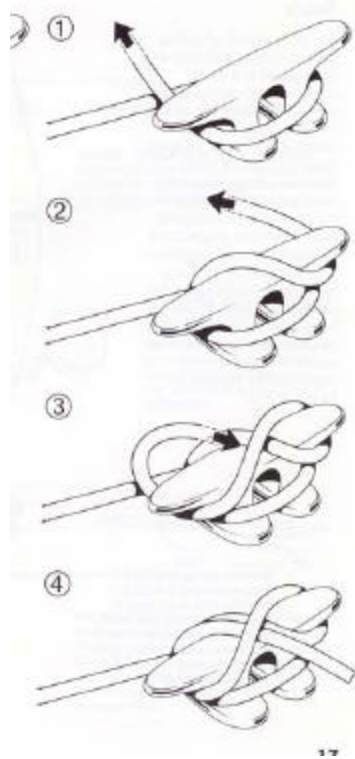


Cleating a Line

The key step in cleating a line is the full turn under the cleat. When finished the line should depart the opposite side that it arrives.



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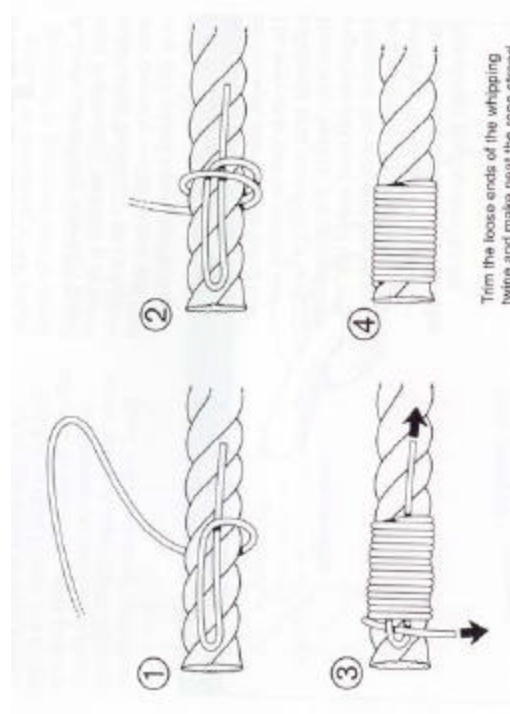
Bowline

This is the most important of all sailing knots. It is used to create a strong non-slipping loop, which is easy to untie. The two key points are non-slipping and easy to untie. A common use is to attach the jib to the jib sheets.



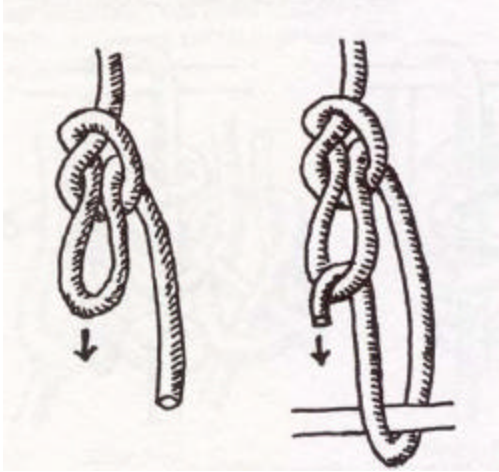
Whipping a Line

Used to keep the end of a line from fraying. There are more sophisticated methods using a needle, but this works well.



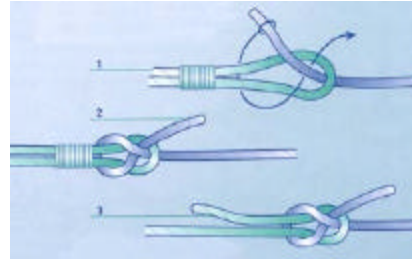
Trucker's Hitch

Great way to get some leverages, and it can easily be untied.

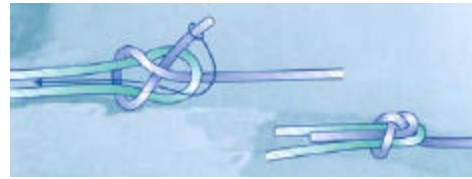


Sheetbend

This is essentially the same as a bowline, except that it is tied with two rope ends. Its main purpose is to connect two lines, often of unequal thickness. It is very convenient for attaching a messenger line to a larger line or extending a dock line. Turn the knot over and look at it closely; you will see that it is a disguised bowline.

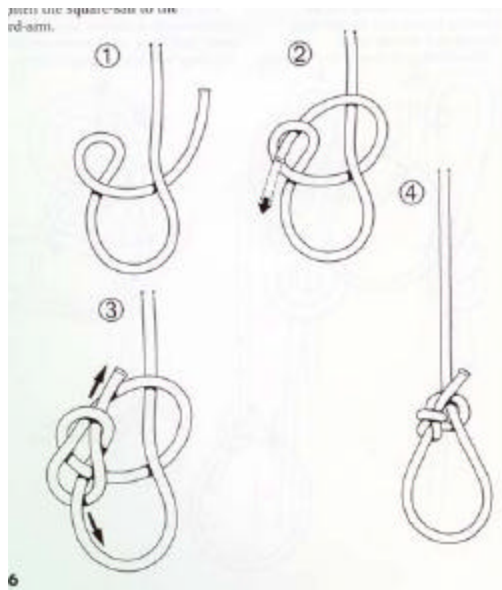


Streamline Sheetbend



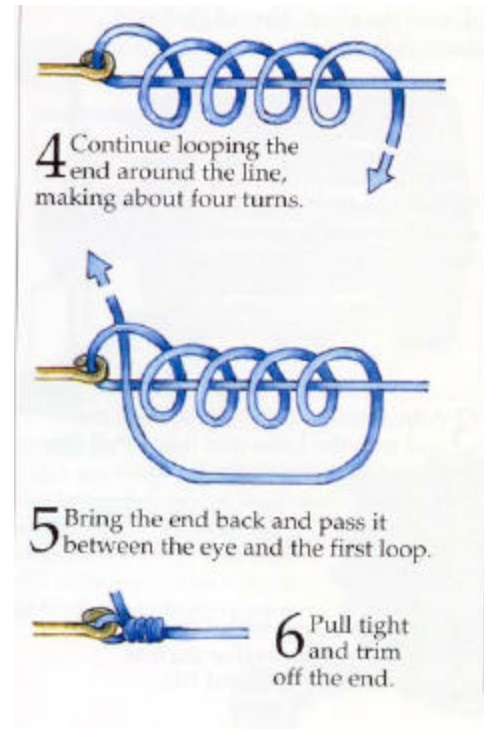
Running Bowline

Used to fasten a reefing line to the mast. It is a slip knot that holds fast and is easy to untie.



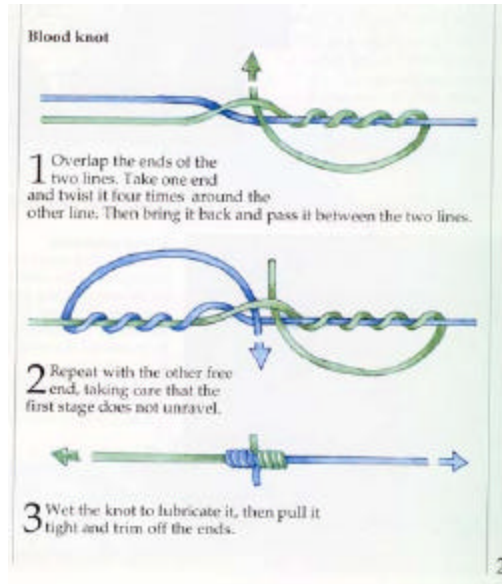
Fishing – Cinch Knot

The basic knot for attaching tackle to a line.



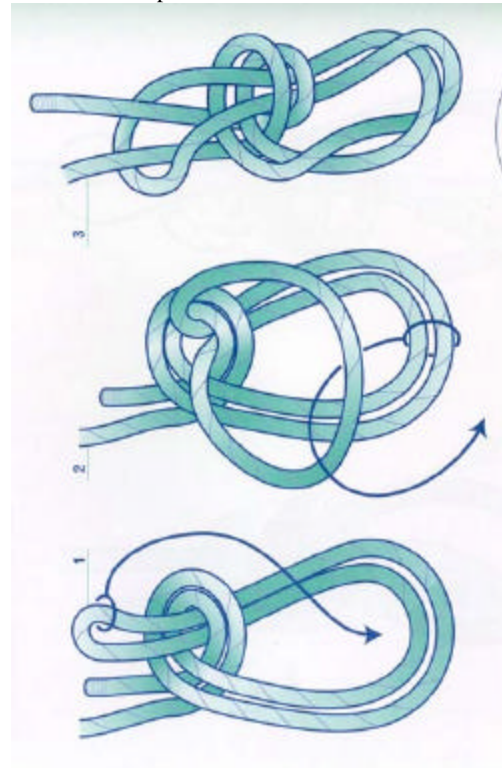
Fishing – Blood Knot

Used to secure two lines together, for example a long leader to a line.



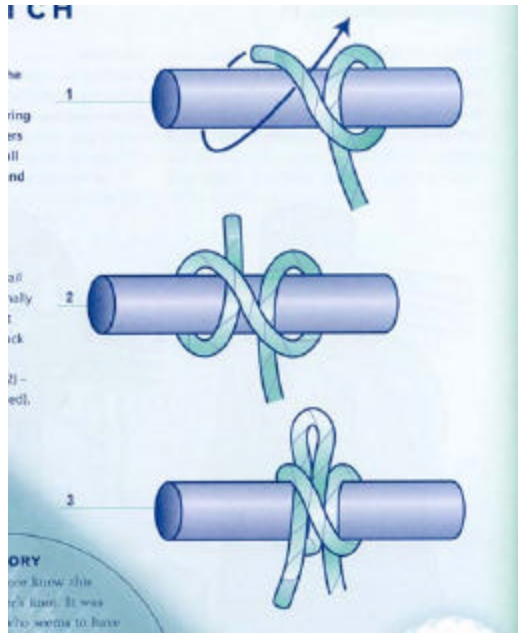
Bowline in a Bight

Provides to loops.



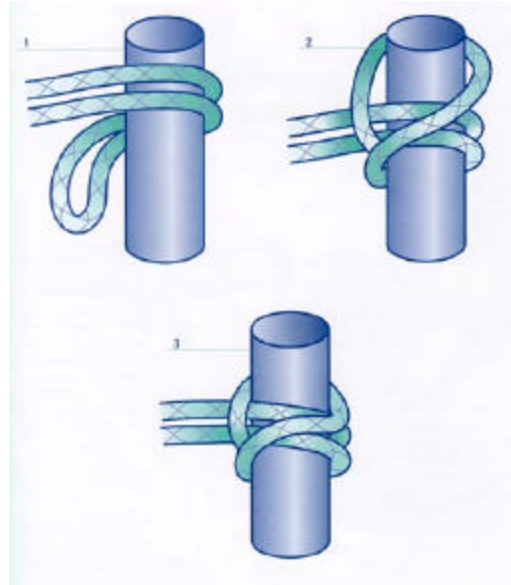
Clove Hitch

Next to the Bowline, this is the most common of all sailing knots. It used to temporarily secure a line to a spar, such as a fender to a life line.



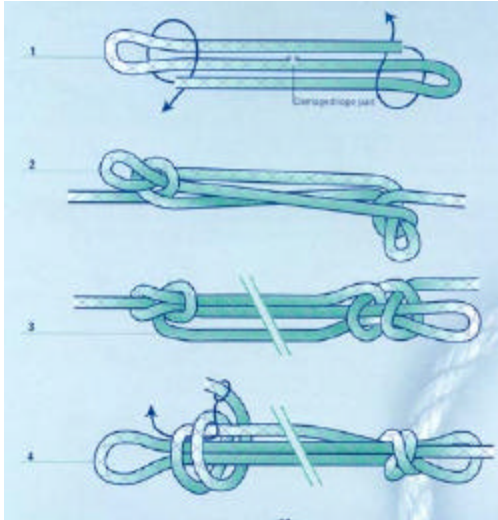
Pile Hitch

A quick way of securing dinghy to pier.



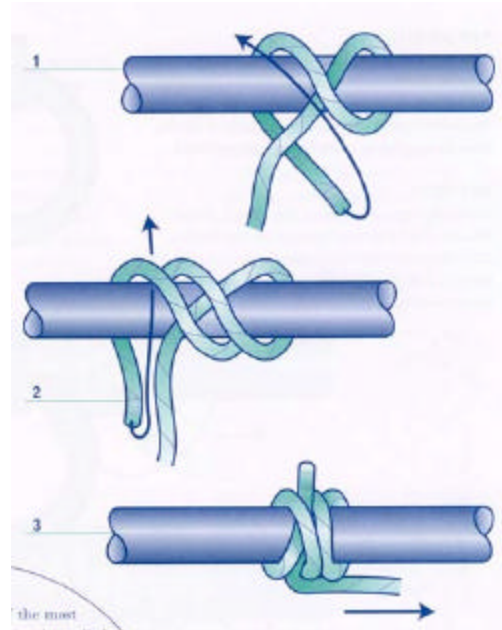
Sheepshank

Used to shorten a line without weakening it.
Easy to untie



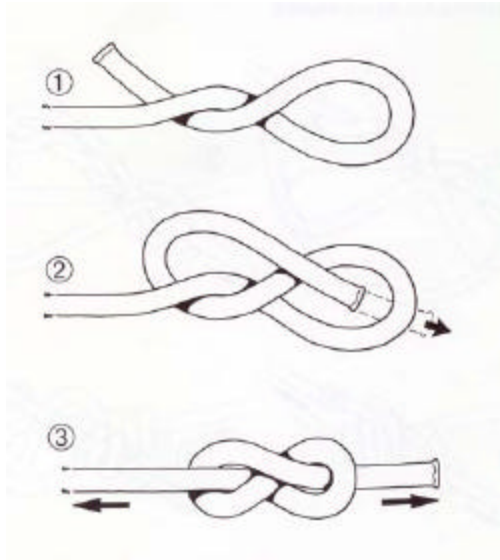
Rolling Hitch

Tied similar to a clove hitch. The rolling hitch grips when tightened, and it can be slid to the desired position. It is commonly used to take the load off another line.



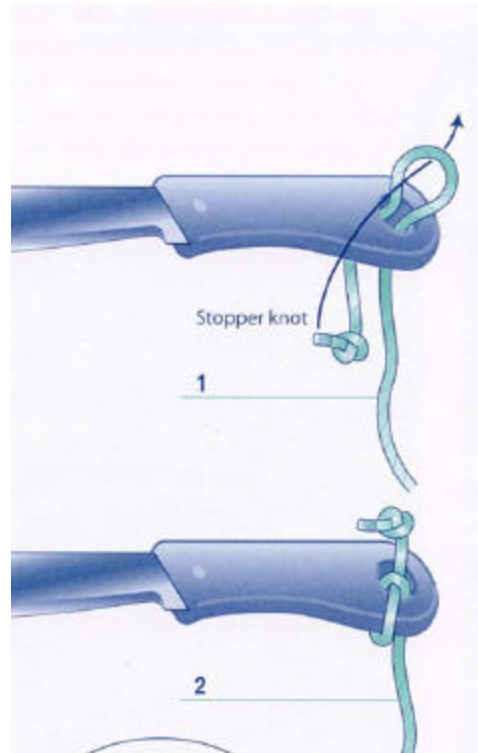
Stopper - Figure Eight

The classic stopper knot used on all sheets. An extra loop makes it bulkier and it becomes a Stevedore knot.

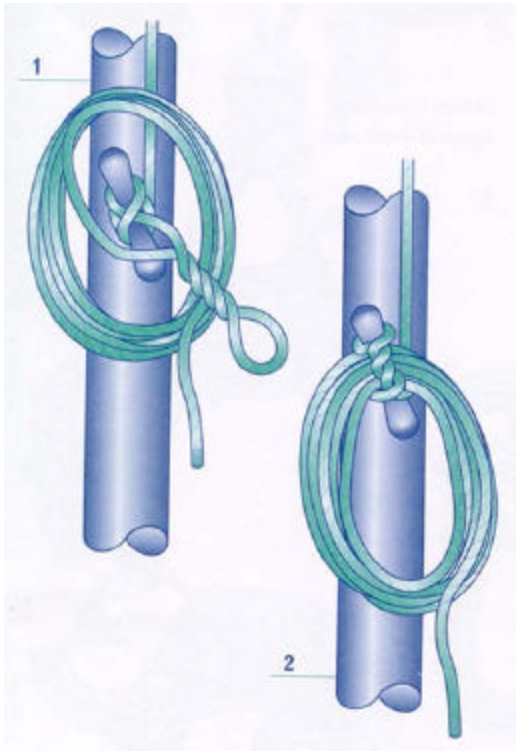


Knut Hitch

I may want to replace this with a cow hitch, which is similar.



Coil on a Halyard



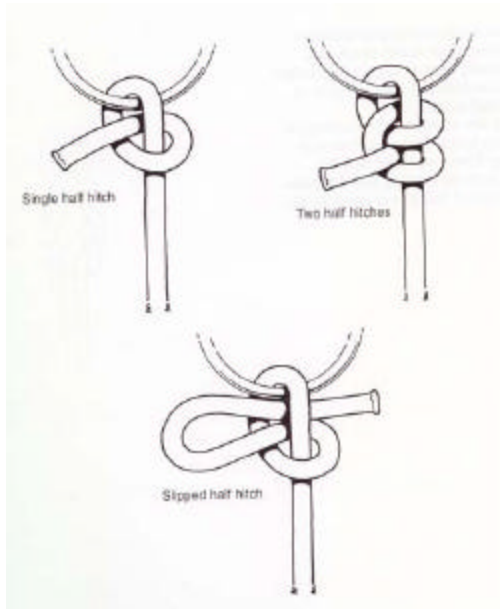
Stevedore Stopper

This is the same as the figure eight with an extra loop. You can add more loops for extra bulk. This knot is often used at the end of a heaving line for bulk and for something to grab hold of.



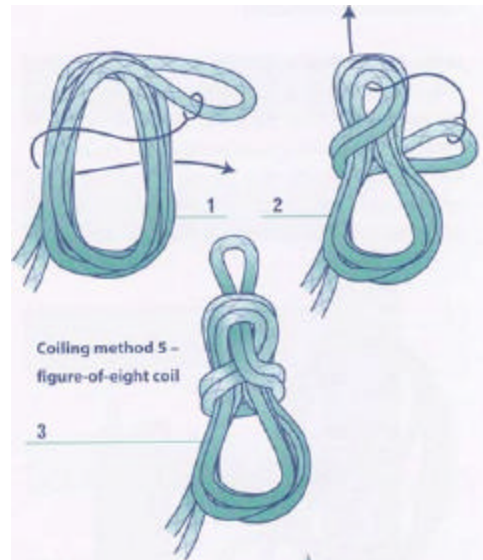
Half Hitch

The most basic of all knots for attaching a line to a solid object. It is only a temporary knot. A more secure knot is the round turn with two half hitches.



Coil – Figure Eight

A more permanent way of coiling a line.

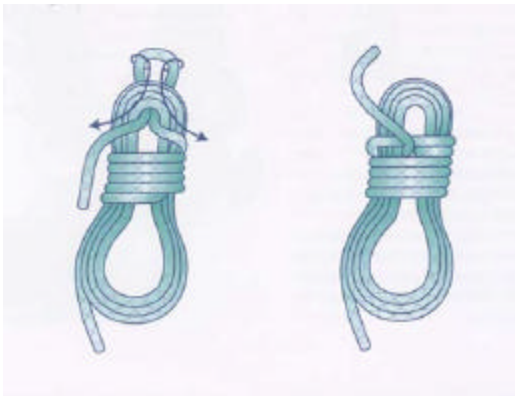


Coil – Basic and Gasket

Basic Coil

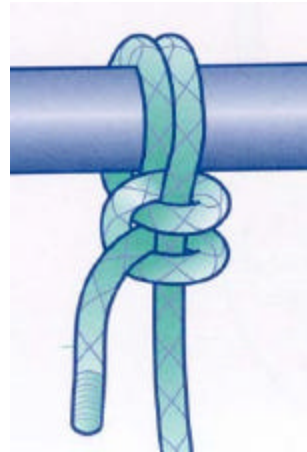


Gasket Coil



Round Turn & Two Half Hitches

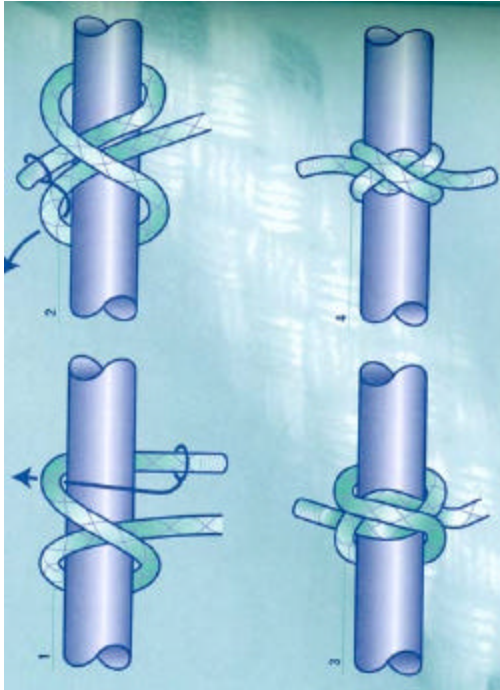
A superb knot for tightly tying a line to a rigid object like a spar, pole, or life line. Might be used in place of a half hitch or clove hitch if a permanent or more secure connection is desired. The extra turns distribute the load and make it relatively easy to untie.



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Constrictor Knot

Great for tying a pencil to a chart table.



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Anchor Bend

Used in much the same applications as a round turn with two half hitches. Very secure.

