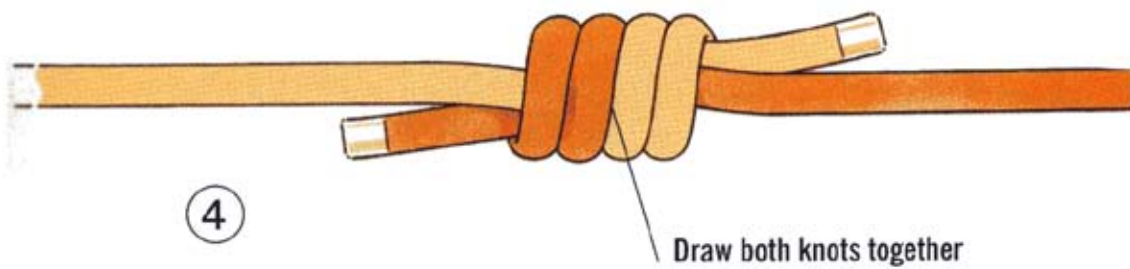
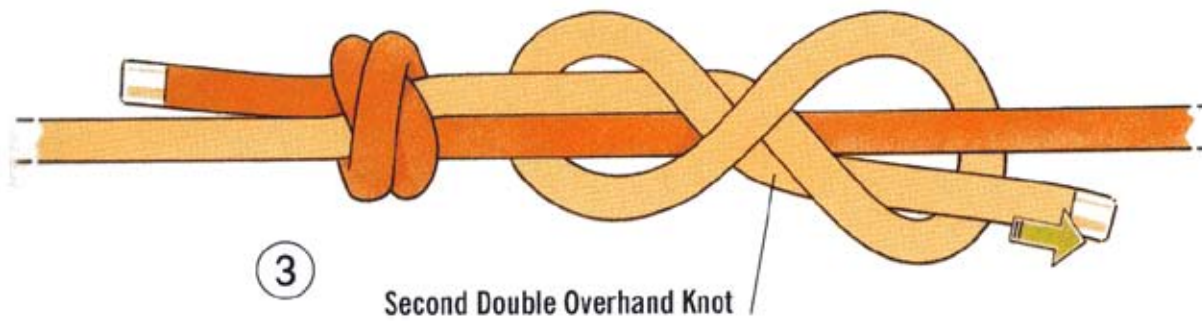
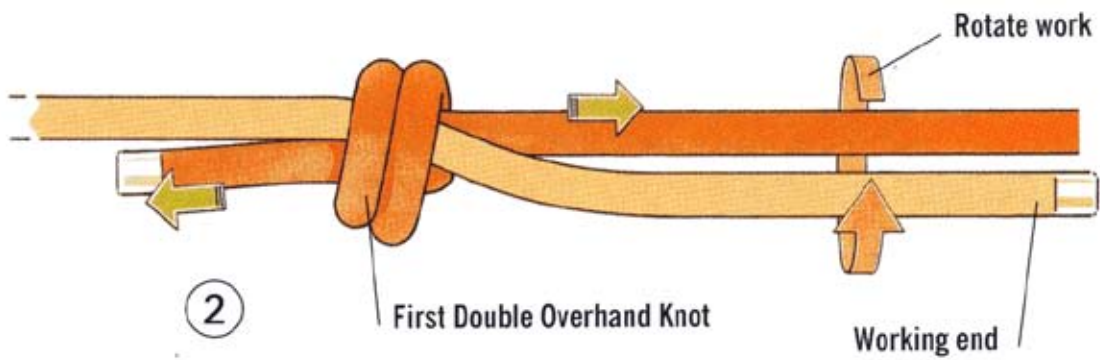
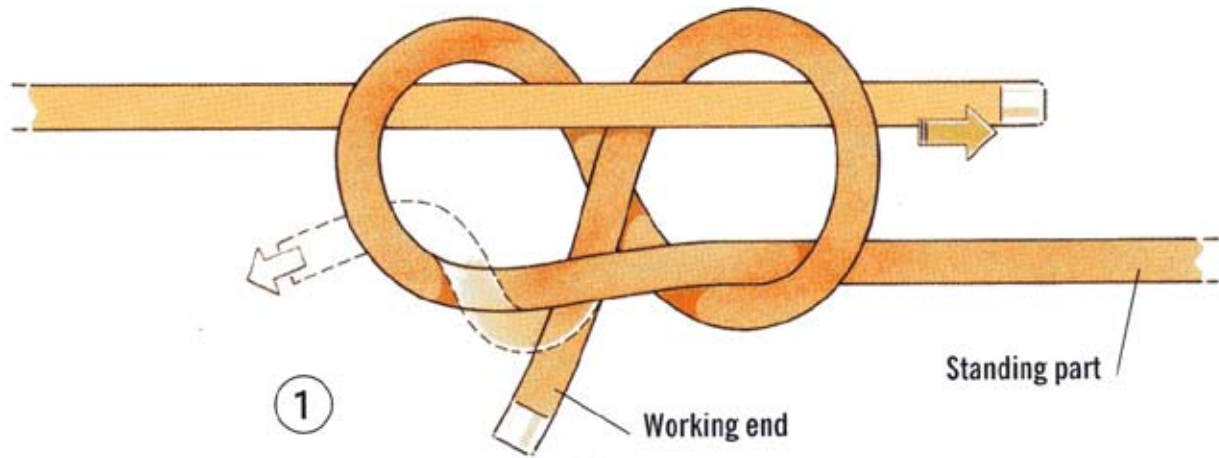


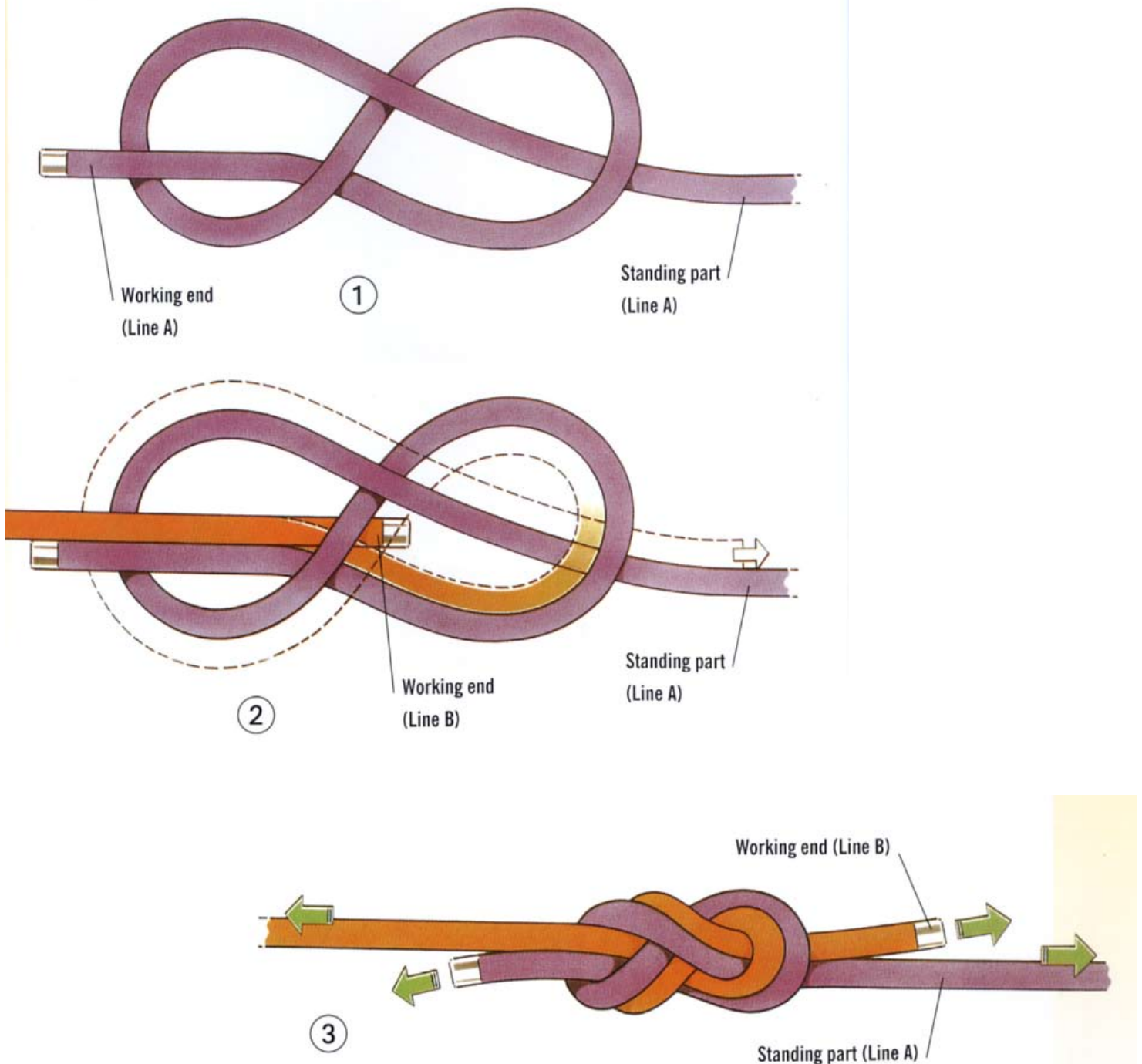
# Double Fisherman's Knot



# Figure Eight Bend

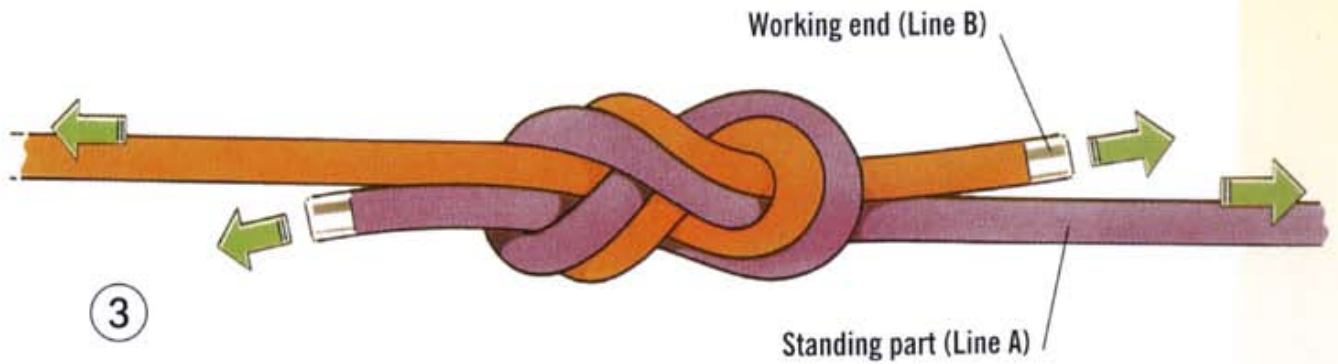
The Figure Eight Bend is one of the strongest and most stable bends currently used in cord and rope. It is easy to tie and, even after it has been under considerable strain, can be untied with a little persuasion.

Form a loosely-tied Figure Eight Knot (p.26) in Line A (step one). Insert the working end of Line B into the knot parallel to the working end of Line A (step two). Follow the lead around the knot so that the working end of Line B emerges alongside the standing part of Line A (step three). The working ends can be taped to the standing parts if necessary.

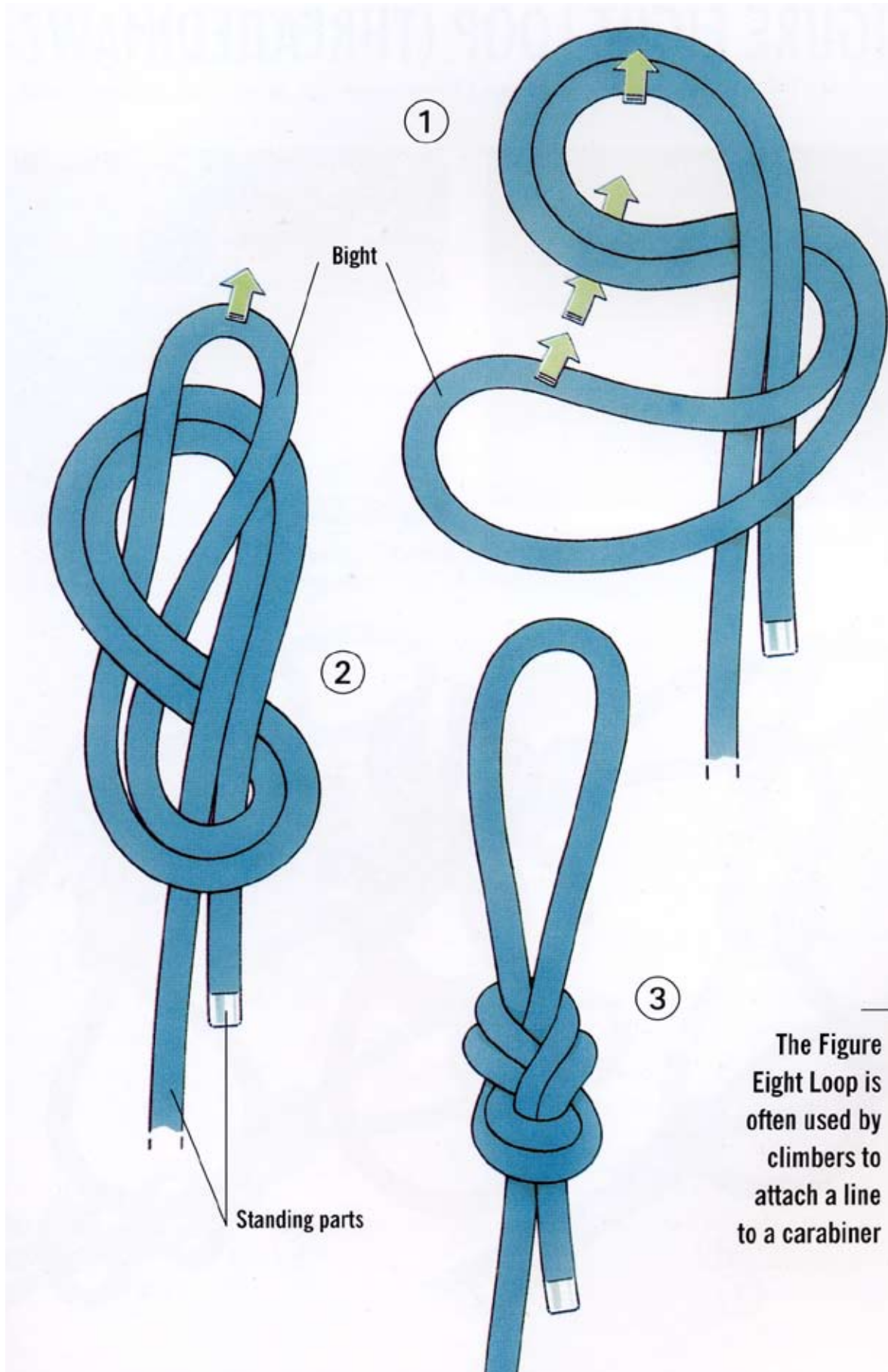




The Figure Eight Bend, which can be untied even after it has been under considerable strain

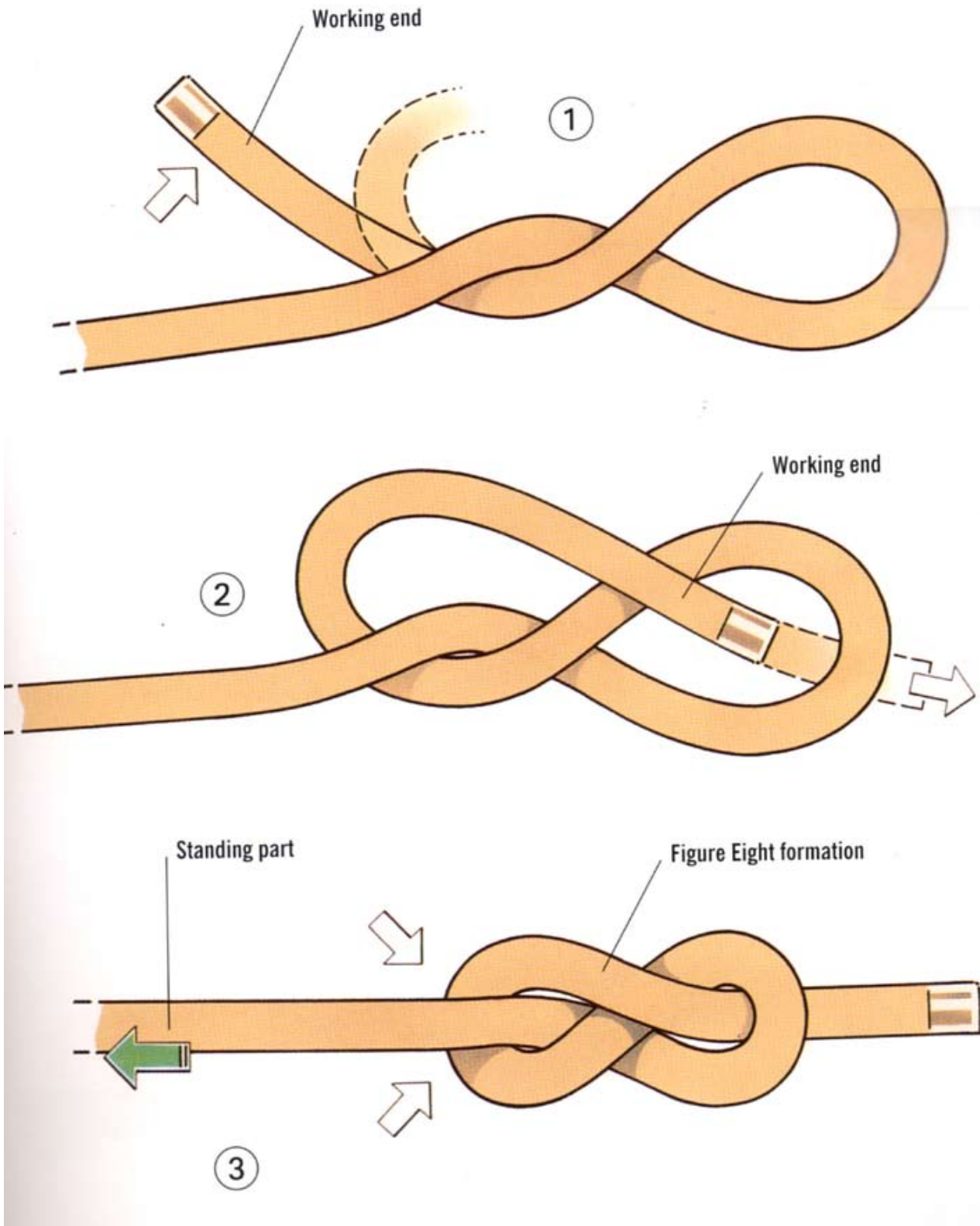


# Figure Eight Bight



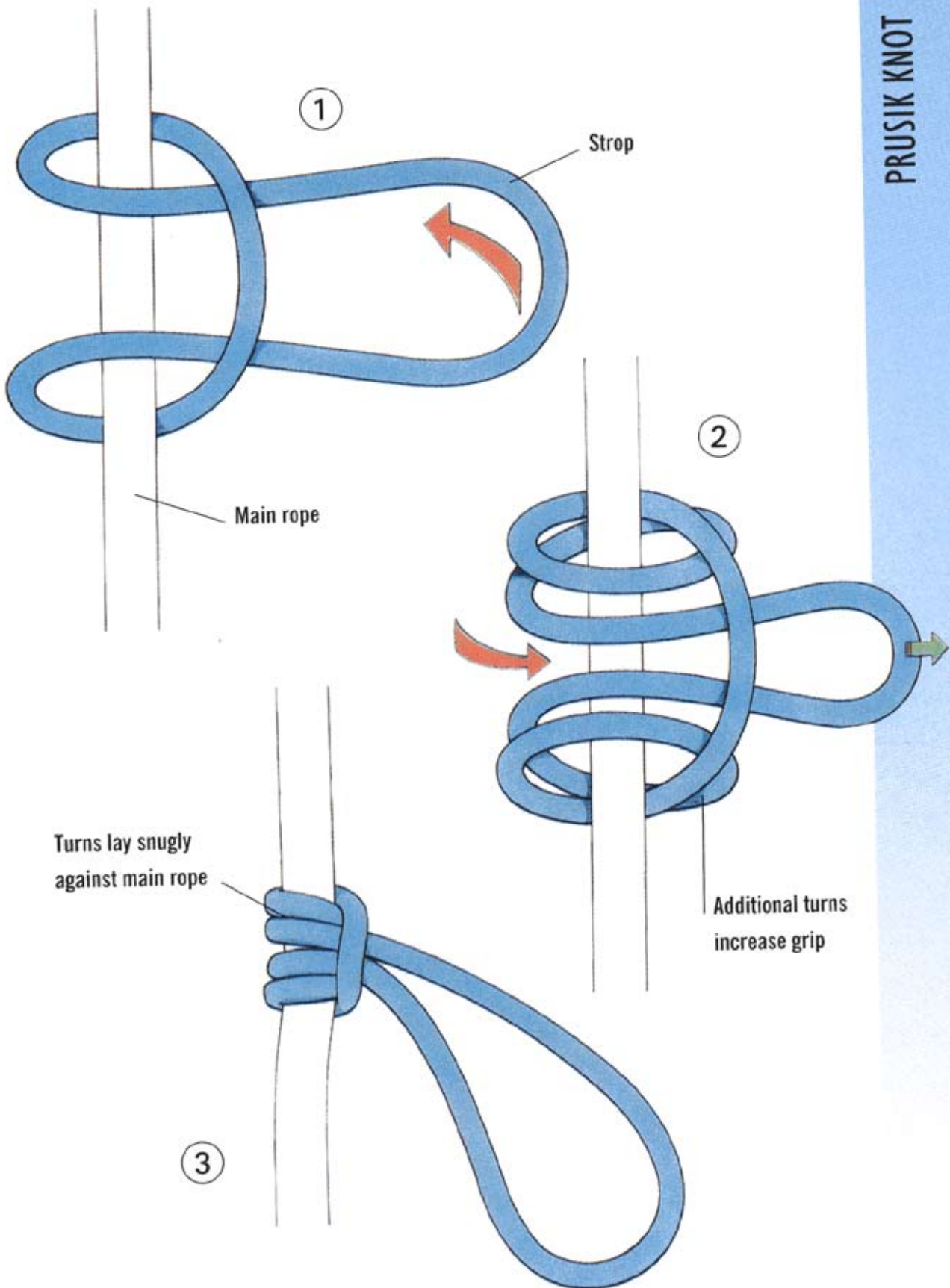
The Figure Eight Loop is often used by climbers to attach a line to a carabiner

# Figure Eight

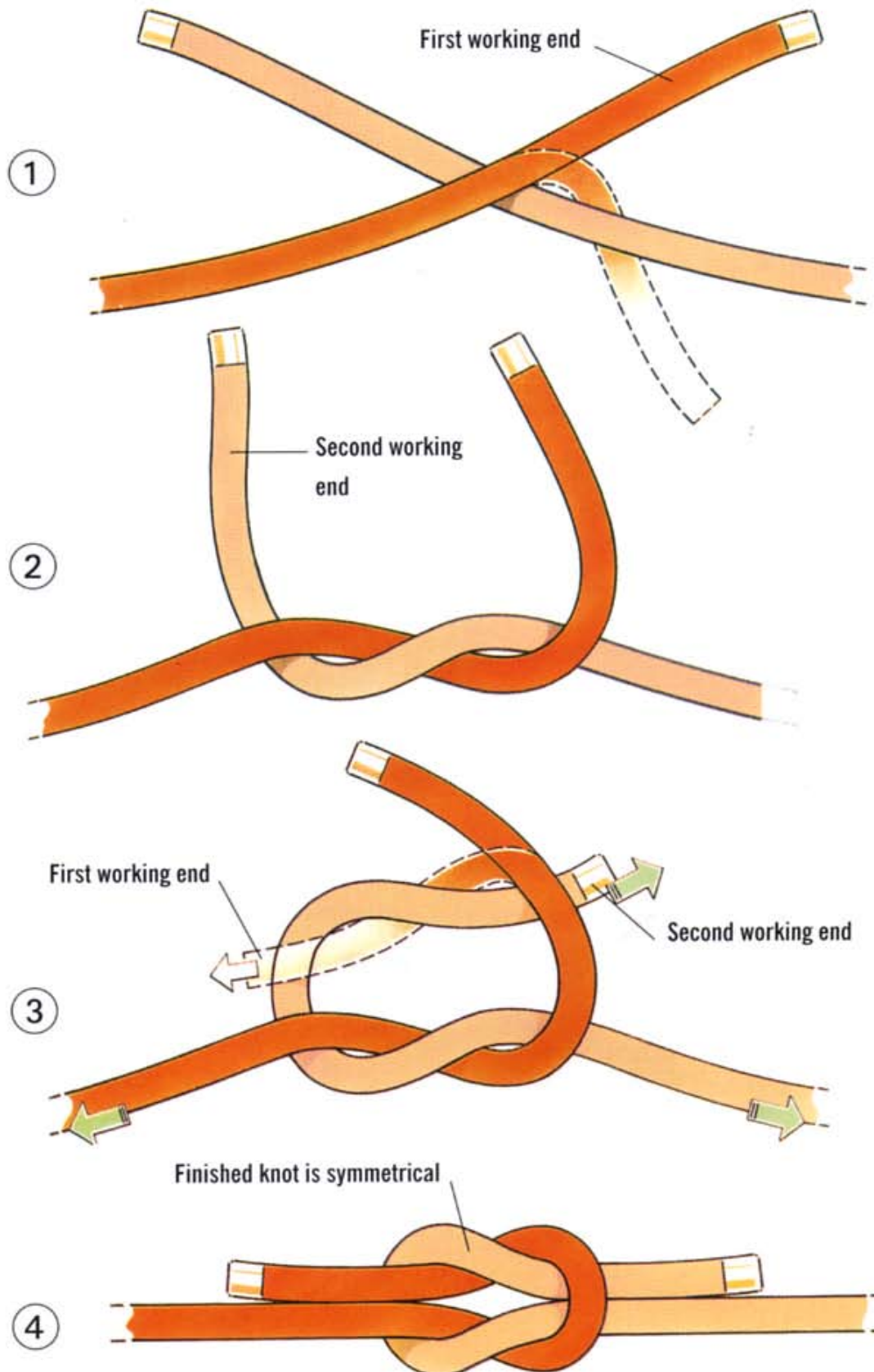


# Prussik

## PRUSIK KNOT



# Square Knot (tie with webbing and safety knots)



# Overhand Knot



This knot turns up everywhere (particularly in tangles) and is shown here in its simplest form, tied in the end of a line as a stopper knot. It can be used in the end of single or double small diameter cord, line, or even sewing thread, either as a small stopper knot or to prevent the ends from unraveling. Tighten the knot by pulling on the standing part while cupping the bight in the other hand.

Also related to this knot is the Half Knot, which forms the first part of the Reef Knot (p.72) that we tie in our shoelaces. The Reef Knot is tied using two ends and, as such, is classified as a binding knot.

*The Overhand Knot is the simplest of the stopper knots*

**TIP**

Learn to tie this knot both right and left handed

