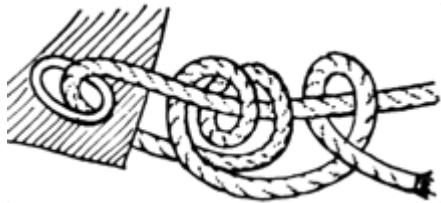


Knot Masters

Troop 90



1. Every Scout and Scouter joining Knot Masters will be given a test by a Knot Master and will be assigned the appropriate starting rank and rope. Ropes shall be worn on the left side of scout belt secured with an appropriate Knot Master knot.
2. When a Scout or Scouter proves he is ready for advancement by tying all the knots of the next rank as witnessed by a Scout or Scouter of that rank or higher, he shall trade in his old rope for a rope of the color of the next rank.

KNOTTER

(White Rope)

1. Overhand Knot

Perhaps the most basic knot, useful as an end knot, the beginning of many knots, multiple knots make grips along a lifeline. It can be difficult to untie when wet.



2. Loop Knot

The loop knot is simply the overhand knot tied on a bight. It has many uses, including isolation of an unreliable portion of rope.



3. Square Knot

The square or reef knot is the most common knot for joining two ropes. It is easily tied and untied, and is secure and reliable except when joining ropes of different sizes.



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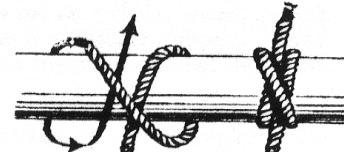
4. Two Half Hitches

Two half hitches are often used to join a rope end to a post, spar or ring.



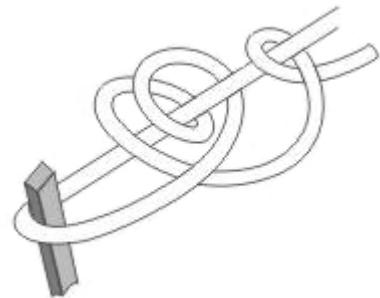
5. Clove Hitch

The clove hitch is a simple, convenient and secure method of fastening ropes to an object.



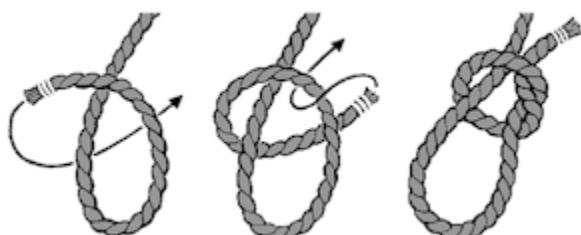
6. Taut-Line Hitch

Used by Scouts for adjustable tent guy lines, the taut line hitch can be employed to attach a second rope, reinforcing a failing one



7. Slip Knot

A simple knot of many uses. Also called the noose knot, it is a useful snare for small animals.



LASHER (White with Gold Rope)

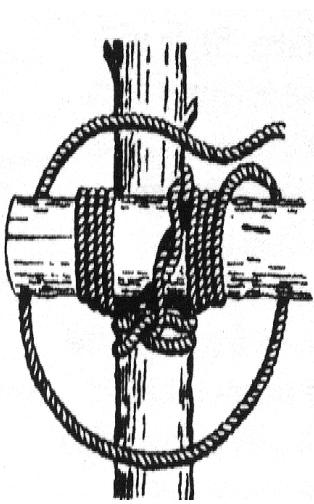
1. Shear Lashing

The shear lashing is used for legs on pioneering projects. First tie a clove hitch around one spar, then bind the two with seven or eight parallel turns. Finish with two or three frapping turns between the spars and a clove hitch to the second spar.



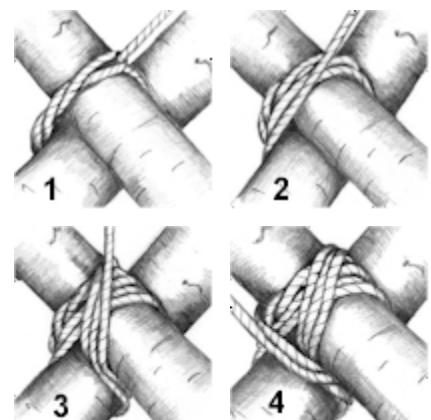
2. Square Lashing

Square lashing is used whenever spars cross at an angle and touch each other. Start with a clove or timber hitch around the upright just below the crossing standing part around each other to secure the horizontal spar, then behind the upright four times and end with a clove hitch on the



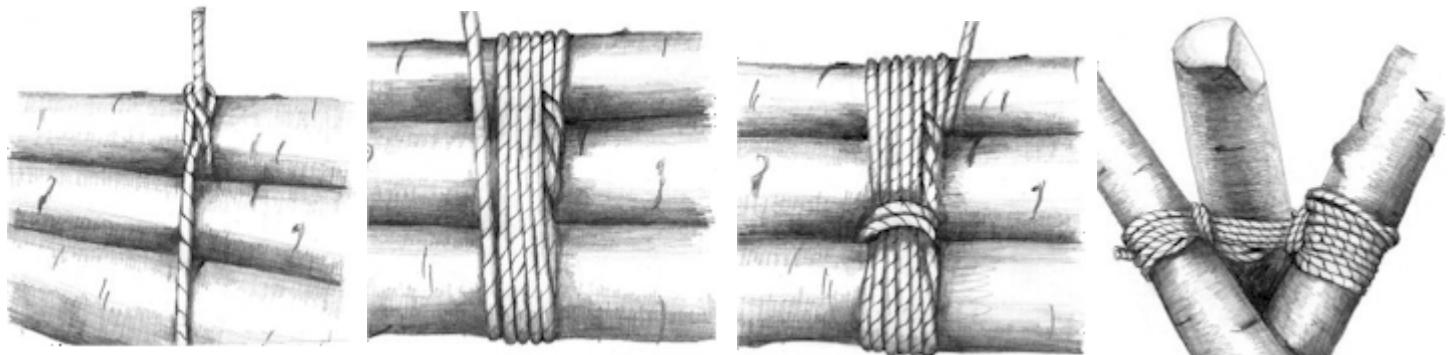
3. Diagonal Lashing

Diagonal lashing is used to “spring” two spars together. Start with a timber hitch around both spars, tightening to draw them together. Next take three or four turns around one fork, then the other. Finish with two frapping turns and a clove hitch around one spar.



4. Tripod Lashing

Place three spars side by side. Tie a clove hitch to an outside spar. Wrap the rope, loosely, seven or eight times around the spars. Next make two tight frapping turns between each of the spars, around the rope itself. Finish with a clove hitch tied around an outside spar. Stand the spars upright and spread them apart to form a tripod.

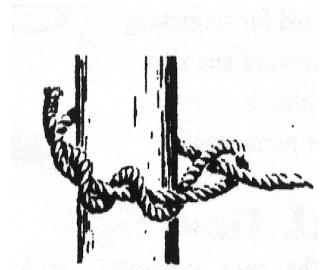


HITCHER

(Red Rope)

1. Timber Hitch

More secure than a half hitch, the timber hitch is often used by carpenters and lumber-men. It is often combined with a half hitch further along the log.

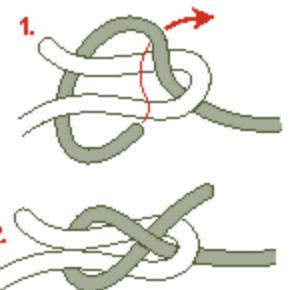


2. Bowline

The most useful of knots, easily tied and slipping, the bowline is used to secure

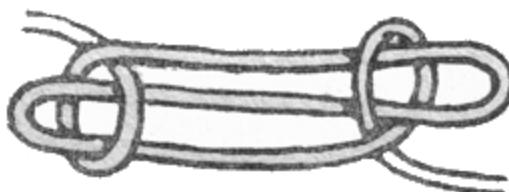


untied, non-people and animals.

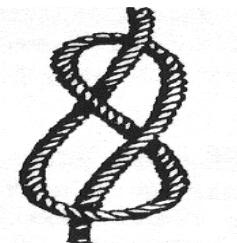


3. Sheet Bend

A General utility bend tied to a bight in another end. Easily tied and untied, even when wet. Can be doubled or slipped.



shortening ropes of any size, either



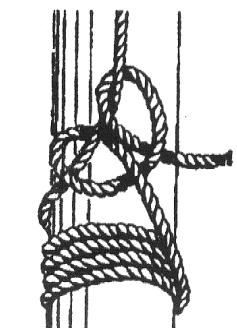
5. Figure Eight

The most commonly used stopper knot tied at the bitter end of a rope.



6. Surgeon's Knot

A square knot with an extra trip to give added friction for holding while the second crossing is made.

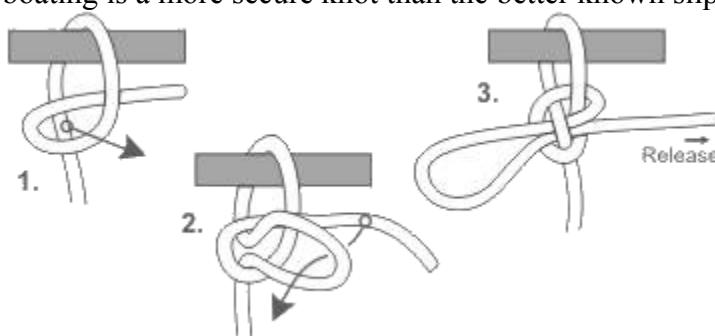


7. Pipe Hitch

Useful for lifting a bar or post straight up. Take four or five turns around the post, cross the end over and add two half hitches to the standing part. Add another hitch higher on the post.

8. Mooring Hitch Knot

The mooring hitch knot for boating is a more secure knot than the better known slippery hitch boating knot.



KNOT MASTER

(Black Rope)

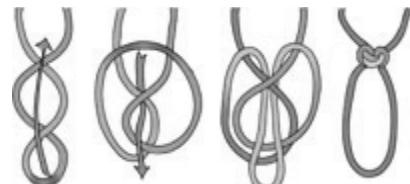
1. Clinch Knot

The clinch knot is a quick and reliable method of attaching flies or small lures to small lines.



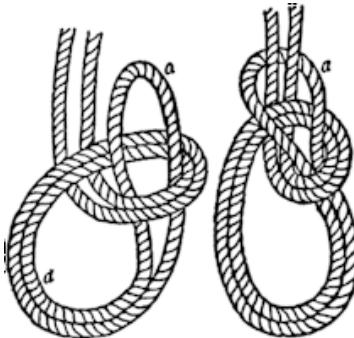
2. Alpine Butterfly

The best knot for making a non-slip loop in the bight of a rope.



3. Bowline on a Bight

A bowline with two loops that may be of the same or different sizes.



4. Prusik Knot

A self tightening climbers knot wrapped around the larger,

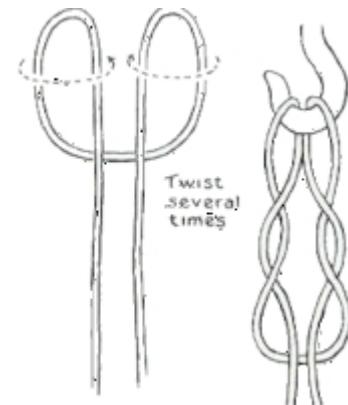


for attaching a small rope to a larger one. The smaller can be four, six or eight times.



5. Fisherman's Knot

This knot is often used to join fine line in fishing tackle.



6. Cats Paw

A hitch for attaching a rope to a hook or limb. Non-slipping and does not need strain to stay in position.

7. Blood Knot

Also called the barrel knot, it is used to join fine line of equal diameter. A useful knot for fisherman.

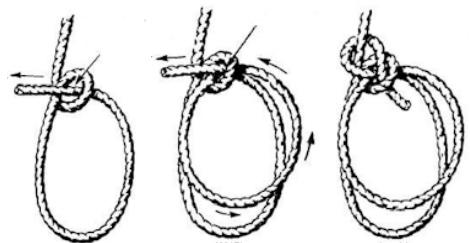


KNOT NINJA

(Overhand Knot on End of Rope)

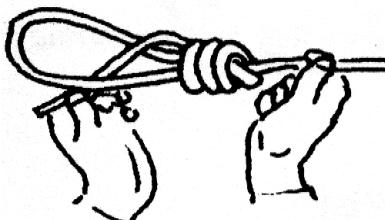
1. French Bowline

A bowline with two loops, with the portion between the two adjustable. A person may sit in one loop with the other around his body, leaving the arms and legs free. Useful for rescue.



2. Monk's Knot

A stopper and heaving knot, Stevedore knot. The size can be varied by the number of turns on the standing part of the rope.



similar but more elegant than the common
be varied by the number of turns on the

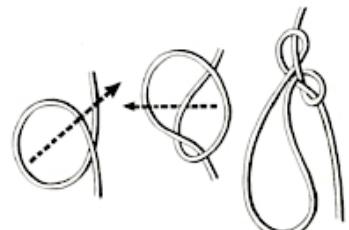
3. Packer's Knot

Used to begin wrapping a package. Tie a figure eight knot around the standing part with the end emerging parallel to the standing part. Make the first turn around the package by passing the packers knot loop around the package and pulling it tight.



4. Harness

Tied in the middle of a rope, it provides a grip to add power to a hauling line.



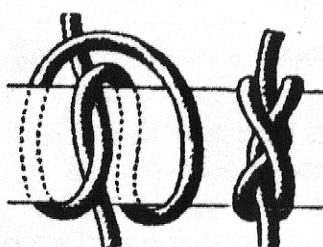
5. Lariat Loop

This knot is used as the running knot in a lariat for roping animals.



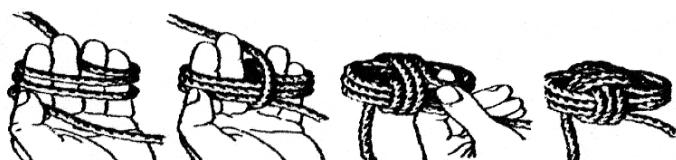
6. Constrictor

This is a tight holding seizing knot for small line.



7. Monkeys's Fist

A decorative knot, also used for heaving line or as a button.

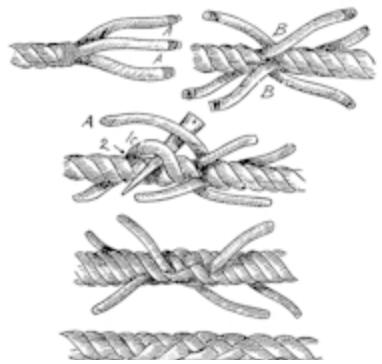


KNOT SAMURAI

(Overhand Knot on Both Rope Ends)

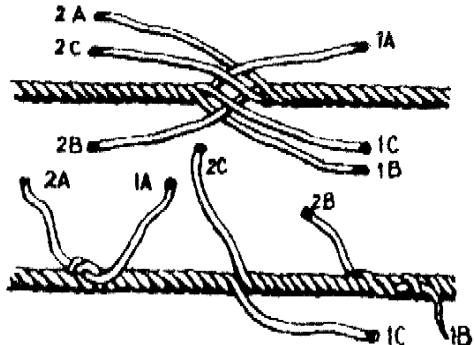
1. Short Splice

The short splice is most often used to join two sections of rope of the same size.



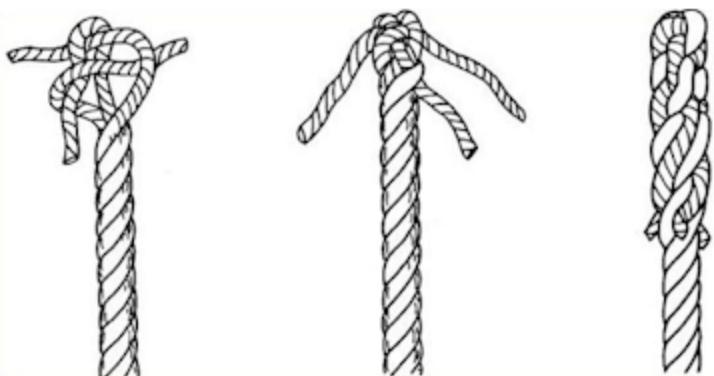
2. Long Splice

While not often used the long splice is smooth. Unlay six times the circumference of the rope. Marry the strands as in the short splice and hold them together. Unlay 1A and fill its place with 2A until only enough remains for the final hitch. Trim 1A to same length and hitch the two with an overhand, right to left. Repeat with 2A and 2B. 1C and 2C are tied in the middle with the same hitch.



3. End or Back Splice

The end or back splice is an alternative to whipping. Begin with a crown knot and tuck the ends along the standing part as in a short splice.



4. Eye Splice

Also called the side splice when used to splice one rope to another. It is woven "one over, one under" by twisting the rope to loosen strands.

