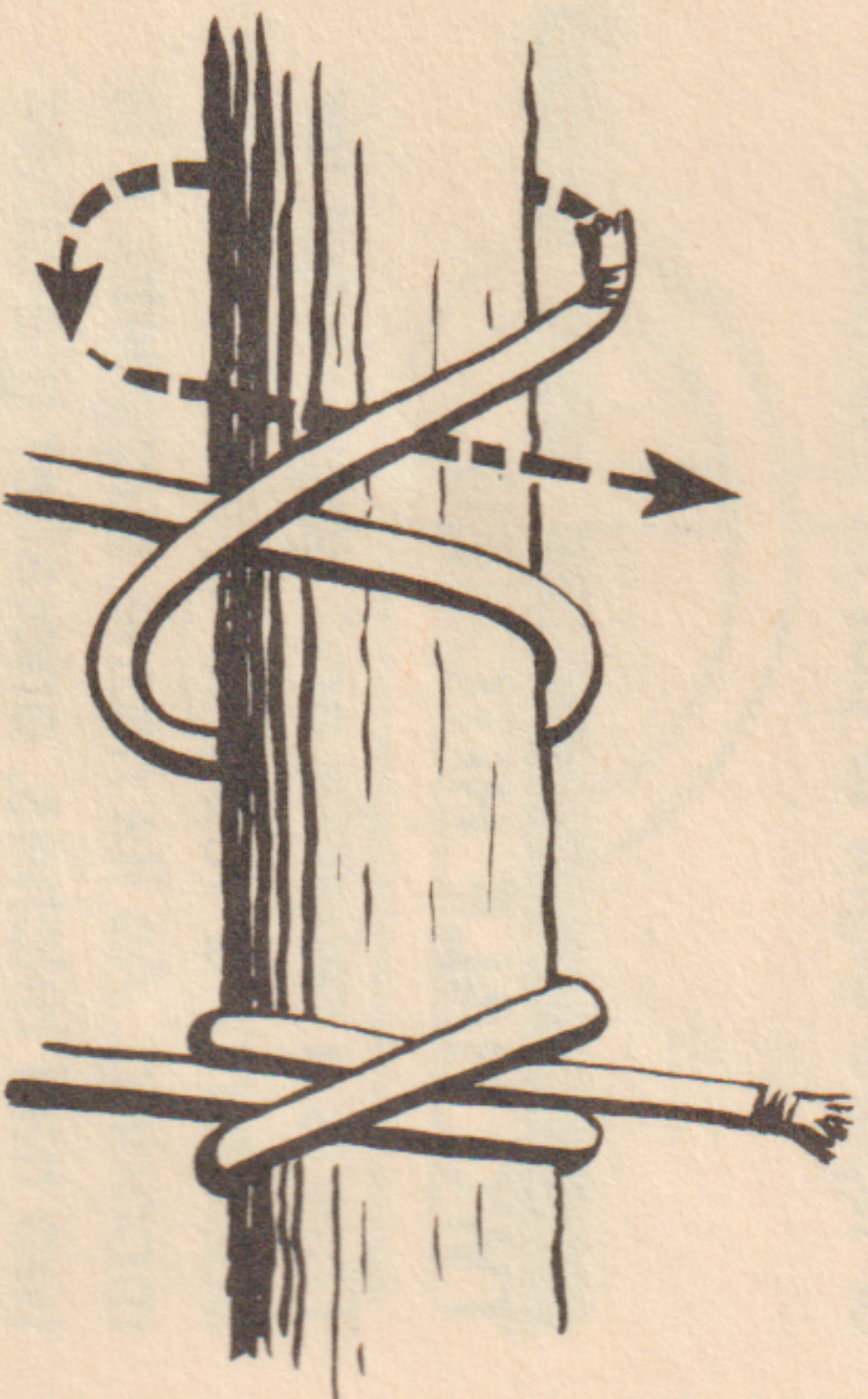


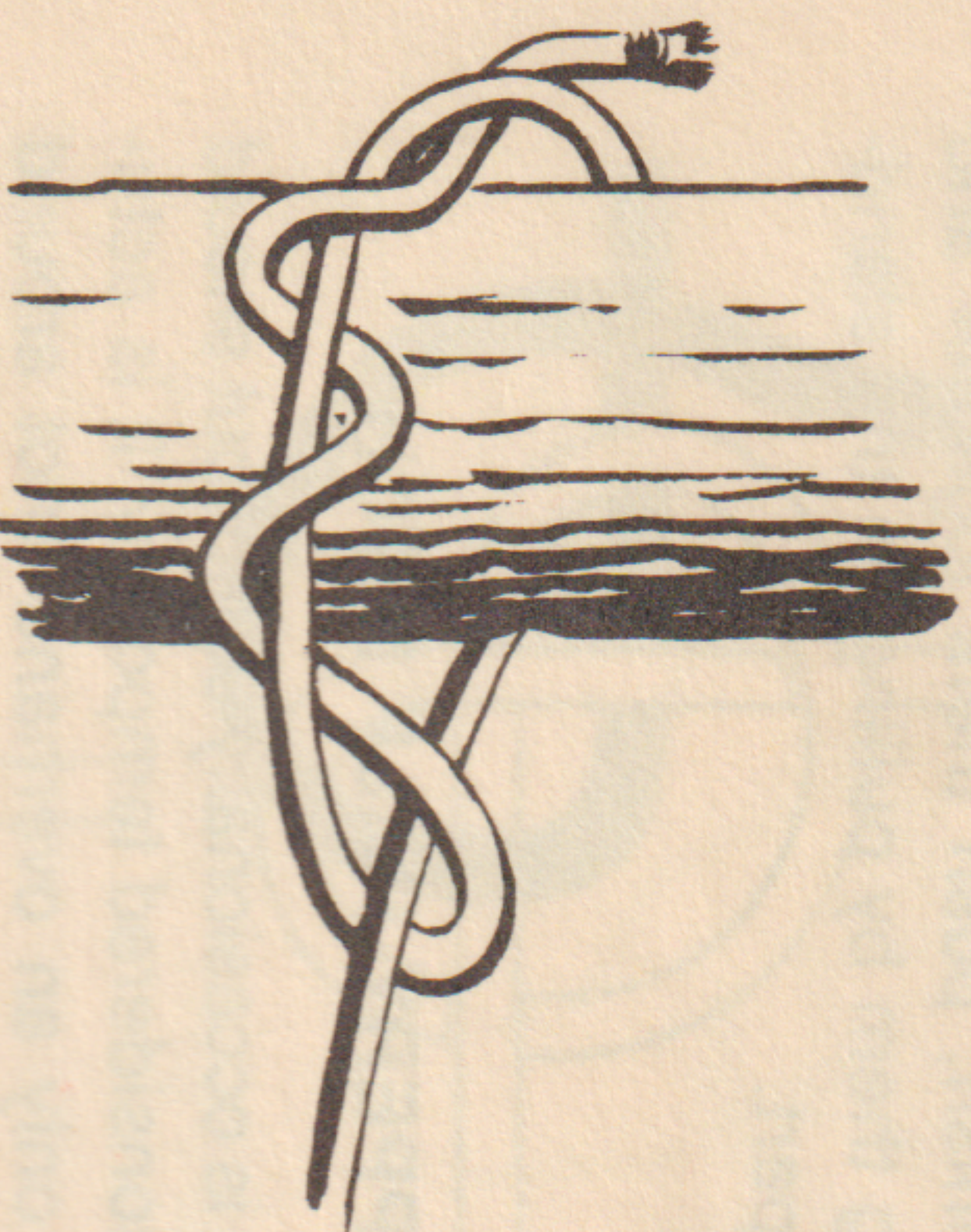
CLOVE HITCH

This is one of the most widely used knots. Because it passes around an object in only one direction, it puts very little strain on the rope fibers. Tying it over an object that is open at one end is done by dropping one overhand and one underhand loop over the post and drawing them together.



CLOVE HITCH OVER BAR

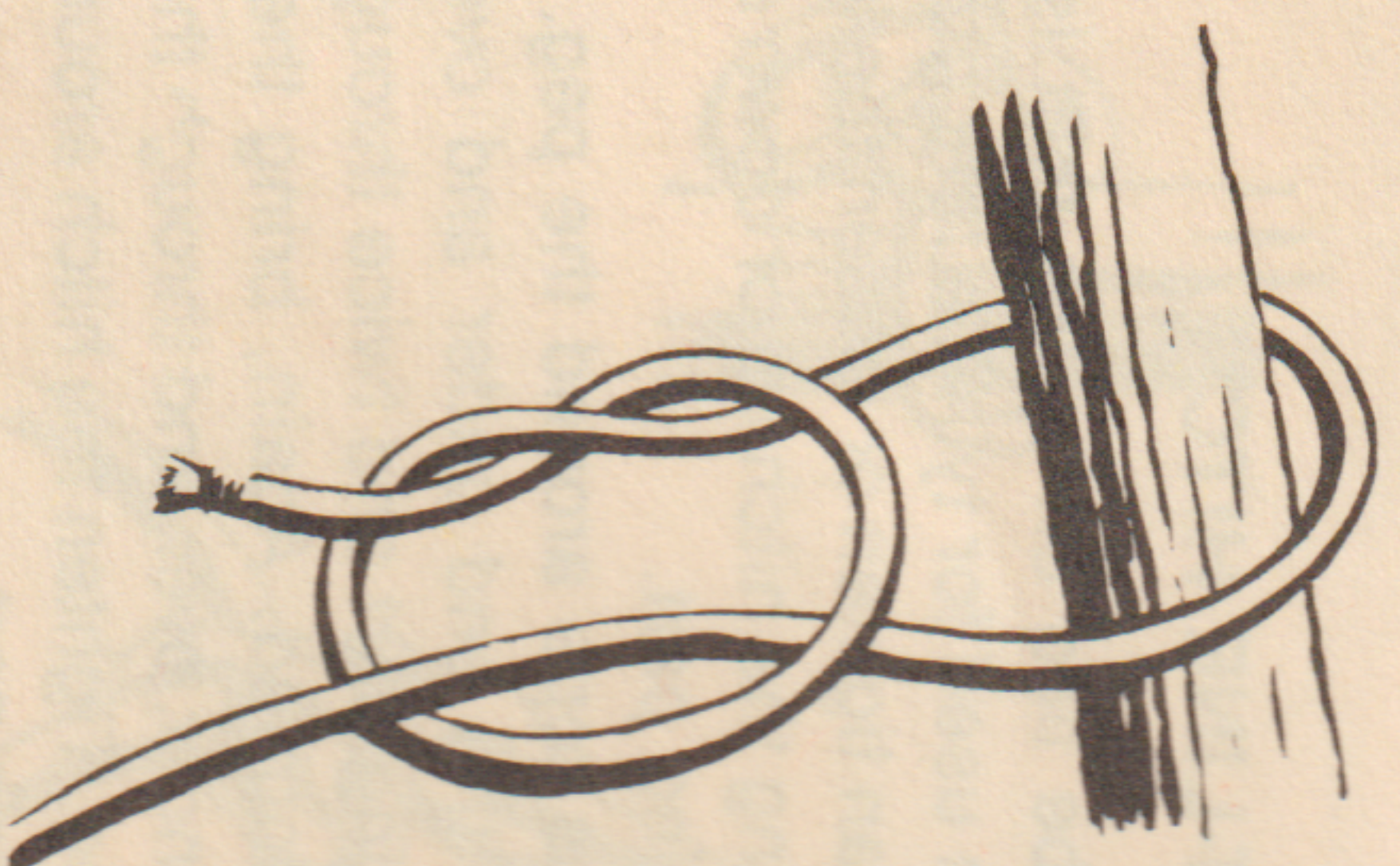
This is the same knot as the clove hitch, but this method of tying it must be used if the bar is closed at both ends or it's too high to toss loops over. This hitch is used in starting and finishing most lashings.



TIMBER HITCH

This is an important hitch, especially for dragging a heavy object like a log. It will hold firmly so long as there is a steady pull; slacking and jerking may loosen it. The timber hitch is also useful in pioneering when two timbers are "sprung" together.

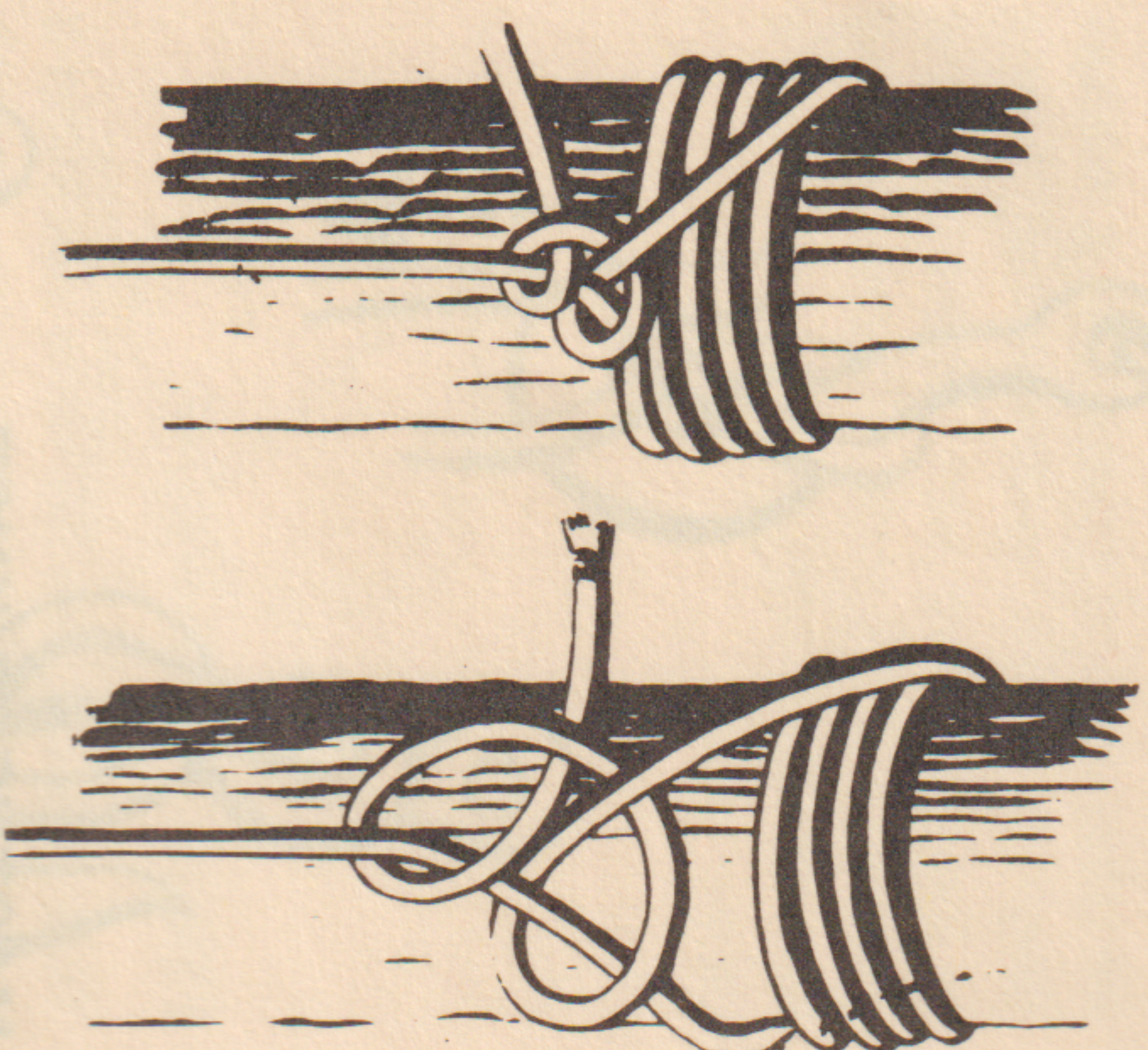
When it is used for dragging, a simple hitch should be added near the front end of the object to guide it.



SLIPKNOT

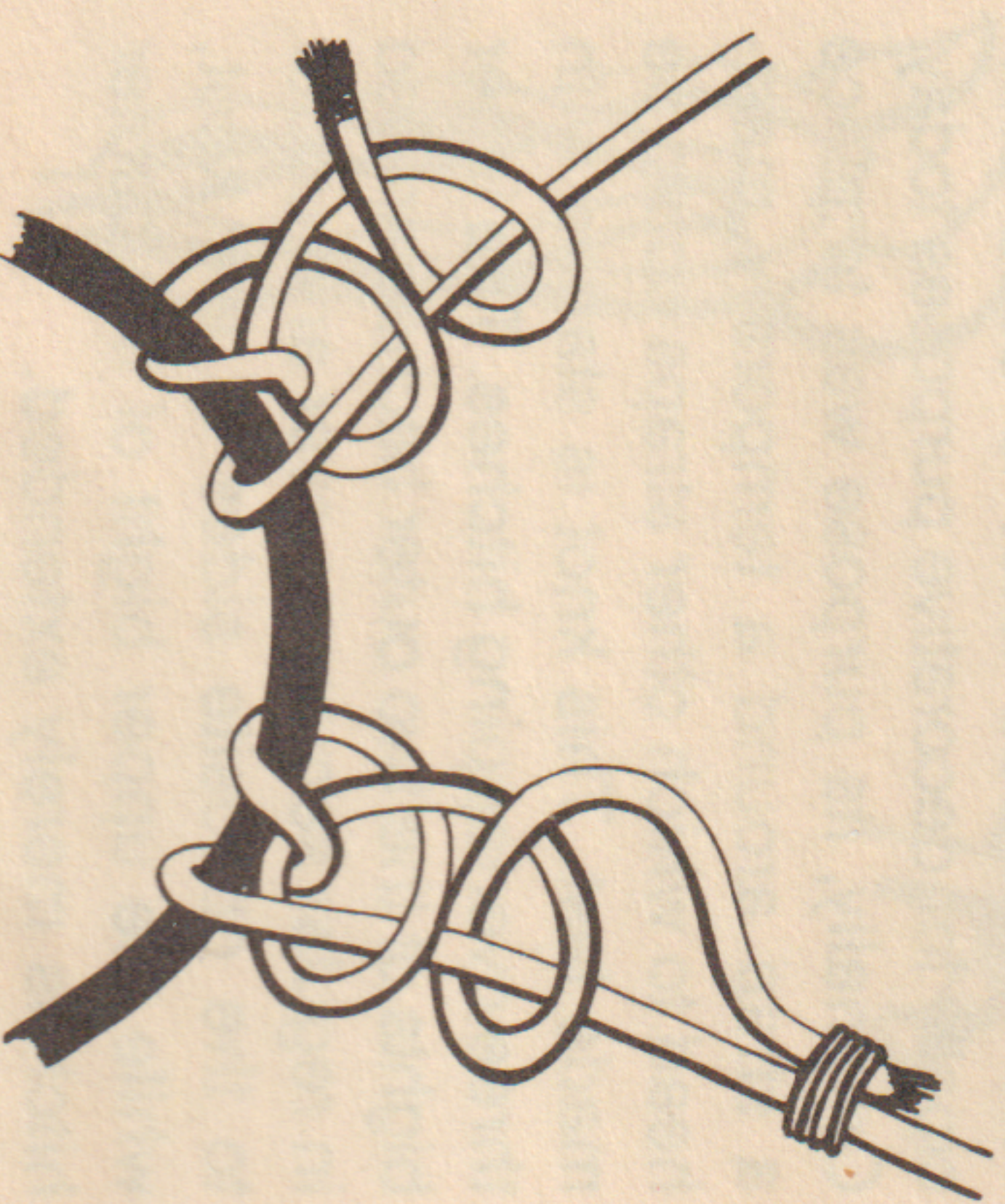
This knot is not as satisfactory as two half hitches because, unless strain is put on it, it may slide, especially on a vertical object like a post. Basically, it is an overhand knot around the standing part.

It will be more secure if a stopper knot, like a simple overhand or figure eight, is tied in the end of the rope.



PIPE HITCH

The pipe hitch is useful for lifting a bar or post straight up, as in pulling it out of the ground. To tie it, take four or five turns around the post. Cross the end over and finish with two half hitches around the standing part. An added hitch is usually taken higher on the post with the standing part to keep the post vertical.



ANCHOR BEND

This hitch, which is also called the fisherman's bend, is one of the strongest hitches. Begin by taking two turns around the post or ring. Then bring the end over the standing part and through the loop. Finish as in two half hitches. This can be made more secure by seizing the ends of the rope.