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# Ropers Knots Page



The knot site on real knots in rope.

## What are the recent changes of the Roper Site ??

990825 [Breast plates](#). Some fancy knots. Because you want them so much. **NEW! NEW!**

## The Web Knot index

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## Instruction Pages



[Stoppers](#) Terminal Knots  
Overhand-knot, (Flemish)eight and more



[bends](#) To bend two lines together.  
Reef-Knot, Sheet-Bend, Carrick-Bend, True-Lover's, and more



[Hitches](#) To tie on an object.  
Timber Hitch, Constrictor, The Eight, and more..



[Single Loops](#)  
Bowline, Bowstring, and more...



[The Noose](#)  
The running bowline, hangman, and more..



[Frequently Asked Knots.](#)  
The monkey fist, Dolly (trucker-hitch).



[Breast plates.](#)  
Some Fancy work



### [Links to other knot sites](#)

.At the base of realknots



### [Books on Knots on the Web](#)

Ashley, Klutz and more



### [Links to pages with links to Roper's pages](#)

. For finding people with the same interests..

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## News in the knotting world

The newsgroup [rec.crafts.knots](mailto:rec.crafts.knots) is on line. And (perhaps also thanks to your support) I am able to join this news group!

---

## On Ropers Knot Site

If you like it you can [subscribe](#) to mail notification on major changes. (about once a fortnight.)

Ropers Knot Site is optimized for fast loading, even for non high performance connections. This to make it possible to enjoy the art of knotting all over the WEB.

Not all the knots are safe for children to play with. You can access Ropers knot pages also via [bonus.com](http://bonus.com) which blocks all unsafe links, also those to the nooses, but needs a high performance browser and connection. (Sorry).

For the next year (or two) there will be no fancy knotting in the [instruction part](#) of Ropers Knot Site.

Other knot sites on the web are listed in [Roper's Link Page](#). If you found one or made one I missed, please [let me know](#).

---

## Subscribe

**If you register your e-mail address you will get a mail each time I make an update in this site.**

(You will be asked to retype it by the URL minder)

**Your complete Internet e-mail address (user@domain):**

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## Awards




Because I am proud of my awards I will show them.

Because I am proud of the number of supporting mail that thank me for fast loading, I will keep them small.




[Rating 3](#) (of 5) from [Clearinghouse](#). December '96

 Editor's choice from [Bonus](#) The super site for kids. February '97


 Rating 4 (of 4) from and [reviewed](#) by [Equipped To Survive](#) In June '97

[A review](#) from YPN: Home & Family: Hobbies: Knotting

 [Safe site](#) rated by [RSACi](#) In August 97.

 Rating 3 (of 5) from and [reviewed](#) by [Web-magazine](#) In December '97

[A review from the New York Times](#) A Virtual Helping Hand For Tying Up Loose Ends . July '98

Any comment, suggestions, anything mail me:  [qqqq at realknots.com](mailto:qqqq@realknots.com) with subject "question"

All mail without thr right subject is flussed unred. automaticly.

I am sorry I had to remove the mail link. The mailgrabbers and spammers won. But.... I have a few hidden mail address for them to mail to each other after they grabbed it.

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
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I am sorry to state the mail addresses in words. Automated mailgrabbers made this neccesserry. So if I state to mail to a at b you mail to a@b. All mail with other subjects as stated in the pages will be flushed unred.

Return to [Ropers Knot Page](#)

# Touwslager's Knopen Pagina



De knopen site met echte knopen.

## Wat zijn de meest recente wijzigingen op deze site ??

De engelse knopen index

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### [Knopen aan een eind](#)

Overhandsknoop, (Vlaamse)acht



### [Knopen om touwen aan elkaar te knopen](#)

Platte Knoop, Schootsteek, Karaak steek, Zoeteliefjes en meer...



### [Knopen om touw aan iets anders vast te maken](#)

Mastworp, Constrictor, De acht, en meer..



### [Enkele Lussen](#)

Paalsteek, Boogpees knoop, en meer..





### [De Schuifknoop](#)

De lopende paalsteek, beulsknoop, en meer..



### [Links naar andere knopen-sites](#)

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### [Books on Knots on the Web](#)

Ashley, Klutz en meer



### [Links naar pagina's met links naar \(Touwslager's\) Roper's pagina's](#)

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## Nieuws uit de knopen wereld

De nieuwsgroep [rec.crafts.knots](mailto:rec.crafts.knots) is on line.

Ik heb weer hulp van een corrector. De nederlandse versie van de site zal daarom weer groeien.

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## Over Touwslagers Knopen site.

Als je wilt kan je je [abonneren](#) op een mailbericht na wezenlijke wijzigingen in deze site. (ongeveer eens per veertien dagen.)

Touwslagers Knopen Site is geoptimaliseerd om snel te laden, ook op niet al te beste verbindingen. Dit maakt het voor iedereen mogelijk om van deze knopen te genieten.

Niet alle knopen zijn veilig voor kinderen om mee te spelen. Daarom heeft [bonus.com](http://bonus.com) deze site voor kinderen opgenomen. Alle "gevaarlijke" links zijn daarin geblokkeerd. Helaas heb je daar wel een krachtige processor en snelle verbinding voor nodig.

De komende paar jaar zullen er geen sierknopen worden opgenomen in het [instructie deel](#) van Touwslagers Knopen Site.


Andere knopen sites zijn te vinden via [Roper's Link Page](#). Als je wat gevonden hebt wat daarin thuis hoort terwijl het er niet staat, [laat het even weten](#).

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**Als je hier je e-mail adres registreert krijg je bericht per mail telkens als er een update van deze site geweest is.**

(De URL minder vraagt nogmaals om je e-mail adres ter verificatie.)

**Je complete Internet e-mail adres (user@domain):**

Commentaar, ideeën, suggesties mail me:  *qqqq at realknots.com with subject "question"*

Alle mail zonder het juiste onderwerp worden automatisch, ongelezen weggemikt..

Het spijt me dat ik de mail link weg heb moeten halen. De Mailgrabbers hebben gewonnen.

Maar.... Ik heb een paar verborgen mail adresjes opgenomen zodat ze elkaar plat kunnen spammen nadat ze mijn "junk"gegrabbed hebben....

.....



Omdat dit een niet commerciële site is kan en wil ik geen junk-mail of "spam" behandelen. Daarom behoud ik mij het recht voor om voor niet persoonlijke mail, bulk-mail en andere reclame uitingen f250,- afhandelings-kosten PER mail in rekening te brengen.



Deze Site wordt gesponsord door: even nog door niemand

(96/02/02)

# Breast Plate Designs



to make and wear . . . . .

Brian E.Fields made a booklet : "Breast Plate designs." Because I liked it and because there was a great demand for fancy knots I aksed and got permission to publish a part of this work on the WEB.

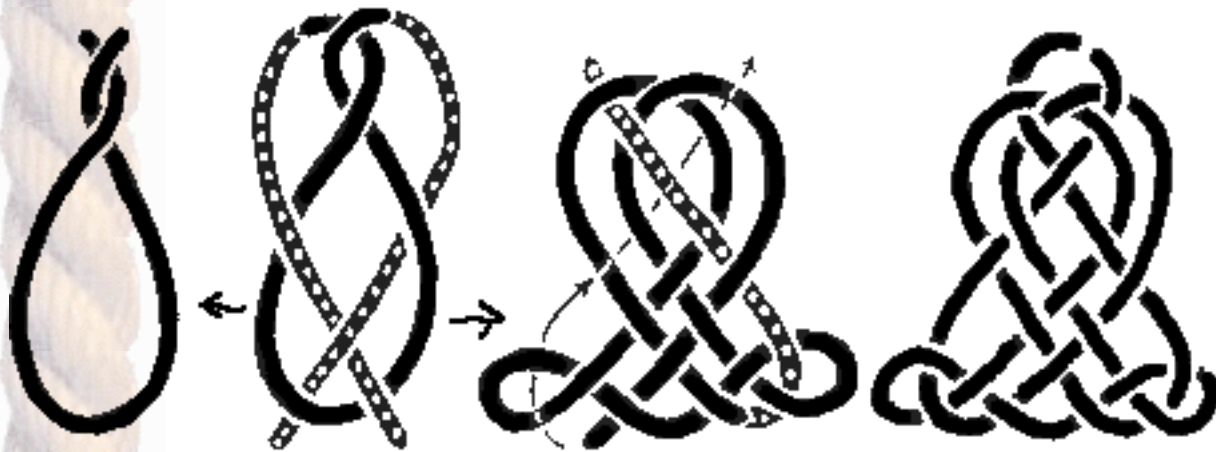
If you like it and want the complete booklet you can find detailed information on how to buy it on [The IGKT store](#)

In the booklet you will find about 20 breast plates and about 5 mats. On this page you find a sample of 5 breastplates from his booklet.

These breastplates are small enough to be tied in the hand, but if you have ten thumbs, by all means use a board and pins.

A nine feet, three meter, fathom and a half lenght of two mm line is sufficient to make and double all these designs and form the neck loop. When tieng a knot start in the middle of the line and work with one end and then the other.

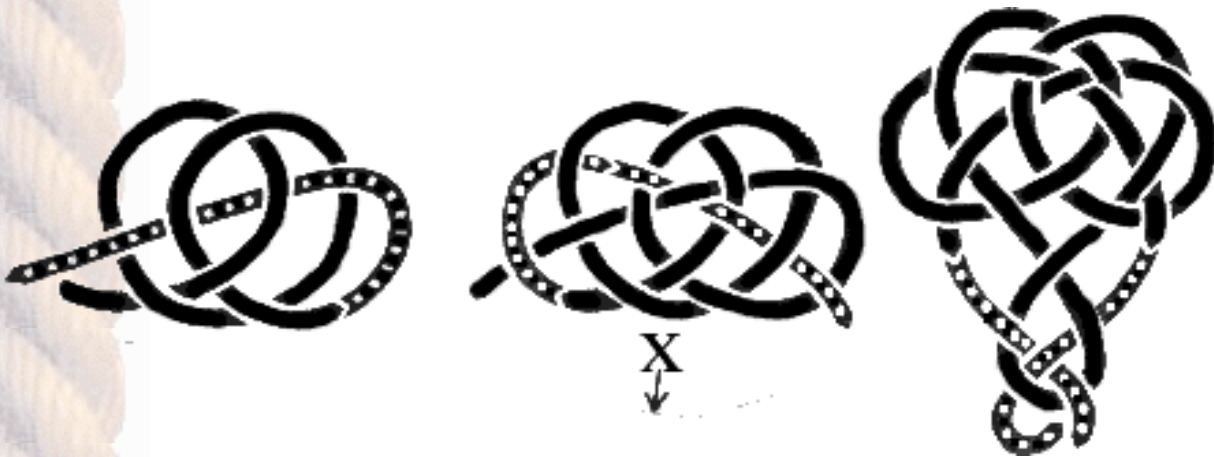
## The Bell



Start with a twist .. and lock it in position aby using the ends (see diagram right). Extend the bottom loop in the directions shown by the arrows.

The extended bottom loop is twisted to produce a locked bight on either side and these bights are held in position by passing the right side end as shown and then using the left end to lock and finish the knot.

# Double Headed Carrick



Start with two in terlinked half hitches and pass one end as shown.

The second end may now be passed in a regular over and under weave to complete the first part

of the knot. Next work slack around the to extend bight x which is then twisted to lock.

The working ends are then used to lock the twisted bight in position and the knot is ready for doubling.

# Handcuff Hitch Breasplate



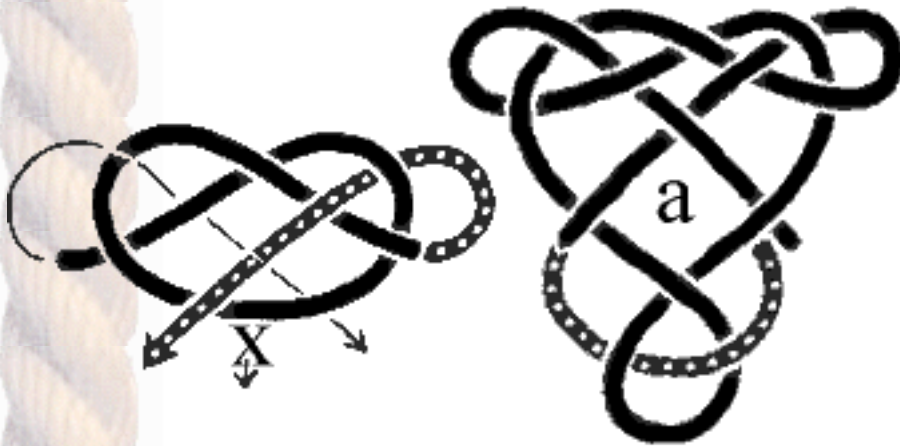
Start with a half knot and lengthen the two bights. Twist the bights to lock them (this will produce a regular over and under weave). Lay one bight over the other (check that the sequence is correct by examining the rectangle r) Take one end and lock the bights as shown. Arrange the doubling so that both ends finish at x ~ this is

the top loop of the knot.



The finished design is small but does form a basis for other patterns such as the design on the right. How to develop one from the other is your problem! (Solved on the next page in the booklet.)

# Mors du Cheval (second Method)



Start with two bights (unlocked half knot) and lock by passing the ends as shown. Extend bight x. Twist the extended bight so as to lock it, (check the rectangle a. just to make sure the twist was correct), and pass the end as shown to complete the knot. Double (or preferably treble).

I believe this must have been the method used by the Viking who made the Bornhol pendant (dated 800ac-100 ac). He worked with three strands of wire rather than face the problems of trebling, and the work hardening that would inevitably affect the wire when bent as often as required by the tripling technique.

## D-N




Start with Mors du Cheval (see previous knot) and extend the two center bottom bights. Twist these extended bights to lock them and place one over the other, as shown.

The working ends are then passed as shown in a regular over and under weave to lock and complete the

knot.

Its not quite a 'Tribulation',but it was still a d--- n--- work out ~ hence the title.



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- **Adjustible bend**
  - [22nd Farnworth Scout Group](#)(Right part need correction.)
- **[The Adjustable Hitch](#)** Also called the Jamming Hitch.
  - [22nd Farnworth Scout Group](#)
- **Albright Knot** A Fishermans knot, used for joining lines of different diameter to line or wire
  - [On the Fishernet.](#)
- **Alpine Butterfly** See [Butterfly](#)
- **Anchor hitch or Anchor bend** See [Fishermans bend](#) (The bend that is a hitch)
- **Arbor Knot** A Fishermans knot, used to tye a line to a reel
  - [On the Fishernet.](#)
- **[The Artillary loop.](#)** A usefull temporary loop for carrying things.

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# B

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- **Bachman climbing knot**
  - [On a Climbing Knot Dictionary \(Among others in\)](#)
- **Back Splice.**
  - [On The Scout Association Of Australia page.](#)
- **Barrel Knot.** A Fishermans knot. Also called "the Blood knot" Used to join lines of different diameter, as in fly fishing.
  - [On the Fishernet.](#)
  - [On another Fishernet.](#)
  - [The fishing knots.](#)
  - [BRMRG Knot Primer](#) Good Picture But this is the fishermans bend..on mountain site
- **Bao knot.**
  - [The Bao Knot. A fancy chinese knot](#)
- **Boatswain's Whistle Knot**
  - [Northnet Ropeworks](#) Clear instruction.
  - [Northnet Ropeworks](#) Excelent Animation
- **The Bimini-twist.** a fixed loop in fishline.
  - Link lost
- **Bindary Knot.** How to tye a pakkage
  - Link Lost
- **Blackwall Hitch.**



## [Blackwall Hitch on Forty Boy Scout Knots](#)

- [Blood Knot](#). A stopper knot. Also called the dubble overhand
  - [Blood Knot. \(Fisherman\)](#) Also called "Barrel Knot".
  - [Blood Bight Knot](#). A fixed loop for fishline.
  - [The fishing knots](#).
- [Bow Knot](#).
  - [Bow Knot on Forty Boy Scout Knots](#)
-  [Bög = Overhand knot](#).
  - [Csomók](#).
- [Bowline](#). A famous fixed loop.
  - [How is the bowline called in other languages?](#)
  - [Bowline Game \(for scouting 8-10 y \)](#)
  -  [Csomók](#).
  - [42nd Brighton \(Saltdean\) Scout Group, UK](#) Animated
  - [On The Scout Association Of Australia page](#)
  - [In climbing](#). A climbing knot Among others in the Climbing Knot Dictionary
  - [Animated Knots](#) Requires plugin
  - [Canoe Certificate Course](#) Session 4 - Ropes & Lines
  - [NautBob's Knots](#) 4 well known copies of knots.
  - [Animated Knots for Scouts](#) No plugin needed
  - [one of Forty Boy Scout Knots](#)
- [Bowline on the Bight](#).
  - [Ropework](#) Exelent instruction
  - [one of Forty Boy Scout Knots](#)
- [The Bowstring knot](#). A permanent loop at the end of a rope.
  - [Bowtie Knot](#).
    - [A Tie Knot amongs a view others..](#)
  - [The Brubakker Loop knot](#). A fishermans loop
  - [The Buntline Hitch](#).

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- [The Butterfly](#) An Excellent loop in the middle of a rope.  
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To=>C

## C

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- [Carrick Bend](#). The nearest thing er have to the perfect bend. Also called the Josephine Knot when used in macrame.
  - [A poet on this famous knot](#).
- Cat's Paw.
  - [one of Forty Boy Scout Knots](#)
  - [Website Gert](#) Animated
- Cleath knot. Or How to belay a cleath
  - [Northnet Ropeworks](#) Clear instruction.
  - [Northnet Ropeworks](#) Excelent Animation
- Clinch Knot. A fishermans knot. Terminal to a tackle
  - [On the Fishernet](#) (Improved) ???.
- [The Clove Hitch](#).
  - [How is the clove hitch called in other languages?](#)
  - [On the Scout Association Of Australia page](#).
  - [On the Yachtnet](#) = Beautyfull but large page..
  - [Website Gert](#) Animated
  - [42nd Brighton \(Saltdean\) Scout Group, UK](#) Animated
  - [Lehigh Samson](#) (among other drawings with small description)
  - [Quick Clove Hitch](#) Good instruction for one way of tying.
  - [Animated Knots](#) Requires plugin
  - [Canoe Certificate Course](#) session 4 - ropes & lines
  - [NautBob's Knots](#) 4 well known copies of knots.
  - [Animated Knots for Scouts](#) No plugins needed

- [one of Forty Boy Scout Knots](#)
- [Clovehitch Relay \(game for youg scouts\)](#)

- [The Constrictor Hitch.](#)

- [Northnet Ropeworks](#) Clear instruction.
- [Northnet Ropeworks](#) Excelent Animation

- [The Cow Hitch](#)

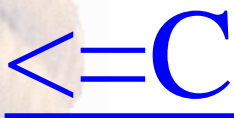
-  Csónak~ = Slip Knot

- [Csomók.](#)

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- **Diagonal Lashing.**
  - [Northnet Ropeworks](#) Clear instruction.
- **Double Carrick Bend.**
  - [on of Forty Boy Scout Knots](#)
- **[Double Constrictor Hitch.](#)**
  - Probably the strongest hitch. Best use for temporary whipping.
- **[Double Eight.](#)** Probably the strongest 'double-stopper' knot
  -
- **[Double Figure-of-eight loop.](#)**
  - [one of Forty Boy Scout Knots](#)
- **[Double Fisherman's Knot.](#)** A Fishermans knot. Used to join lines of different diameter, as in fly fishing.
  - [On the Fisher net.](#) Used to join lines of different diameter, as in fly fishing.
  -
- **[Double Marline Hitch.](#)**
- **[Double Overhand Knot.](#)** Stopper.
  - [On the Climbing Knot Dictionary \(Among others\)](#)

- [one of Forty Boy Scout Knots](#)
- Double Turle Knot. To Tye a hook with eye on a line
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- Doubled Overhand.
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  - [Website Gert](#)Animated
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- Eye Splice.

- [Ropework](#) Exelent instruction
- [On the Scout Association Of Australia page.](#)

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- Farmers hitch.
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- Fiador.
  - [Tie a First Class Rope Halter With Fiador Knot](#)
- [Figure eight knot](#). Stopper.
  - [On the Scout Association Of Australia page.](#)
  - [On the Yachtnet.](#) A beautifull but large page
  - [Website Gert](#)Animated
  - [A short climbing page on this knot.](#)
  - [42nd Brighton \(Saltdean\) Scout Group, UK](#)Animated
  - [climbing knot Among others in the Climbing Knot Dictionary](#)
  - [Library of knots.](#)(among other drawings)
  - [Canoe Certificate Course](#) Session 4 - Ropes & Lines
  - [Knots, Bends and Hitches](#) Between 4 other knots.
  - [on Animated Knots for Scouts](#)
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  - [BRMRG Knot Primer](#) Good Picture on mountain site
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- [Figure eight Loop](#)
  - [Northnet Ropeworks](#) Clear instruction. In the Bight
- Figure-of-nine knot.
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- Filipino Lashing.
  - [On the Scout Association Of Australia page.](#)
- Fisherman's Bend. The Hitch wich is called a bend and is (K)not.
  - [Lehigh Samson](#) (among other drawings with small description)
  - [Knots,Bends and Hitches](#) Between 4 other knots.
- [Fisherman's knot= True Lovers](#) Most common 'double-stopper' knot
  - [How is the fisherman's knot called in other languages?](#)
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- [Flamish Eight = Eight.](#)
- Flower knot.
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- Four-In-Hand Knot
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- [On a fashion site. \(Same drawings as previous link!\)](#)
  
- The Float Stop. A knot ON a fishline.
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- French knots
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- [Gallow Knot.](#)
  - [Lehigh Samson](#) among other drawings with small description
- Girth Hitch
  - [BRMRG Knot Primer](#) Good Picture on mountain site
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- [The Half Hitch](#)
-  [Halász = Fisherman's knot= True Lovers](#) Most common 'double-stopper' knot
  - [Csomók.](#)
  - [on of Forty Boy Scout Knots](#)
- Halyard knot
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- Half-Windsor A Tie Knot.
  - [A page with four Tie knots](#)
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- [Hangman.](#)
  - [Lehigh Samson](#) among other drawings with small description
  - [The fishing knots.](#) Drawn as Scaffold...
- Harvester Hitch A truckers knot.
  - [Canoe Certificate Course](#) Session 4 - Ropes & Lines
- Hedden knot.
  - [On a caving page.](#)
- Highwayman's Hitch climbing knot
  - [On Climbing Knot Dictionary Among others](#)
  - [Canoe Certificate Course](#) Session 4 - Ropes & Lines

- **Hunters Bend.** = Zepplin Knot
  - [On the Scout Association Of Australia page.](#)
- **Huffnagle knot.**
  - [Tying the Huffnagle](#) for heavy shock leaders to class tippets.

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- Improved clinch knot A fishersknot.
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  - [NautBob's Fishin' Knots](#) between 5 other knots.
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- [The Jamming Hitch](#) Also called the Adjustable Hitch.
- The Jansik. For connecting a hook to a fishline.
  - [The fishing knots.](#)
- Japanese Square Lashing.
  - [On the Scout Association Of Australia page.](#)
- [The Josphine Knot](#) A Macrame knot same as the Caric Bend
- Jug Sling Hitch.
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- **King Sling** A fishermans knot. Allows you to make a nutaral presentation.
  - [On the fisher net.](#)
- **Kleimheist** climbing knot
  - [On the Climbing Knot Dictionary \(Among others\)](#)
- **Kreuzklem** climbing knot
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- [The Lap-Knot](#). Excelent 'native' knot.
- Lark's head.
  - [How is the Lark's head called in other languages?](#)
  - [42nd Brighton \(Saltdean\) Scout Group, UK](#) Animated
- Lark's Food climbing knot
  - [On the Climbing Knot Dictionary \(Among others\)](#)
- [The Lineman's Loop = The Butterfly](#) An Excellent loop in the middle of a rope.
- [The Lobster Buoy Hitch](#)

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- **Manharness Knot.**
  - [On the Scout Association Of Australia page.](#)
- **[Marline Hitch.](#)** Also called the marling hitch
  - [Knots, Bends and Hitches](#) Between 4 other knots.
- **Masthead Knot**
  - [Northnet Ropeworks](#) Clear instruction.
- **Mauls**
  - [Northnet Ropeworks](#) Clear instruction.
- **[Monkey Fist.](#)** The nice knot used as ropers logo.
  -  [Klabautermann Knotentafel](#) Excelent
  - [Northnet Ropeworks](#) Excelent "alternative" way.
  - [Knot of the month June 97](#) Animanted two steps.
- **Mooring Hitch**
  - [Northnet Ropeworks](#) Clear instruction.
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- **[Multiple Overhand Knot.](#)** Stopper
- **Munter/Italian Hitch.**



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- [The Noose.](#)
-  Nyolcas = [Figure eight knot.](#)
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## O

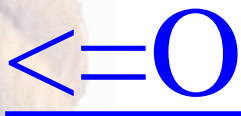
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- [Overhand knot.](#) Stopper
  - [Ropework](#) Exelent instruction
  - [insigne District award of merit van BSA.](#) a small gif picture.
  - [Library of knots.](#) (among other drawings)
  - [BRMRG Knot Primer](#) Good Picture on mountain site
- Overhand Loop climbing knot
  - [On the Climbing Knot Dictionary \(Among others\)](#)
- Orvis knot A fishersknot.
  - [NautBob's Fishin' Knots](#) between 5 other knots.

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- **Palomar knot** A fishersknot.
  - [On the fisher net.](#)
  - [The fishing knots.](#)
  - [Why KNot.](#) Fisher knots
  - [NautBob's Fishin' Knots](#) between 5 other knots.
- [The Pendant-Hitch.](#) A Knot for breas-plates and necklace's
- **Pile Hitch.**
  - [How is the pile hitch called in other languages?](#)
- **Pizen Knot** A fishersknot.
  - [On flyfishing sub-page.](#)
  - [On another flyfishing sub-page.](#)
- **Pratt Knot** A Tie knot
- **Prussic Knot.** A very important climbing knot, also written as prussik prusik prusick
  - [How is the Prussick called in other languages?](#)
  - [On the Scout Association Of Australia page.](#)
  - [On the Climbing Knot Dictionary \(Among others\)](#)
  - [Prusik Rappel "Safety"](#) No picture, No drawing, but a plain tekst rappel for safety.

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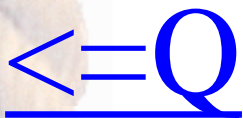
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- [Reefknot = Square Knot.](#)
  - [Ethicon Knot Tying Manual](#) How Surgeons Tie the reefknot.
  - [How is the Reefknot called in other languages?](#)
  - [On the Scout Association Of Australia page.](#)
  - [Website Gert](#) Animated
  - [42nd Brighton \(Saltdean\) Scout Group, UK](#) Animated
  - [On the yachtnet.](#) A beautyfull but large page
  - [insignes van BSA.](#) a 32k gif image with all BSA insignes.
  - [Lehigh Samson](#) (among other drawings with small description)
  - [Library of knots.](#) (among other drawings)
  - [First Aid Book.](#)
  - [Animated Knots](#) Requires plugin
  - [NautBob's Knots](#) 4 well known copies of knots.
  - [Knots, Bends and Hitches](#) Between 4 other knots.
  - [BRMRG Knot Primer](#) Good Picture on mountain site
- [Reverse Eight noose.](#)
- [Reversed Half Hitches](#)
- Ringbold Hitching
  - [Northnet Ropeworks](#) Clear instruction.
- [Rolling Hitch.](#) Also called the Magnus Hitch
  - [Best description on the WEB of the Rolling Hitch](#) (probably gone...)
  - [On the Scout Association Of Australia page.](#)
  - [42nd Brighton \(Saltdean\) Scout Group, UK](#) Animated



- [Library of knots.](#) (among other drawings)
- [Canoe Certificate Course](#) Session 4 - Ropes & Lines
- Round Lashing.
  - [On the Scout Association Of Australia page.](#)
- Round Turn.
  - [How is the Round Turn called in other languages?](#)
- Round Turn and two half Hitches
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  - [42nd Brighton \(Saltdean\) Scout Group, UK](#) Animated
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  - [Animated Knots](#) Requires plugin

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- [Scaffold Knot](#). A Noose.
  - [The fishing knots](#). Drawn as double marline.
- Sheep Shank.
  - [On the Scout Association Of Australia page](#).
  - [Website Gert](#) Animated
  - [Picture from http://genius.tttk.bme.hu/MuszPed/Cserk/hir1.html](http://genius.tttk.bme.hu/MuszPed/Cserk/hir1.html) A moving gif-picture from a hongarian page. Probaly gone..
- [Sheetbend](#).
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  - [On the Scout Association Of Australia page](#).
  - [On the yachtnet](#) = Beautyfull but large page
  - [climbing knot Among others in the Climbing Knot Dictionary](#)
  - [Lehigh Samson](#) (among other drawings with small description)
  - [Library of knots](#). (among other drawings)
  - [Website Gert](#) Animated
  - [42nd Brighton \(Saltdean\) Scout Group, UK](#) Animated
  - [Animated Knots](#) Requires plugin
  - [Canoe Certificate Course](#) Session 4 - Ropes & Lines
  - [NautBob's Knots](#) 4 well known copies of knots.
  - [Northnet Ropeworks](#) Clear instruction.
- (Tucked) Sheetbend.
  - [The fishing knots](#).
- [Single Hitch](#)

- [Simple Noose.](#)
- Snelling Knot.
  - [The fishing knots.](#)Snelling a hook
  - [Fisherman's Knots](#) A page on 7 knots
- Spanish Windlass
  - [Northnet Ropeworks](#) Clear instruction.
- Spider hitch.A fishing knot
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- Square Lashing.
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- [Square Knot = Reef Knot.](#)
- [Strangle Knot.](#)
- [Strangle-snare.](#)
- Surgeon Knot.(Realy used by surgeons!)
  - [USSC Sutures -- Knot Tying -- TOC](#) Best site on the Surgeon Knot.(How can I improve this??)
  - [Ethicon Knot Tying Manual](#) How surgeons tie it..
  - [Lehigh Samson](#) (among other drawings with small description)
  - [The fishing knots.](#)
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- Surgeon End Loop.
  - [The fishing knots.](#)
- The Swivel Knot.For attaching a swivel to a fishline.
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-  Takács~ = [Reefknot = Square Knot.](#)
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- Tape KnotClimbing knot
  - [On the Climbing Knot Dictionary \(Among others\)](#)
- [The Tautline Hitch](#) Also called the Midshipmans Hitch
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  - [Lehigh Samson](#) (among other drawings with small description)
  - [Library of knots.](#) (among other drawings)
  - [Animated Knots](#) Requires plugin
-  Toldó1~ = [Carrick Bend.](#) The nearest thing er have to the perfect bend. Also called the Josephine Knot when used in macrame.
  - [Csomók.](#)
- [The Transom knot](#) A perfect cross knot for your kite.

- [True Lovers = Fisherman's knot/bend](#)
- Trilene Knot A fishersknot.
  - [NautBob's Fishin' Knots](#) between 5 other knots.
- Truckers Hitch
  - [Canoe Certificate Course](#) Session 4 - Ropes & Lines
- [Thief Knot](#) Sailors security bend
- TRIPOD LASHING
  - [Northnet Ropeworks](#) Clear instruction.

- [Two Half Hitches](#)

- [Library of knots.](#) (among other drawings)
- [Knotty Knots](#) Outdoorsman Activity Badge

- The Turks Head Knot. Or Woggle

- [Northnet Ropeworks](#) Plain
- [Northnet Ropeworks](#) Animated

- The Turle.

- [The fishing knots.](#)

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- **Uni-Knot** An All purpose fishersknot.

- [On the Fisher net.](#)
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- [Why KNot.](#) Fisher knots

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I have not found a knot with a v on the web yet...

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- **Water Knot.**
  - [How is the Water Knot called in other languages?](#)
  - [BRMRG Knot Primer](#) Good Picture on mountain site
- [What Knot](#) A trick knot.
- [The Weaver-Eight](#) The waevers 'heavline knot'.  
The best weavers knot I know.
- [The Weaver Knot](#) The waevers 'sheetbend'.  
The most common weavers knot.
- **Whipping.**
  - [How is the Whipping called in other languages?](#)
  - [On the Scout Association Of Australia page.](#)
  - [Northnet Ropeworks](#) Clear instruction.
- **Woggle.**
  - [41 steps over 4 pages. Clear instructions on how te make a woggle.](#)
- **Windsor Knot**
  - [A way to tye your tie.](#) A page with four Tie knots
  - [Hoe knoop je je stropdas.](#) Een Nederlandse Stropdas pagina.

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- Yosemite Bowline.
  - [On a caving page.](#) Link probaly lost...

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-  Zászló~ = [Sheetbend](#).
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- Zeplin knot. by exident also called the Hunters bend
  - [On the Scout Association Of Australia page](#).

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[Ropers Knot Page](#)

# Stoppers ( )

Knots on the end.

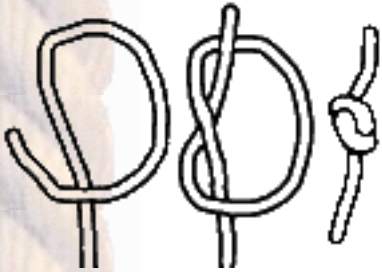


[Ropers Knot Page](#)

Knots on the end of a rope or yarn. There are a lot of situations where you need a knot like this. Every application has its own special demands for knot properties. So you have to choose carefully. You can use a stopper to prevent a rope or yarn from unfolding, but please do that only in cheap rope/yarn. Use a proper whipping in all other cases.

## The Overhand Knot

### The Overhand Knot or Half Knot

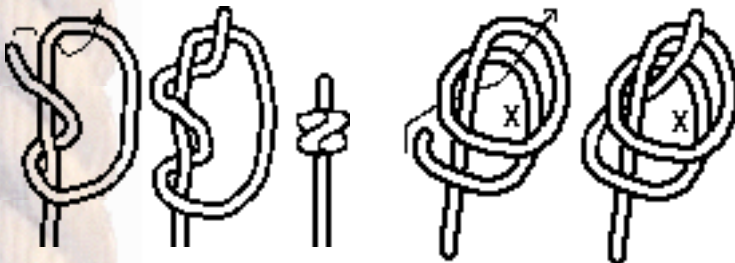


This is the simplest knot. Therefore probably the most used. The knot is very useful to support knots in yarns. The loose ends become a bit thicker. When this support makes the total bend too bulky you have to look for another bend. The overhand knot is not strong, so it is not used in situations where you might expect great force. It also reduces the strength of the rope or yarn by about 50%. But as an "anti-slip-knot" it does not have to

withstand a lot.

[This knot on the WEB.](#)

## The Double Overhandknot



The double overhand knot is beautiful, thicker than the common overhand knot, but not any stronger. But use it with caution. The double overhand knot is also called the bloodknot when it is used at the end of a whip. This knot has several ways of tying and in principle two ways of working up. Both ways of tying shown here also show both results. The

bloodknot shown in the middle is the preferred way of working up the second way of tying marked with the crosses. The bloodknot is very hard to untie after it has been under stress. If you put an object through the cross-marked hole the knot will work up as the [strangleknot](#). It is useful to practice this way.

[This knot on the WEB.](#)

## the Multifold-Overhand-knot



If you make more than two turns in the overhand knot it will be fatter. (But hardly stronger.) In twined rope it is important to work up the knot very carefully. (It will not only look neater, it will prevent 'kinking' which will weaken the rope even more!)


[This knot on the WEB.](#)

## The (Flemish) Eight



This knot is larger, stronger and more easy to untie than the overhand knot. It does not harm your rope as much as the overhand knot does. So therefore sailors use this knot in most cases. (! not for bend support, where the smaller overhand is used, or in rope, a permanent small stopper)

[This knot on the WEB.](#)

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[The](#)

[Stoppers](#)

# Bends ( )

To 'unite' two ropes.

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## The reef-knot



The reef-knot is only useful in simple applications. Ashley says "it is a true Binder Knot, for which it is admirable, but under no circumstances should it be used as a bend." It is easy tied and will not jam, so it is always easy to untie. It is used to tie packages, and as a base for the shoe-bow. Sailors used it for binding rolled sails or better reefed sails. And that is where it got its english name from.

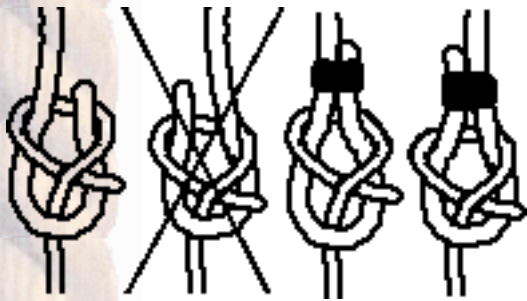
Americans call it the square knot. Probably because it looks square, or because it was much used on square-rigged-ships, but that is a total guess of me.

Its relatives, the granny, the thief-knot and the what-knot all have their purposes, but not as a trustful knot.

For more information on the reef-knot-family you may visit the [Reef-knot Family](#).

## The Sheet Bend





The sheet bend is my favorite bend. Be careful. With the loose end on the wrong side you have an other, weaker knot (Left-hand sheetbend). If the knot is well seized it does not matter if it is tied right or left handed

For more information on the reef-knot-family you may visit the [Sheetbend Family](#).

## The Carrick Bend / The Josephine Knot



Also known as Full carrick Bend, Sailor's Knot and Anchor Bend. Beware! There are not many knots with so much wrong drawings as this bend. The ends have to be on opposite sites and the crossings always are alternating up/down/up/down... The Carrick Bend is one of the best knots. Ashley states it is possible the nearest thing we have to a perfect bend. It does not easily slip, not even if the

rope is wet. And it is always easy to untie, also after a heavy load. If used as a Hawser bend in heavy material it is always seized and parceled to save wear.

### The Josephine Knot

In the Macrame this knot is called the Josephine Knot. It is self evident the Josephine knot is not seized nor pulled tight.

## The True Lovers or Fishermans's Knot



The True Lovers, or Fisherman's Knot may be laid in two different ways. Which of both the is the stronger, I do not know.

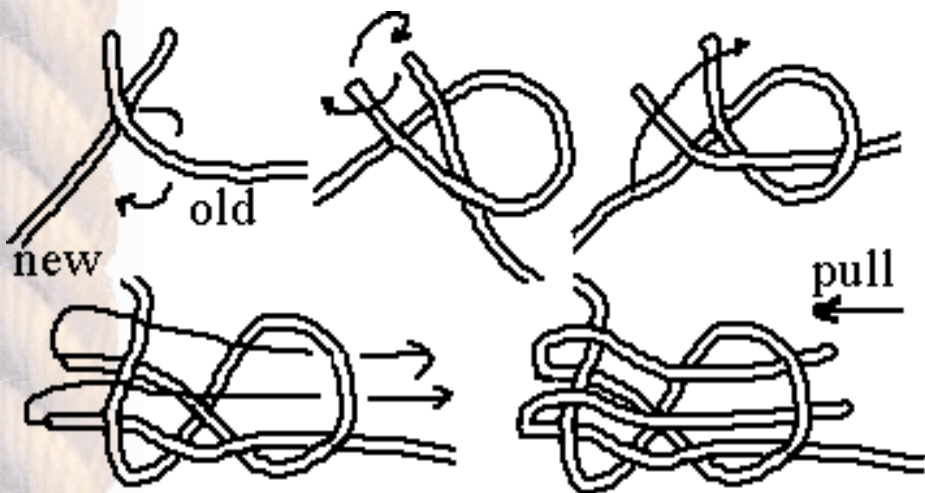
With two equal [overhandknots](#) it is symmetrical. This is probably the most used variant.



With two different overhand knots you get the most beautiful version (always work it up neatly!)

Only ... The double eight is stronger, easier to untie after use and as decorative from all sides as the true lovers at best.

# The Weavers-Eight



This is the best weaver knot I know. Although it looks difficult to tie, it is actually very easy. Fast to tie with small material, and reliable for wool, linen and most other weaver materials. Because both loose ends fall back over the standing part, it has an almost perfect lead. Hold both threads together on the crossing between your thumb and finger. (first drawing)

Twist both threads together while you hold the cross in two simple movements. (first/Second drawing)

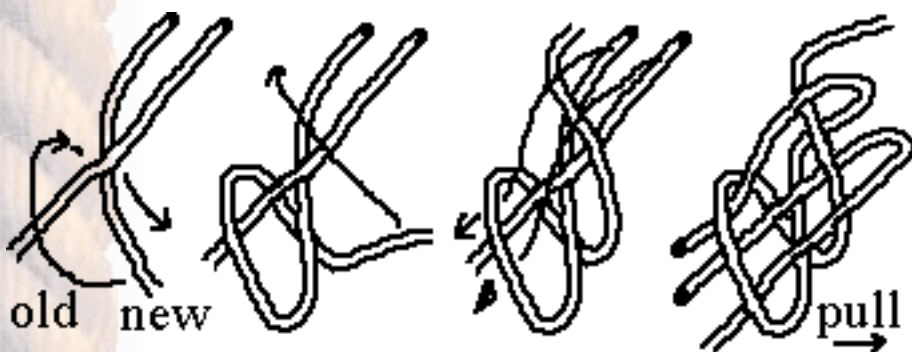
Now, you pull over the standing part of the line you tie on, (third drawing)

And put both loose ends over the line you tie on through the loop you just created.


Now let loose the cross and hold the loose ends fixed to the standing part of the line you tie with and pull the knot tight.

This knot is related with [The \(Flemish\) Eight](#). You can observe this by removing the thread you tied the knot with, leaving the thread you tied the knot on unchanged. If you have difficulties in learning this knot, you can start by practicing the flemish eight in the thread you want to tie on, using an imaginary thread to tie with.

## For the other direction



A weaver on a traditional weaving loom never knows in advance in what direction the next line has to be tied. Therefore he has to know two ways of tying the weaver knot. One for each direction. This is the same Weavers-Eight but tied different. Tied this way the knot points to the other direction.

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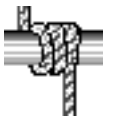


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[The Bends](#)

# Hitches ( )



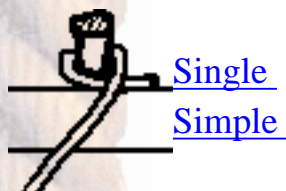
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Knots to tie a rope on ... something.

## 'Elementary' Hitches

In this table you find the most elementary hitches. The hitches in each column are closely related. The top hitch is tied round a pole or other object. I will refer to them as primary-elementary Hitches. The hitches there under are 'the same' but tied round the standing part of the rope. I will refer to them as secondary-elementary Hitches. But beware, the application of the variants are very different. The primary-elementary Hitches will spill if the object is removed. The secondary-elementary hitches will not. Some of the secondary-elementary hitches are 'capsized' bindery knots. As for all knots working the knot well is for these knots extremely important. Work it wrong and you might end up with another (probably unwanted) knot. For example, capsizing the two half hitches might end up in a granny knot, one of the worst of all knots. On the other hand if you know what you are doing, you might tie the wrong knot on purpose and capsize it to the hitch you want. Take care!



[Single Simple](#)



[Clove](#)



[Rolling Magnus](#)



[Cow](#)



[Half](#)



[Two Half](#)



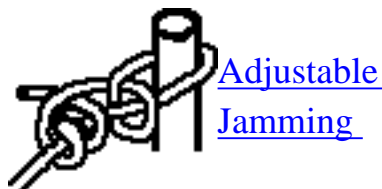
[Midshipmans Tautline](#)



[Reversed Half](#)



[Buntline](#)



[Adjustable Jamming](#)



[Lobster Buoy](#)

# The Single Hitch

(also called **The Simple Hitch**)



Although this is probably the simplest knot of all, you have to be a skilled knot-tyer to know how to tie and use it in a safe way. The loose end of the rope is nipped against the object and the standing part. The best nip is obtained against an edge or shoulder. If the load is released and the standing part shaken, the hitch is spilled instantly.



It is used to attach rope to a belay-pin, a weaver needle or even to a tree branch, to start belaying, to start winding or as a temporary easy to spill made-fast.

[The Single Hitch on the WEB.](#)



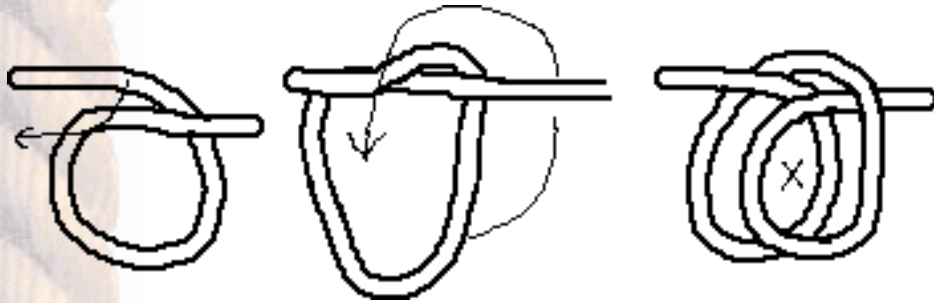
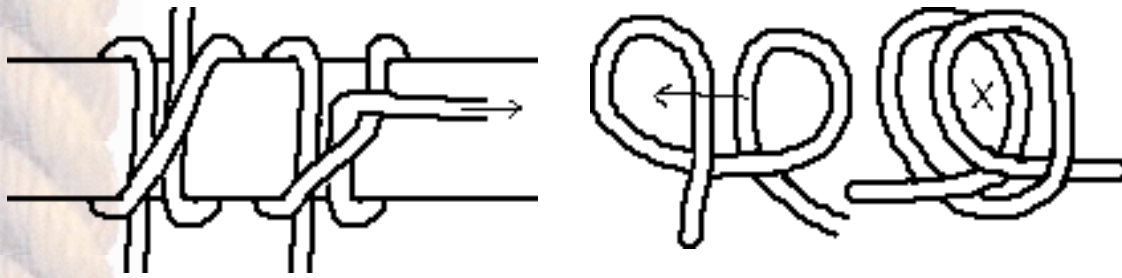
# The Half Hitch



This is the capsized overhand knot. It is very useful to carry light loads which have to be removed easily. Ashley recommends it to use it for hanging store to out of reach for mice. It should not be disturbed.

[The Half Hitch on the WEB.](#)

# The Clove Hitch



This is a very important knot of only theoretical value. Without extra support, it is untrustworthy in any situation, except as a crossing knot. You have to learn it for scouting and at sailing schools. If you have to use it, work it up properly; pull length-wise only at both ends before you load the working end. It is better to use [The Rolling Hitch](#) instead.

[The Clove Hitch on the WEB.](#)

## Two Half Hitches



The two half hitches is used for tying a rope with a right-angle pull to a pole or ring. It should be constant under load. (Not under constant load). It does not jam. If the object you tie it on has a small diameter it is better to use the "Round Turn with Two Half Hitches". This is the same knot but with an extra turn round the object.

[The Two Half Hitches on the WEB.](#)

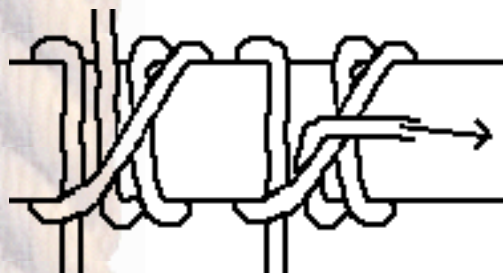
## Buntline Hitch



The Buntline Hitch is (was) used to tie a buntline to a square sail. It is a secure knot, but it tends to jam, so it is not easy to untie. Therefore, it is useful for work that will be left unattended for longer periods, since it will not untie suddenly.

[The Buntline Hitch on the WEB.](#)

## The Rolling Hitch or Magnus and Magner's Hitch



The best simple hitch for lengthwise pull. It needs to be laid very carefully and pulled firmly before loading. Never use it for right angle pull, for it will spill.

[The Rolling Hitch on the WEB.](#)

## Midshipmans Hitch Or Tautline Hitch



This is a remarkably useful knot. It is adjustable AND trustworthy.

Each sailor should know how to tie this knot in any circumstance. Especially to tie himself to a rescue rope thrown to him in the water. On the lifeline he has to hold the loose end securely to the standing part. This gives a good grip and a useful goal in this

critical situation (HOLD!)

Anyone who uses a tent should know this knot. It is the best way to adjust your lines to the tent-poles. It is the most simple of the adjustable knot family.

[The Tautline Hitch on the WEB.](#)

## Adjustible or Jamming Hitch



This brother of the midshipmans Hitch is just a bit less important. This is because it tends to jam. When jamming is desirable, this knot is o.k., as when work will be left unattended. Ashley states it was used by cotton brokers in New Bedford to tie their cotton samples they took from mill to mill. The packages could be opened and closed at will, and still be secure when left alone at travel.

[The Adjustible or Jamming Hitch on the WEB.](#)

## The Cow Hitch





This hitch is really useful for tying a cow to a pole so it can graze round it. I myself would add an overhand knot at the loose end as a stopper. But I am not a farmer. Sailors use it to secure a lanyard to a shroud.

[The Cow Hitch on the WEB.](#)

## Reversed Half Hitches



This knot is used to tie guy-ropes to tent-poles. But it is inferior to the [Tautline Hitch](#). The only reason I have included it in the elementary hitches is because its topology places it there. I see no use for it. (Please let me know if you know an application where this knot is the best knot to use.) A keen eye will recognize a capsized Reefknot

in it.

[The Reversed Half Hitches on the WEB.](#)

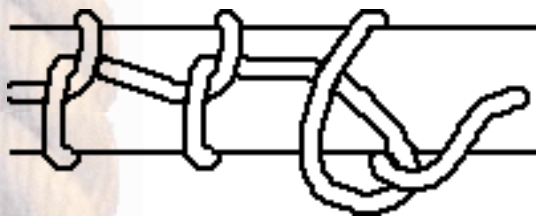
## Lobster Buoy Hitch



The Lobster Buoy Hitch is almost as secure as the Buntline Hitch, but more easy to untie. It is used to tie timber.

[The Reversed Half Hitches on the WEB.](#)

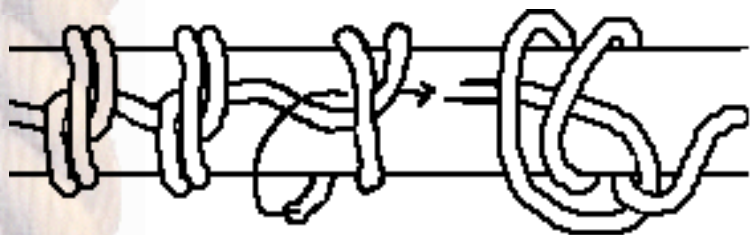
## Marline Hitch or Single Hitch



This hitch is very practical to lash long objects. The working end needs only one tug and will not slip easy. Before the 'tiewrap' (or how are they called) this hitch was used by electrical engineers to tie 'wiring-trees'. A row marlshitches is best started and ended with a [double marlshitch](#).

[The Marline Hitch on the WEB.](#)

## The Strangle Knot or Double Marline Hitch



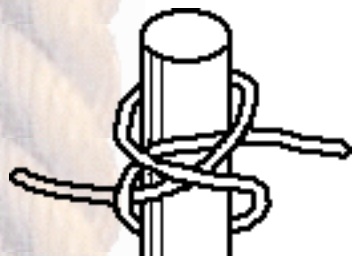
The strangle knot is important as temporary whipping and as permanent binding from which you need more in line. Laid well it is virtually impossible to untie without tools (needle or knife). So never use it if you need to untie. Used as marlhitch it is best used as first and last in a row. Or when a row becomes 'dangerously' long this hitch is used as

ensurance between shorter rows.

Be careful!. Tied in this way the working end (or the bundle) needs only one tug, but it is not enough to pull once, it needs to be worked up properly!


[The Strangle Knot on the WEB.](#)

## The Constrictor Hitch



The constrictor knot is important as temporary whipping and as permanent binding from which you need more than one in a row, but not in line (when you should use the strangle knot). Laid well, it is virtually impossible to untie without tools (needle or knife). Never use it if you need to untie it. It is almost the strongest among the 'simple' hitches. Only the double constrictor is stronger. Because the constrictor may be tied in a bight, it is often preferred over the strangle knot.

For more information on the constrictor-knot-family you may visit the [Constrictor-knot Family.](#)

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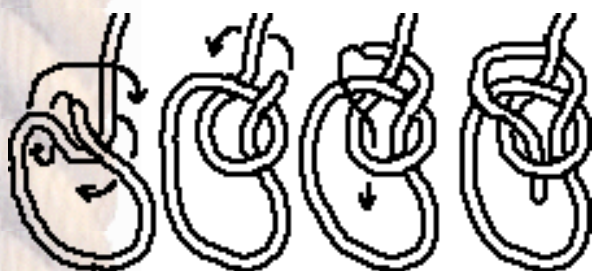


[The Loops](#)

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## Single loops ( )

### The Bowline



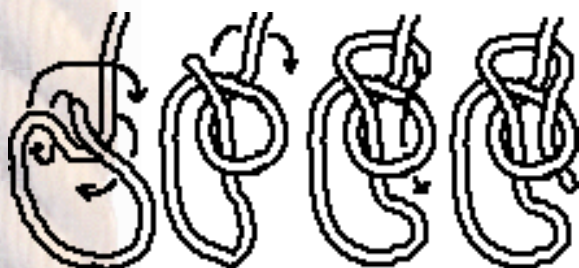
The Bowline Knot is one of the most used loop knots. This variant is most used in the world. Probably due to its simplicity, security, and its relationship with the Sheet bend. Keep the cross point in step A between a finger and thumb and make a clockwise turn with your wrist. Without the loop in between, it is the same knot.

If the loop is expected to be heavily loaded, the bowline is, in fact, not secure enough. There is a rule of thumb which states that the loose end should be as long as 12 times the circumference for the sake of safety.

#### The Bowline

"Lay the bight to make a hole  
Then under the back and around the pole  
Over the top and thru the eye  
Cinch it tight and let it lie"

### The Dutch Marine Bowline / or The Cowboy Bowline



The Dutch Navy uses this variant of the bowline. And, of course, the Dutch sailor says this one is superior. The working end is not so easy pushed back by accident, they say. I think it is just a difference in culture.

There is a rule of thumb which states that the loose end should be as long as 12 times the circumference for the sake of safety.

### Double Figure-of-eight loop.



The double eight is a knot used by climbers. It is easy to tie and safer as the bowline. There is a discussion whether there should be a stopper at the end of the loose end or not. Speed of (un)tying is a safety factor itself.

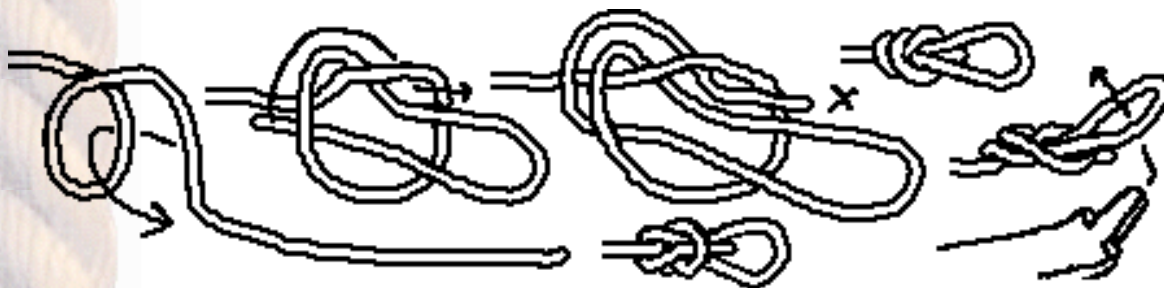
The first way of tying is equal to the way of tying the [flamish eight](#), but now in a double rope. The 'loose-end' is the loop. This way is only applicable when the loop is 'empty' during tying.



If the loop is to be tied round something (round "your waist" for instance) you first tie an eight then lay the loop and double the eight. It is important to have enough rope for the loop. It requires experience, so start practicing.

[The Double Figure-of-eight loop on the WEB.](#)

## The Bowstring Knot



The Bowstring Knot is an ancient knot that is used as an eye for bowstrings. The knot is simple and strong. Once tied and pulled firmly, you do not want to untie it: you might call it a

good 'tie-once' loop knot.

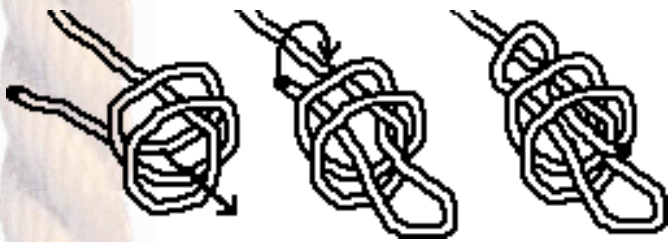
The bowstring knot is appreciated because it is small, strong, secure, and easy to tie. It's neat because it does not have loose ends.

Modern archers prefer fixed spliced loops.

If the loose (cross marked) end is not secured within the loop between the bow and loop, it is wise to add a small [overhand knot](#) as stopper.

[The Bowstring Knot on the WEB.](#)

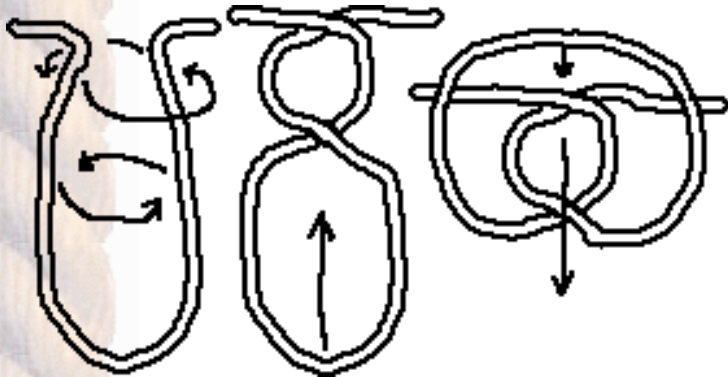
## The Tucked Double Overhand



If you need a good looking and strong loop this is a good candidate. The Loose end must be at least two to three rope diameters long. But if you make the loose end inflexible with for instance glue, resin or by melting and you can hide it almost completely inside the two round turns. The "tucked double overhand" is a permanent loop. It jams badly, but

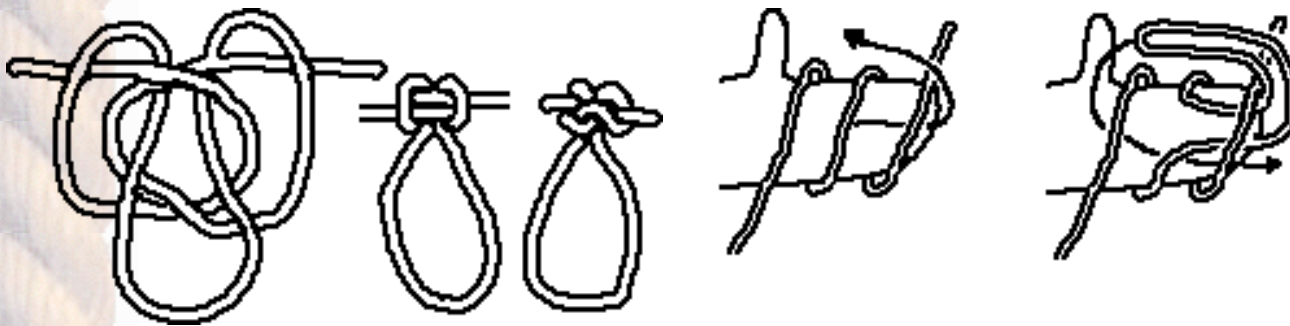
that's what it is made for.

## The Butterfly or Lineman's Loop

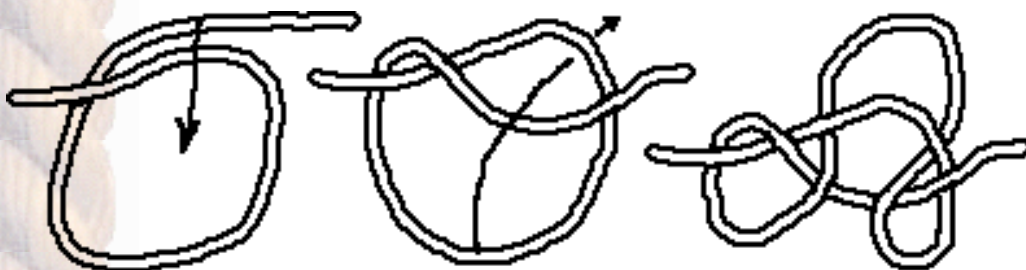


An excellent easy to tie loop for applications needing a loop in another place than the rope-end, but somewhere in the middle. It has an excellent lead, and is secure even if the forces on both ends are stronger than the load in the loop.

[The Butterfly loop on the WEB.](#)



## The Artillery Loop

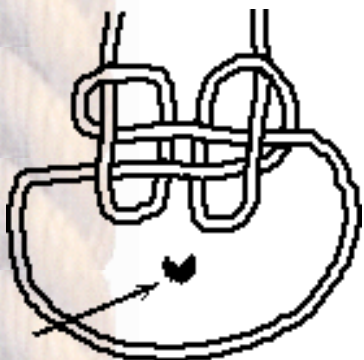


A practical and easy to tie loop for applications needing a loop in another place than the rope-end but somewhere in the middle. It is not as strong as the [butterfly](#) but is a bit faster to tie and untie. As the name already suggests it was used


by the artillery (for carrying their guns over the shoulder.) Do not pull the rope too hard when the loop is not loaded. It is best used as temporary knot for carrying things. As always, work up the knot neatly!

[The Artillery loop on the WEB.](#)

# The Pendant Hitch



A hitch to tie a pebble or a breastplate to a necklace. You have to make sure the object is secured in the loop. If you use a loop (this loop) to tie a pebble or other nice stone to a neck loop without extra (visible) support it is wise to use a leather neck loop. Make a cut in the length of the inside of the loop. Not too deep; it is only to roughen the surface to improve the grip of the knot. And last but not least..... use a good shoemakers glue. The result is surprising. The pendant hitch is closely related to the [The True Lovers or Fisherman's Knot.](#)

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[The Noose](#)

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# The Noose ( )

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Nooses, snares and lasso's.

## The Noose in General

**WARNING!! The noose is not a knot to play hangman with. Too many accidents already killed children who thought they could release it in time. Even not strong pulled nooses can be dangerous round your neck.**



There are three basic ways to make a noose. The first way is running the 'tail' of rope through a fixed loop on the end of that same rope. This may be a spliced-loop or a knotted-loop like the [bowline](#). (In fact the [bowline](#) is used very often as the running loop by sailors.) The simple noose itself is used as a running knot for swift running loops.



The second way to make a noose is to tie a running knot (a simple knot or hitch) round the standing part of the rope in a way that pulling on the knot-side closes the loop. This is the most common way for making nooses. It makes the loop to close almost as easy as a noose using a fixed loop as a running knot.

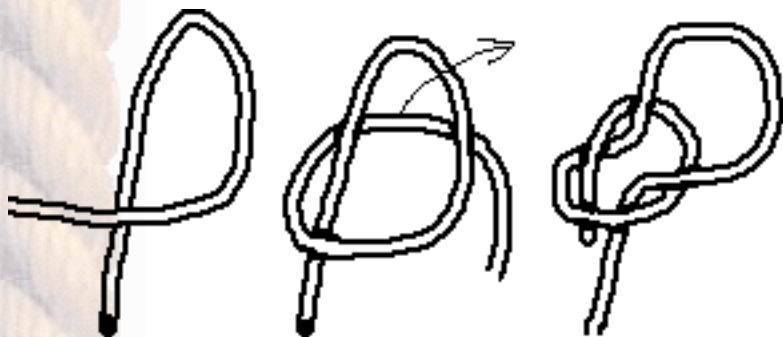




The third way is to tie a running knot in a way that pulling the knot is opening the loop. I only know one practical application for this way of tying this noose: for tying the rope to a yo yo, with the eight as running knot. But in packing bags and loads you will find it sometimes as an intermediate loop. It is also often the result of tying the running knot the wrong way.

[The noose on the WEB.](#)

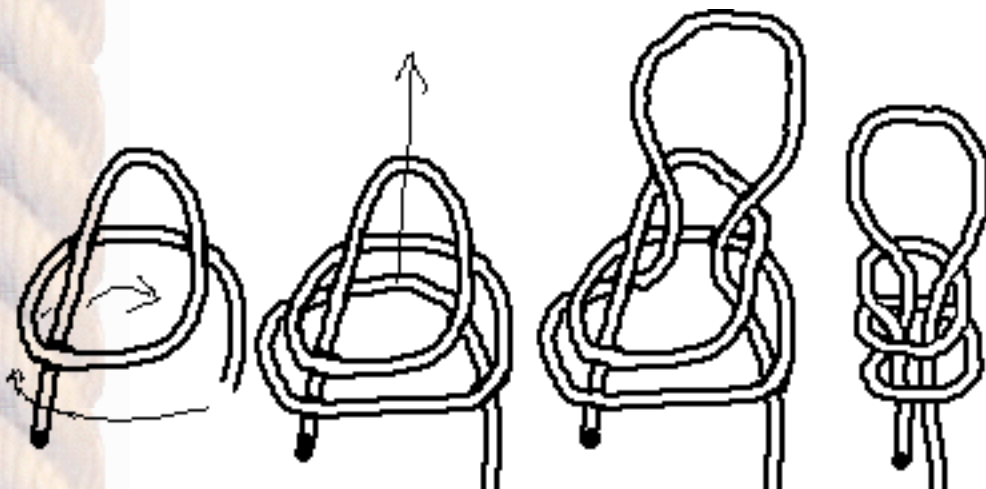
## The Simple Noose



This is the simplest of the nooses. Its used mostly as a base for further work. It is a close relative of the [overhand-knot](#) and the [Marline Hitch or Single Hitch](#) If used as noose it is best to add an overhand-knot in the end. This noose is used as a poor snare for catching small birds.

[The noose on the WEB.](#)

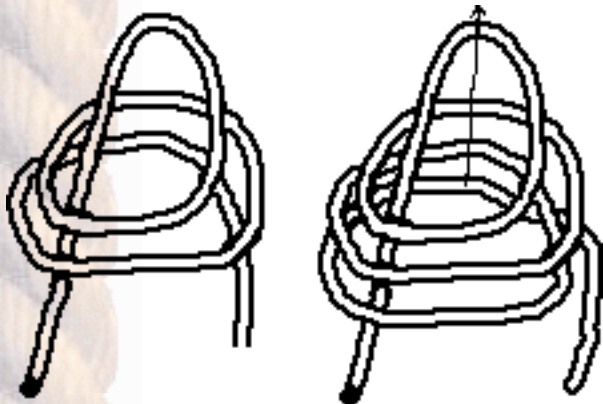
## The Strangle-Snare



The [strangle-knot](#) is an excellent knot to be used a running knot for a snare. The pull is easy adjustable. The more force is applied from inside the loop the more firmly the running knot prevents opening of the loop.

[The Strangle-Snare on the WEB.](#)

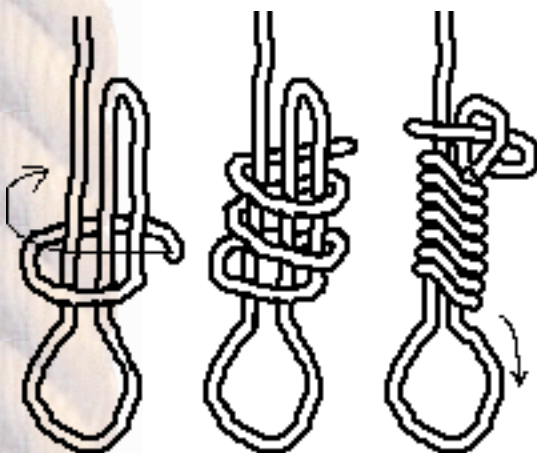
## The Scaffold knot or Gallows Knot.



The third noose is based on the [the Multifold-Overhand-knot](#). As its second name already suggests it has a dark history. It is also used as a knot to tie angling-rods to fishline.

**Never play hangman. It can really kill.**  
[The Scaffold knot or Gallows Knot the WEB.](#)

## The Hangman's Knot.

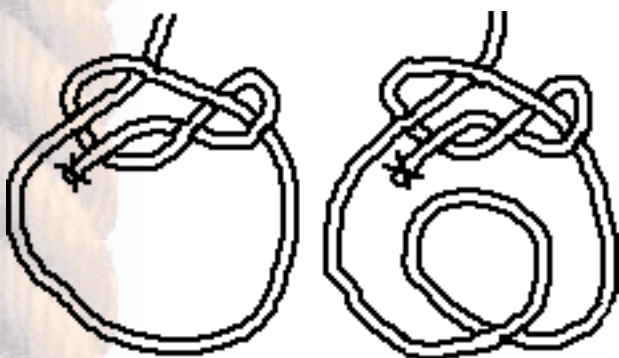


This knot is used for the gallows-tree as well. The force to close it is adjusted better than with the gallows knot. And because it is bigger in the neck it is believed to break the neck more easy. That would make it more mercy-full as the gallows-knot which kills by strangeling.

The Hangman is also used as a knot to tie angles to fishline.


**Never play hangman. It can really kill.**  
[The Hangman's Knot the WEB.](#)

## The Reverse Eight-noose.



This is (so far) the only 'wrong' running noose I know applications for. It to tie a package and ... for tying YoYo's. Experts use one loop to make it possible to let the yoyo spin on the end and to call it up with a little firm pull. The yoyo has to spin fast and the noose has to be trimmed carefully. Starters use two loops and tie it firmly. Use eventually an overhand-knot on the cross-marked ends. (This is not the best way to fasten your YoYo. If you want to use the best thechnique you have to un-twine a line with

two yarns and re-twine one of the yarns by doubling it with the YoYo in the middle. Free-spinning the YoYo my wear out the loop.) [The Reverse Eight-noose the WEB.](#)

Any comment, suggestions, anything mail me:  *qqqq at realknots.com with subject "question"*

All mail without thr right subject is flussed unred. automaticly.  
I am sorry I had to remove the mail link. The mailgrabbers and spammers won. But.... I have a few hidden mail address for them to mail to each other after they grabbed it.

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# FAK

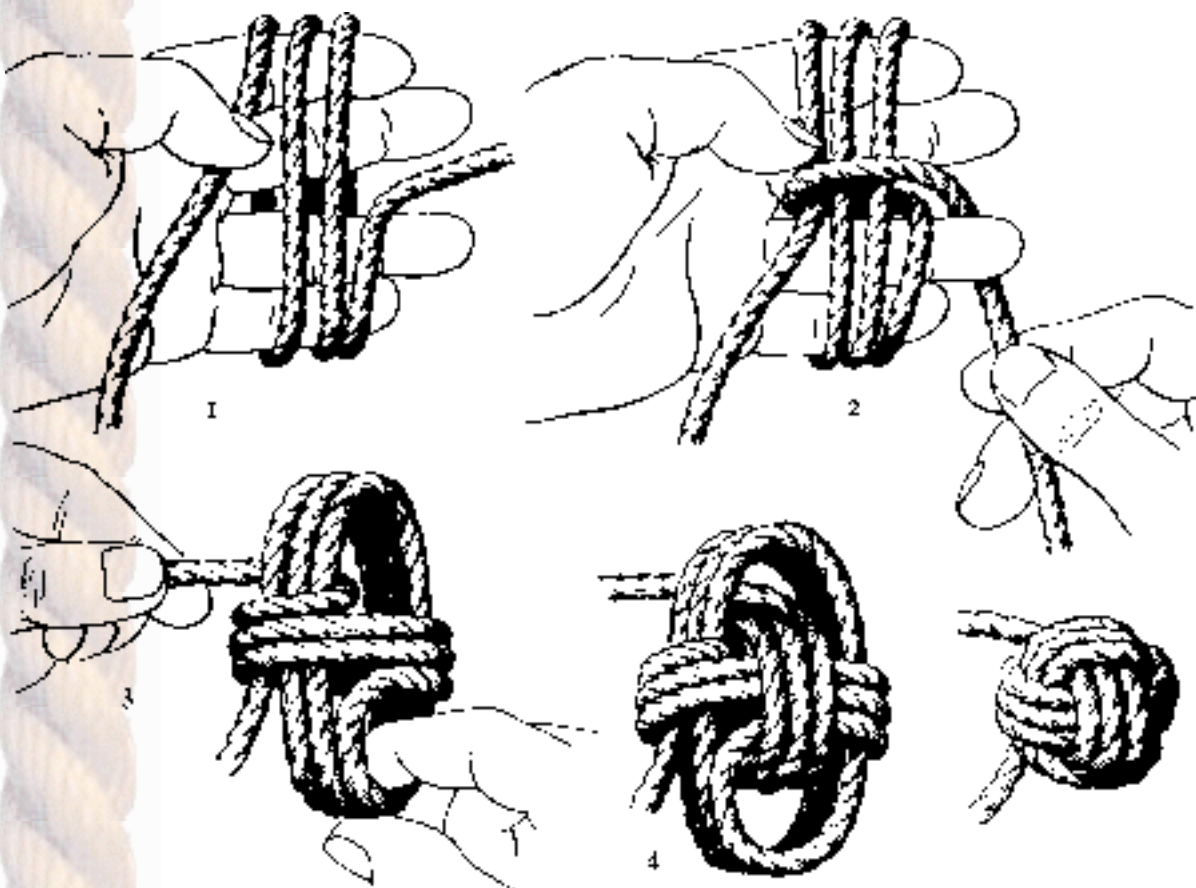
frequently Asked Knots.

[Back To](#)[Ropers Knot Page](#)

Following knots were asked for very often last year. For frequently asked questions on knots also try: [rec.crafts.knots FAQ](#)

This page is more or less made to publish these "FAQ-knots" so I can add them in the knot index.

## The Monkey Fist



The Monkey Fist is used as an end knot for a heaving line. A heaving line is a line used for throwing from one location to another. This enables a larger line that could not be thrown over the distance to be pulled over. The most common use of a heaving line is at sea, to pull a cable to shore from a ship. A cable is not easily thrown over a distance of 10m [ft] or more, so instead one throws a heaving line. The line is tied to

the cable and when it has been received the cable can then be pulled over. To make it easier to throw one needs to connect a weight on the end of the line - usually a stone, lead-ball or a small bag of sand is connected to the end. Better still a small rope ball is tied on the end. It is neat, it will endure many tosses

last long and it is easily thrown. That is what the monkey fist is was originally used for. Now it is also used as fancy knot for key-rings, necklaces and so on. The knot can be done with or without a central core (i.e. a round stone or ball bearing) to add extra weight but it is recommended to use extra loops depending on the size of the object.

The instruction drawing is made by Hervey Garrett Smith and copied from the dutch translation of his book "[The Marlinespike Sailor](#)". I got permission of "International Marine/Ragged Mountain Press" to use the instruction drawing on my site.

(I got 3 to 5 requests a week for this knot. That is why I am sure it is most wanted.)


## The Dolly



This is probably the most famous truckers knot. I never realized it was so wanted. I got 2 to 4 requests per month for it.

You need to hook in the cross marked place. The force  $F$  you apply at the loose end is multiplied by (almost) 3 on the standing part. You may say it is only a rope tackle. Beware, it wears out your precious rope fast, so if you use it often it is wise to use a form of protection in the bight where the loose end is pulled through. A folded paper will do, a smooth piece of leather is much better.

I do not have experience with this knot myself. But I have been told it will hold as long as the force is applied. And because that is also the case with its closest relative, the sheep shank, I think it will.

Any comment, suggestions, anything mail me:  [qqqq at realknots.com](mailto:qqqq@realknots.com) with subject "question"

All mail without thr right subject is flussed unred. automaticly. I am sorry I had to remove the mail link. The mailgrabbers and spammers won. But.... I have a few hidden mail address for them to mail to each other after they grabbed it.

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with a handling cost of \$100 per mail.

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# Ropers Knots Page ()



The knot site on real knots in rope.

---

## What are the recent changes of the Roper Site ??

---

### The Web Knot index


[A](#) [B](#) [C](#) [D](#) [E](#) [F](#) [G](#) [H](#) [I](#) [J](#) [K](#) [L](#) [M](#) [N](#) [O](#) [P](#) [Q](#) [R](#) [S](#) [T](#) [U](#) [V](#) [W](#) [X](#) [Y](#) [Z](#)

---

### The Roper's Knot Pages



[Ropers Knot Page](#) The English 'root' of this knot-site.

 [Touwslagers knopen pagina](#) De Nederlandse 'root' van deze site.

[The WEB's Knot Index](#) (All the knots I found on the web)

## [Books on Knots on the Web](#)

[Reverse Links](#) Links To Pages with links to Roper's Page's

## International Guild Of Knot Tyers



[The International Guild of Knot Tyers](#) 𐄂

[Texas Branch](#) 𐄂

[North American Branch](#) 𐄂

## Other Knot (link) pages.

 [Klabautermann Knotentafel](#) 𐄂

[Frequently Asked Questions](#) 𐄂

[Knot Knowledge](#) Photo-Illustrations

[Knot Knots](#) 𐄂 Great site, Knots and links.

[Knots on the Web \(Peter Suber\)](#) 𐄂 An other (GOOD) site.

Differently orderd than this one.

[The Art of Knot Tying](#)

[RopeCraft](#)

[The Argus Clearinghouse Knots](#) (vanity) Peter and me.

[Knot Tying Resources](#)

[FUN WITH KNOTS](#)

 [Knopar på svenska och engelska](#)

## Knots in Rope



[FM 5-125, Rigging](#) 𐄂 Great site, but o so large, Not always "on line".

[Get Knotted! Animated Knots for Scouts](#) 𐄂 42nd BRIGHTON

(Saltdean)

[Six Exploding Knots.](#) Fast untieling slipknots.

[Some useful knots mpeg!](#) 4 'movies' three ok, the sheetbend wrong.

[Lehigh Samson](#) (among other drawings with small description)

[S.A.Kids knots](#) Requires netscape 3.0 with plugin.


[Ropeworks](#) Clear instructions, A sample taste of a book.

[Marlinspike Knot of the Month](#) A new knot each month

[The BRMRG knot review](#)



 [Josella's 2. HomePage](#) A few great knot pictures.

 [Välkommen till Monicas Hemsida](#) Knopar och Macrame. 4 great pictures.

[Marlinspike Knot of the Month](#) Animated. b u t s \_ l \_ o \_ w.

[Programs Knots](#) Examples of knot instruction programs.

[Knot](#) Some nice drawn interweaved knots.

[Troop 480 knots](#)  Lots of Knots, indexed by name an use.

## Sailing



[Baidarka Instruction Manual](#) Halfway the document a pipe lashing.

 [Nós de Marinheiro](#)

[Marine news: Knots](#) 7 sailors knot

[Boating knots](#) 4 essential well known knots.

## Scouting



 [Australian Scouts- Index of Knots](#)

[Index to Troop 24 Graphic Images](#)

[Canoe Certificate Course](#) Redcliffe Scout District


[Knots, Bends and Hitches](#) Instruction on 4 knots.

[Knots](#) From a BSA group

[Canoe Certificate Course](#) session 4, Ropes and Lines

## Fishing



[Fishing Knots](#)  A great sample of important knots.

[Useful Knots.](#)

[Dave Whitlock-- Knots: Putting it All Together](#)

[Fishing Knots](#) Grant's Guide - by Ern Grant

[Fishing In Early Medieval Times](#) A bit of history.

[Knots](#) Good fish knots

## Climbing And Caving



[The Alpine Butterfly](#) With an animated gif

[The Prusik Knot](#)

 [Caving Knots](#) [More Like This]

## Math.



[The KnotPlot Site](#)  An entry to wonderfull pictures.

[Tie me up, tie me down](#)  Great site.

[Knots and Braids \(and\) Links](#) a math index to other sites

[The Knot Square](#)

[Knot--from Eric Weisstein's World of Mathematics](#)

[Pictures from knots and links](#)

[Math art gallery](#)

[A math page](#)

[Flaming Pear:Products:Knot](#) Advertizing page for a knotdrawing program

[Design Any Knot from DNA](#) A trefoil knot

## Celtic Knots



[Celtic Knot Construction#1](#)

[Computer Drawn Celtic Knotwork](#)

[Celtic Knot Puzzle](#) This knot's not right, fix it!

[Celtic Design Series](#) A Home page on Celtic knots.

[Celtic Knots](#) A Celtic Knot Home Page.

## Knot Art



[Chineese Knotting](#) Some Fancy knots

[No Title](#) Some Artistic knots

[Not Knot](#) A light sculpture by Scott Kim

[Fair Winds design](#) Woven Jewelry - Turksheads - Celtic Knots

[Hand-crafted Knot Jewelry:](#) Decorative Marlingspike Seamanship.

[Art of Braiding](#) Beautiful pictures of braiding work.

## Poetry

[Single Carrick Bend](#) A poem on this famous knot.

## The Tie



[Marvin Minsky Rope Tie](#) How to Tie A Tie  
[MBA Style magazine](#) Realy a Tie of rope  
[The world headquarters for ties...X](#)  
[Tie Yourself in Knots](#) More than only tie knots.

## Div.

[Forensic Knot Analysis](#)  
[The Sword Knot Collection](#)  
[Gimp](#) ✂ YES! a site on fancy knotting!!  
[Amaze Your Frends](#) A 'magic' trick  
[Teach yourself knots and splices.](#) A 60 minutes video.  
[Riggers Page](#)  
[Splicing a Rope on a 30 hour Longcase Clock](#) Splicing woven rope  
[How to Count Rug Knots....](#) Tapis/carpet knots  
[Types of Knots](#)  
[The ins and outs of shoelace tying!](#)  
[The Better Bow](#)  
[Ian Fieggen's Site: How to tie an "Ian Knot"](#)


About knots.(texts)

[Knot So Fast.](#) ✂ A proposal for regulating the world knot tying speed record.  
[Knots, Bends, and Hitches](#) A great tekst on knots.

## Knot Shops



[MARLINESPIKE, LTD](#)  
[Knot\\_tyer's Home Page](#)

Any comment, suggestions, anything mail me:  *qqqq at realknots.com with subject "question"*

All mail without thr right subject is flussed unred. automaticly.  
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The Link Page](#)

# Books on Knots on the Web

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Ropers Knot Page](#)

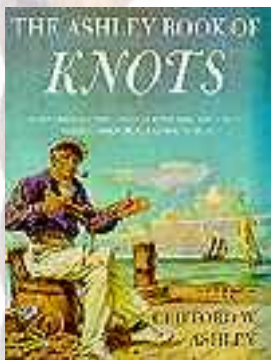
## Bibliographies on the Web.

[Knots&Splices](#)  I can not beat this excellent list!

[Series on Knots and Everything](#) is a book series polarized around the theory of knots.

[Celtei Bibliography](#)

## The Ashley Book of Knots



By: Clifford W. Ashley

Publisher: Faber and Faber,  
London & Boston.

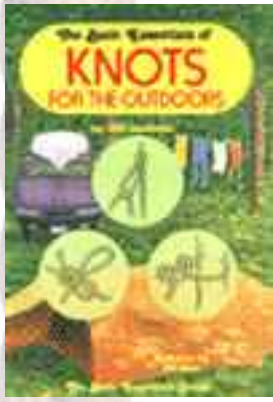
ISBN: 0-385-04025-4

The book on knots. About 3800 different knots, 7000 drawings. It covers almost every practical knot and gives clear instructions on how to tie them. It gives some history from the knots and tells you where the author found them.

## The Basic Essentials of KNOTS FOR THE OUTDOORS

By: Cliff Jacobson

[Online Sports](#)



Publisher: ICS Books

[Mountain Zone Bookstore](#)

ISBN: 0-934802-57-2

Is unusual, if not unique, in having knot-tying instructions for lefthanders as well as righthanders. [Table Of Contents](#)

## The Book of Outdoor Knots



By: Owen, Peter

Publisher: Lyons & Burford

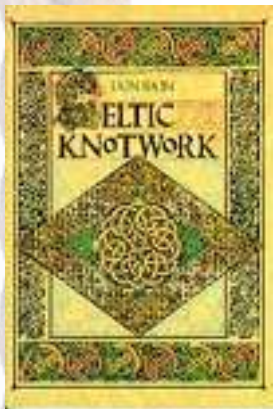
[Mountain Zone Bookstore](#)

[The Adventurous Traveler Bookstore](#)

ISBN: 1-55821-225-6

This book illustrates in a simple handbook format seventy of the most common knots for the outdoors. [Table Of Contents](#)

## Celtic Ropework



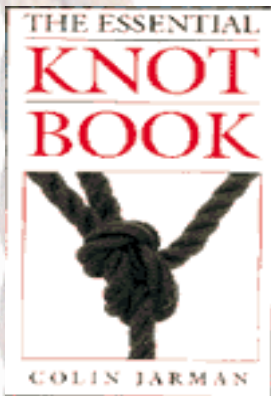
By: Iain Bain

Publisher: Sterling Publishing Co., Inc., New York

[Danno's Celtic Site](#)

ISBN: 0-8069-8638-7

## The Essential Knot Book



By: Colin Jarman

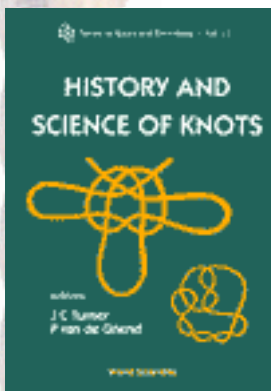
Publisher: International Marine/Ragged Mountain Press, A  
Division of the McGraw-Hill Companies

[Red Sky at Night](#)

ISBN: 0-87742-221-4

Here are the 43 most important knots and splices you need to use aboard your boat.

## History and Science of Knots



By: J C Turner & P van de  
Griend

Publisher: World Scientific

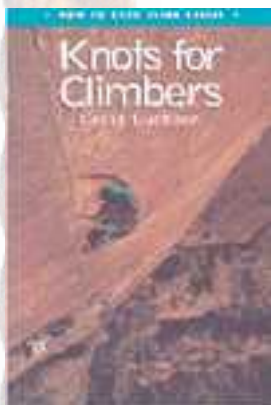
[singnet](#)

[Series on Knots and Everything,  
Volume 11](#)

ISBN: 981-02-2469-9

This book brings together twenty essays on various topics in the history and science of knots. It is divided into five parts, which deal respectively with knots in prehistory and antiquity, non-European traditions, working knots, the developing science of knots, and decorative and other aspects of knots.

## How to Rock Climb, Knots for Climbers



By: Luebben, Craig

Publisher: Chockstone Press

[Online Sports](#)

[Mountain Zone Bookstore](#)

ISBN: 0-934641-58-7

This book is from the popular series on How to Rock Climb. In this book you will find detailed information with illustrations on the most popular knots used by rock climbers. A chapter in the book is also devoted to some of the equipment used by rock climbers. [Table Of Contents](#)

## The Klutz Book of Knots



By: John Cassidy

Publisher: % %

ISBN: % %

## Knots and Lines Illustrated

By: Paul Snyder

Publisher: % %

ISBN: % %

## Knots and Splices



By: Jeff Toghill

Publisher: Fernhurst Books, Duke's Pat

ISBN: 0 906754 11 9

A booklet on all the common knots and splices with their uses and applications. I got complaints having this book on my page. The first edition should contain too much errors.



## The Marlinespike Sailor

By: Hervey Garret Smith

Publisher: International Marine, division of  
McGraw-Hill, Inc.

[Knots & Marlinespike](#) Three  
books on knots

ISBN: 0-87742-412-8



A reprinted/revised version of a popular book on knots. With sections on basic knot tying, decorative rope-work, canvas-work and wood carvings.

## The morrow guide to Knots

By: Mario Bigon, Guido Regazzoni

Publisher: William Morrow Company, New York

[Mountain Zone Bookstore](#)

ISBN: 0-668-01225-4 (paper) 0-668-01225-6



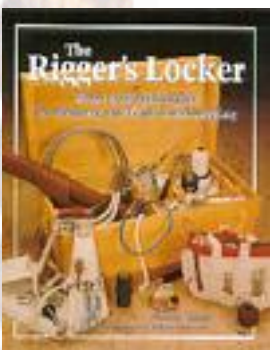
[Table Of Contents](#)

## Rigger's Locker

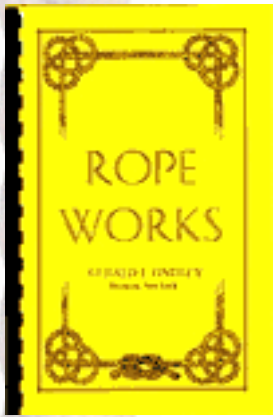
By: Brion Tos

Publisher: International Marine

ISBN: 0-87742-961-8



## Rope Works



By: Gerald L. Findley

Publisher: Gerald L. Findley

[Rope Works](#)

ISBN: ????????

A book of knots, hitches, splicing, lashing and rope making. Whether for scouting or for outdoors recreation, you will learn to tie knots with confidence.

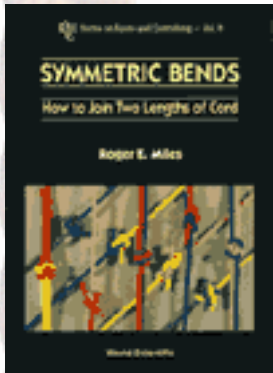
## **Symmetric Bends** How to Join Two Lengths of Cord

By: Roger E Miles

Publisher: World Scientific Publishing  
Co. Pte. Ltd.

[Series on Knots and Everything,  
Volume 8](#)

ISBN: 981-02-2194-0



Sufficiency: The Elementary Symmetric Bends; Necessity: Geometry and Planar Representations; Topological Considerations and a Theorem; Practical Considerations and Triple Symmetry; Sixty Symmetric Bends (Includes 16-page colour section); Miscellany; How to Invent Symmetric Bends.

## **World's Best Fisherman's KNOT BOOK**

By: Bill Nelson

Publisher: ????

ISBN: ????



This is a pocket size, waterproof, tearproof book that shows the 11 knots and 5 loops every fly fisherman

needs to know.

No Junk Mial

Any comment, suggestions, anything mail me:

[mai](mailto:question@realknots.com) [question@realknots.com](mailto:question@realknots.com)

All knot Ropers Web Site related mail and questions are answered for free!

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Because this is an non-comercial site I can and will not allow junk mail nor spam. therefor commercial, non-personal and bulkmail will be charged with handling costs of \$100 per mail.

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revlink


[The Reverse Links](#)

[Back To](#)[The Books](#)

# Roper's Reverse Links

[Back To](#)[Ropers Knot Page](#)

Here are the links to pages I found (or that are told to me) with a link to [Ropers Knot Page](#) -(The knots home page) or one of the other page's of the virtual knot site, and not concerning knots directly. (Otherwise you find them on my [Roper's Link Page](#). Still these pages might be interesting because they all have at least one thing in common... They are interested in knotting (for whatever reason.)

If you have a link to one of the Roper's Knot Pages, and there is no reverse link to your page here you can always let me know.  [question@realknots.com](mailto:question@realknots.com)

## revlinks

All references without a flag are in english/american

## General

[Crafts,Skills and Hobbies Internet Sites](#)

## Scouting

 [The Scout Association of Hong Kong](#)

 [fXfJfEfEfBf“fO•î•ñ](#)

 [½°Ä«¿ìÆ@¼¼°è·Î Ç×ÇØ,!..](#)

[Cub Scout Arrow of Light Board](#)

[Cub Scout Pack 46, Sam Houston Area Council](#)

[Cubitems's Home Page](#)

[Scouting Tips and Info Bits](#)

 [Grupo Escoteiro Pingo D'Água - 126 / PR](#)

[Hawk Patrol Cool Web Sites](#)

[Internet Resources for Scouts, Golden Arrow District](#)

[Jim Speirs' Scouting Page](#)

 [Joti 98 The Scout Association of Hong Kong](#)

[Junior Forest Wardens](#)

 [Links naar andere scouting sites](#)

 [Mõningaid linke nii huviks kui kasuks:](#)

 [Mõningaid linke nii huviks kui kasuks: 2](#)

[Nerd World : SCOUTING](#)

[Open Directory - Recreation: Scouting: How\\_To's](#)

[Pacific Skyline Council](#)

[PHGSC - Inside our Cottage](#)

[PVGSC - Getting Connected! Just for Girls!](#)

[Royal Rangers ... A Ministry to Boys](#)

[Royal Ambassadors Campcraft](#)

[Scouting and Other Web Sites](#)

[Scouting by Nerd world media\(TM\)](#)

[Scouting Links to the Web](#)

 [Scouting on the net](#)

 [Scouting op het internet](#)

[Scouting skills and activities](#)

 [Speider relaterte linker](#)

 [Spy scout Alguns Links Interessantes.](#)

 [The NetCommish ©1997-2000 M.F. Bowman - Knots & Ropes](#)

[The Scouting JumpStation](#)

[TROOP 237's WEBPAGE](#)

[What's new on the InterNETional Scouting Pages](#)

[Troop 8 BSA Favorite Links](#)

[User Homepages](#)

[VVKSM - Links - Hoofdpagina](#)

## Climbing

[Climbing gyms](#)

[Free Climbing](#) A climbing search engine

[Jim Frankenfield - Climbing Page](#)

[RockList](#)

[TMRU Links](#)

[VER Sales Cable Rigging & Supply](#)

 [ÄÌ 1æÀ° »ê°ú °ü·ÃÇÑ ±13» ¿ÜÀÇ WebSite.¡¼Ò°³ÇÑ °ÍAÔ ĨÙ.](#)

## Sailing / Boating

[Buzzards Bay Home Page](#) Sailing

[Chelmarsh Sailing Club](#)

 [Das HochSeilNest](#)

 [De Boot](#)

[Hot Marine Links](#)

 [Jumbo](#)

[J30 "Awesome" Lake Michigan Sailboat Racing](#)

[Links](#)

[links](#)

 [Links des DK-Yacht-Service](#)

[Links to other interesting web sites for sailors and rope users](#)

[NauticalNet -- Nautical Links](#)

[Open Directory](#) - Recreation: Boating: Sailing: Education

[Randy's Links - sailing;boating;marine;weather;knots - PART 2](#)

 [Sailing-Links](#)

[Sailors Choice : Seamanship and Navigation](#)

[Seattle Times: Want to build a boat? Go sailing? Go online](#)

[Usefull Links for classic boating](#)

 [VAART! F L I T S - wekelijks E-zine over Scheepvaart & Internet](#)

 [Varazze Club Nautico](#)

[Ventura County Boating - Home Page - Sailing - Marine Weather - Directory - Race Results -](#)

[Motoryachts](#)

 [Yacht: Links - Tips](#)

## Outdoor sport

[Ask the Chief Links](#)

[Camping/ Instruction and Training](#)

[Cadedian Outdoor Technologies](#)

[Homestead.org - Crafts, Skills and Hobbies Internet Sites](#)

[I.A.T.S.E. Local #21 Home Page](#)

[PE253](#)

[ReelOutdoor Adventure & Recreation--ROAR!!!](#) !Under construction !

[Wrolin Camping 'Round the World's Special Sites](#)

[Yahooligans Sports and Recreation](#)

## Fishing

[Courtesy Web Links Resource](#)

[Living and working at sea](#)

[The Great Fly Fishing Page](#)

## Kiting

[InfoJump : Web Directory/Recreation/Kites](#)

[Kite info on the Internet](#)

## Math

 [Pri..a o ..vorovima](#)

## Div

["A Pirate's Life for Me!!"](#)

 [Æãëòûã ñððàíèöû. ÄÅÕÑÊÀß ÌËÎÙÀÄÊÀ.](#)

[Curriculum Connections](#)

[Educational links](#)

[Harris Diving Links](#)

 [IRM Zuerich - Forensische Internet-Ressourcen](#)

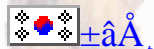
[IOWA CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT](#)

[Links from the Club](#)

[sailordaveQ&A](#) School Project on ship wreks

[Web Site of the Day - Archives](#) North High School Library

## Cool link sites



[+âÅ](#)

[Cool Sites](#)

[FLATTY'S HOT-SPOTS](#)



[FreeLinks - editie1.14](#)

[Harris \( a.k.a. River Rat \) dive links](#)

[The junkie.com -- eclectic junkie resources](#)



[Länkar - Linkkejä - Links](#)



[My Cool Site](#)

[munford.com's Best of the Web](#) Hobbies

[Online Infoage / Internet magazine](#)

[Uncle Al's Search Engines - 3.72](#)

## Private Bookmarks



[Adrenalin T.rman.... ve Do..a Sporlar.. - Do..a sporlar..., da..c..l..k, seyahat ve kamp](#)

[Bob & Geri's home page](#)

[Brand's Links](#)



[Christina's Homepage!](#)

[Folie One -- Links](#)



[Henscon - Links, links, links](#)

[Heimdahl9's Home Page](#)



[Junioravd Odjuren](#)



[Kirres hemsida](#)

[Mark L. Hessenflow Vanity Page](#)



[Merenkulku ja veneily](#)

[Michel T. Talbot's Bookmarks](#)

[Oh no, not another Home Page!](#)



[Other Stites](#)

 [Rickards hemsida](#)

[SchoonerMan Rope Locker](#)

 [Stephen Jones's Bookmarks](#)

[Unols Rvtec Link-O-Rama](#)

## Just Fun

## Engines



Any comment, suggestions, anything mail

me:  [question@realknots.com](mailto:question@realknots.com)

All knot Ropers Web Site related mail and questions are answered for free!



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[Touwslagers Knopen](#)  
[Pagina](#)

# Stoppers(🇳🇱)

Knopen aan een eind.

[Terug naar:](#)

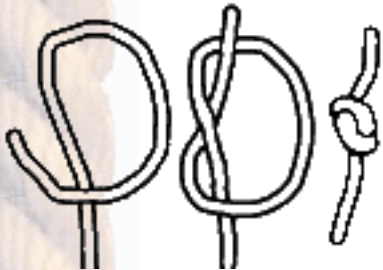


[Touwslagers Knopen](#)  
[Pagina](#)

Knopen aan het uiteinde van een touw. Er zijn vele toepassingen waarin je zoiets gebruikt. Iedere toepassing stelt zijn eigen eisen en kent daarvoor een beperkt aantal knopen die het best geschikt zijn. Je kunt een stopper gebruiken om te voorkomen dat een touw of garen gaat rafelen. Doe dat echter alleen in goedkoop touw/garen. Gebruik anders een echte takeling.

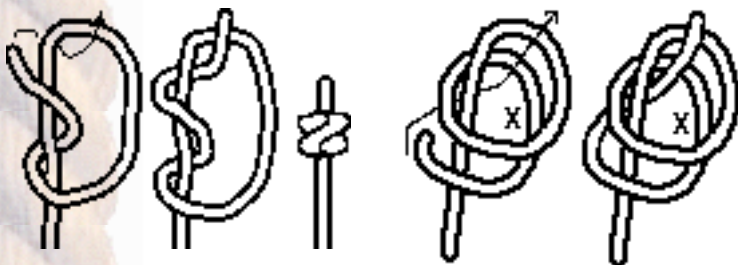
## De Overhandknoop

### De Overhandknoop of de Halve Knoop



De eenvoudigste knoop die er bestaat, en daarom waarschijnlijk het meest gebruikt. De overhandknoop is goed bruikbaar om knopen in garens en snaren te ondersteunen. Losse tampen worden dan met een overhandknoop iets verdikt. Wanneer dat te rommelig wordt moet worden omgezien naar een betere verbindingsknoop. Er mag geen grote kracht op een overhandknoop worden uitgeoefend. De knoop halveert ongeveer de sterkte van het touw/garen ter plaatse. Als 'anti-slip-stopper' is dat niet erg want dan wordt hij nauwelijks belast.

## De Dubbele Overhandknoop



De dubbele overhandknoop is mooi, dikker dan de gewone overhandknoop, maar nauwelijks sterker. Dus hij kan alleen maar gebruikt worden als er maar weinig belasting te verwachten is. De dubbele overhandknoop wordt ook wel de bloedknoop genoemd als hij gebruikt is als zweeptop. De knoop kan op meerdere manieren worden gelegd en in principe op twee manieren worden afgewerkt. De twee manieren van leggen die hier getoond worden geven ook beide afwerkingen aan. De in het midden getoonde bloedknoop is de voorkeurs-afwerking van de tweede met kruisjes gemerkte knoopwijze. De bloedknoop is na belasting zeer moeilijk weer los te krijgen. Wanneer er een object door het met het kruisje gemerkte gat gestoken wordt trekt de knoop

samen tot de [wurgknoop](#). Daarom is het de moeite waard deze manier te leren.

## De Meervoudige Overhandknoop




Wanneer de overhandknoop meer dan twee interne rotorns heeft wordt hij dikker. (Echter nauwelijks sterker.) Bij geslagen touw is het van groot belang dat de knoop netjes wordt aangetrokken (opgewerkt) anders hebben de losse strengen sterk de neiging te kinken.

## De Vlaamse Acht



Dit is de stopper die volume, sterkte en eenvoud van leggen/losmaken in de optimale balans samen brengt.

[Deze knoop op het WEB.](#)

Commentaar, ideeën, suggesties mail me:  [qqqq at realknots.com](mailto:qqqq@realknots.com) with subject "question"

Alle mail zonder het juiste onderwerp worden automatisch, ongelezen weggemikt..

Het spijt me dat ik de mail link weg heb moeten halen. De Mailgrabbers hebben gewonnen.

Maar.... Ik heb een paar verborgen mail adresjes opgenomen zodat ze elkaar plat kunnen spammen nadat ze mijn "junk"gegrabbed hebben....

.....



[Terug naar:](#)



[Touwslagers knopen pagina](#)

[Door naar](#)



[De Verbindingsknopen](#)



[Terug naar:](#)[De Stoppers](#)

# Verbindings Knopen(🇬🇧)

[Terug naar:](#)[Touwslagers Knopen](#)  
[Pagina](#)

Knopen om twee touwen aan elkaar te binden.

## De Platte knoop

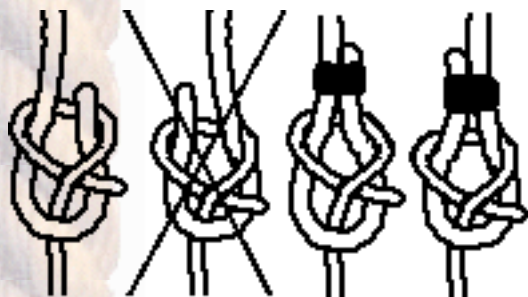


De platte knoop is slechts bruikbaar voor het eenvoudige werk. Hij is eenvoudig te leggen en beklemmt zich niet waardoor hij altijd makkelijk los te krijgen is. De toepassingen variëren van het vastzetten van opgerolde zeilen, het dichtbinden van pakjes, tot de basis van de schoenstrik. Zijn naaste verwanten, het ouwe-wijf, de dievenknoop en de what-knoop hebben zo hun eigen toepassingen, maar

die hebben niets met een betrouwbare verbinding te maken.

Voor een uitgebreidere beschrijving van deze interessante knopen-familie kan je terecht bij de [Platte-knopen Familie](#).

## De Schootsteek



De Schootsteek is mijn favoriete verbindingsknoop. Pas op, wanneer het gekruiste tamp aan de verkeerde kant zit heb je een andere, zwakkere knoop. (In moderne materialen maakt het niet veel meer uit, maar in rechts geslagen touw is de foutieve schootsteek zwakker. Leer daarom de goede.)

Voor een uitgebreidere beschrijving van deze interessante knopen-familie kan je terecht bij [De Schootsteek](#)

## De karaaksteek



Ook wel karaak hieling genoemd. Pas op! Er zijn maar weinig knopen die zo vaak verkeerd getekend worden als de karaaksteek. De einden moeten diagonaal tegenover elkaar uitkomen en de kruisingen moeten om en om onder- en bovenlangs uitkomen. De karaaksteek is een van de beste steken. Ashley stelt dat het mogelijk het dichtst bij de perfecte steek komt. Hij slipt niet, zelfs niet als het touw

nat is, en bovendien is hij altijd los te krijgen, ook na zware belasting. Als hieling voor zwaar materiaal wordt hij altijd afgebonden om slijtage te minimaliseren.

## De Zoeteliefjes

Eigenlijk leg je twee [halve steken](#) om de staande einden van beide touwen.

Je kunt de zoeteliefjes op twee manieren leggen. Welke van de twee varianten het sterkst is weet ik niet.



Met twee gelijke [overhandknopen](#) is hij symmetrisch. Dit is waarschijnlijk de meest gebruikte variant.



Met twee verschillende overhandsknopen krijg je de mooiste (Altijd netjes afwerken!)

Alleen ... de dubbele acht is zeker sterker, makkelijker los te krijgen na belasting en van alle kanten net zo decoratief als de zoeteliefjes op hun best.

## De Dubbele Zoeteliefjes



Dit is de dubbel-stopper knoop met als basis de [Dubbele Overhandknoop](#). Eigenlijk leg je twee [wurgknopen](#) om de staande einden van beide touwen. Het is het best om de knopen tegengesteld te leggen. Bij gelijke knopen is het lastiger ze goed tegen elkaar aan te sluiten.

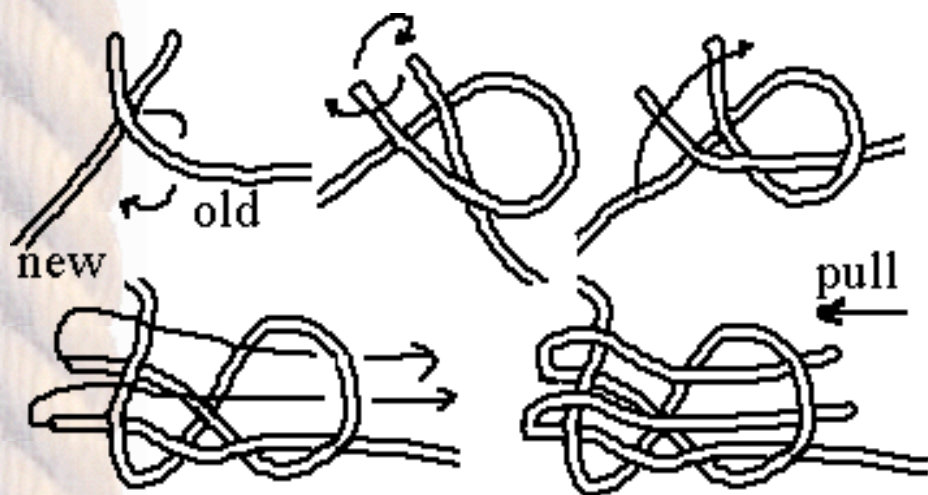
Deze knoop wordt door klimmers veel gebruikt om twee touwen aan elkaar te knopen. Hij is sterk, betrouwbaar, maar is nogal lastig weer los te krijgen. Wanneer deze knoop in het midden van een klimtouw terecht komt is het verstandig om aan het hangend eind een vaste lus te maken om als zekering te gebruiken bij het passeren.

## De Dubbele Acht



Dit is voor mij de universele dubbele-stopper-knoop. Hij is sterk, mooi, beknelt niet, dus wat wil je nog meer. Het is de verbindingsknoop variant van de [Vlaamse Acht](#)

## De Wevers Acht



Dit is de beste weaver knoop die ik ken. Hoewel het lijkt of hij moeilijk te leggen is blijkt hij juist erg makkelijk te leggen in klein materiaal en is betrouwbaar in wol, linnen en vele ander weef-materialen. Omdat beide losse einden terugvallen op het staande part heeft hij een bijna perfecte geleiding door het werk en over de machine-onderdelen.

Houd beide einden op de kruising tussen duim en wijsvinger. (eerste

tekening)

Draai beide draden terwijl je het kruis vast blijft houden in twee eenvoudige bewegingen (tekening twee en drie)

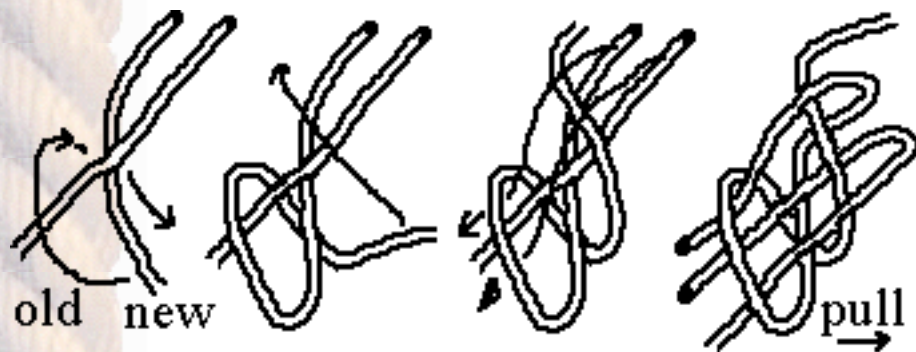
Nu leg je het staande eind van de draad waar je wilt aanhechten over de nieuwe draad die je wilt aanhechten.

Ten slotte stop je over de lijn waar je aanhecht door de loep die je net gemaakt hebt.

Nu laat je het kruis los en hou de losse eindjes tegen het staande part van de nieuwe draad en trek de knoop aan.


Deze knoop is gerelateerd aan [De \(Vlaamse\) Acht](#) Dat kan je goed waarnemen als je deze knoop legt zonder nieuwe draad. (Je doet net alsof.) Je zult zien dat je de acht knoopt.

### Voor de andere richting



Een wever op een traditioneel weefgetouw weet niet van te voren in welke richting de volgende lijn aangehecht moet worden. Daarom moet hij de weverknoop in twee richtingen kunnen leggen. (Lang niet iedere wever/weefster kan dat en dat kost tijd of netheid.) Dit is de zelfde als de hierboven beschreven knoop, alleen dan

anders gelegd. Op deze manier gelegd kan de draad de andere kant op getrokken worden.

Commentaar, ideeën, suggesties mail me:  *qqqq at realknots.com with subject "question"*

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[Touwslagers knopen pagina](#)

[Door naar](#)



[De Steken](#)



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[Terug naar](#)

[Terug naar](#)



# Steken (🇬🇧)



[De verbindingsknopen](#)

Knopen om en touw aan ... iets te steken  
(verbinden)

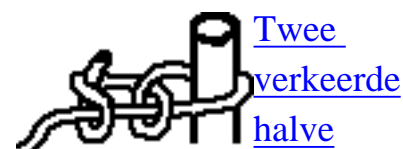
[Touwslagers Knopen](#)

[Pagina](#)

## 'Elementaire' Steken

In deze tabel staan de elementaire steken. De steken in iedere kolom zijn "familie" van elkaar. De bovenste steek wordt rond een paal of ander object geknoopt. Ik zal ze primaire elementaire steken noemen. De steken er onder zijn 'het zelfde' maar rond het eigen staande part gebonden. Ik zal ze verder de secundaire-elementaire steken noemen. Pas op! De toepassingen van de verschillende variaties zijn zeer verschillend. De primaire-elementaire steken "verdwijnen" als het object verwijderd wordt. De secundaire-elementaire steken doen dat niet. Sommige secundaire-elementaire steken zijn "gekapseide" bindings knopen. Hoewel het eigenlijk voor alle knopen geldt is het goed afwerken van deze knopen extreem belangrijk. Verkeerd afwerken kan leiden tot een totaal andere en vaak zelfs gevaarlijke variant van de gewenste steek. Als je bijvoorbeeld de twee-halve-steken kapseist zit je met het "oud-wijf", een van de beroerdste knopen die je je maar kunt voorstellen. Aan de andere kant kan je als je weet wat je doet met opzet een "verkeerde" knoop leggen en die kapseizen tot de gewenste. Maar pas daar voor op en wees voorzichtig.

Helaas zijn de nederlandse namen die ik vond lang niet zo sprekend als de engelse.





["Buntline"](#)



[Verschuifbare](#)



["Lobster  
Buoy"](#)

## De enkele steek

(ook wel **De Simpele Steek**.)



Hoewel dit waarschijnlijk de meest eenvoudige knoop is die je kunt verzinnen moet je een vaardig knoper zijn om hem op een veilige manier te leggen en toe te passen. Het losse eind van het touw moet worden afgeknepen tegen een object of tegen het staande part. De beste kneep krijg je tegen een rand of riggel. (Daar zit hem de kneep! En daar komt ook deze zegswijze vandaan.) Als de steek wordt ontlast en het staande part geschud dan lost de steek direct.



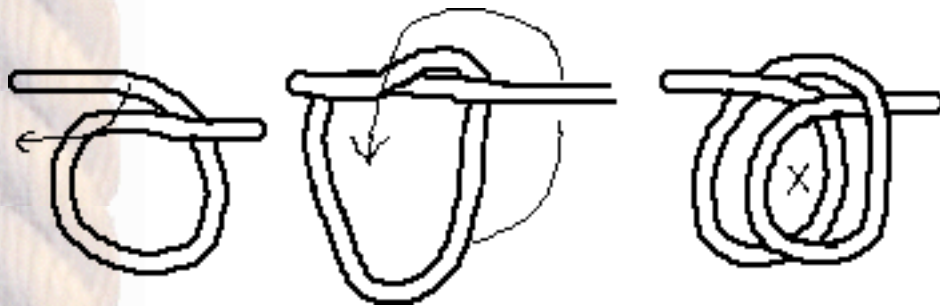
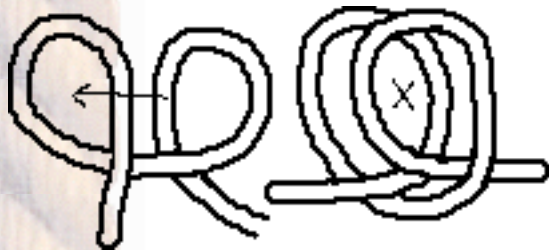
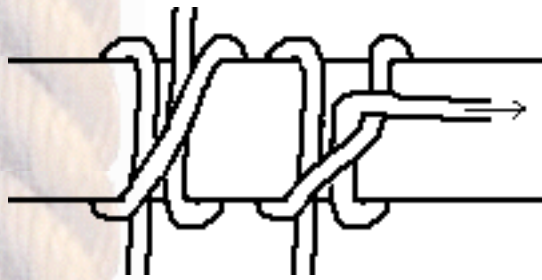
Hij wordt gebruikt bij het beleggen om een kikker, een weversnaald of zelfs aan een boomtak, als begin voor het beleggen, als start voor het opwinden of als tijdelijke, snel los te maken "steek".

## De Halve Steek



Dit is de "gekapseide" overhandknoop. Het is een bijzonder bruikbare steek om lichte lasten te dragen die snel los te maken moeten zijn. Ashley raadt hem aan voor het ophangen van voorraden buiten het bereik van muizen. Je moet hem echt met rust laten.

## De Mastworp



Deze belangrijke knoop heeft alleen theoretische waarde. Zonder extra ondersteuning is hij onbetrouwbaar in iedere situatie, behalve als kruisknoop. Je moet hem kennen voor de padvinderij en op zeilscholen. Als je hem toch moet toepassen werk hem

dan netjes af. Trek beide einden stevig aan voor je hem belast, en dan nog alleen in de lengte-richting. Beter nog, gebruik [de mastworp met voorslag](#) als alternatief.

## Twee Halve Steken



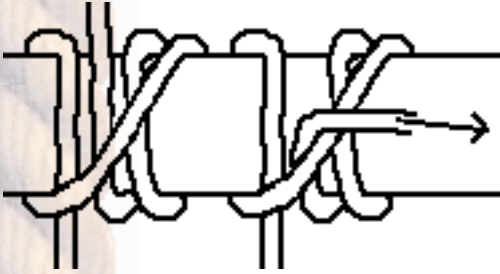
De twee halve steken worden gebruikt om een touw te knopen aan een ring of paal met een haakse belasting. Het moet constant belast blijven. (Hoef niet onder een constante belasting.) Hij beknelt zich niet. Als het object een kleine diameter heeft is het verstandig om een extra rotorn te nemen.

## De "Buntline" Steek.



De "Buntlijn" steek werd gebruikt om de "buntlijn" van een vierkant getuigd schip vast te zetten. Het is een veilige knoop, maar heeft nijing zich te beknellen. Hij is daarom niet eenvoudig los te krijgen. Daarom is hij geschikt voor werk dat langer zonder toezicht gelaten moet kunnen blijven.

## Mastworp met voorslag



De beste knoop voor belasting in de lengterichting. Het is belangrijk hem goed af te werken en goed aan te halen voordat hij belast wordt. Gebruik hem nooit voor haakse belasting want dan schiet hij echt los.

## Scheerlijn-steek



Dit is een bijzonder nuttige steek. Hij is verstelbaar EN betrouwbaar.

Iedere zeiler zou deze steek onder iedere omstandigheid moeten kunnen leggen. In het bijzonder om zichzelf te redden met het touw dat hem in het water is toegeworpen. Hij moet de lijn rond zich leggen, de scheerlijn-steek voor zich en zich tot doel stellen het

losse eind tegen het staande part te houden. Dat geeft hem veiligheid en een doel in deze kritieke situatie: **VASTHOUDEN!**

Iedere kampeerder moet deze knoop ook kennen. Het is de beste knoop om je scheerlijn aan een haring te bevestigen.

Het is het eenvoudigste lid uit de verstelbare knopen familie.

## Verstelbare steek.



Dit is de "broer" van de scheerlijn-steek en slechts een beetje minder belangrijk. Dat komt omdat hij zich eerder beknijpt. Als dat de bedoeling is, is dat natuurlijk prima zoals bijvoorbeeld voor werk dat lang zonder toezicht moet kunnen blijven. Ashley beschrijft een toepassing voor katoen-makelaars in New Bedford die hun monsterpakjes, die ze van molen tot molen namen, er mee sloten. De pakjes konden

naar believen worden geopend en weer gesloten. Ze bleven veilig gesloten onderweg.

## De Koe-steek.



Deze steek is zeer bruikbaar om een koe aan een paaltje vast te zetten. Zelf zou ik een overhand knoopje in het losse eind toevoegen, maar ik ben geen boer. Zeelui gebruiken hem om een koord aan een lijkwade te bevestigen bij een zeemans uitvaart.

## "Verkeerde" halve steken



Deze steek wordt ook gebruikt om scheerlijnen vast te zetten, maar is daar veel minder goed voor als de [Scheerlijn Steek](#). De enige reden dat ik hem hier noem is omdat zijn topologie hem hier plaatst. Ik zie er geen gebruiksmogelijkheden voor. (Laat me weten als je er een kent.) Een geoefend oog zal er de gekapseisde platte

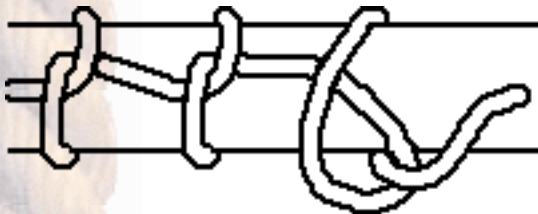
knoop in herkennen.

## Lobster Buoy Steek



De Lobster Buoy Steek is ongeveer even veilig als de Buntline steek, maar veel makkelijker los te krijgen. Hij wordt gebruikt om houtbundels vast te zetten.

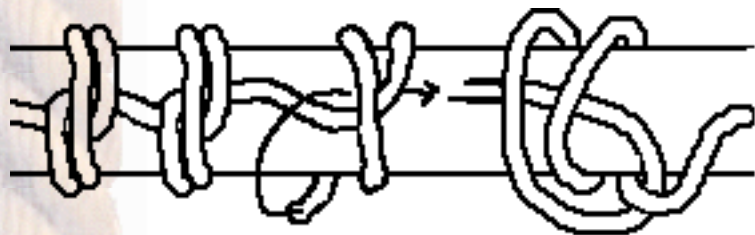
## Marlsteek of Halvesteek



Deze steek is bijzonder praktisch als je een bos wil binden of een rol bij elkaar wil houden. Het werkend eind hoeft maar eenmaal doorgehaald te worden en toch schiet dit bindsel niet echt snel los. Voor de beroemde 'tie-wraps' (of hoe heten die plastic snelbinders) werd deze steek ook op technische scholen aan elektrotechnici geleerd voor het binden van draadbomen. De

reeks steken wordt altijd begonnen en beëindigd met een [dubbele marlsteek](#).

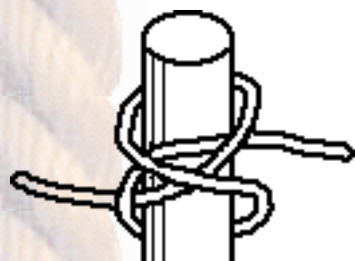
# Dubbele Marlsteek of Wurgknoop



De wurgknoop is belangrijk als tijdelijke takeling, en als permanente binding waarvan er een aantal in elkaars verlengde moeten worden gelegd. Eenmaal goed gelegd is losmaken zonder hulpmiddelen (priem of mes) bijna onmogelijk. Gebruik hem dus nooit voor iets dat snel weer los moet. Als marlsteek wordt hij altijd als eerste en laatste in een


rij gebruikt. Ook als een rij marlsteeken 'gevaarlijk' lang wordt, pas je de dubbele marlsteek toe als 'tussenzekering'. Let op! Op deze manier gelegd hoeft het werkend eind (of het 'klosje') maar één maal doorgehaald te worden. Je moet de knoop daarna wel even netjes afwerken. Gewoon aantrekken is daarbij niet voldoende!

## De Constrictor



De constrictor is belangrijk als tijdelijke takeling. En ook als permanente binding waarvan je er meerdere naast elkaar nodig hebt. Eenmaal goed gelegd is losmaken zonder hulpmiddelen (priem of mes) bijna onmogelijk. Gebruik hem dus nooit voor iets dat snel weer los moet. Omdat de constrictor "in de bocht" gelegd kan worden wordt hij vaker gebruikt dan de wurgknoop. Voor meer informatie over de constrictor-knoop familie kun je terecht bij de

[Constrictor-knoop Familie.](#)

Commentaar, ideeën, suggesties mail me:  *qqqq at realknots.com with subject "question"*

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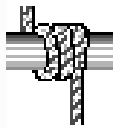


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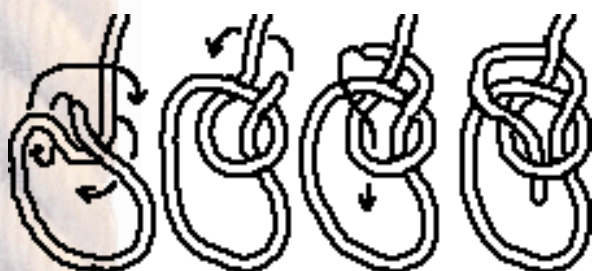
[De Vaste Lussen](#)

[Terug Naar](#)[De Steken](#)[Standard copyrights and disclaimer.](#)

# Enkele Lussen (🇬🇧)

[Terug Naar](#)[Touwslagers Knopen](#)[Pagina](#)

## De Paalsteek



De Paalsteek is de meest gebruikte lus-knoop. Dat komt voornamelijk door de eenvoud, de betrouwbaarheid en waarschijnlijk ook de verwantschap aan de schootsteek. Houd in stap A het kruispunt tussen duim en wijsvinger van de rechterhand en draai vervolgens de pols met de klok mee. Wanneer je de lus weglaat heb je de [schootsteek](#). Kan iemand me vertellen waarom ik in alle boeken deze paalsteek vind,

behalve in de helft van mijn nederlandse boeken waarin de zwakkere linkse-paalsteek (met het losse eindje aan de verkeerde kant...) staat 'aangeprezen'???

## Gedubbelde Acht lus



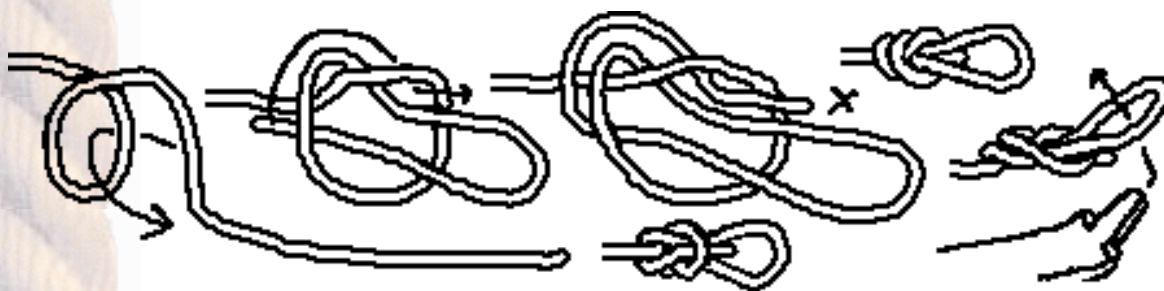
De gedubbelde 8 is een door klimmers veel gebruikte knoop. De knoop is snel te leggen en is veiliger dan de paalsteek. Er is veel discussie of het losse eind nog een stopper behoeft of niet. Snelheid van leggen/losmaken is ook iets waar je voor veiligheid rekening mee moet houden. De eerste wijze van leggen is gelijk aan het leggen van de [Vlaamse acht](#), maar dan met een dubbel touw. Het "losse-end" vormt de lus. Deze wijze van leggen is alleen toepasbaar als de lus pas na het leggen ergens om of in gelegd wordt.





Wanneer de lus ergens om gelegd moet worden, (om jezelf bijvoorbeeld) dan wordt eerst een enkele losse vlaamse acht gelegd die vervolgens gedubbeld wordt. Het is hierbij belangrijk dat er ruimte genoeg is voor de lus. Dat vraagt enige ervaring. Oefenen dus!

## De boogpees knoop



Dit is een zeer oude knoop die gebruikt werd als oog voor boogpezen. De knoop is eenvoudig en sterk. Eenmaal gelegd en stevig aangetrokken, wil je hem niet meer los knopen: je zou het een

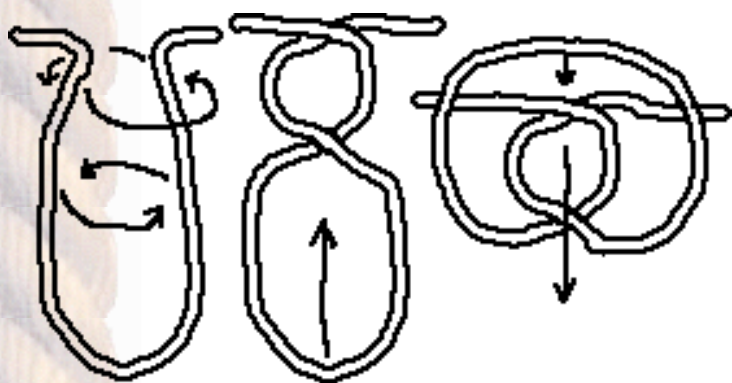
goede permanente lus kunnen noemen.

De boogpees knoop is geliefd omdat hij klein, sterk, veilig en eenvoudig te leggen is. Hij is netjes omdat er geen losse eindjes uitsteken.

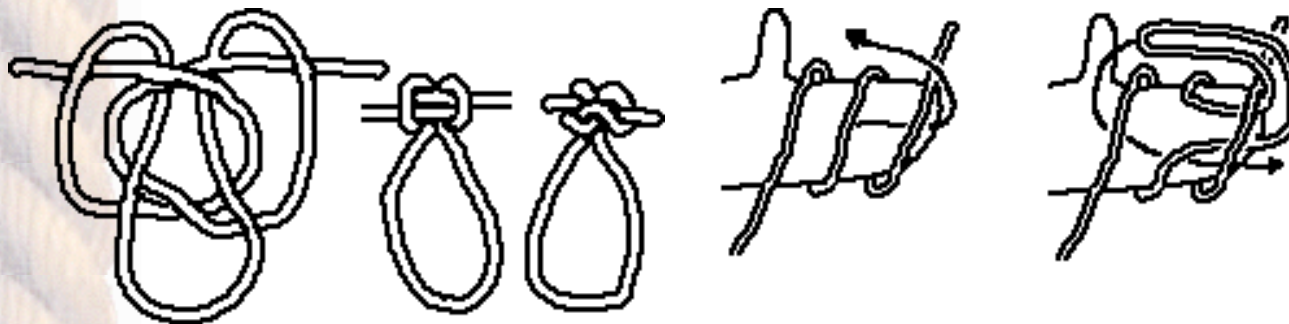
Moderne boogschutters geven de voorkeur aan ingesplitste ogen.

Als het losse eind (gemarkt met een kruisje) niet tussen de boog en de loop gezekerd zit is het aan te bevelen om een extra [overhand knoopje](#) als stoppertje te leggen.

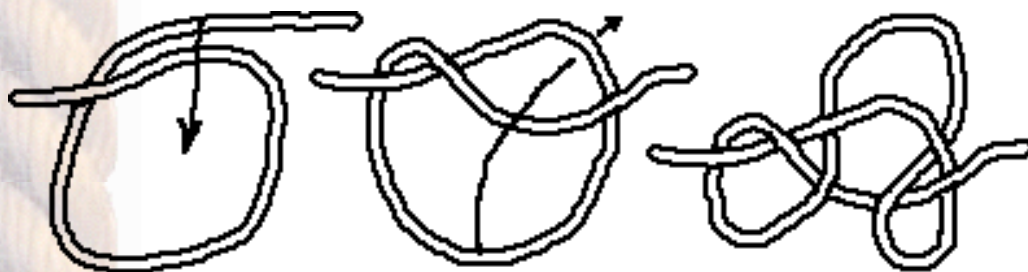
## Het middenmannetje



Een eenvoudig te leggen prima lus voor toepassingen waar de lus niet aan het uiteinde maar ergens in het werkend eind gelegd moet worden. Deze lus is in alle richtingen belastbaar. Dat is belangrijk voor toepassingen waarbij de spanning aan de einden groot is ten opzichte van die in de lus zelf.



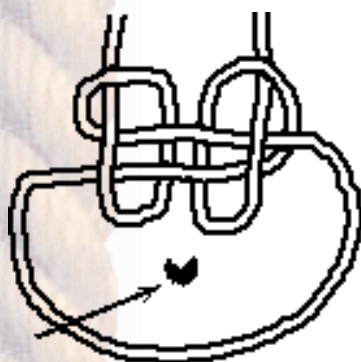
## De Artillerie Lus



Een praktische en eenvoudig te leggen lus voor het midden van het touw. Hij is niet zo sterk als de [middenman](#) maar is iets sneller te leggen en weer los te maken. Zoals de naam al aangeeft werd hij door de artillerie gebruikt


(voor het dragen van het geweer over de schouder). Belast het touw niet te zwaar zolang de lus niet belast wordt. Hij is het best toepasbaar als tijdelijke knoop om dingen te dragen of op te hangen. En zoals altijd, netjes afwerken!

## De Pendant Steek



Een steek om een steentje in een amulet te binden. Zorg ervoor dat je het object goed in de lus zekert. Als je een lus (deze lus) gebruikt om een steentje of ander mooi object in een hanger te bevestigen is een leren veter de beste keuze. Maak een ondiep sneetje in de binnenkant van de lus. Precies diep genoeg om het oppervlak te vergroten zodat het beter grip heeft. En, zeker niet onbelangrijk, gebruik een goede schoenmakers-lijm (bijvoorbeeld bizon-kit.) Het resultaat is verrassend.

"De pendant steek is een naast familielid van de [zoeteliefjes](#).

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[De Schuifknoop](#)

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[De Lussen](#)

# Schuifknopen (🇳🇱)



[Touwslagers Knopen](#)  
[Pagina](#)

Lopende-lussen, strikken en lasso's.

## De Schuifknoop algemeen

**WAARSCHUWING!! De schuifknoop is geen speelknoop om galgje mee te spelen. Er zijn te veel kinderen per ongeluk gedood omdat ze dachten dat ze de knoop nog wel op tijd los zouden kunnen krijgen. Ook een niet strak aangehaalde schuifknoop is uiterst gevaarlijk rond je hals!**



Er zijn drie basismethoden om een schuifknoop te maken. Bij de eerste wordt het staande part door een vast oog aan het einde van het touw genomen. Dit kan een ingesplitst oog zijn maar ook een geknoopte zoals de paalsteek. (De [paalsteek](#) wordt feitelijk veel door zeilers als lopend-oog gebruikt.) Ook de enkelvoudige schuifknoop zelf wordt wel gebruikt als soepel lopend-oog.



Bij de tweede manier knoop je een lopend oog rond het staande part, ( een simpele knoop of steek ) zodanig dat de lus sluit als aan het lopend eind getrokken wordt. Dit is de meest gebruikte manier om een schuifknoop te maken. Het zorgt ervoor dat de lus makkelijk sluit (maar vaak moeilijk opent.)

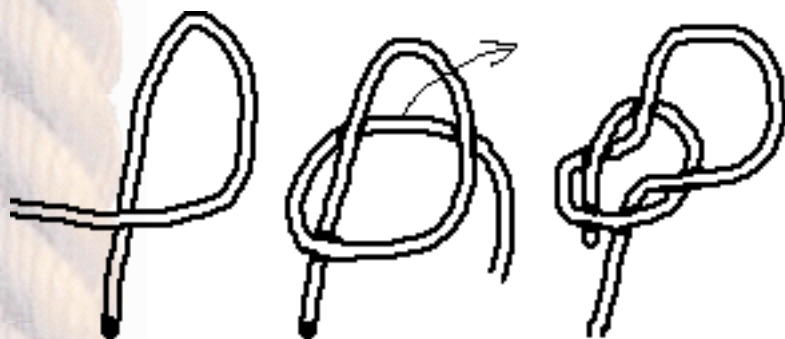


Bij de derde manier leg je een knoop andersom rond het staande part, zodat als je aan het lopend eind trekt de lus opent.

Ik ken maar één praktische toepassing van zo een schuifknoop: het aanbinden van een yoyo aan het touwtje. Met de achtknoop als lopende knoop.

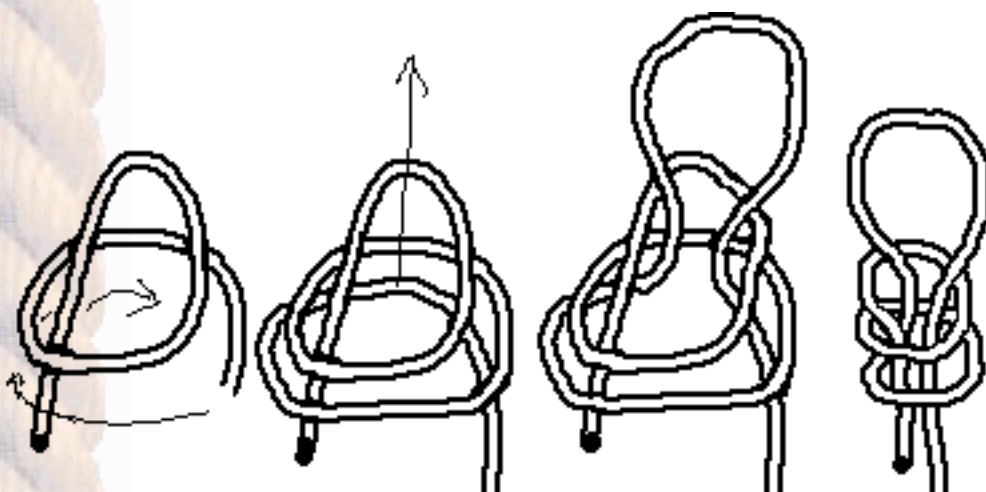
Maar bij het opbinden van balen en pakketten worden ze regelmatig onbewust gelegd. Ook tijdens het oefenen van het leggen van schuifknoopen eindig je in het begin met dit soort lussen.

## De enkelvoudige Schuifknoop



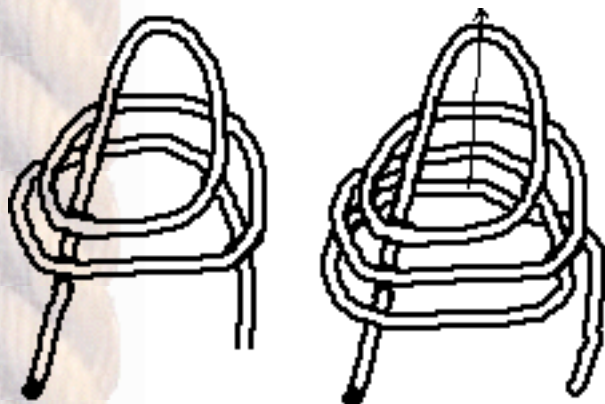
Dit is de eenvoudigste schuifknoop. Hij wordt meestal gebruikt als basis voor verder werk en is nauw verwant aan de [overhandknoop](#) en de [Marlsteek](#). Als hij als schuifknoop gebruikt wordt is het verstandig een stoppertje te leggen in het losse eindje (de overhandknoop). Hij wordt wel als stropers-strik voor kleine vogels gebruikt.

## De Wurg Strik



De [wurgknoop](#) is een uitstekende knoop om als lopende knoop voor een schuifknoop te gebruiken. Je kunt de kracht die nodig is voor het sluiten van de lus prima regelen. Hoe meer kracht er van binnen de lus wordt aangewend om los te komen, hoe sterker de wurgknoop zich hiertegen zal verzetten. Geen wonder dat deze knoop veel voor strikken gebruikt wordt.

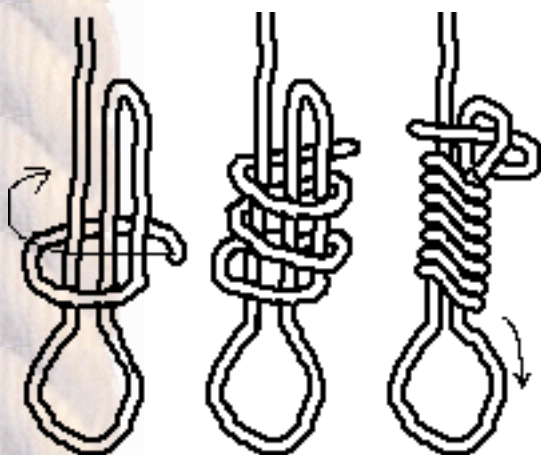
## De Galgen Knoop.



[De meervoudige overhand knoop.](#) Zoals de naam al aangeeft een knoop met een duister verleden.

**Speel nooit 'Galgje'. Het is werkelijk dodelijk.**

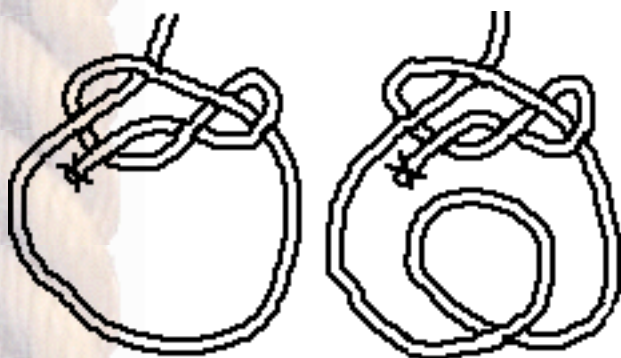
## De Beulsknoop.



Deze knoop werd ook aan de galg gebruikt. De kracht om te sluiten is beter regelbaar dan bij de galgenknoop. En omdat hij groter is in de nek neemt men aan dat hij de nek eerder breekt. Dat zou 'menselijker' zijn dan het gebruik van de galgenknoop dit meer wurgde.

**Speel nooit 'Galgje'. Het is werkelijk dodelijk.**


## De reverse acht schuifknoop.



Dit is (tot nu toe) de enige 'verkeerd' lopende schuifknoop waarvoor ik toepassingen ken. Hij wordt gebruikt voor het binden voor pakjes en ... voor het vastmaken van het touwtje aan een YoYo. Gevorderde YoYo'ers doen de lus maar één maal om de yoyo. Zo kunnen ze de yoyo draaiend beneden houden (slippend) en met een klein rukje weer naar boven roepen. Hiervoor moet de yoyo zeer snel draaien en de lus goed getrimd zijn. Beginners willen de yoyo gewoon vast hebben. Zij slaan de lus er een keer extra om en trekken alles

goed aan.

Leg eventueel een overhand knoopje in de tampjes. (gemarkeerd met kruisje).

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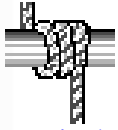
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[the Hitches](#)

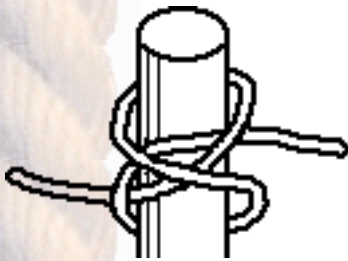
# The Constrictor Knot Family ( )

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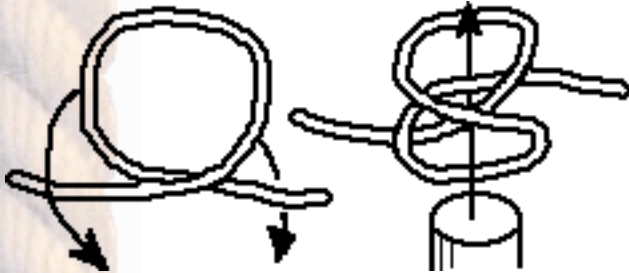


[Ropers Knot Page](#)

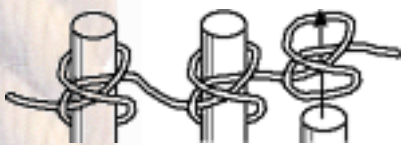
## The Constrictor Hitch



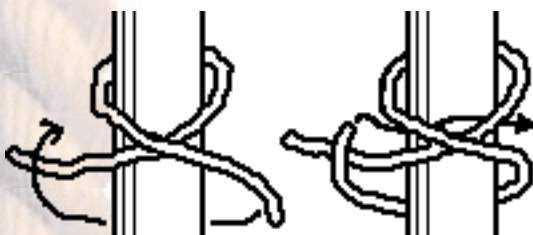
The constrictor knot is important as temporary whipping and as permanent binding from which you need more than one in a row, but not in line (when you should use the strangle knot). Laid well, it is virtually impossible to untie without tools (needle or knife). Never use it if you need to untie it. It is almost the strongest among the 'simple' hitches. Only the double constrictor is stronger. Because the constrictor may be tied in a bight, it is often preferred over the strangle knot.



Lied in the bight, it is possible to use the constrictor virtually everywhere where a permanent hitch is needed. In fact, it is my favorite permanent hitch.

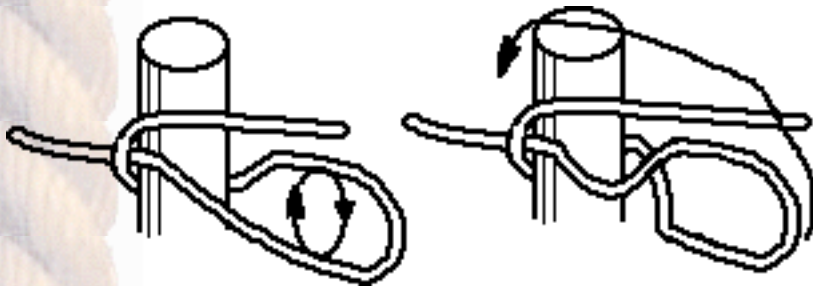


One of the best applications for this knot is the temporary whipping of ropestrands during marlinspiking. With one yarn, you can easily whip more than one strand at the time. Once tied, you pull them firmly all at once.



When you cannot place the knot around the object after the knot is formed, you have to tie it round the object. This may be difficult if you did not leave enough room to put the end through.





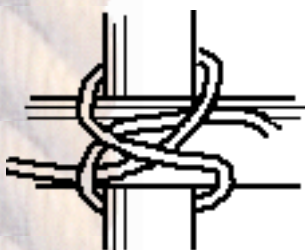
For tying a fence rope, you can tie the constrictor in this interesting way. It allows working it up to

one end while you maintain a limited force on the other end. So, you easily make a straight rope fence (As long as your posts stand firm)

[The Constrictor Knot on the WEB.](#)

## The Transom Knot

### The Transom Knot (Constrictor)



Tied this way the [constrictor](#) is an excellent cross knot, called the Transom Knot. (I used it for my kite when I was a kid). If you want to secure it, use two closely laid overhand knots in both ends, or simply use a good kit or glue. An extra knot above this knot does not have much effect. If more strength is required, tie another Transom Knot on the back.

### The Transom Knot (Marlin)

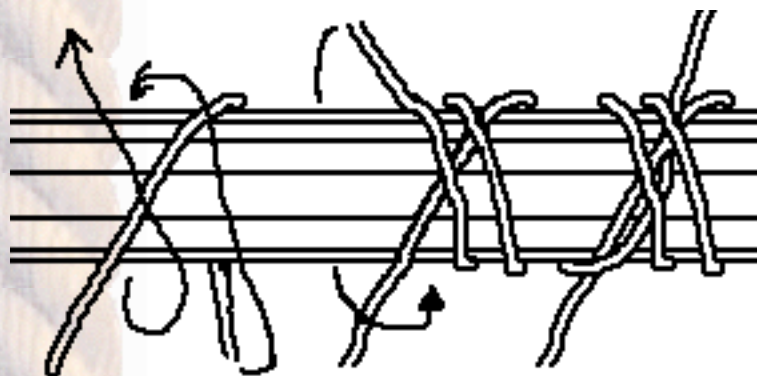


Tied this way the [Marline Hitch](#) is an even better cross-knot as the previous version of the Transom. It is not possible for the half-knot to work itself between both rods where it is not held by the overlaying rope. Therefore, it is a better cross knot than the constrictor-version of the Transom. (Thanks for the comment! I wish I knew this as a kid. On the other hand I did not have any trouble with the constrictor version. But I agree this is

better.)

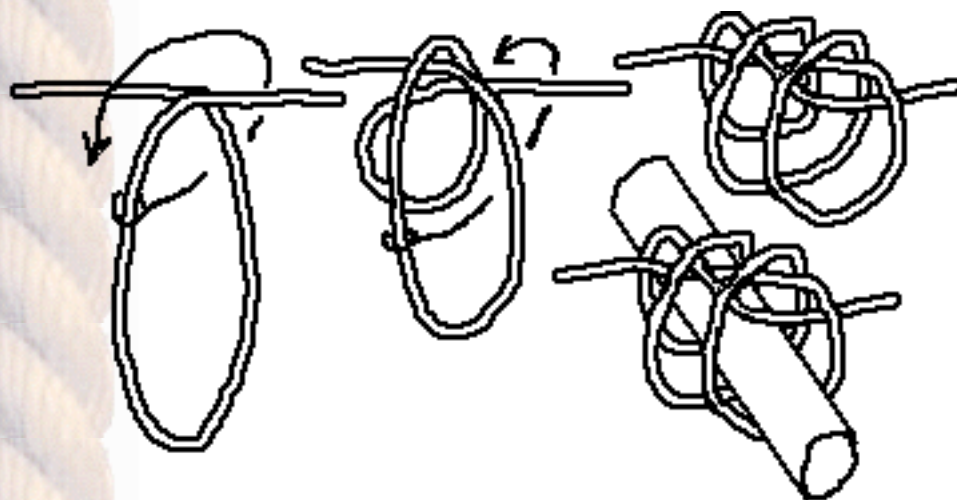
[The Transom Knot on the WEB.](#)

## The Double Constrictor




This is the strongest and most secure simple hitch. If the single constrictor does slip (on very slippery material) you can try this knot. If you make more turns round the enclosed half knot or if you twine the half knot one wrap extra it makes the total result weaker. That is probably because it makes it impossible to pull the knot as tight as this one. I always use the double constrictor to "strangle" tubes tight on a pipes. Tubes are often made from "slippery" materials.

**The Double Constrictor tied in the bight.**



If the end of the object which you want to lay the double constrictor on is free, it is best to tie the knot in the bight. If you master this technique it is much faster. Practice and check yourself after the first turn. If that resulted in the single constrictor instead of the clove hitch you started the wrong way.

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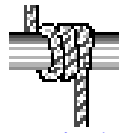
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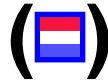
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[The Bends](#)

# The Fishermans Bend Family



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[Ropers Knot Page](#)

The "Fishermans bend" is a bend. There is a page on [bends](#).

## The True Lovers or Fishermans's Knot



The True Lovers, or Fisherman's Knot may be laid in two different ways. Which of both the is the stronger, I do not know.

With two equal [overhandknots](#) it is symmetrical. This is probably the most used variant.



With two different overhand knots you get the most beautiful version (always work it up neatly!)

Only ... The double eight is stronger, easier to untie after use and as decorative from all sides as the true lovers at best.

## Related knots

### Double Fisherman's Knot






This is the double-stopper knot with the [Double Overhandknot](#) as a base. In fact you tie two [strangle knots](#) round the standing parts of both ropes. It is best to tie two counter-image strangle knots. With equal knots it is far more difficult to fit them close to eachother.

This knot is used by climbers to tie two ropes together. It is strong and releyable, but difficult to untie where this knot ends up in the middle of a climbing rope (and it will if you used it to tie two ropes together!) it is wise to tie a fixed loop in the loose end of the falling part as a security by passing the knot.

## Double Fisherman's Knot



This is for me the universal 'double-stopper-bend'. It is strong, beautiful, it does not jam, so what do you want more... It is the bend-variant of the [flemish Eight](#)

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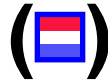
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[The Bends](#)

# The Reef Knot Family



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[Ropers Knot Page](#)

The reef-knot is a bend. There is a page on [bends](#).

## The Reef Knot or Square Knot General



The reef-knot is only useful in simple applications. Ashley says "it is a true Binder Knot, for which it is admirable, but under no circumstances should it be used as a bend." It is easy tied and will not jam, so it is always easy to untie. It is used to tie packages, and as a base for the shoe-bow. Sailors used it for binding rolled sails or better reefed sails. And that is where it got its english name from.

Americans call it the square knot. Probably because it looks square, or because it was much used on square-rigged-ships, but that is a total guess of me.

Its relatives, the granny, the thief-knot and the what-knot all have their purposes, but not as a trustful knot.

[The reef-knot on the WEB.](#)

## Related knots

### The Granny.



This knot is dangerous, and untrustful. One moment it slips the other it jams. It is best to ban it out from your habits.

[The granny on the WEB.](#)

### The Thief Knot.



The story goes sailors used this knot on their bags for they did not trust landsman. If a thief closed the bag after his theft, he would close it with a reef-knot, which is detectable by the sailor.


[The thief-knot on the WEB.](#)

## The What Knot.



It is said to be used in a magic trick. Don't ask me how.

[The what-knot on the WEB.](#)

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[The Bends](#)

# The Sheetbend Family



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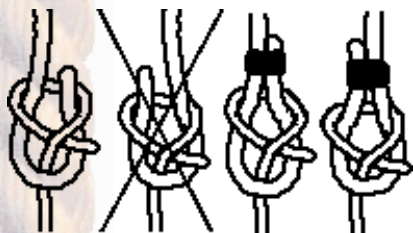
[Ropers Knot Page](#)



The sheetbend is a bend. There is a page on [bends](#)



[The Sheet Bend, general.](#)



The sheet bend is my favorite bend. Be carefull. With the loose end on the wrong side you have an other, weaker knot (Left-hand sheetbend). If the knot is well seized it does not matter if it is tied right or left handed

[The sheetbend on the WEB.](#)

## The Sheet Bend



This way of tying is for connecting equally sized ropes to each other. When the ends are connected you have the [Bowline Knot](#). You have to try to take the first 'steps' as one simple clockwise turn of your wrist. So practice...

## The wever\_sheetbend



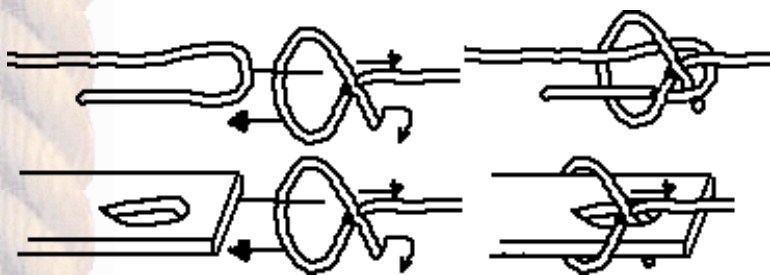
If you want to tie two thin yarns to each other you use a wever-knot. The one shown here is the same as the Sheet Bend. If the yarn is slippery use an [Overhandknot](#) on the ends before tying this knot. If this ends up into a to bulky knot you need an other wever\_knot.

## Sheet Bend for a (to) short end.



With the simplest noose you can catch an end and capsized the knot to a sheed bend. Be careful. without practicing you have a 50% change of catching it wrong. Also, (as always) working up the knot properly is important.

## The Lap-Knot

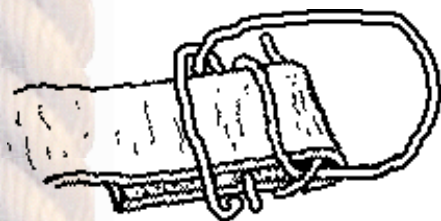


The Lap Knot sometimes is called the false sheetbend. But false knots do not exist. The Lap knot has been in use for ages by many civilisations. I use the name Lap knot because that is the name Robert Pont used in his description of this knot. He found it was used in Lapland in a lot of applications. Especially in leather, it is very suitable, just as secure as the sheetbend, but even more easy to untie. That is important, especially when your fingers are cold.

The Lap Knot is the knot to tie a rope to a strap. If the strap is hard to bend and the rope is slippery, it is advisable to add an overhand knot at the end. Robert Pont thinks it is the best solution for this special situation. He tested it with a many heavy loads under hard conditions. Every time with the same strap, and the same rope. It did not slip a bit, in rain,sun, and snow during several months.






If the Lap Knot is the knot for tying a rope to a strap it is certainly the knot to make a rope loop at the end of a strap. With a bit of practice, you can enjoy its usefulness.



Ever needed a slipped knot which holds secure and releases instantly when pulled? tie the slipped version of the Lap-knot. You will be surprised. I saw this knot for the first time observing a man who hung sausages on a line. He knitted the line into a small noose and shifted the slipped loop over it making a slipped Lap knot. When he needed a sausage he simply grabbed an end and pulled. No scissors, no tools.



 The sheetbend is a bend. There is a page on [bends](#) 

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[The Bends](#)



# De Platte-knoop Familie ( )

De platte knoop is een verbindingsknoop. Er is een pagina over [verbindingsknopen](#).

## De Platte knoop Algemeen



De platte knoop is slechts bruikbaar voor het eenvoudige werk. Hij is eenvoudig te leggen en beklemmt zich niet waardoor hij altijd makkelijk los te krijgen is. De toepassingen variëren van het vastzetten van opgerolde zeilen, het dichtbinden van pakjes, tot de basis van de schoenstrik. De platte knoop heeft zeer veel toepassingen, maar is geen [verbindingsknoop](#). Zijn naaste verwanten, het ouwe-wijf, de dievenknoop en de whatknot hebben zo hun eigen toepassingen, maar die hebben niets met een betrouwbare verbinding te maken.

## Gerelateerde knopen

### Het Ouwe-wijf, of de boeren-knoop



Deze knoop is bijzonder onbetrouwbaar. Het ene moment slipt hij, het andere moment beklemmt hij zich tot een bijzonder lastig los te peuteren knoop. Het is de moeite waard deze knoop actief uit je gewoonte te bannen.

### De dievenknoop




Het verhaal gaat dat zeelui die de landrotten niet vertrouwden deze knoop op hun plunjezak legden. Een dief die de zak opende zou hem dan met een platte knoop weer sluiten en dat zou de zeeman dan opmerken.

### De What-Knoop

Deze knoop schijnt gebruikt te worden in een goocheltruc. Maar hoe die gaat??



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[Terug Naar](#)



[De Verbindings-knopen](#)

# De Schootsteek Familie



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De schootsteek is een verbindingsknoop. Er is een pagina over [verbindingsknopen](#)



## De schootsteek



De hier getoonde manier om de schootsteek te maken is geschikt voor het verbinden van twee touwen van gelijke dikte. Wanneer de tampen aan elkaar zouden zitten en dus een lus zouden vormen dan hadden we de [paalsteek](#). Het is de bedoeling de eerste 'lastige stapjes' met een simpele draai van

de pols te realiseren. Even oefenen dus.

### De wevers\_schootsteek



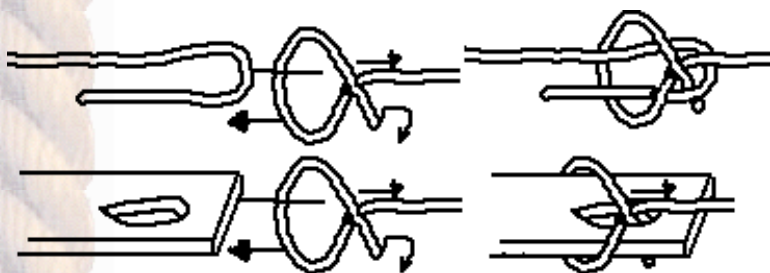
Wanneer er twee dunne touwtjes/garens aan elkaar geknoopt moeten worden gebruiken we wever knopen. De hier getoonde is gelijk aan de schootsteek. In glad garen is het aan te raden een [overhandknoop](#) in de eindjes te leggen. Als dat de knoop te dik maakt moet een andere weversknoop worden toegepast.

### Schootsteek aan een (te) kort eindje



Met de eenvoudigste schuiflus kan je aan een eindje een schootssteek leggen. Dit vereist wel enige oefening, de kans dat je het fout insteekt is 50%. Wat bij iedere knoop geldt, geldt hier in het bijzonder: **goed afwerken!**

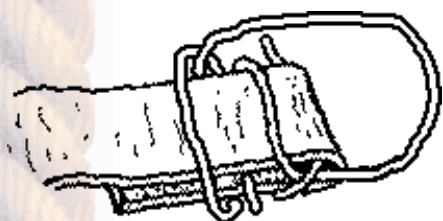
## De Lap-Knoop



De Lap-Knoop wordt wel ten onrechte de valse schootsteek genoemd. Maar valse knopen bestaan niet. De Lap knoop wordt al eeuwen door vele volken in de wereld gebruikt. Ik gebruik de naam Lap-Knoop omdat Robert Pont deze naam gebruikte bij zijn beschrijving van deze knoop. Hij vond hem in Lapland waar hij veel gebruikt wordt. Met name in leer is hij zeer bruikbaar, net zo betrouwbaar als de schootsteek, maar eenvoudiger en makkelijker weer los te maken. Dat laatste is belangrijk, vooral als je koude vingers hebt.



De Lap knoop is de knoop om een touw aan een band te zetten. Als de band erg stug is of het touw erg glad, leg dan een [overhandknoopje](#) in het eind om slip te voorkomen. Robert stelt dat het de beste oplossing voor deze situatie is die hij is tegen gekomen. Hij heeft de Lap knoop getest onder de zwaarste omstandigheden. Gedurende het trekken van verschillende zware lasten, telkens met de zelfde tape en het zelfde touw. In regen, zon, sneeuw, gedurende vele maanden. De knoop gaf geen krimp.



Als de Lap Knoop al de knoop is om aan een touw aan een band te leggen dan is hij zeker ook de knoop om met een touw een lus aan een band te zetten. Even oefenen en je hebt er echt plezier van.




Wel eens een slip-knoop nodig gehad die stevig houdt en toch direct los schiet als je de lus lostrekt? De slip-Lap Knoop is je knoop. Probeer het eens. Je zult verbaasd zijn over het effect. Zelf kwam ik deze knoop tegen bij iemand die worstjes aan een lijn hing. Hij kneep een lusje in de lijn en schoof het touwtje van de worst erover tot een slip-Lap-Knoop. Als hij een worstje eraf wilde halen trok hij aan het eindje. Geen knijpers, geen andere hulpmiddelen.



De Schootsteek is een verbindingsknoop. Er is een pagina over [Verbindingsknopen](#)



Commentaar, suggesties, maakt niet uit, mail me:  [question@realknots.com](mailto:question@realknots.com)  
Alle knoop-site gerelateerde mail en vragen worden gratis beantwoord.



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The Digital city

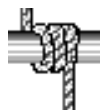
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[De Verbindingskopen](#)





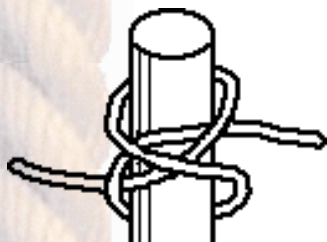
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# De Constrictor Knoop Familie (🇬🇧)

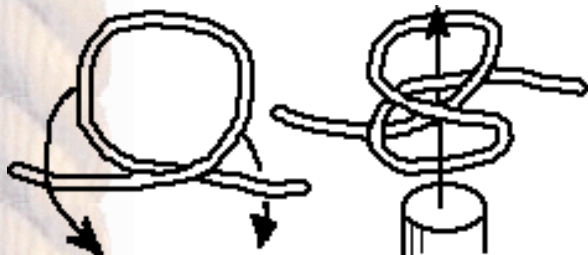


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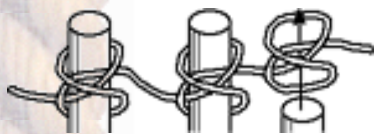
## De Constrictor



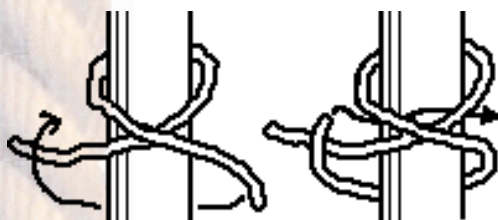
De constrictor is belangrijk als tijdelijke takeling, en als permanente binding waarvan je er meerdere naast elkaar nodig hebt. Eenmaal goed gelegd is losmaken zonder hulpmiddelen (priem of mes) bijna onmogelijk. Gebruik hem dus nooit voor iets dat snel weer los moet. Omdat de constrictor "in de bocht" gelegd kan worden wordt hij vaker gebruikt dan de wurgknoop.



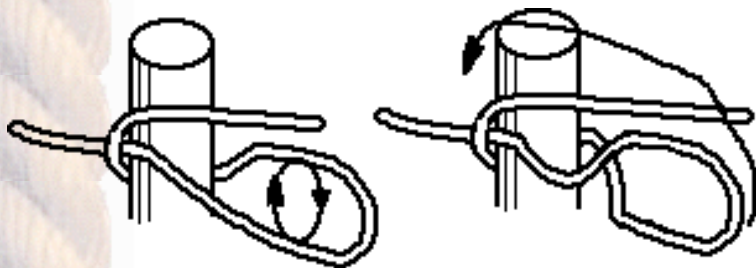
In de bocht gelegd kan je de constrictor bijna overal waar je een permanente binding nodig hebt toepassen. Feitelijk is het mijn favoriete permanente binding. Alleen de dubbele constrictor is sterker.



Waarschijnlijk de beste toepassing voor deze knoop is die van tijdelijke takeling. Met een garen leg je met gemak meerdere constrictors naast elkaar en je trekt ze in één keer allemaal tegelijk aan. Zo takel ik ook de tampen voor het splitsen. Ook als ik daarna moet dunnen.



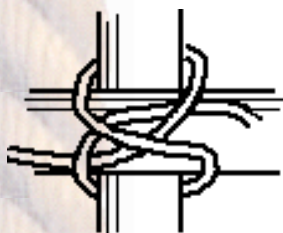
Als je de knoop niet over het object kunt schuiven nadat je de knoop hebt gevormd dan kan je hem ook om het object heen leggen. Dit kan lastig zijn als je te weinig ruimte vrij laat om het losse eind door te steken.



Als je een afscheiding van touw moet maken kan je de constrictor op deze interessante manier leggen. Zo kan je hem aantrekken terwijl je een constante (kleine) kracht aan één kant handhaaft. Zo krijg je een strakke afscheiding (als de paaltjes tenminste stevig staan.)

## De Transom knoop

### De Transom knoop (Constrictor)



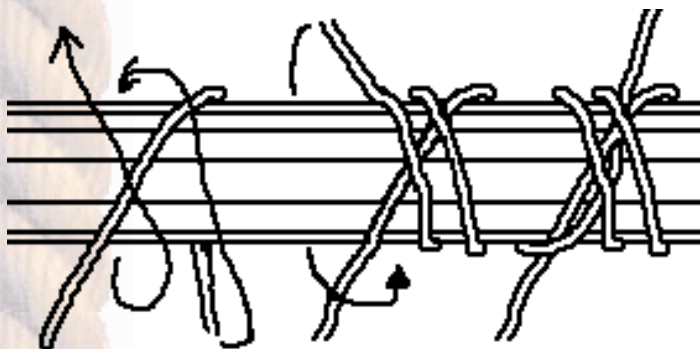
Op deze manier gelegd is de [constrictor](#) een prima kruisbinding voor klein materiaal. In het engels de *Transom knot*. (Ik gebruikte hem vroeger voor mijn vlieger.) Als je hem wilt zekeren doe dat dan met twee overhand knoopjes aan de einden (strak aangelegd). Of gebruik een druppel lijm. Een extra knoop er boven op doet weinig. Als je een grotere sterkte nodig hebt leg je een zelfde knoop aan de andere kant.

### De Transom knoop (Wurg)



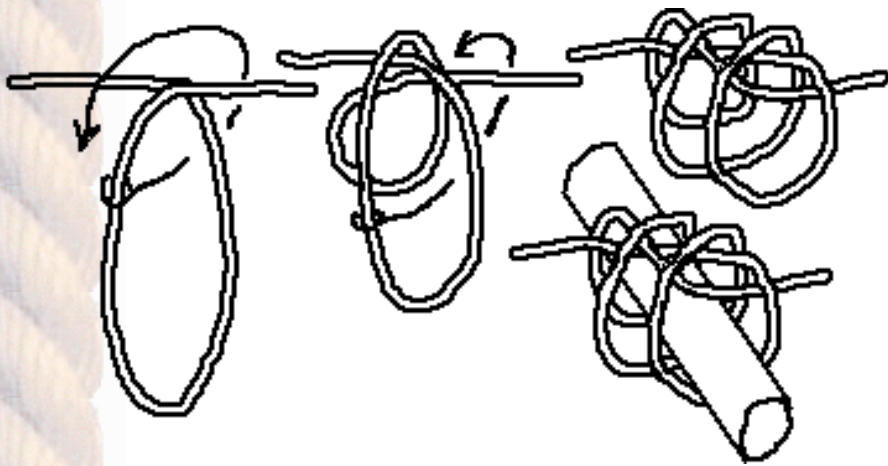
Op deze manier gelegd is de [Marlsteek](#) en nog betere variant van de *Transom knoop*. Het is hier niet mogelijk dat de halve knoop onder de overliggende bocht uit komt en zich tussen de twee te verbinden rondhouten los werkt. (Bedankt voor de tip! Ik had dit als kind moeten weten. Aan de andere kant heb ik met de constrictor versie nooit problemen gehad. Maar ik geef toe, deze variant is beter.)

## De Dubbele Constrictor




Dit is de sterkste en zekerste van alle simpele steken. Als de (enkele) constrictor slipt (op glad materiaal) dan kan je deze steek proberen. Als je meer rotorns maakt of als je een meervoudige halve-steek onder de beknijpende bochten legt wordt de steek slechts slechter. Dat komt omdat je hem dan niet meer zondermeer zo strak kunt trekken als deze. (Natuurlijk kun je varianten met marlpriemen strakker aanhalen dan deze, maar dan is het echt geen simpele steek meer.) Ik gebruik deze steek altijd als ik slangen op pijpen moet zetten en ik even geen slangklem heb.

### De Dubbele Constrictor in de bocht gelegd.



Als het eind van het touw niet beschikbaar is en/of als het eind van het object waarover je de constrictor wilt leggen juist wel vrij is dan is deze wijze van leggen verreweg het snelst. Wel even oefenen en goed kijken nadat je de eerste slag gemaakt hebt. Als je dan al de (enkele)constrictor hebt in plaats van de mastworp dan ben je verkeerd begonnen.



Commentaar, ideeën, suggesties mail me:  [qqqq at realknots.com](mailto:qqqq@realknots.com)  
with subject "*question*"

Alle mail zonder het juiste onderwerp worden automatisch, ongelezen weggemikt..

Het spijt me dat ik de mail link weg heb moeten halen. De Mailgrabbers hebben gewonnen.

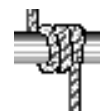
Maar.... Ik heb een paar verborgen mail adresjes opgenomen zodat ze elkaar plat kunnen spammen nadat ze mijn "junk"gegrabbed hebben....



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## Camcraft Badge - Adventurer Level - Knots and Lashings

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[Fishermans Knot](#)

[Manharness Knot](#)

[Hunters Bend](#)

[Back Splice](#)

[Eye Splice](#)

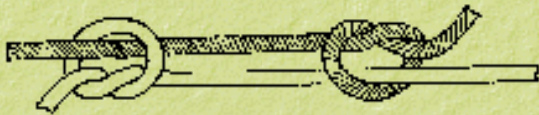
[Japanese Square Lashing](#)

[Filipino Lashing](#)

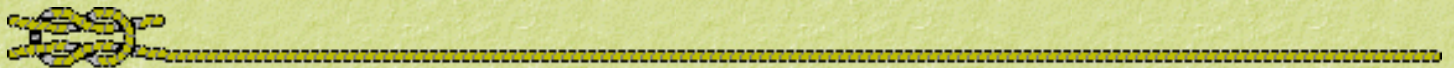
[Prussic Knot](#)

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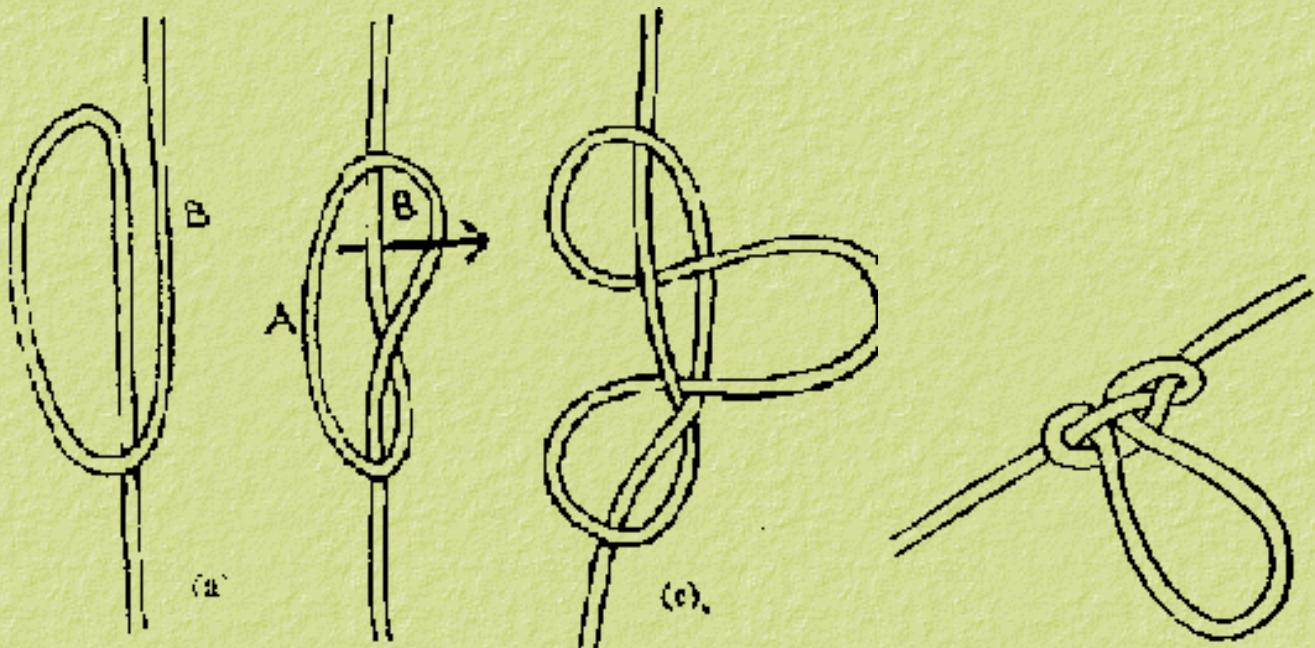
### 1. Fishermans Knot



For stiff ropes and cords use the Fisherman's Knot. Easy to make, difficult to untie, so don't use it on a good rope, especially if there is a lot of strain on it.



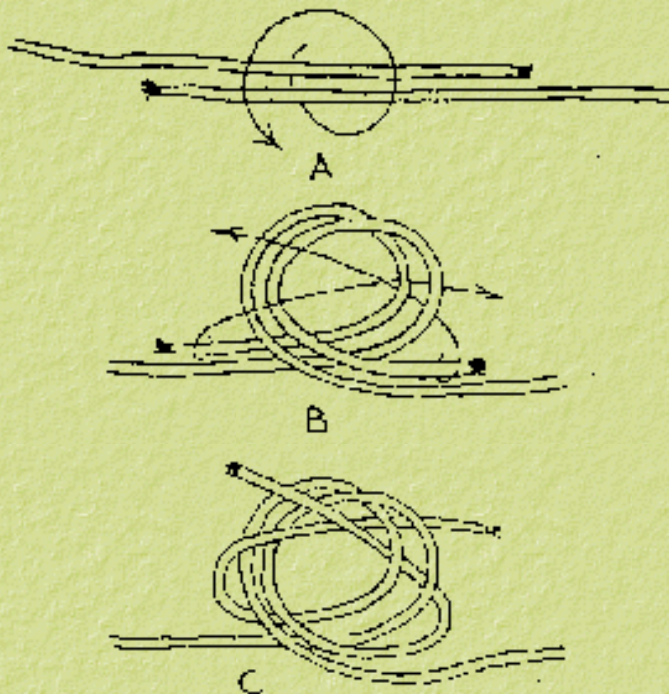
### 2. Manharness Knot



Also called the Artillery Knot and Diagonal Figure of Eight. A loop knot tied in the bight through which an arm can be put up to the shoulder to assist in hauling, while leaving the hands free. Formerly used on gun carriages, one end of the rope being fastened to a ring on the end of the axle. Good for tying a 2nd boat/raft into the painter of a boat already tied to the only decent point on shore.



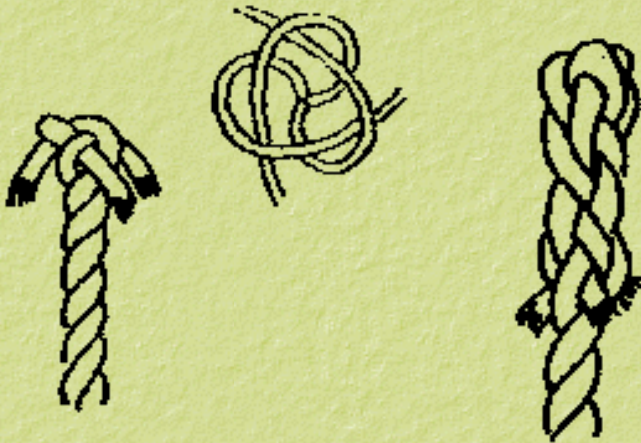
### 3. Hunters Bend



**History:** The Hunter's Bend used to be known as the Rigger's Knot. When it appeared on the front page of the The London Times in 1978 it was credited to Dr Edward Hunter. This led to much publicity for a knot and also to the foundation of the International Guild of Knot Tyers



#### 4. Back Splice



A simple and effective method of finishing the end of a rope in which a crown knot is made with the strands at the end which are then spliced back into the rope.



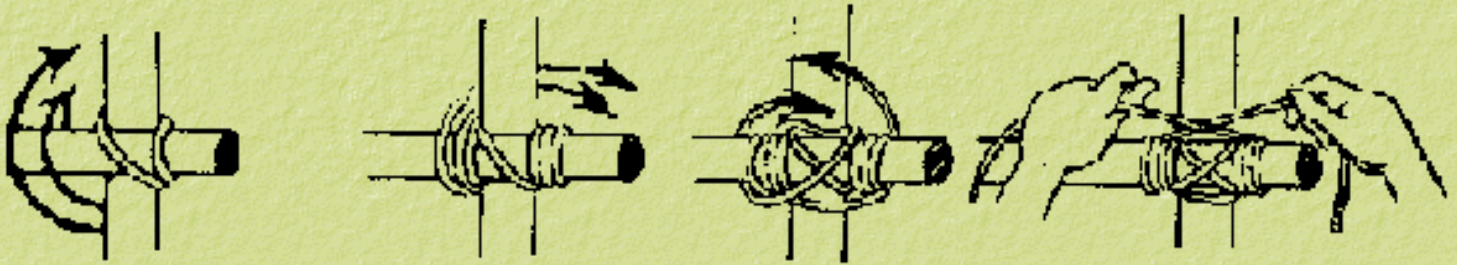
#### 5. Eye Splice



A method of putting a permanent eye in the end of a rope. The strands are unlaid, a loop of suitable size formed and the three strands are spliced or worked in and out of the rope, usually under and over. Three "tucks" are normally taken.



#### 6. Japanese Square Lashing

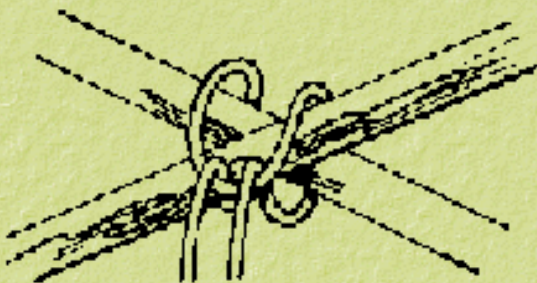


A lashing used in lightweight construction work.

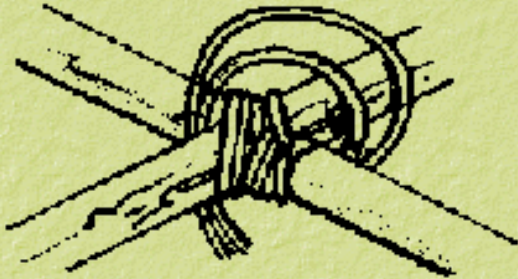


## 6. Filipino Diagonal Lashing

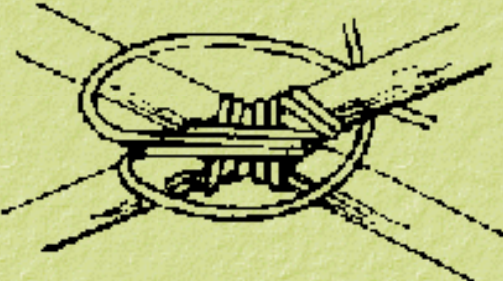
A lashing used in lightweight construction work.



1. Start with the middle of the rope, tucking the running ends through the middle "loop" after going round both spars. Use the "loop" to pull the spars together.

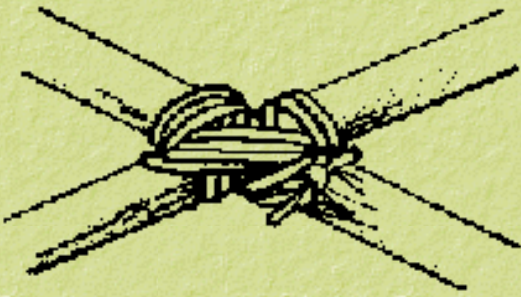


2. Now proceed as for a diagonal lashing taking the running end round both spars, keeping both ends together.



3. Separate the ends and take frapping turns between the spars, pulling the rope tight as you do so.

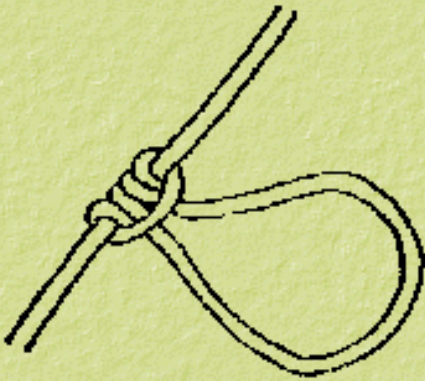




4. Complete the frapping turns and finish off with a square knot.



## 7. Prussic Knot



A knot used by climbers. It is made with a strop (endless loop, either spliced or tied) round the main climbing rope. It can be loosened and slid along the rope to vary its position on the rope.