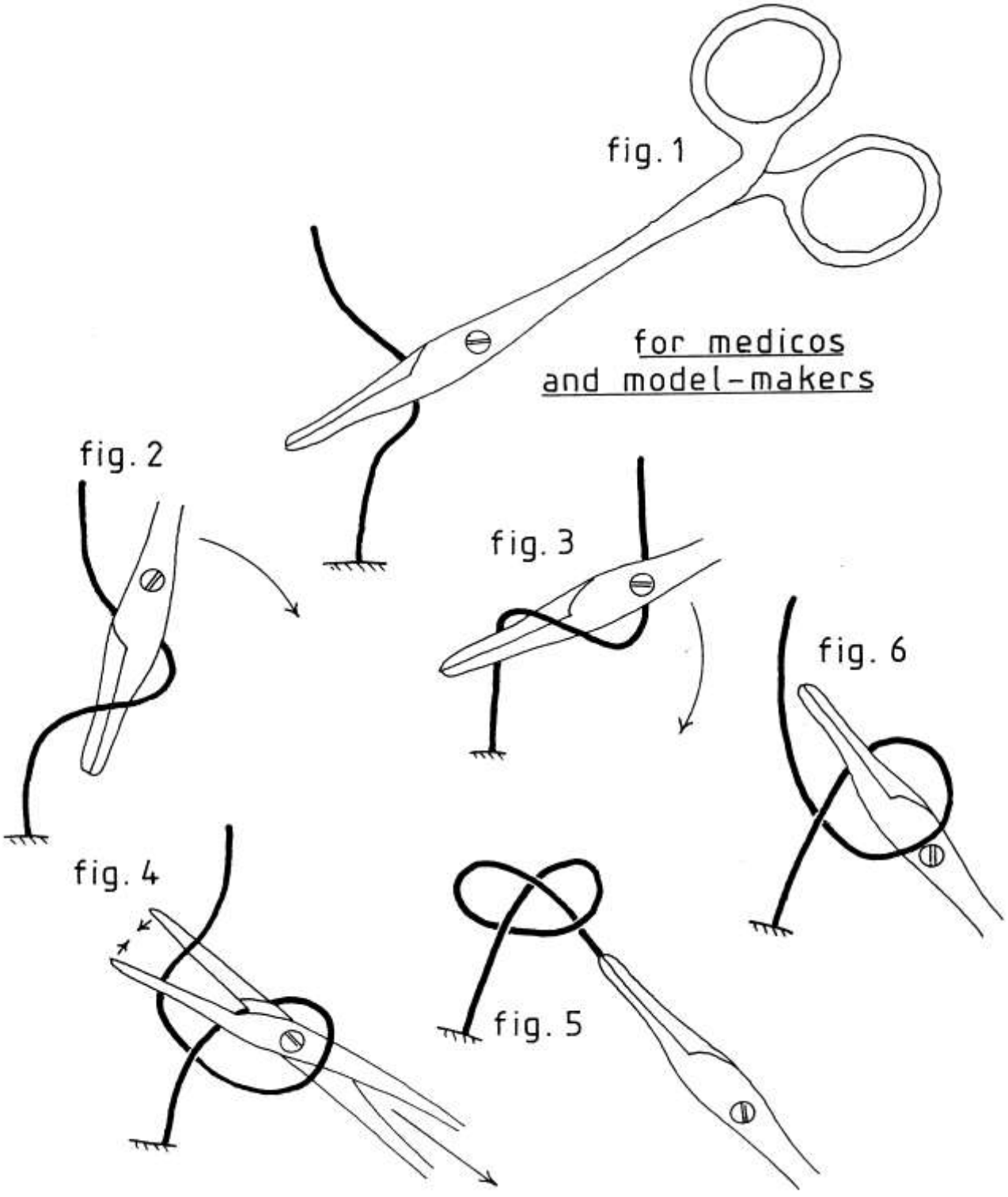
5

When both ends have been fed right through the knot to treble it, withdraw one end two tucks and feed the other in its place, leaving both ends underneath.

6

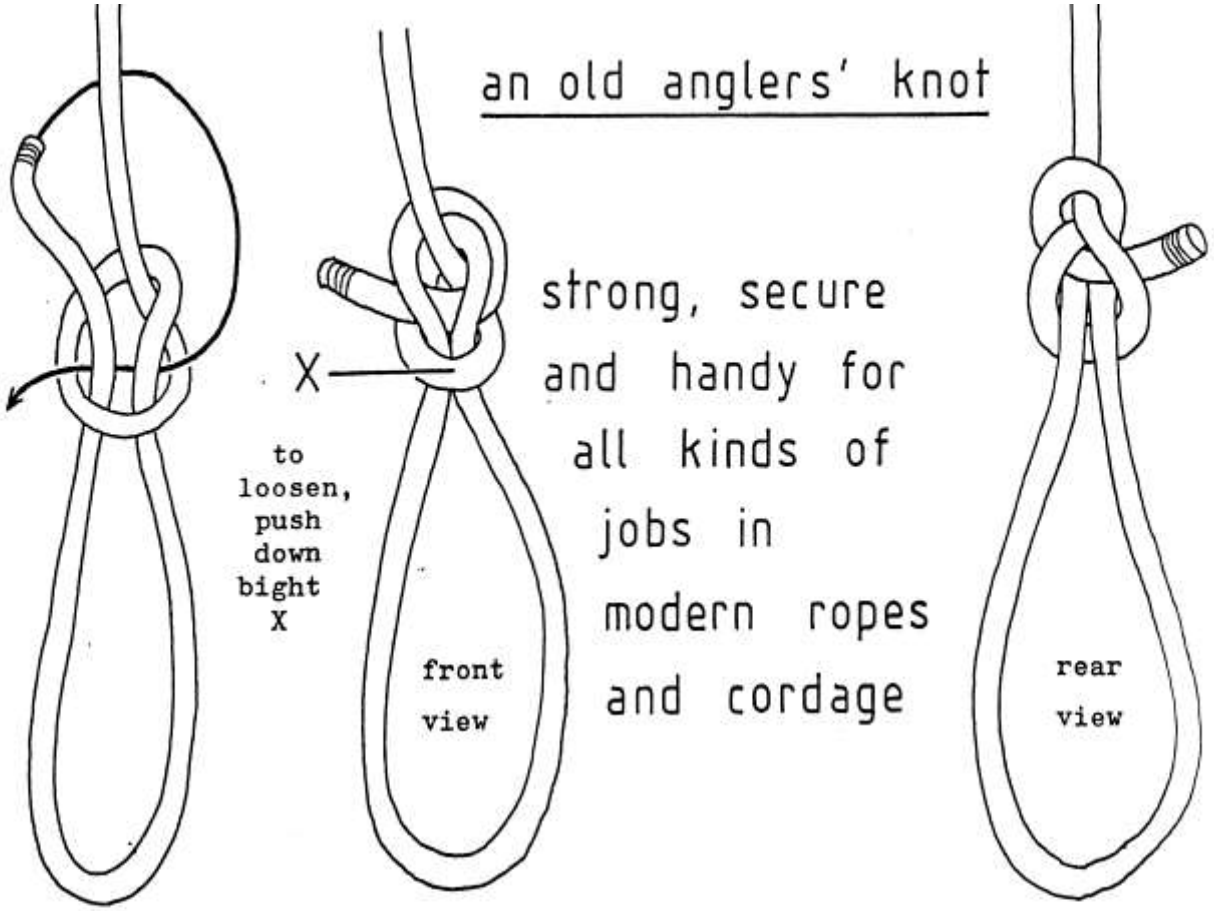
Overhand Knot with Forceps

Original Drawing By
David Crossley

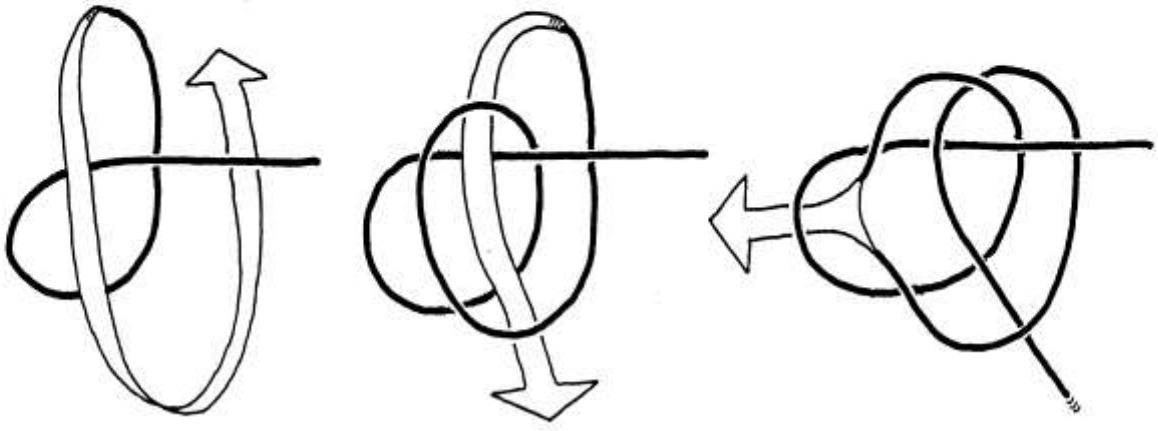


Perfection Loop

Original Drawing By
Geoffrey Budworth



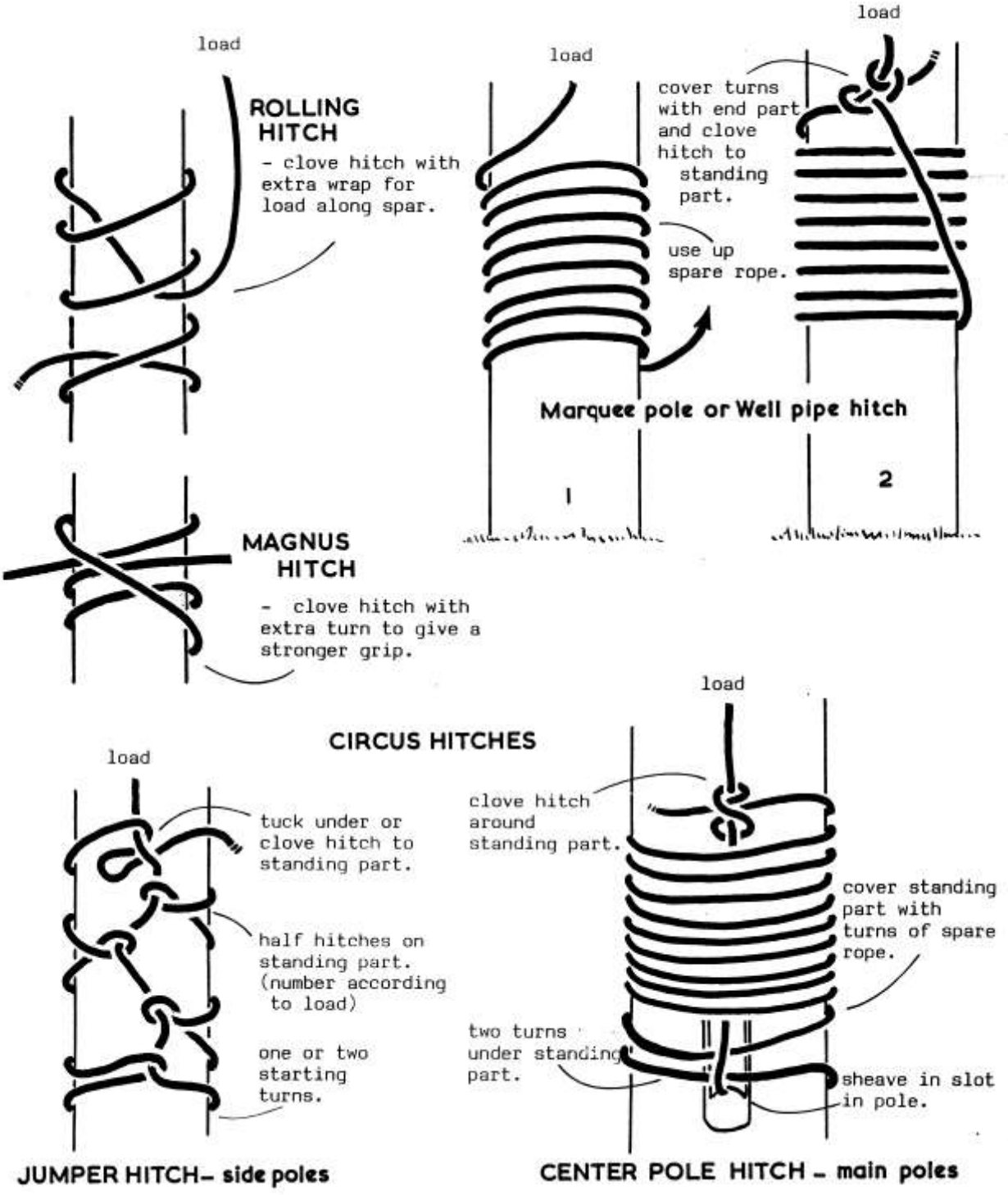
A slick, quick-tying method:



Pole Hitches

Original Drawing By
Percy W Blandford

For ropes taking heavy loads on vertical spars, such as poles for large tents.



Prolong Knot

Original Drawing By

John Smith

Fig. 1 - Form a loop in a clockwise direction. Then cross the loop, dividing it in half.

Fig. 2 - Get weaving! Still going clockwise, pass the end...under, over, under, over, under.

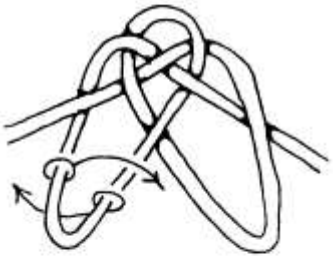


Fig. 3 - Pull some slack from the two ends to enable the two lower loops to be extended downwards. Give the lefthand loop a twist to the right.

(You're making a highly decorative yet practical mat which will please the eye and do all sorts of jobs)

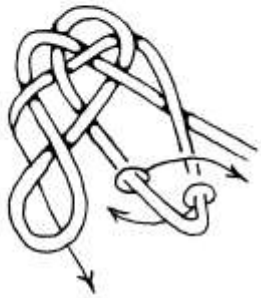


Fig. 4 - Lay the lefthand end under the lefthand loop. Give the righthand loop a twist to the right.

Fig. 5 - Take the righthand loop and weave it... over, under, over. Be sure not to twist it or untwist it.

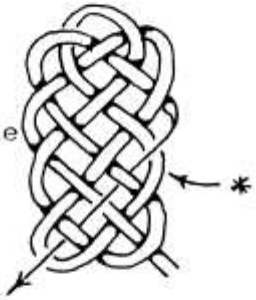


Fig. 6 - Check that the part marked by the *arrow is in position. Weave the righthand end...over, under, over, under, over.

Fig. 7 - Pass one end into the knot, where the other end comes out. Follow alongside the other cord exactly. Continue, using both ends, until the whole knot is doubled. Continue to follow round to treble the knot...and so on. Or, at stage 6, go back to stage 3 and repeat the procedure to PROLONG the knot still further.

Rosenthal Zeppelin Knot

Original Drawing By

Percy W Blandford

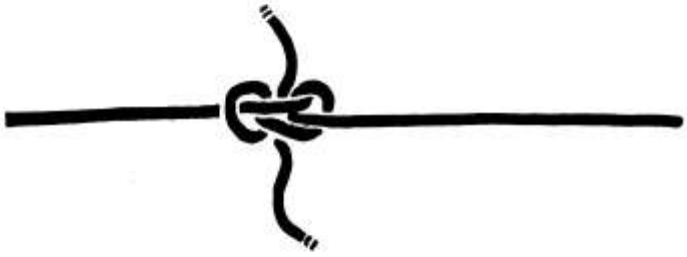
This was the only knot permitted for joining mooring lines used with the rigid airships and blimps used by the U.S. Navy until 1962. Named after the admiral concerned. It is an easy knot to make, secure in use and easily cast off, even after being heavily loaded.

1. Put bights of the meeting ends over each other, opposite ways, with the ends outside.

2. Locate the bights so they match.

3. Take each end over both bights and through the centres, to come out on opposite sides.

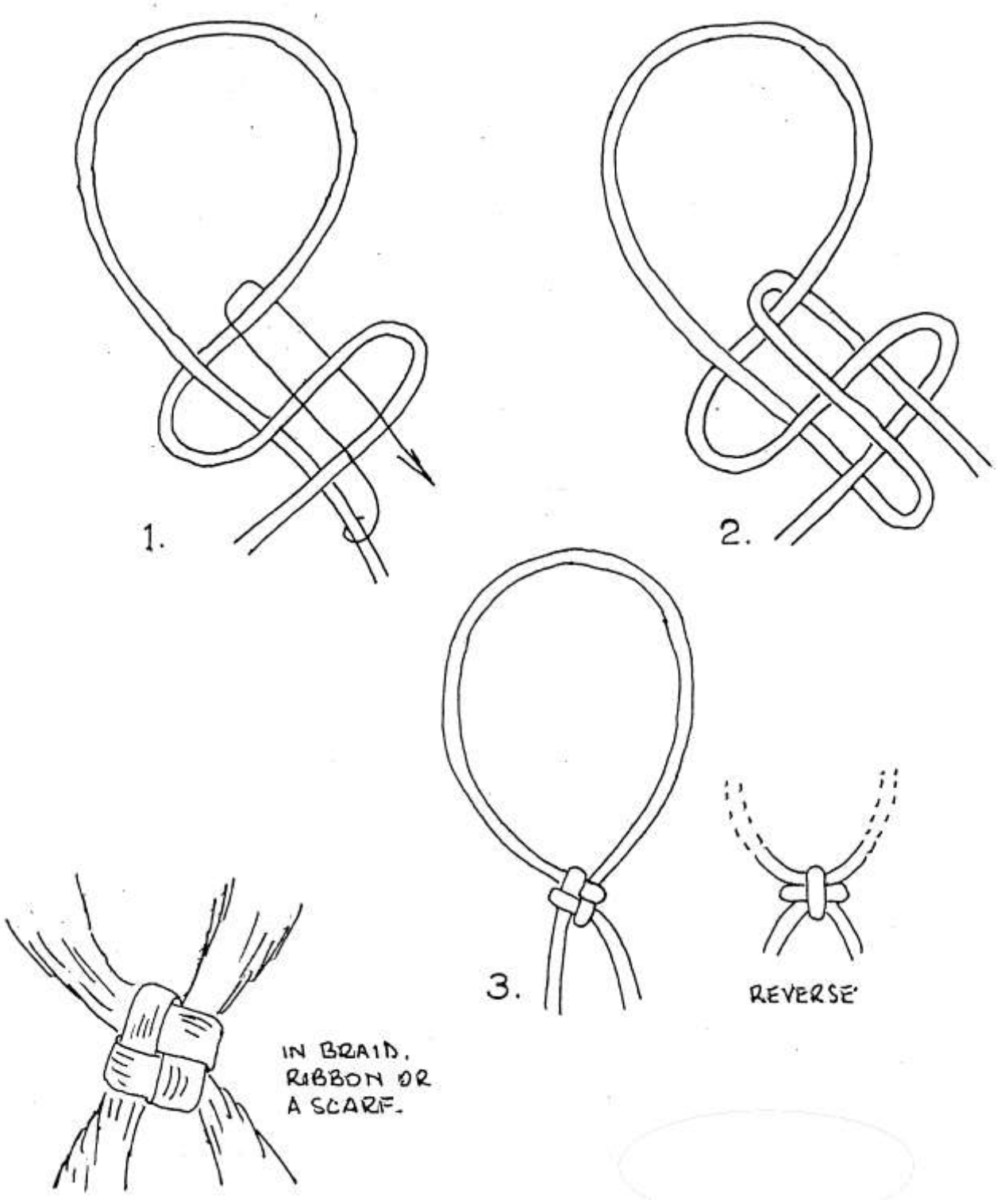
4. Pull tight.



5. To release, pull the bights that are over the standing parts.

Rustler's or Friendship knot

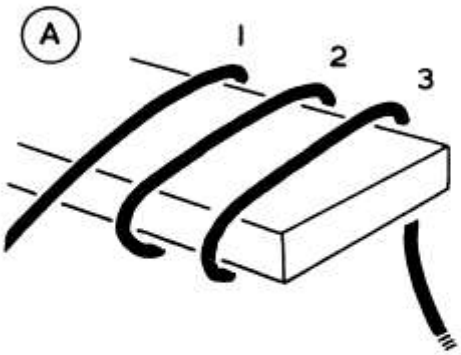
Original Drawing By
Eric Franklin



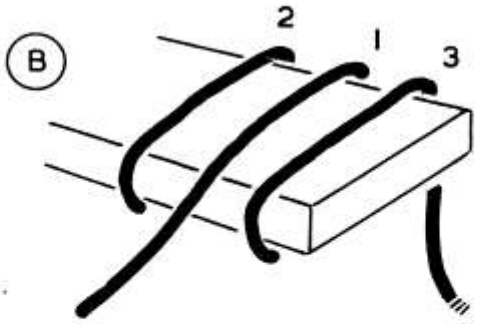
Scaffold Hitch

Original Drawing By
Percy W Blandford

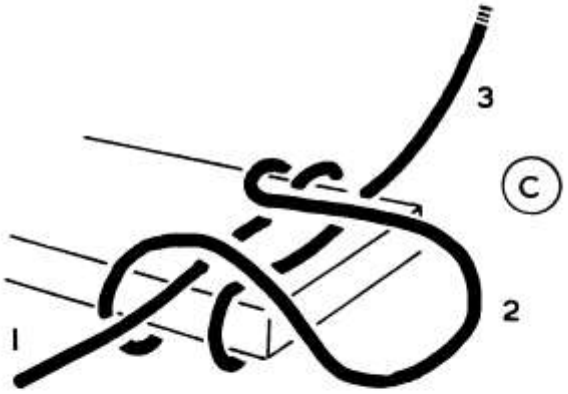
For use as one of a pair of ropes for slinging a plank as a seat.



A. Wrap rope around plank so there are three parts on top.

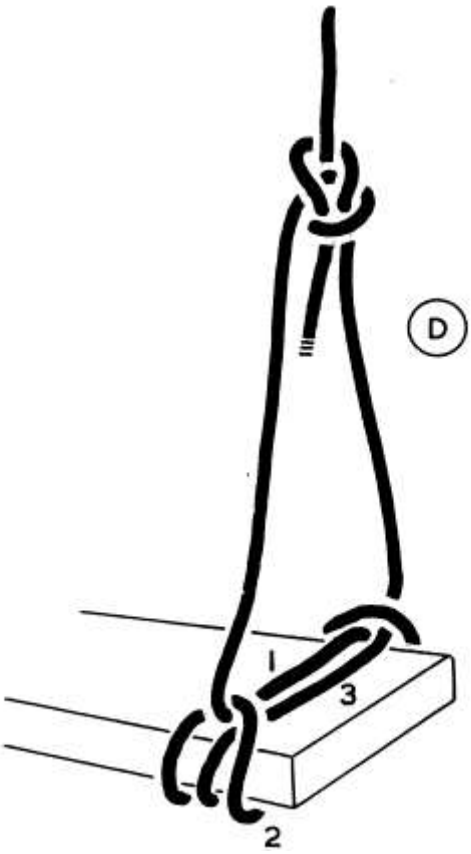


B. Lift the inner part (1) so it comes between the other parts.



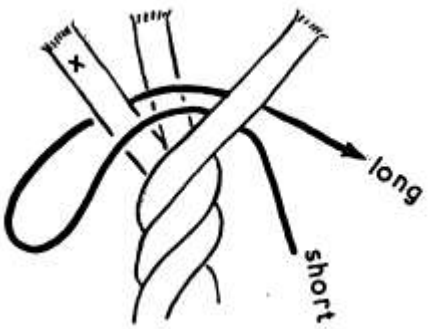
C. Draw up some slack on what is now the inner part (2) and take it over the end of the plank.

D. Pull tight and join end into standing part with a bowline.



Sailmakers Wippings

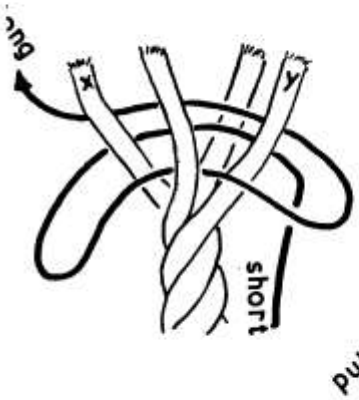
Original Drawing By
Percy W. Blandford



n three-strand rope, open strands ınd put in line with loop and ends ıanging.

Lay up strands, hold loop and short end along rope, while putting on turns. Lift loop over end of strand it is already encircling and tighten by pulling short end.

Take short end outside remaining space between strands to join long part with reef knot in centre of rope end.

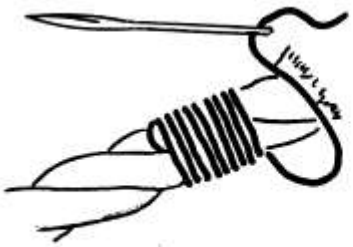


n four-strand rope, ıpen and put loops ıver opposite strands.

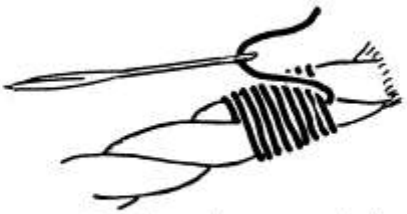
Lay up and put on turns. Lift loop adjoining short end over its own strand.Pull other loop.

Lift that loop over its strand and pull the short end.

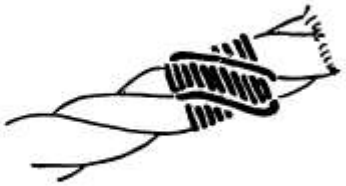
Take the short end over whipping to join long part with reef knot in centre of the rope end.



'or palm and needle whipping,which looks similar, secure starting end :hrough strand and put on turns.



Go through rope and down outside space between strands.

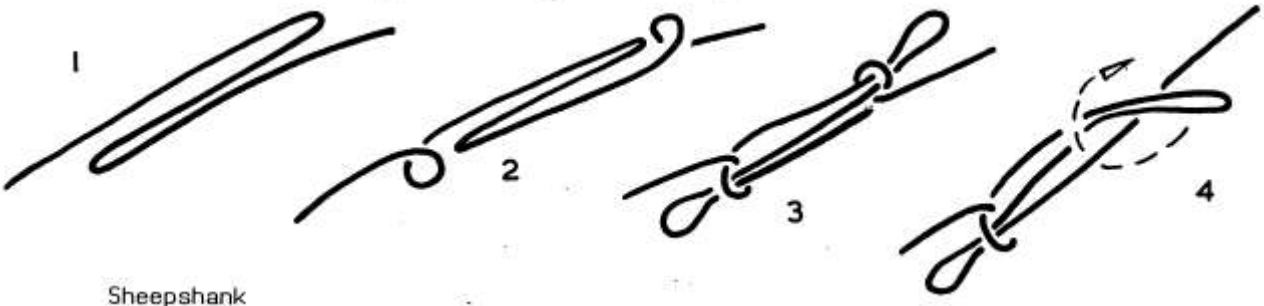


Take needle through strands to do the same over other spaces.Finish through rope.

Sheepshank Variations

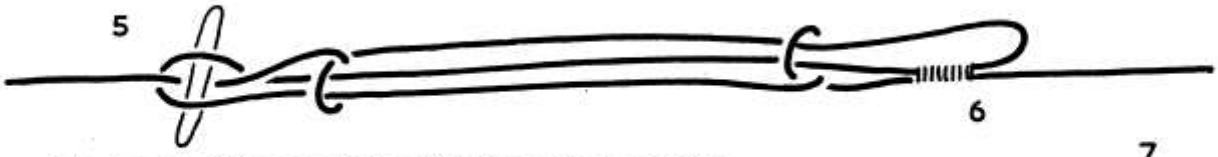
Original Drawing By
Percy W Blandford

Used to shorten a rope or strengthen a weak part of it.



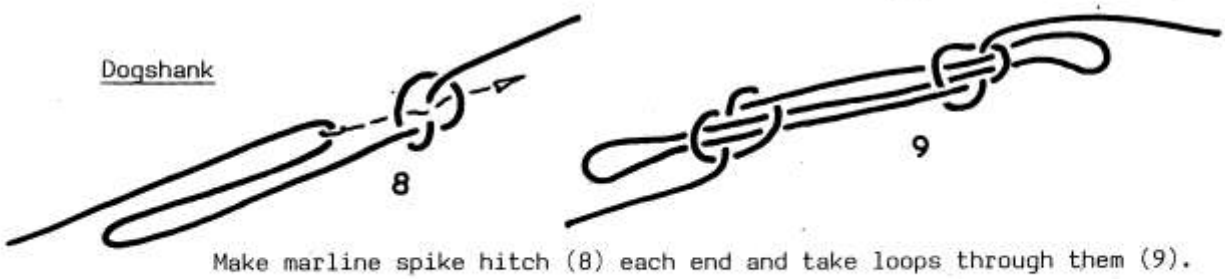
Sheepshank
1. Gather up slack (If weak part, put it at centre).
2. Make half hitches. 3. Pass them over the loops.

4. If rope is under tension, take loop over and force line straight.



Use toggle (5) or seizing (6) for extra security, or put on second half hitch to make clove hitch at each end (7)

Dogshank



Make marline spike hitch (8) each end and take loops through them (9).

Knotted Sheepshank

10. Cross loops and pull through.

11. Resulting Tom Fool Knot holds slack while adjusting loops.

12. Ends can be finished in any of the ways shown above.

Sheet Bend Variations

Original Drawing By
Percy W Blandford

Common, or Sheet Bend
Turn back one end(thicker if different),bring other end up through it,behind back, across front and under its own standing part.

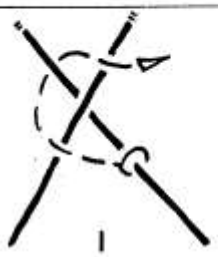
Double Sheet Bend
When there is a considerable difference in thickness or lines are slippery.
Make a sheet bend,then take the end around again,across the front and under its own standing part.

Binder Turn
Finishes with both ends the same way, so are less likely to catch when pulled past an obstruction.
Make as normal sheet bend, but take working end the other way under its own part.

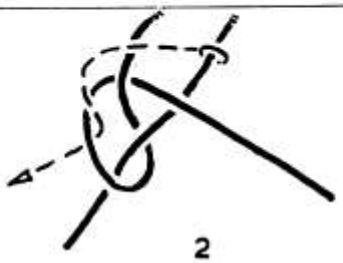
Slipped Sheet Bend
Quick-release version of an ordinary sheet bend.
Make as for a simple sheet bend, but make final tuck with a bight of the working end.

Heaving Line Bend
For hauling very heavy rope with a much lighter line.
Turn back thick rope and take lightline over and under many times, then finish similar to a sheet bend.

Weaver's Knot
A quick method used to make a sheet bend in thread without stopping the loom.
(One of several variations)



1



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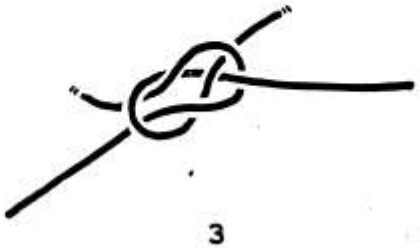
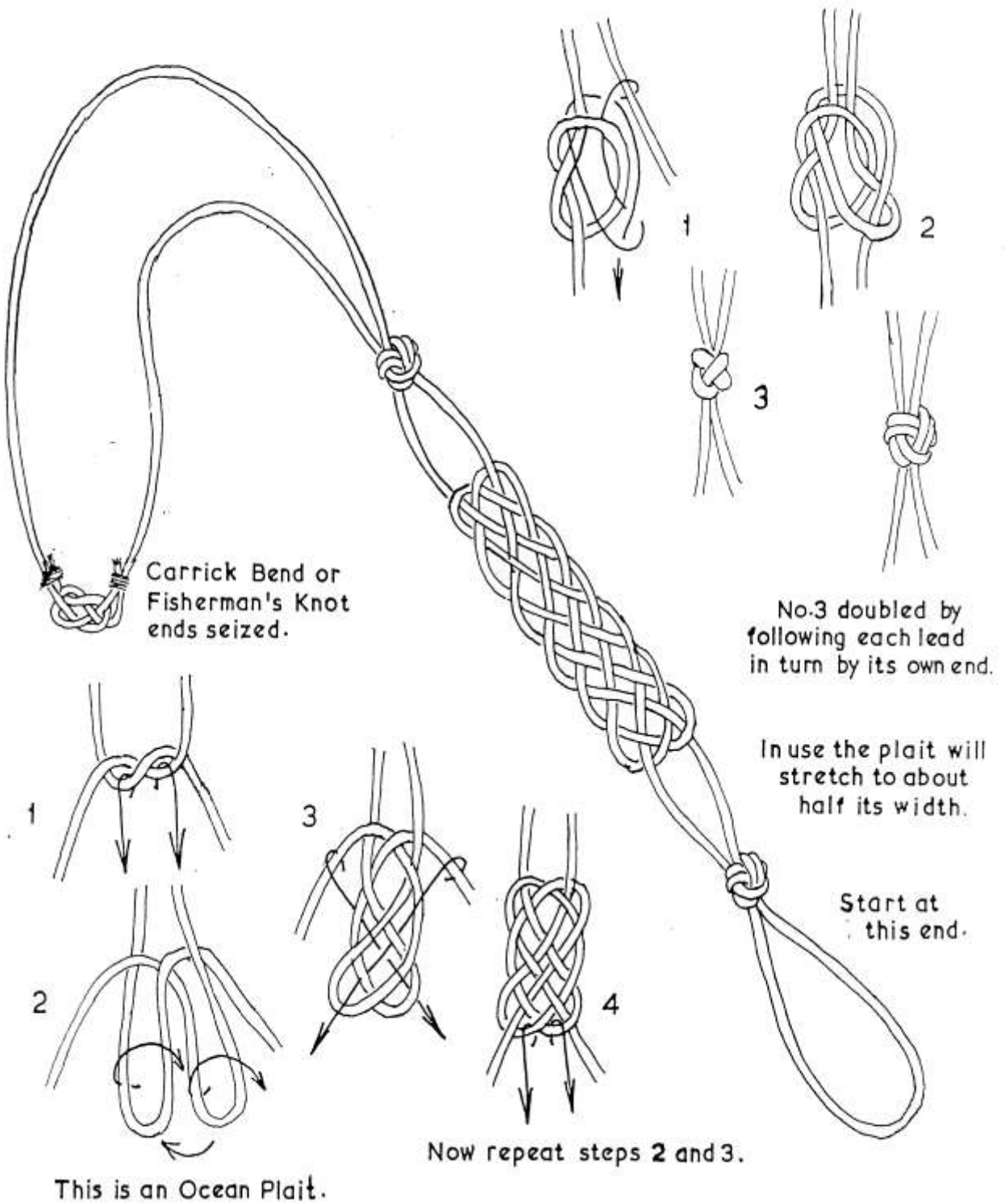


3

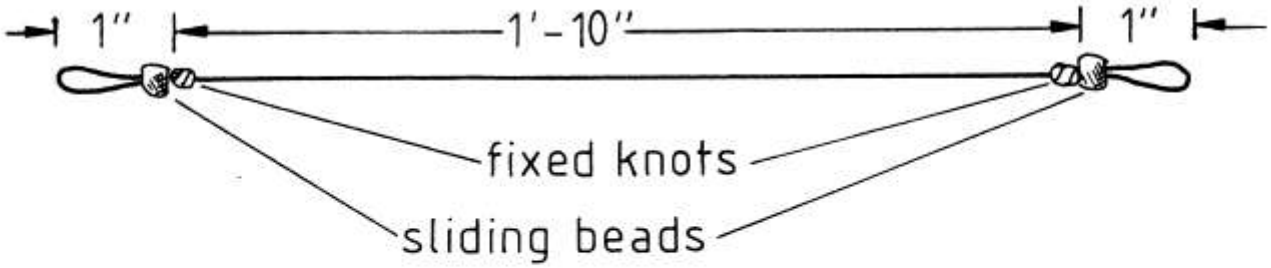
Simple Lanyard

Original Drawing By
Eric Franklin

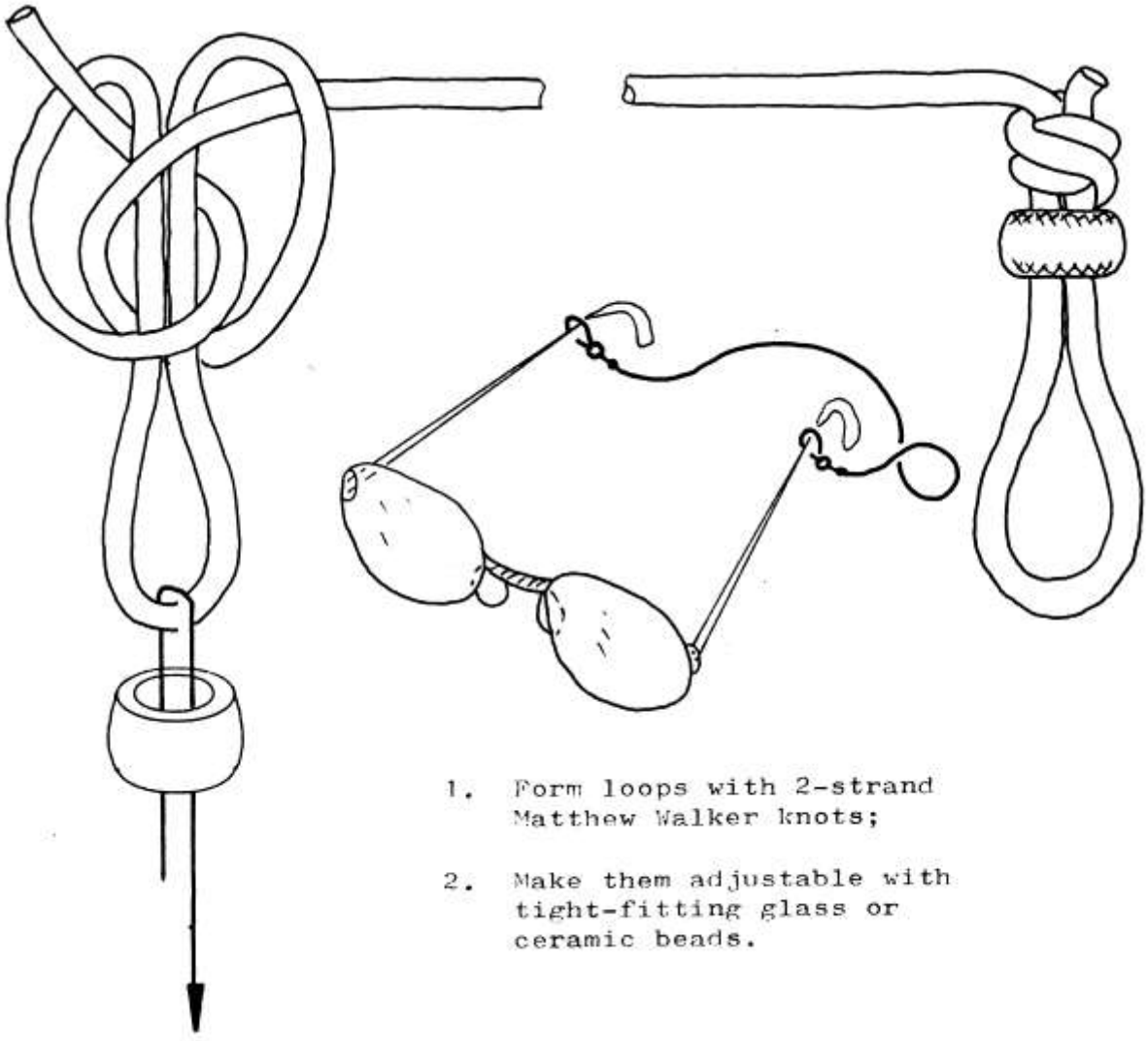


Spectacles neck - cord

Original Drawing By
Geoffrey Budworth



THE SMART YET CHEAP ACCESSORY FOR BUSY PEOPLE



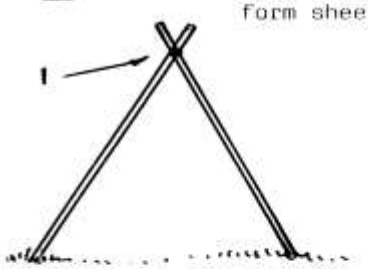
1. Form loops with 2-strand Matthew Walker knots;

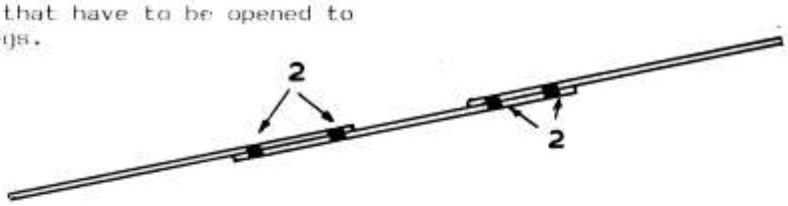
2. Make them adjustable with tight-fitting glass or ceramic beads.

Sheer Lashing

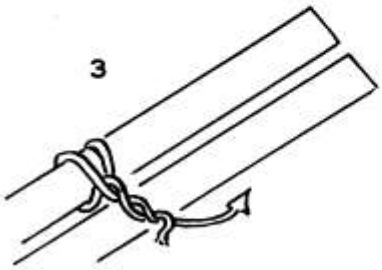
Original Drawing By
Percy W Blandford

1. Used to join two spars that have to be opened to form sheer legs.

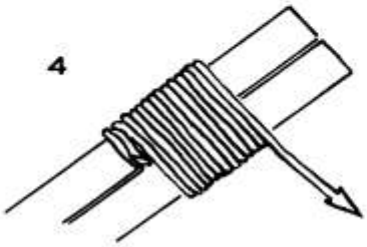




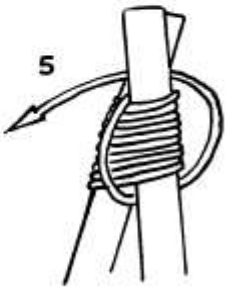
2. A second version is used to join spars to increase length.



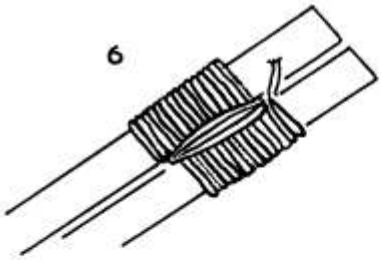
3. For sheer legs put a clove hitch on one spar and twist in its end.



4. Put turns around the two spars firmly, but not excessively tightly. The length of the lashing should not be more than the combined thicknesses of the spars.



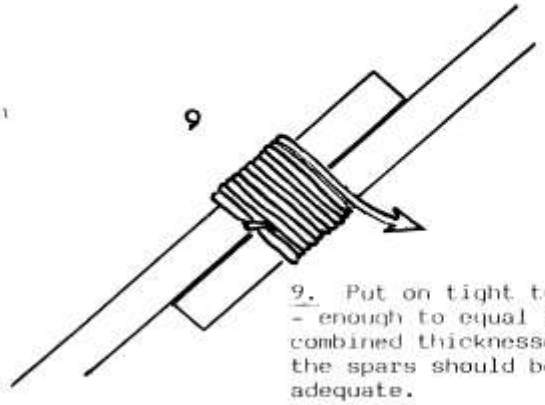
5. Put very tight frapping turns on the lashing turns. The spars may have to be opened slightly to make entry of the rope possible.



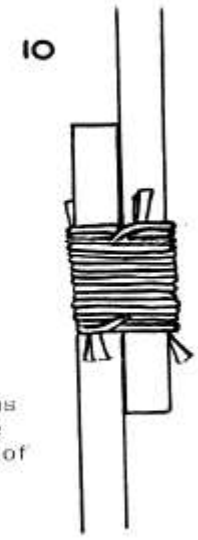
6. Finish with a clove hitch on the other spar, with its crossing close to the end of the last frapping turn.

7. For joining to lengthen, use two widely-spaced lashings on each pair of overlapped spars (see 2 above).

8. Put a clove hitch around both spars and twist in its end.



9. Put on tight turns - enough to equal the combined thicknesses of the spars should be adequate.

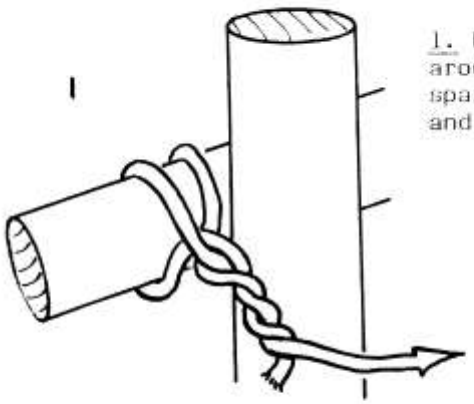


10. Finish with a clove hitch. Tuck in a bight of the end. Further tightening can be with wedges.

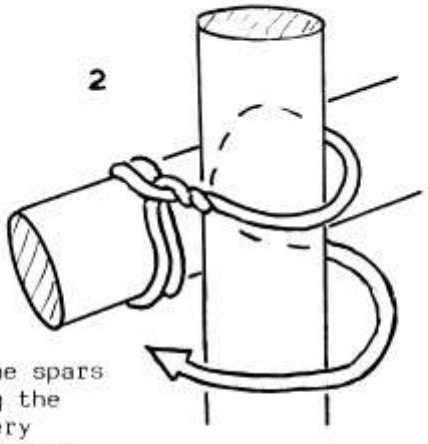
Square Lashing

Original Drawing By
Percy W Blandford

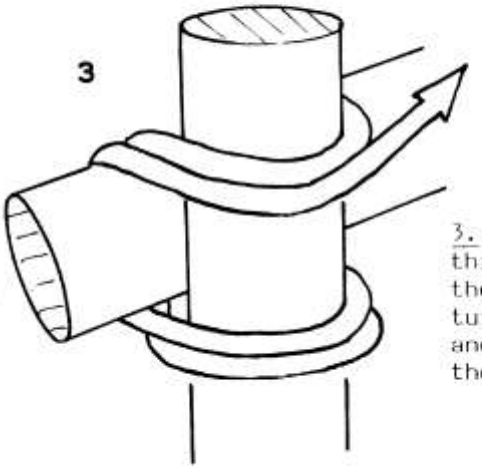
Used when two spars cross, not always squarely, and any load would make one spar tend to slide over the other.



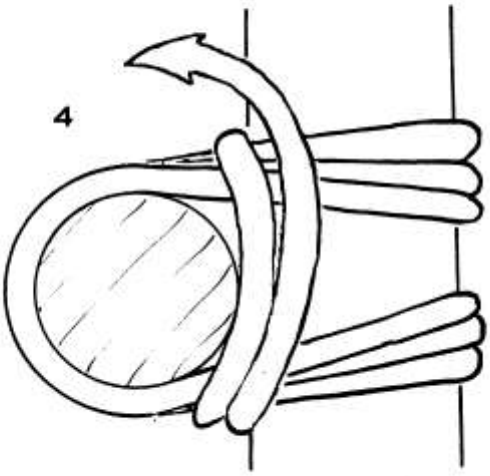
1. Put a clove hitch around the upright spar under the other and twist in the end.



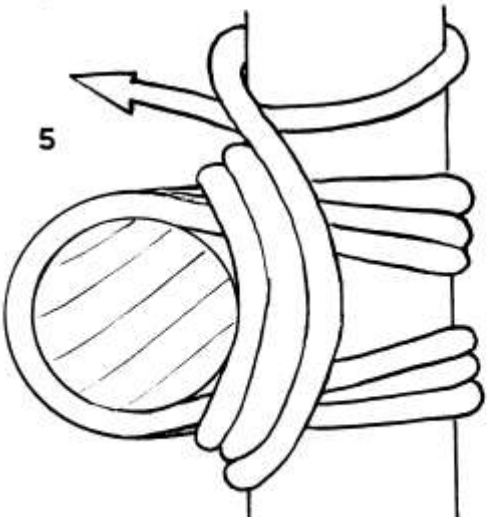
2. Go around the spars without crossing the line, pulling very tight as you progress.



3. Put on at least three turns, taking them inside previous turns on one spar and outside them on the other.



4. Change to frapping turns between the spars, starting at the completion of the last ordinary turn.

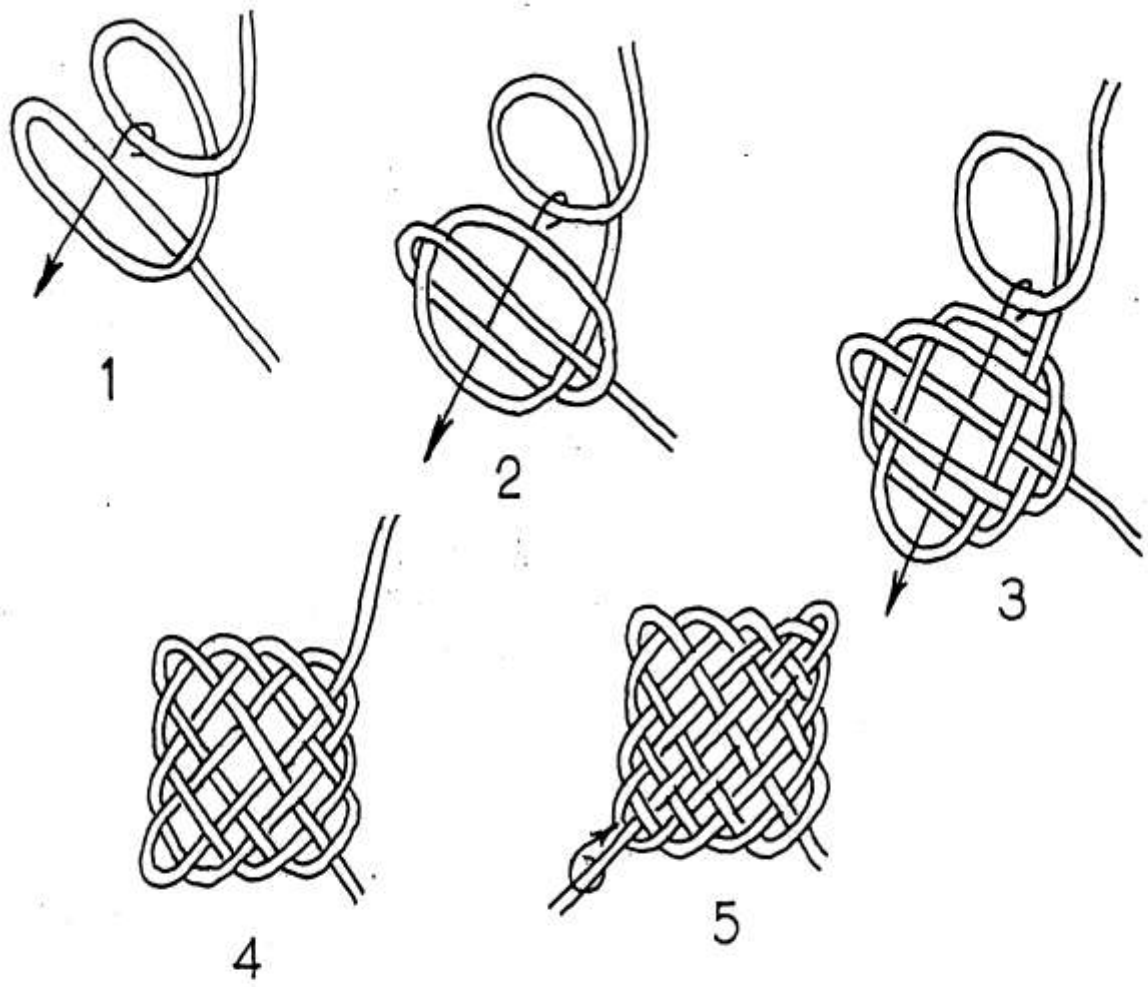


5. Form a clove hitch, by first making a half hitch with its crossing close to the end of the last frapping turn

6. Complete the clove hitch. For security, tuck a bight of the end into the lashing.

Square Mat

Original Drawing By
Eric Franklin

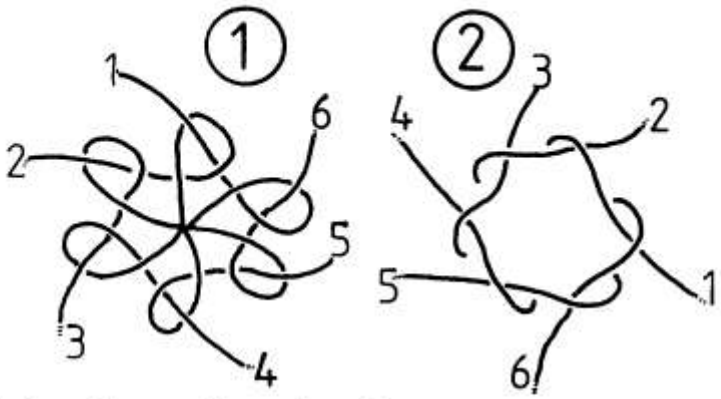


The size can be increased by making more passes through the knot.

After the basic knot is made (5) it can be doubled or treble by feeding the end back through.

Star Knot

Original Drawing By
Geoffrey Budworth



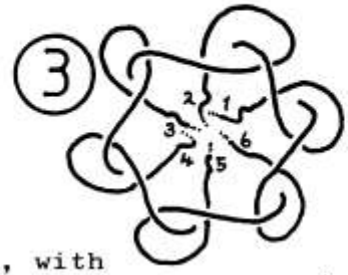
This beautiful fancy knot looks best tied with 6 strands.

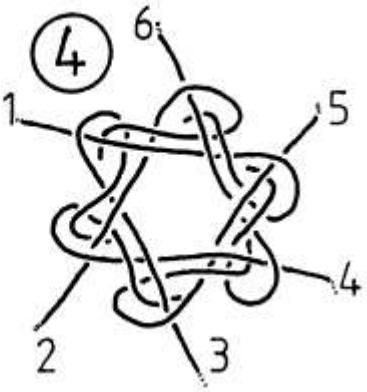
STAGE 1 - Create a series of under-hand loops, with each working end tucked through its adjacent loop.

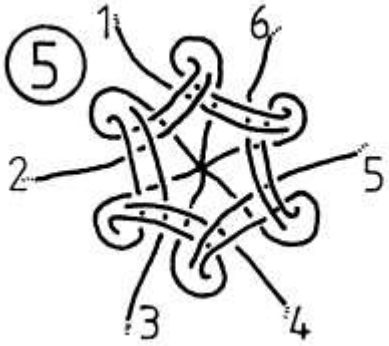
STAGE 2 - Crown the strands strands in the oppo-site direction.

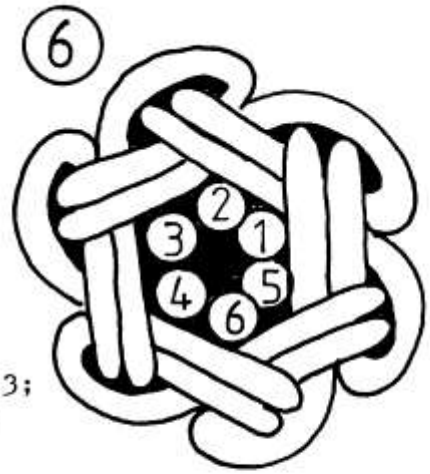
STAGE 3 - Create an upper layer of under-hand loops by tucking each working end back beneath itself.

(n.b. Stages 2 & 3 can, with practise, be merged and completed at a go)









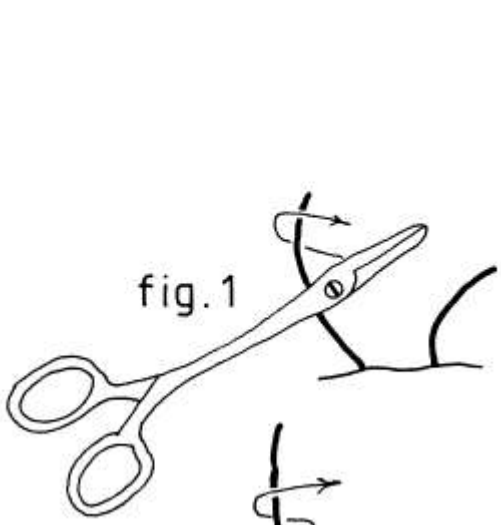
STAGE 4 - Tuck working end 1 down through both loops made by strand 3; 2 thro' 4; 3 thro' 5; 4 thro' 6; 5 thro' 1; 6 thro' 2.

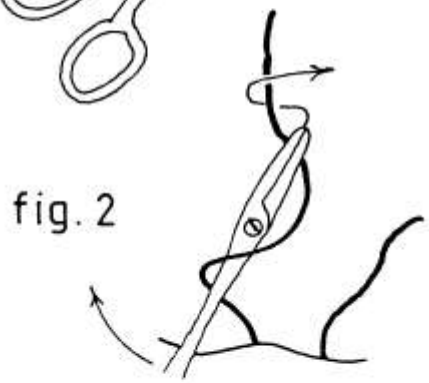
STAGE 5 - Turn knot over and, from underneath, tuck each strand as shown through the central space at the top of the knot.

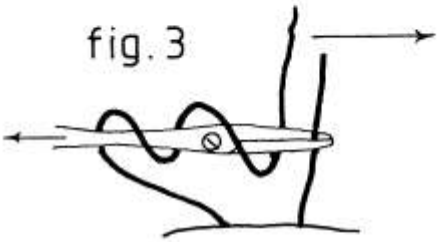
STAGE 6 - In small stages, tighten the knot. Then tie a Crown Knot (over-2-under-2), tucking each end back down through the knot to emerge close alongside the stem where they can be cut off short.

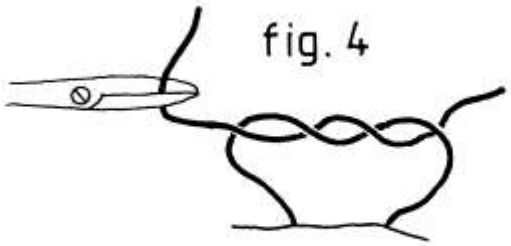
Surgeon's Knot with Forceps

Original Drawing By
David Crossley

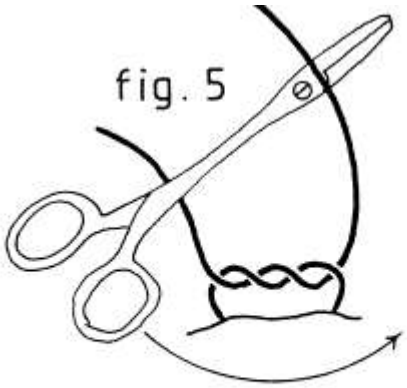


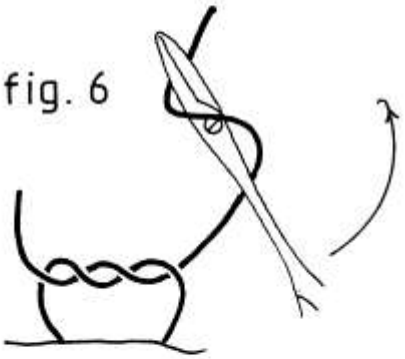


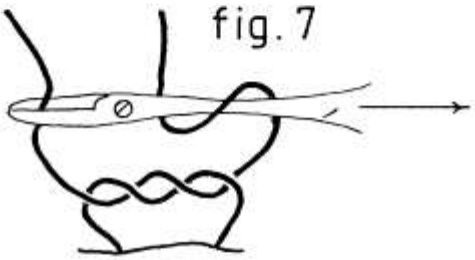


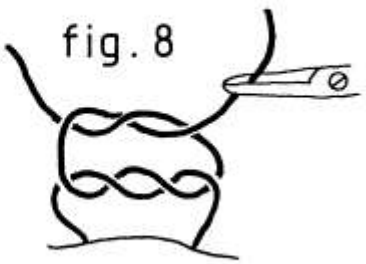


for medicos
and model-makers



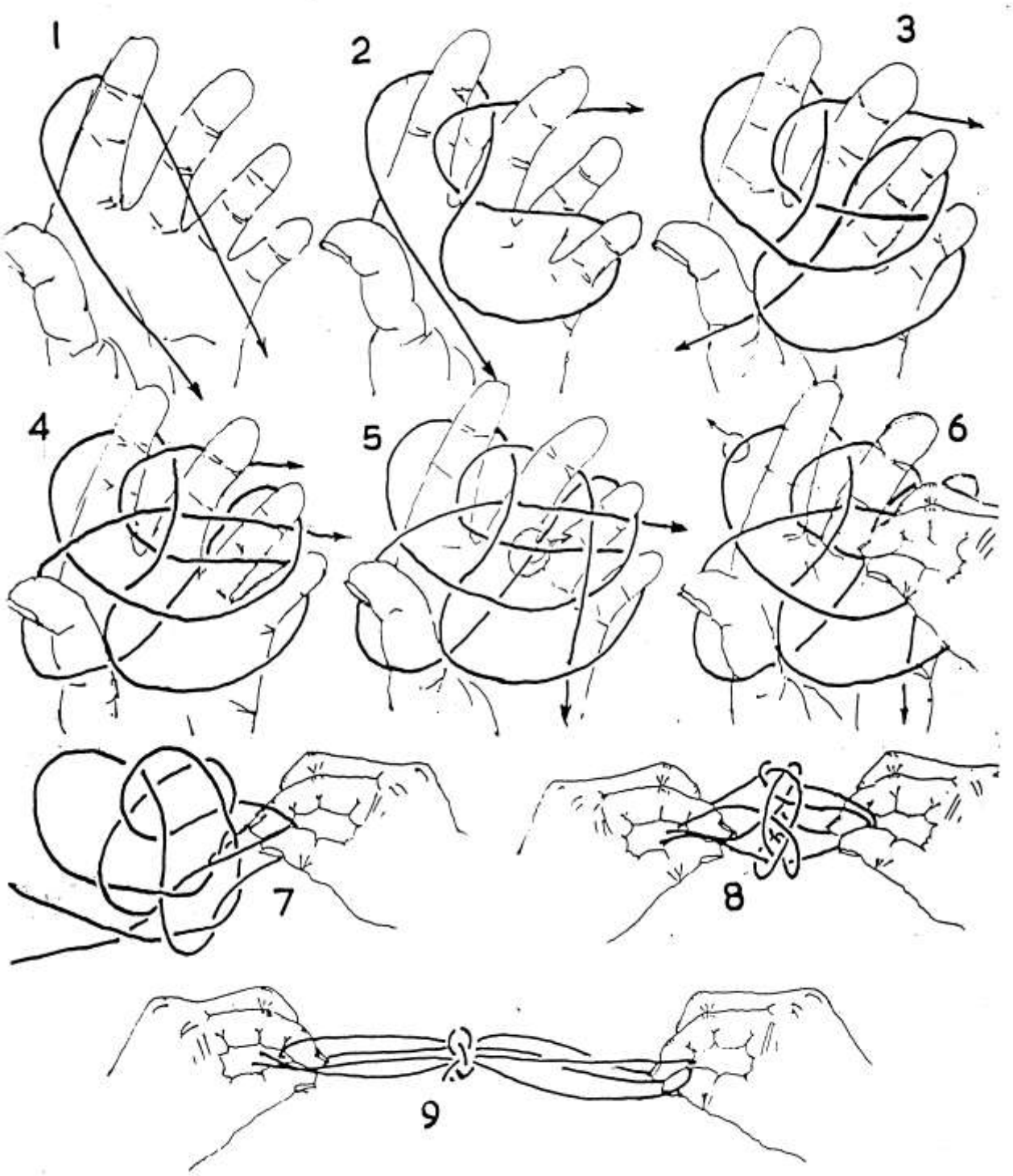






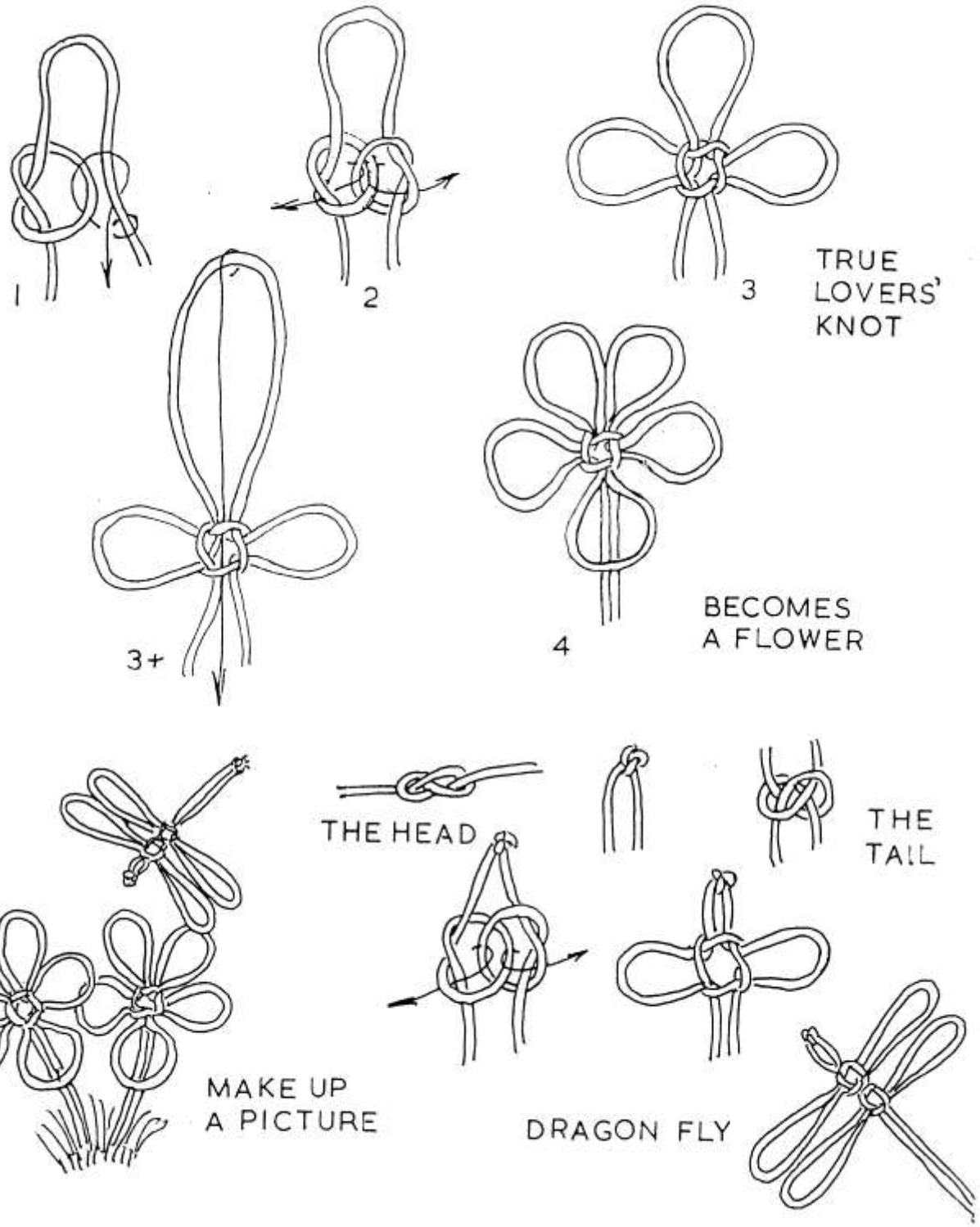
Theodore Knot on Hand

Original Drawing By
Charles S Smith



True Lovers' Knot

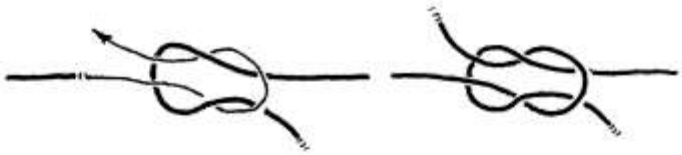
Original Drawing By
Eric Franklin



Tumbling Thief Knot

Original Drawing By
Geoffrey Budworth

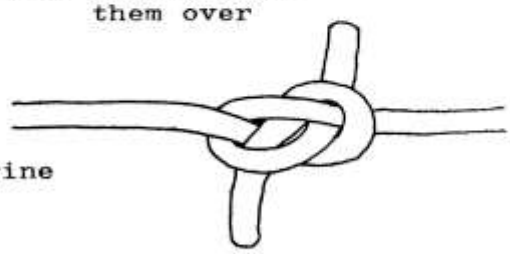
1. Tie a Thief Knot



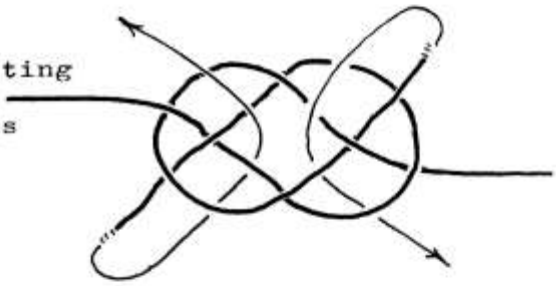
2. Rearrange the working ends...

3. ...and cross them over

4. Either (a) draw it up carefully and snugly to form a slender knot in thin twine



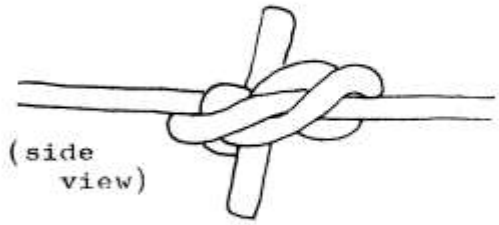
or (b) centre-tuck each working end, and tighten the resulting knot to create a handsome, robust bend for large ropes



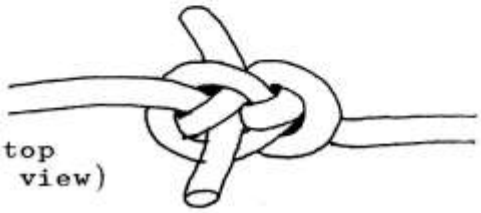
NOTE The Thief Knot looks like a Reef Knot but its short ends are on opposite sides.

The Tumbling Thief Knot is so called because, like the Reef Knot, it can be "broken" by tugging one end and the adjacent standing part in opposite directions. It capsizes in a double tripping (or "tumbling") movement. It was devised by I.G.K.T. member Desmond Mandeville.

The centre-tucked Tumbling Thief Knot is particularly strong and secure.



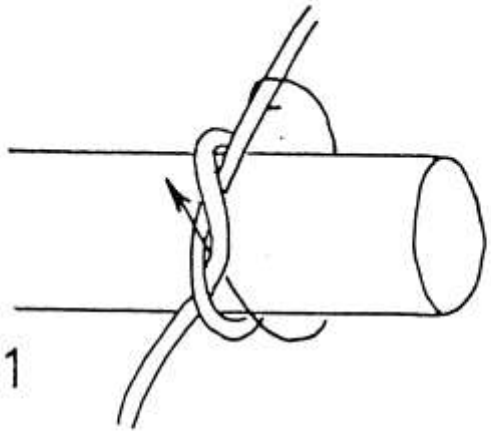
(side view)

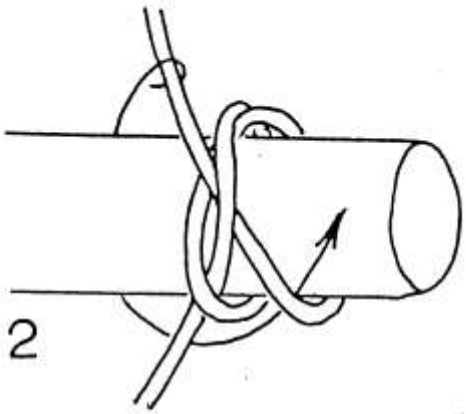


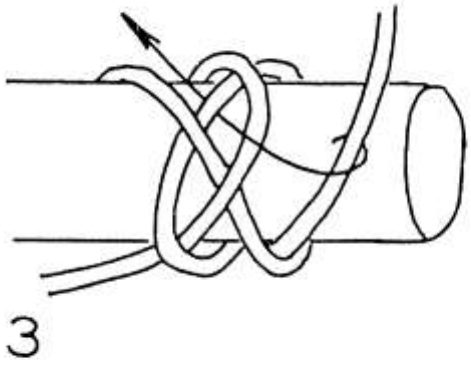
(top view)

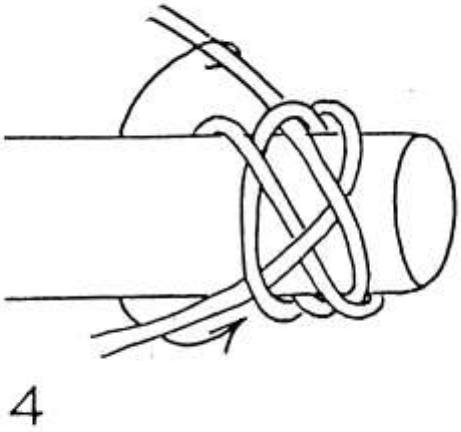
Turk's Head (3 bight, 4 lead)

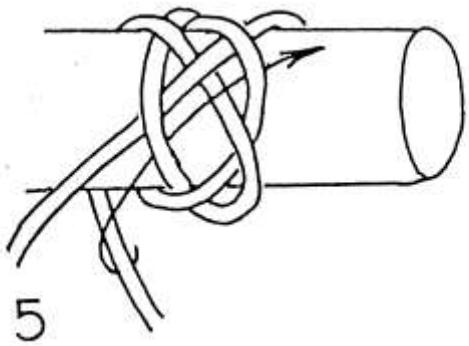
Original Drawing By
Eric Franklin

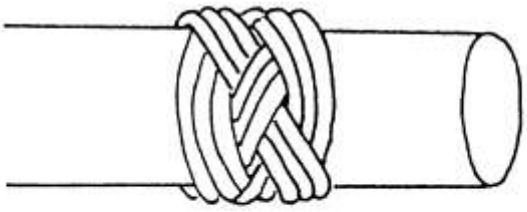






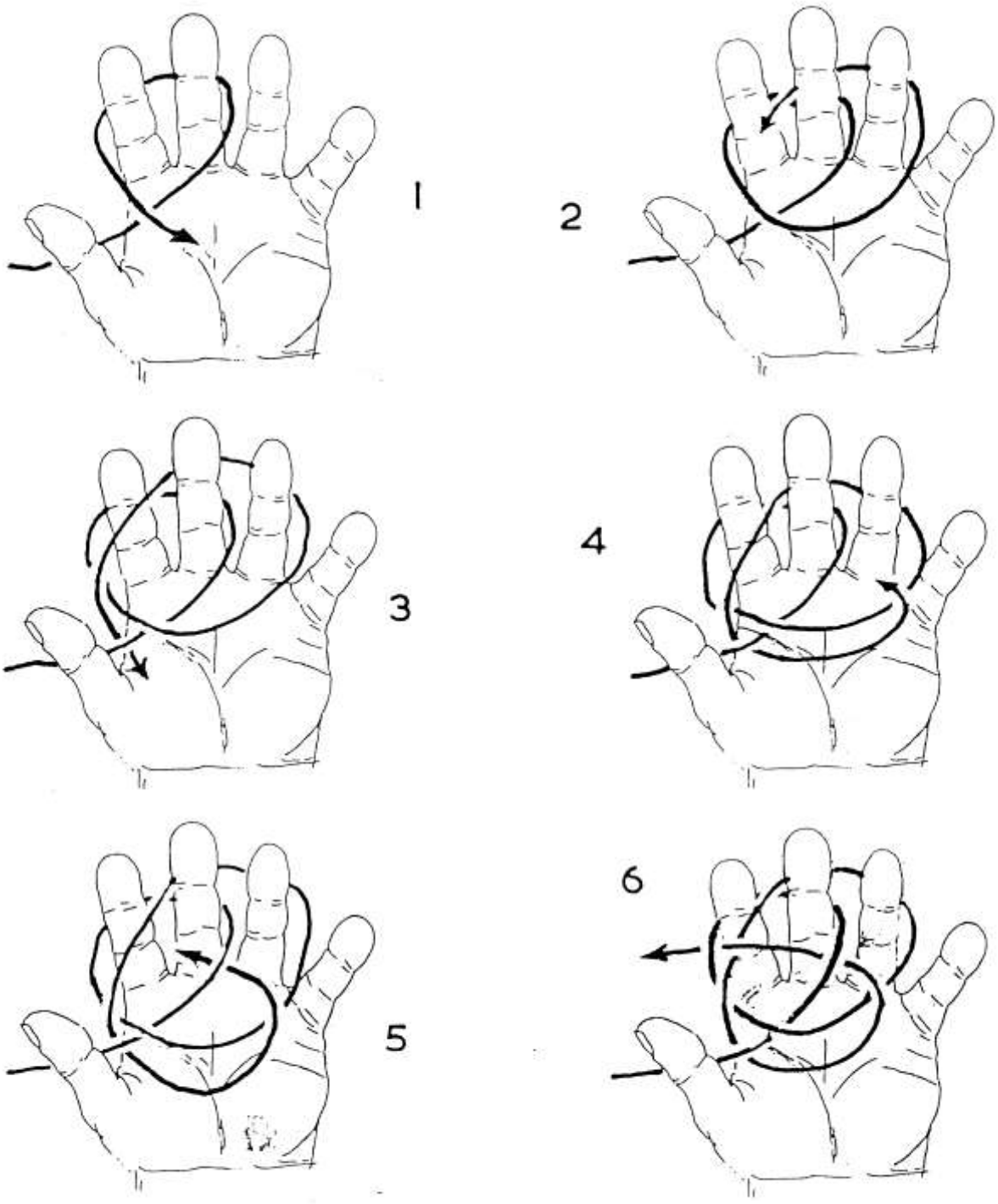






Turk's Head (4 bight x 3 lead on Hand

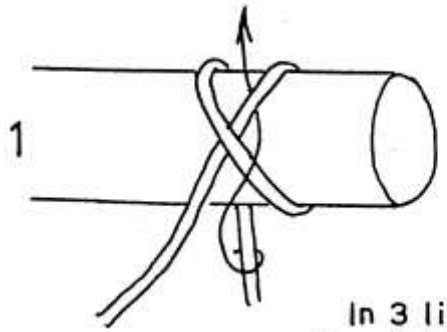
Original Drawing By
Charles S Smith

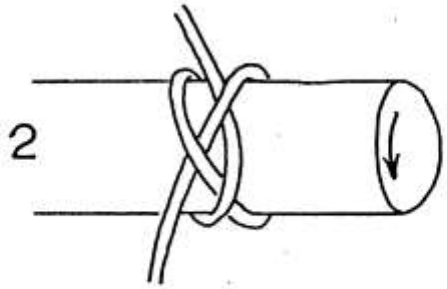


Turk's Head (5 bight 3 Lead)

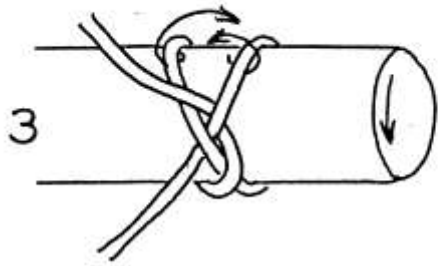
Original Drawing By

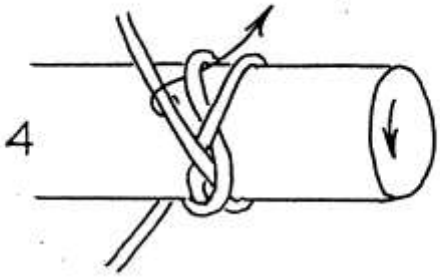
Eric Franklin

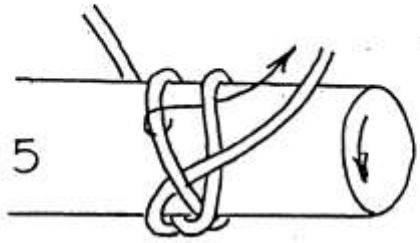


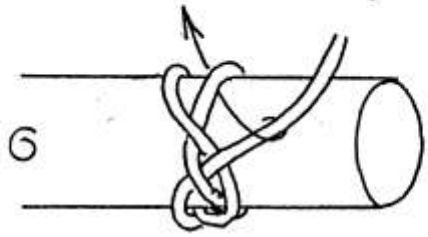


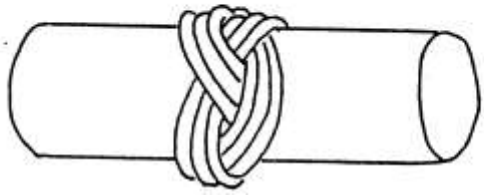
In 3 lift the left hand bight over the right hand bight and tuck the end under the new left hand bight, as 4





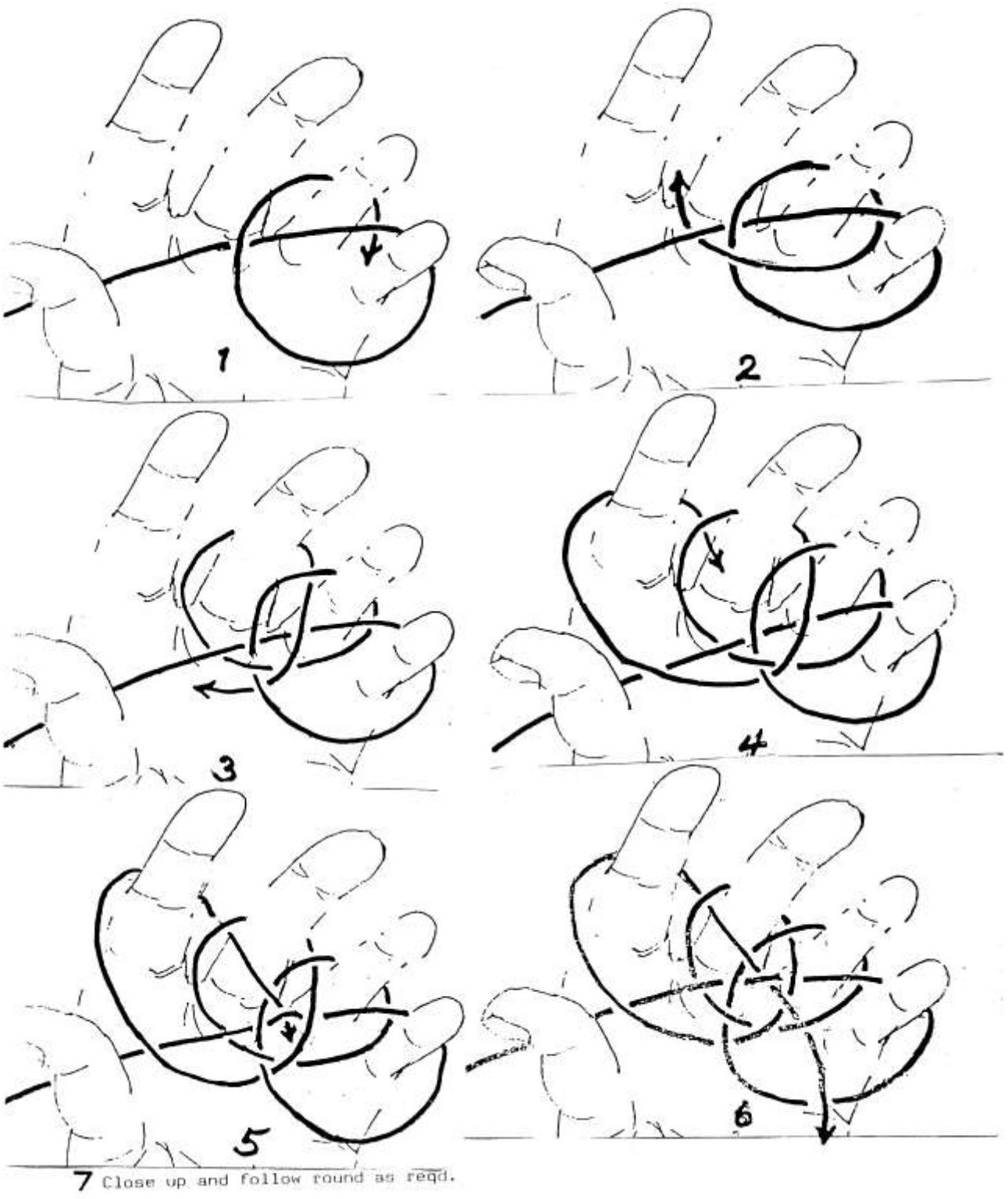






Turk's Head (5bight x 4 lead on Hand)

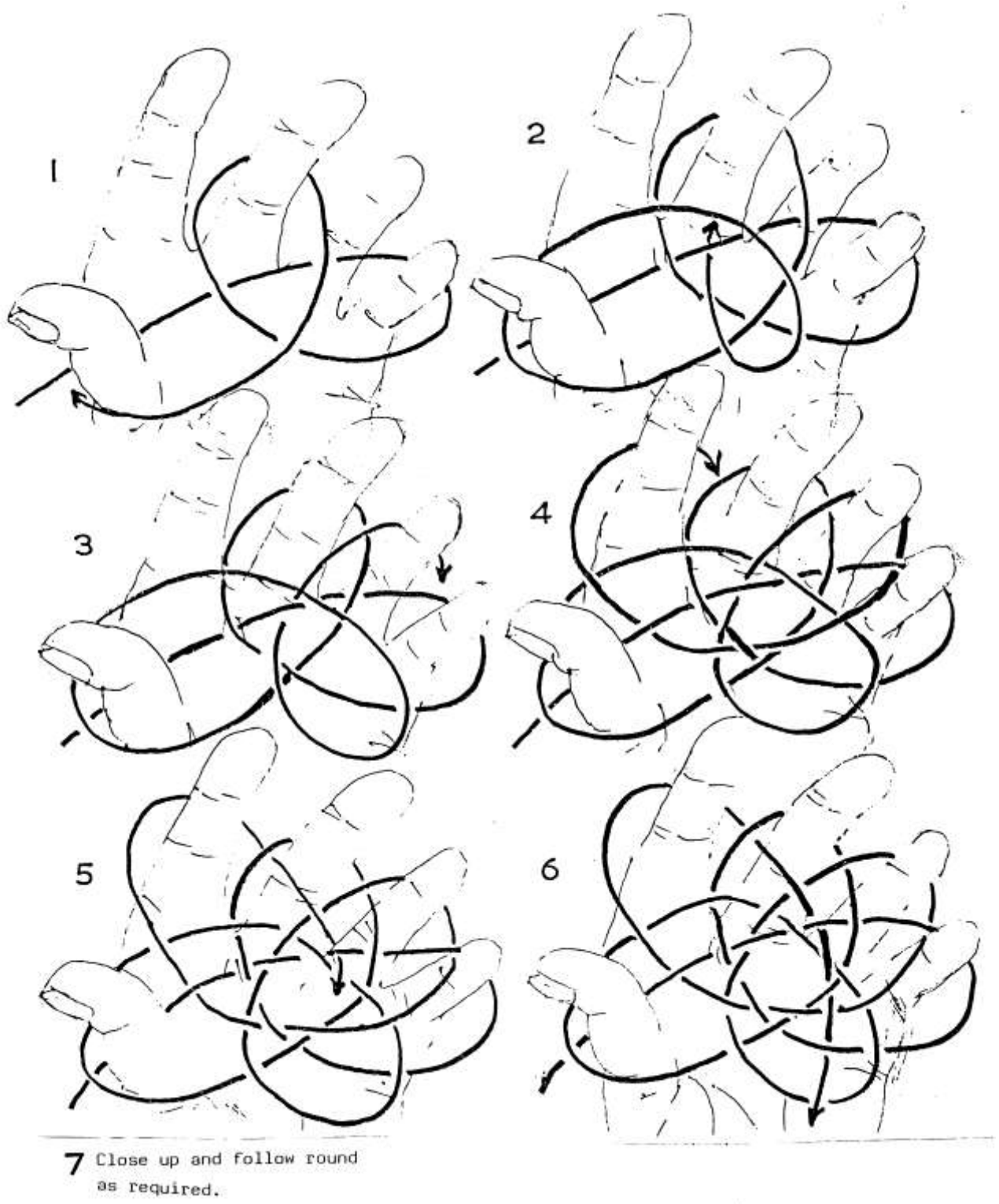
Original Drawing By
Charles S Smith



Turk's Head (7 bight x 5 lead on Hand)

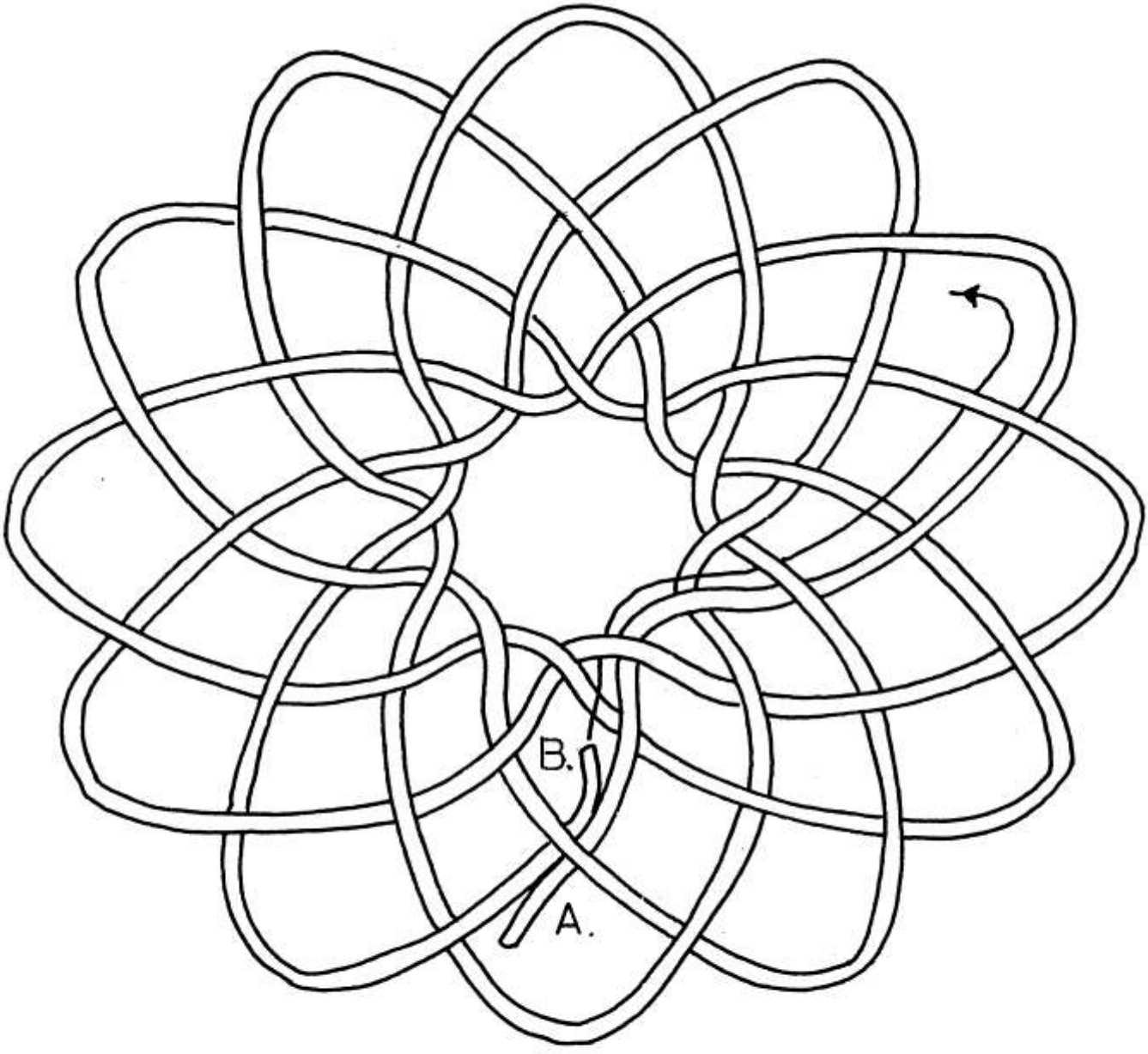
Original Drawing By

Charles S Smith



Turk's Head Mat (12 Bight 5 Lead)

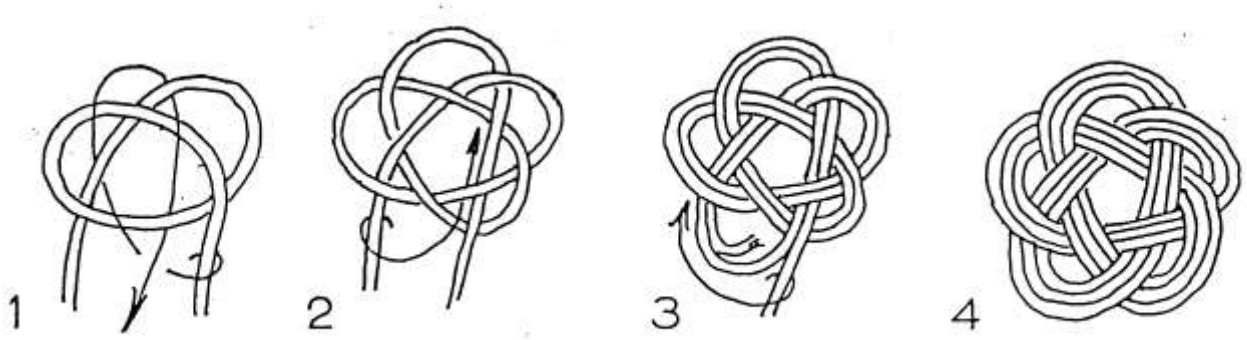
Original Drawing By
Geoffrey Budworth



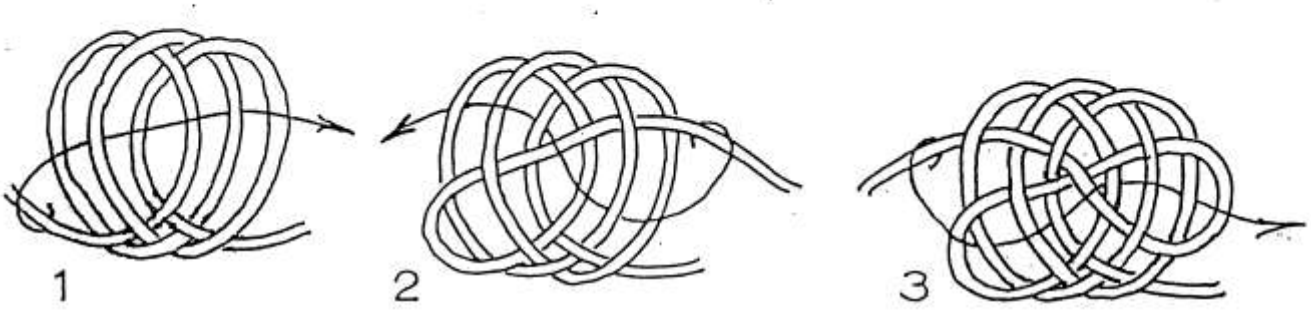
Pin cord over worksheet on soft board. Start at A. Finish at B. Continue round two or three times (see arrow). Use different coloured cords for effect.

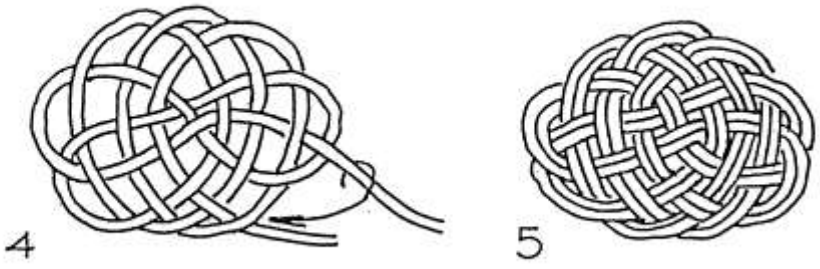
Turk's Head & Hitch Mat

Original Drawing By
Eric Franklin



TURK'S HEAD MAT





HITCH MAT

Versatackle

Original Drawing By
George Aldridge

FOR D.I.Y. OR PIONEERING
A BIG PULL FROM A LITTLE CORD

Fig. 1

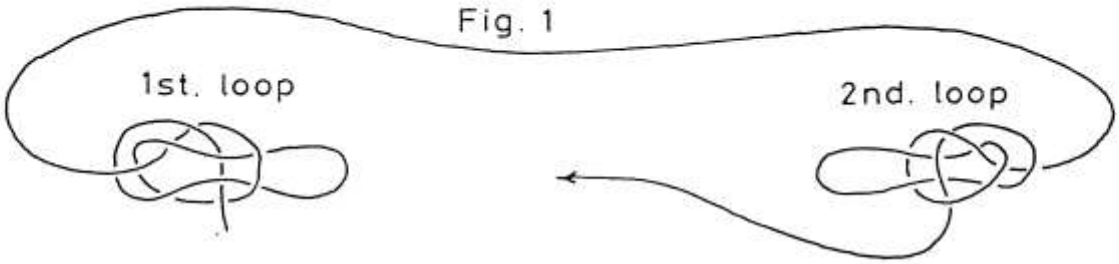


Fig. 2

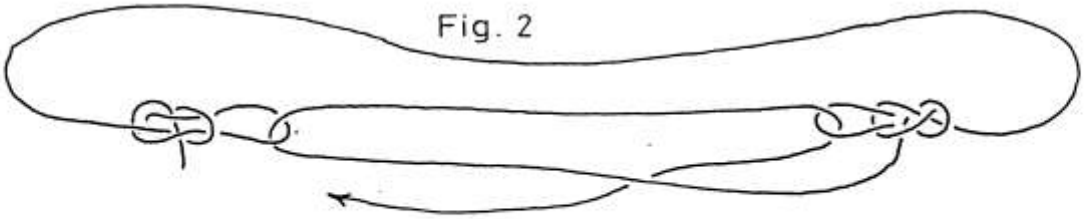
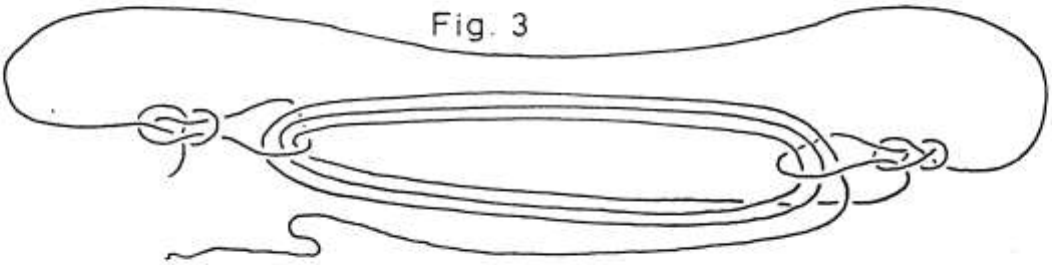
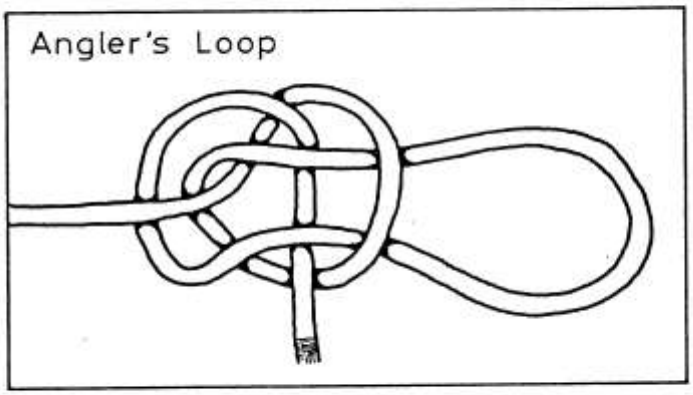


Fig. 3





(See also Chart No. 58)

TO TIGHTEN...pull on end, it's self-locking (but a half-hitch makes safe & sure);

TO RELEASE...tuck end back thro' each loop and give a sharp tug.

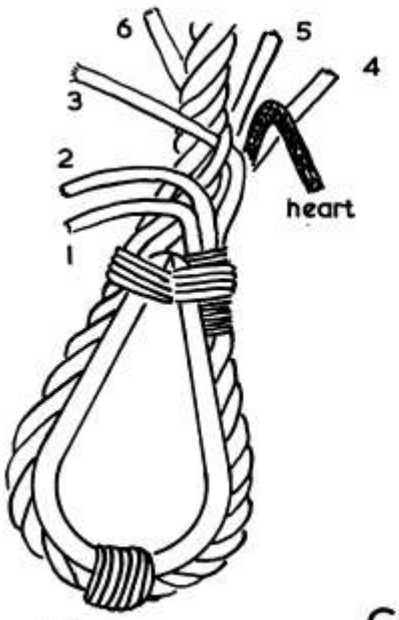
Wire Splice

Original Drawing By
Percy W Blandford

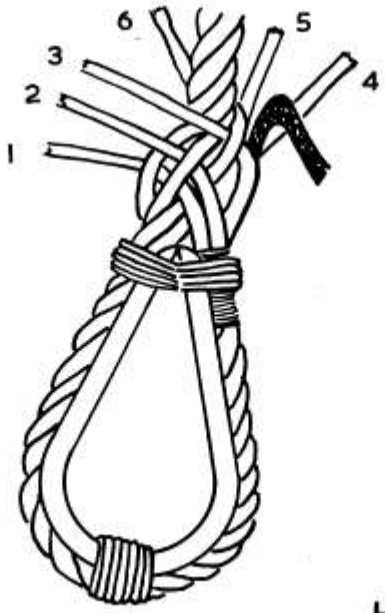
This method gives the greatest strength, but is not as neat as tucking with the lay. For 7-strand wire rope.

Thorough preparation (A to D) is essential.

A Put on a temporary whipping at the limit to be unlaid. Allow plenty of end length.
B Whip ends of strands, twist them with pliers or seal by soldering.
C Identify heart strand (no twist). Cut off if fibre. Bend out of way if wire.
D Temporarily seize at point to be tucked. If using thimble,seize it in.
E Use a hollow spike or screwdriver (turned after entering). Leave in while tucking.

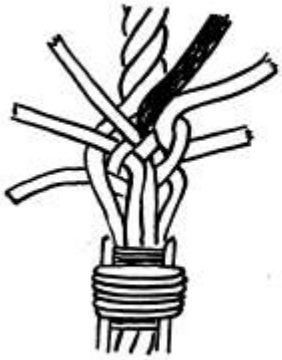


F Tuck strand 3 under one main strand

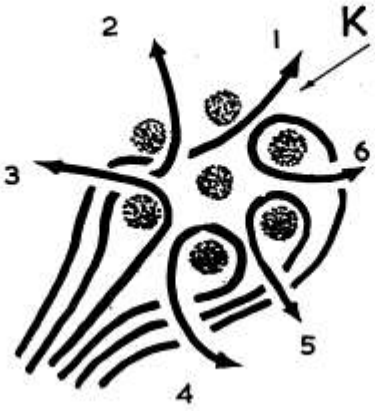


G Tuck strands 1 and 2 in where strand 3 comes out, taking strand 1 under two.

H At the other side, tuck the remaing strands in turn, each under one.



J Push the heart into the middle



Pull tight and check that one end projects from each space.

L Continue tucking, each end over and under one. Bury the heart after each round of tucks

M After four complete tucks, cut off alternate ends and tuck the remainder once more.

N Use a mallet to true the shape.