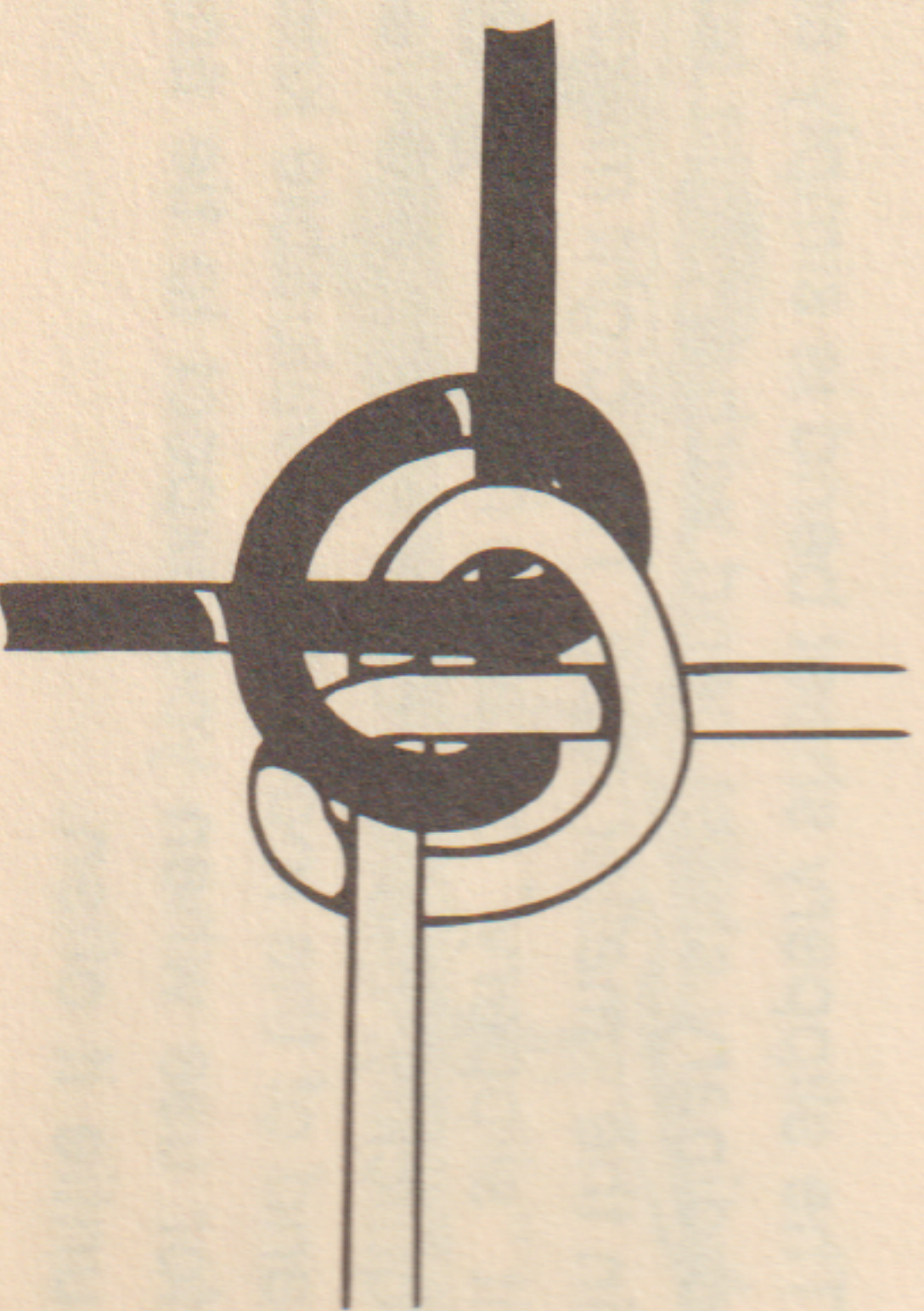
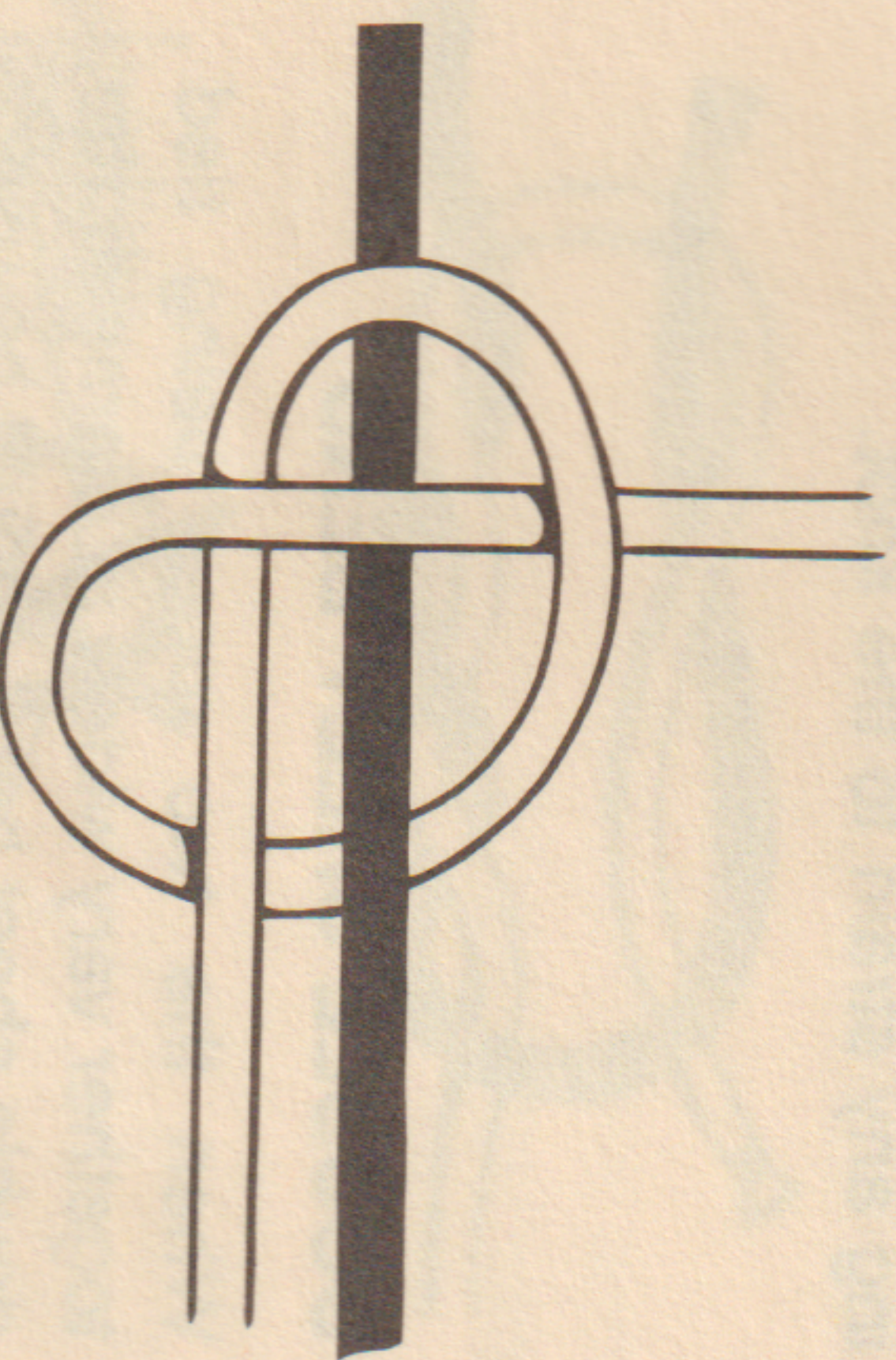




### SINGLE CARRICK BEND

The carrick bend is among the strongest of knots, but requires that both ends be seized onto the standing parts. To make the carrick bend, begin by making a bight in the left-hand rope, then weave the right-hand rope through it as shown. Finish by seizing the ends of both ropes.



### THE HUNTER'S BEND

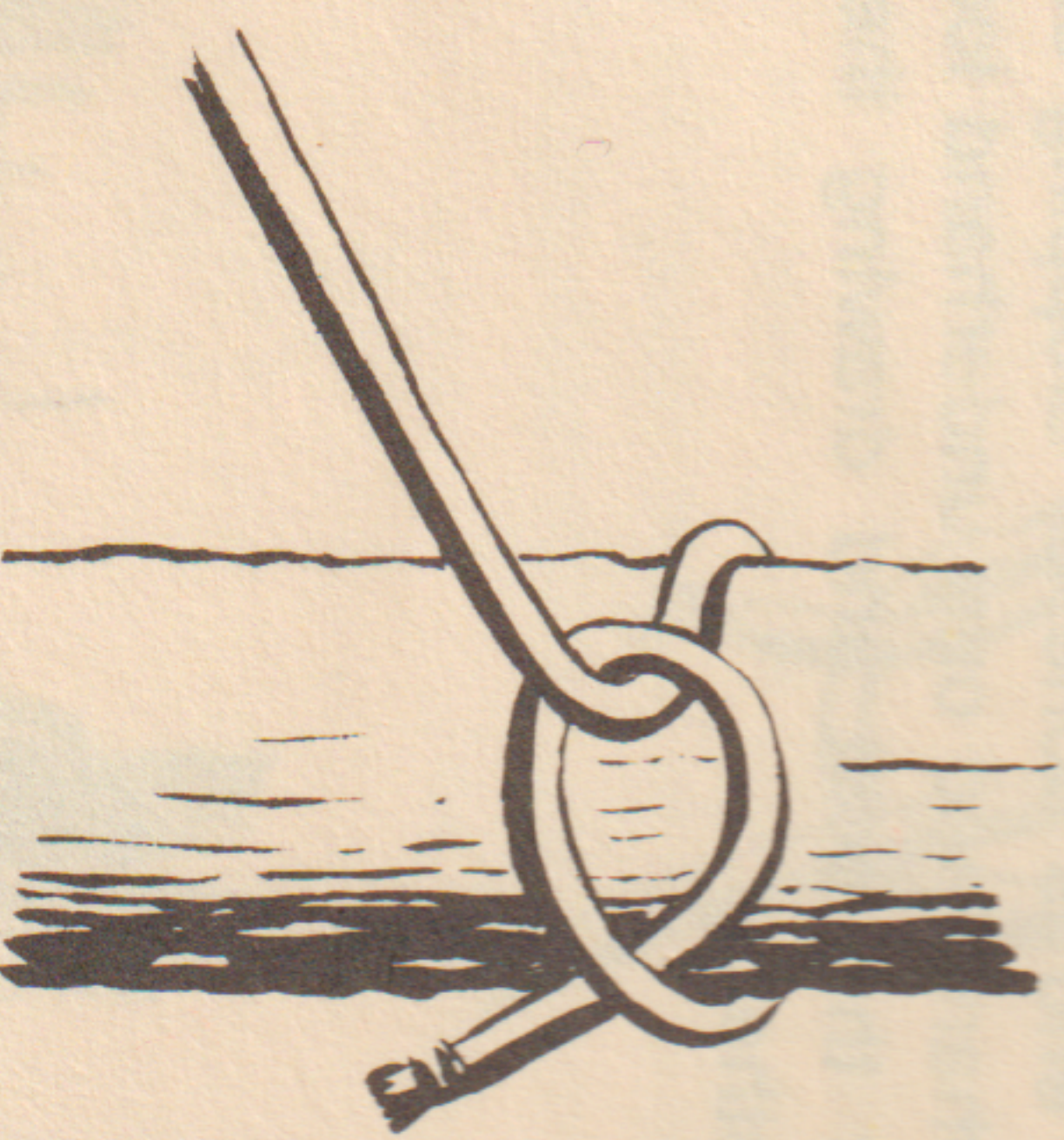
Only three new knots have been discovered during this century: the Constrictor knot many years ago, the Tarbuck knot discovered by Kenneth Tarbuck in 1958, and now Hunter's bend discovered by Dr. Edward Hunter.

Hunter's bend is used to join two ropes. It has a distinct shape, does not distort, and is very easily untied. It is an excellent knot for nylon rope. Nylon ropes need something extra in knots for safety, and the double lock of Hunter's bend makes it ideal for this.

### TYING ROPES TO OBJECTS

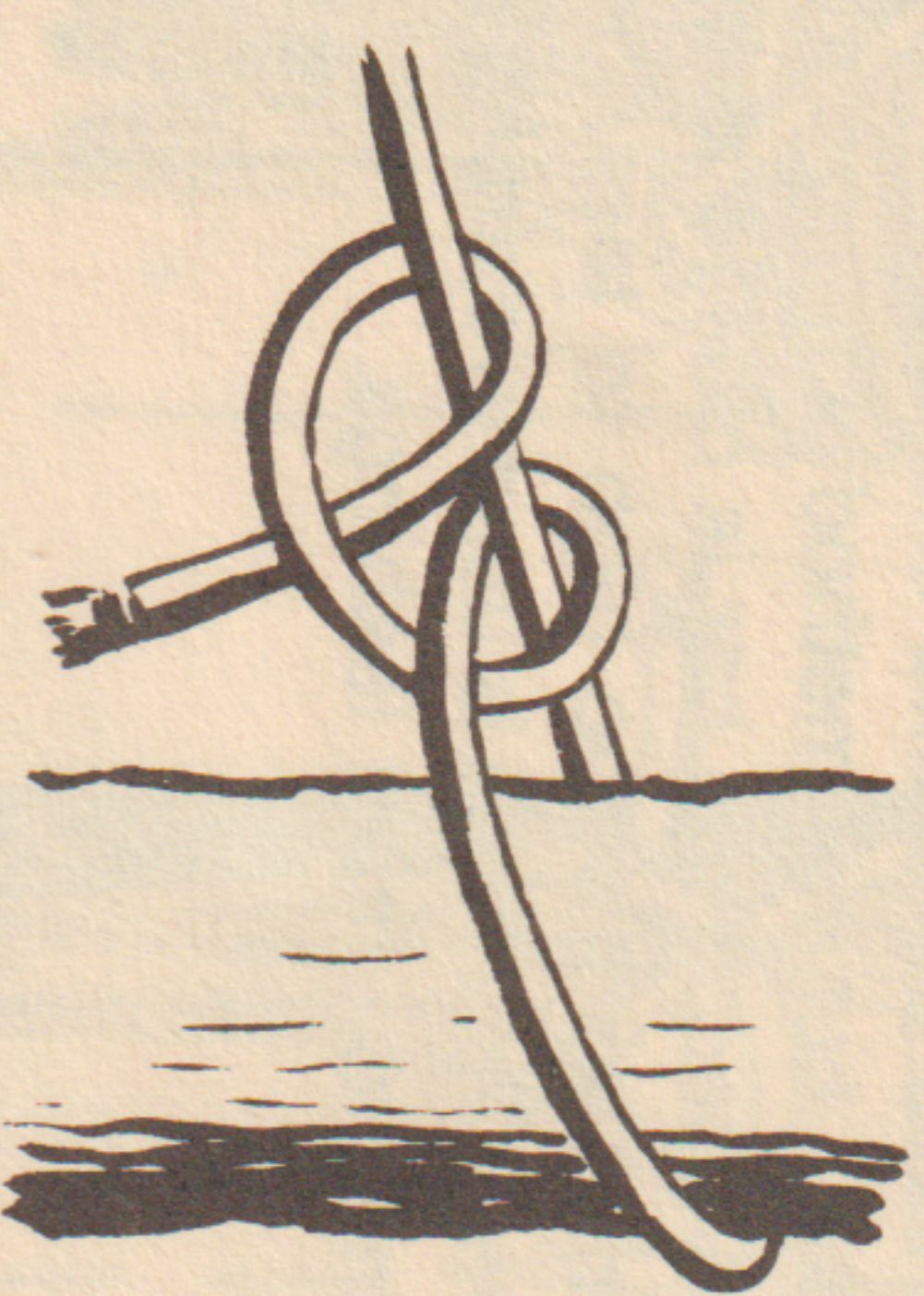
Knots that are used for attaching ropes to things like poles or rings are called hitches. They are important

in camping and all types of pioneering work.



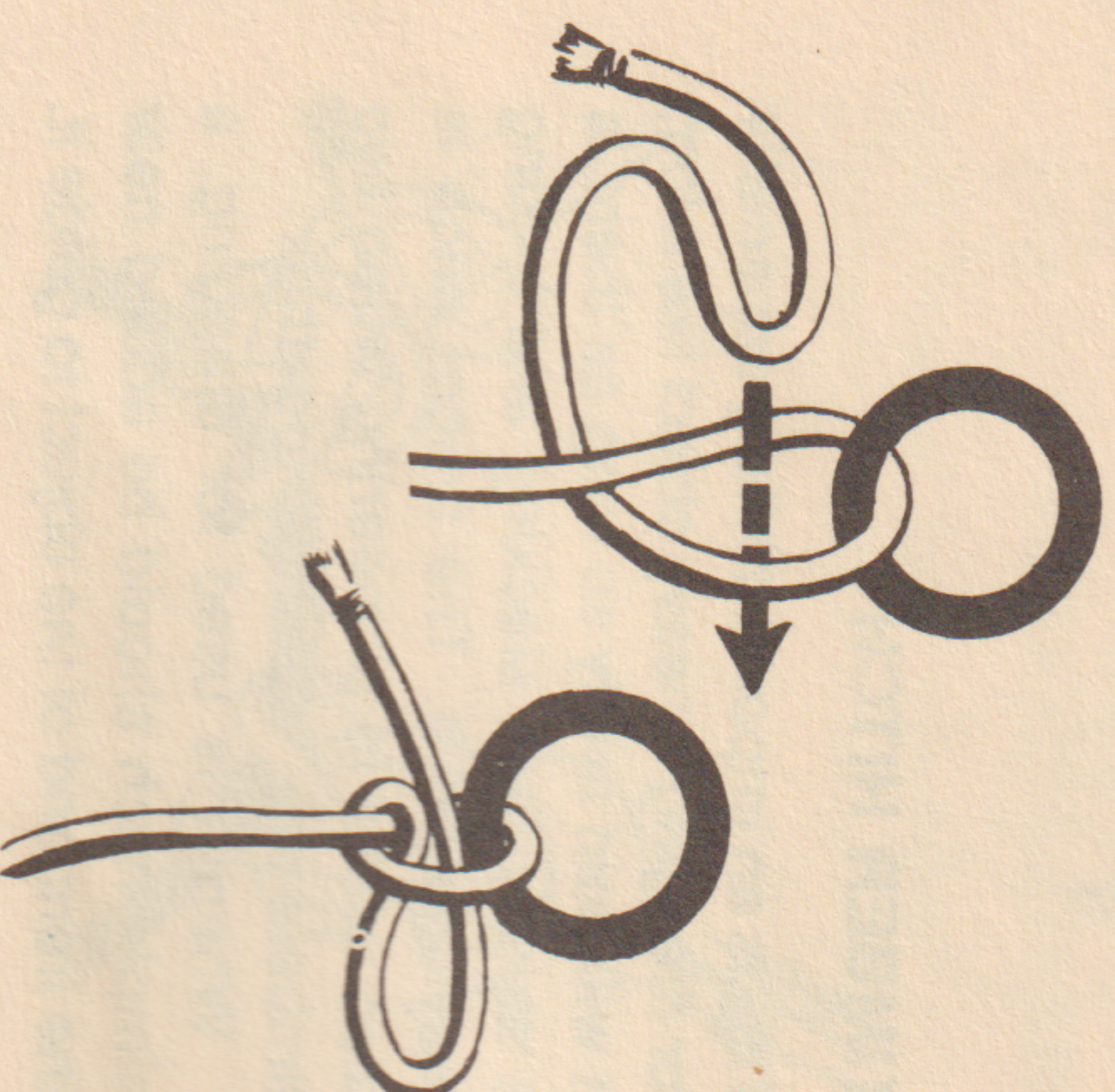
### HALF HITCH

The half hitch is the start of a number of other hitches and is useful all by itself as a temporary attaching knot. It will hold against a steady pull on the standing part, especially if a stopper knot like the stevedore's knot or figure eight is put in the end.



### TWO HALF HITCHES

This is a reliable and useful knot for attaching a rope to a pole or boat mooring. As its name suggests, it is two half hitches, one after the other. To finish, push them together and snug them by pulling on the standing part.



### SLIPPERY HALF HITCH

This is occasionally useful but should be considered temporary. It is actually only an overhand knot around the object with the end run back through the knot and left "slippery." It can be quickly untied by pulling on the free end. The slippery half hitch can be locked by passing the end back through the eye and pulling tight.