



Knots

Figure of Eight — Used as a stopper knot to prevent a rope from slipping through a block or fairlead, e.g., in the end of the jib sheet to stop it slipping through the fairlead.

Reef Knot — Used to tie two ropes of equal size together.

Sheet Bend — Used to tie two ropes of a different size together. The original loop is made with the thicker rope.

Bowline — This knot produces a loop which will not slip. The loop will not get larger or smaller. The bowline is easy to untie after being under strain.

Round Turn and Two Half Hitches — This is an excellent knot for tying the painter to a ring or post. It cannot work itself loose if you pass the rope twice around the object.

Clove Hitch — It is often used to tie a boat to a dock. It can be easily tied and untied but should only be used temporarily because it can work loose with continual jerking.

Rolling Hitch — Used to fasten a rope around the middle of another rope or to a log or spar. It is excellent for fastening to a topline. The knot will not slip along the rope or log to its end.

It is important to learn to tie knots quickly and know where they should be used. An improper knot could cause an accident or the loss of a valuable boat if it slips away from a dock or mooring. To know them well is to be able to tie them quickly under adverse conditions. The bowline and figure eight are the two you will use the most in a small boat.

A **Halyard** must be fastened to a cleat in such a way that friction between turns resists the tension but it can be easily released even when wet. No jam-type turn, such as a half-hitch, should be used. Make a half turn around the cleat, cross over and make one or two figure 8 turns. Finish off with two turns around the cleat then coil and hang the remainder as in the drawing on page 75.

Refer to following "Knot Tying" tool application:

<http://www.animatedknots.com/indexboating.php?>

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