

Knots, Knots, Knots and Lashings

Tenderfoot through 1st Class ranks

What makes a good knot?

- 1.

- 2.

- 3.

What makes a good knot?

1. A good knot is **EASY TO TIE**
- 2.
- 3.

What makes a good knot?

1. A good knot is EASY TO TIE
2. A good knot **STAYS TIED**
- 3.

What makes a good knot?

1. A good knot is EASY TO TIE
2. A good knot STAYS TIED
3. A good knot is **EASY TO UNTIE**

Square Knot

[\(demo\)](#)

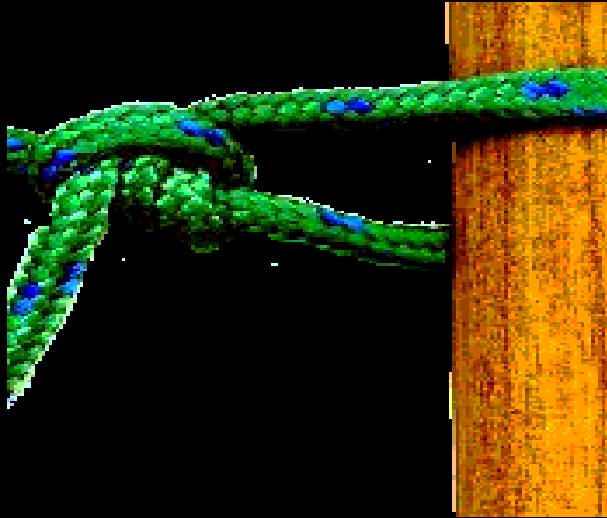


“Right over left and under, left over right and under”

- Use to join 2 ropes together
- never use it for critical loads
- Use for package or bundle

Taut Line Hitch

[\(demo\)](#)



“2 under, 1 over”

- A very useful knot!
- Is useful for adjusting tension in lines (tent lines, laundry lines, etc)
- Can be slipped to tighten or loosen a line , then holds fast under load

2 Half Hitch

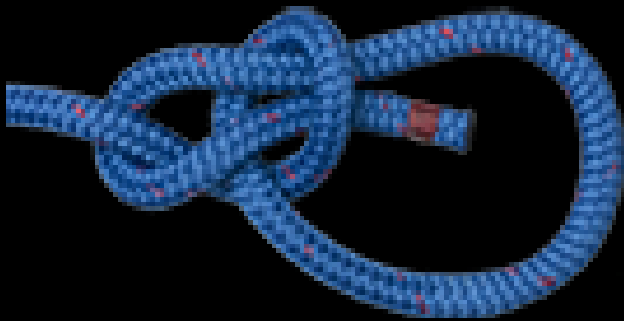
[\(demo\)](#)



- Use to attach rope to a pole or to something else
- Must be securely tightened

Bowline

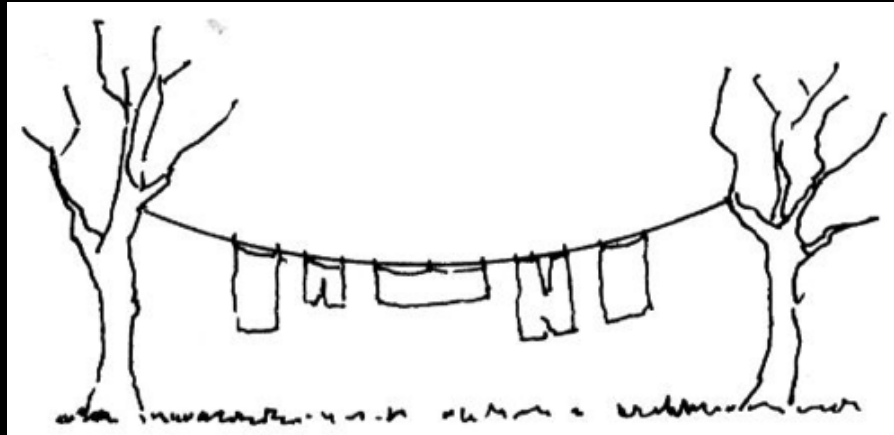
[\(demo\)](#)



- Makes a reasonably secure loop in end of rope
- May come undone when not under load
- **CHALLENGE:** tie with one hand!

KNOTS IN ACTION - 1

1. You need to put up a laundry line to dry wet clothes at camp – set up between 2 trees.



What to do?

KNOTS IN ACTION - 2

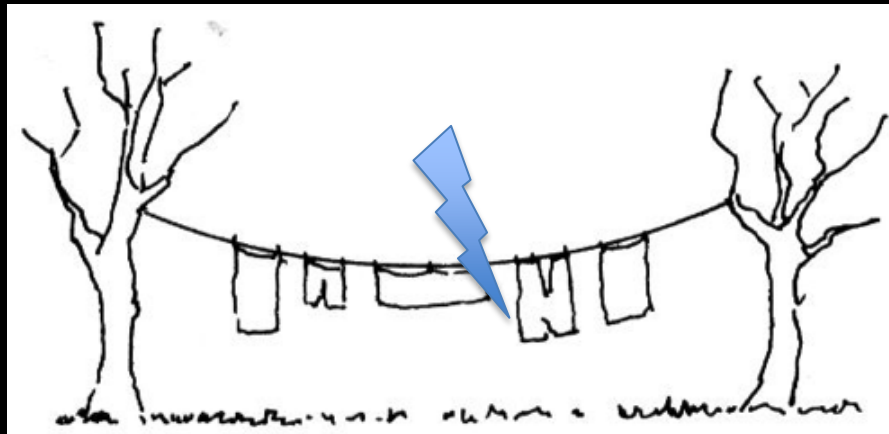
2. Again using trees, hang a tarp over packs to keep dry over night. What knots to use

- On grommets of tarp?
- On tree?
- To stakes in ground?



KNOTS IN ACTION - 3

3. Your clothes line in #1 got cut in half – how to repair?



KNOTS IN ACTION - 4

4. You are done canoeing for the afternoon. Pull out of water and secure your canoe to a tree on shore. What knots to use
- On canoe end?
 - On tree end?



Timber Hitch

[\(demo\)](#)



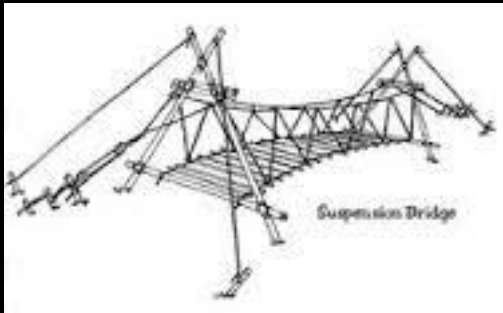
- Used to attach a rope to a log for dragging

Clove Hitch

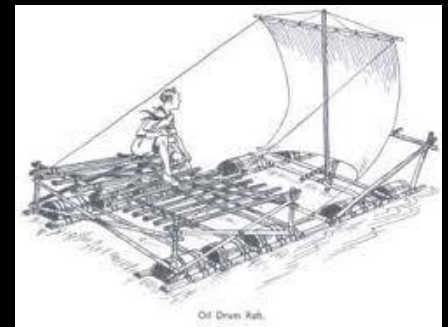
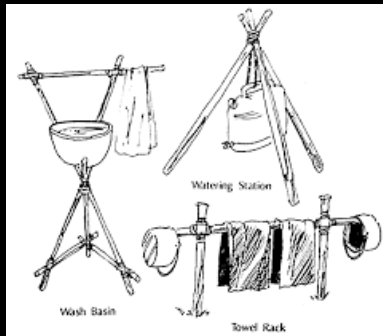
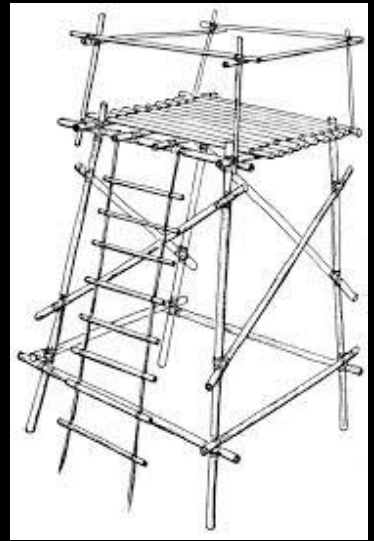
[\(demo\)](#)



- Used to start a lashing or otherwise loosely attach a rope to a pole



Lashing Skills



How to bind poles together...

Square Lashing

(demo)



- Used to fasten 2 poles together @ 90 degree angle
- Start by crossing the 2 poles at 90 degree angles
- Make a [clove hitch](#) near where the 2 poles cross
- Weave rope under and over alternately
- “FRAP” & tighten
- Finish with another [Clove Hitch](#)

Shear Lashing

[\(demo\)](#)

- Used to lash the ends of 2 poles together
- The other ends are separated to make a pair of Shear Legs



Diagonal Lashing

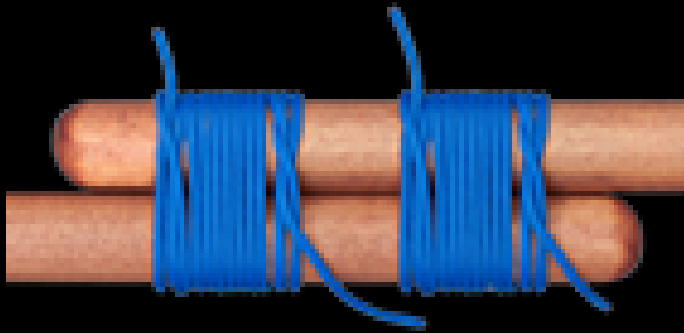
[\(demo\)](#)

- Used to lash 2 poles together
- Unlike the Square Lashing, which is for 90 degree angles, the diagonal lashing works for a variety of angles



Round Lashing

(demo)



- Used to lash 2 parallel poles together to make a longer one
- Ex: create a flagpole

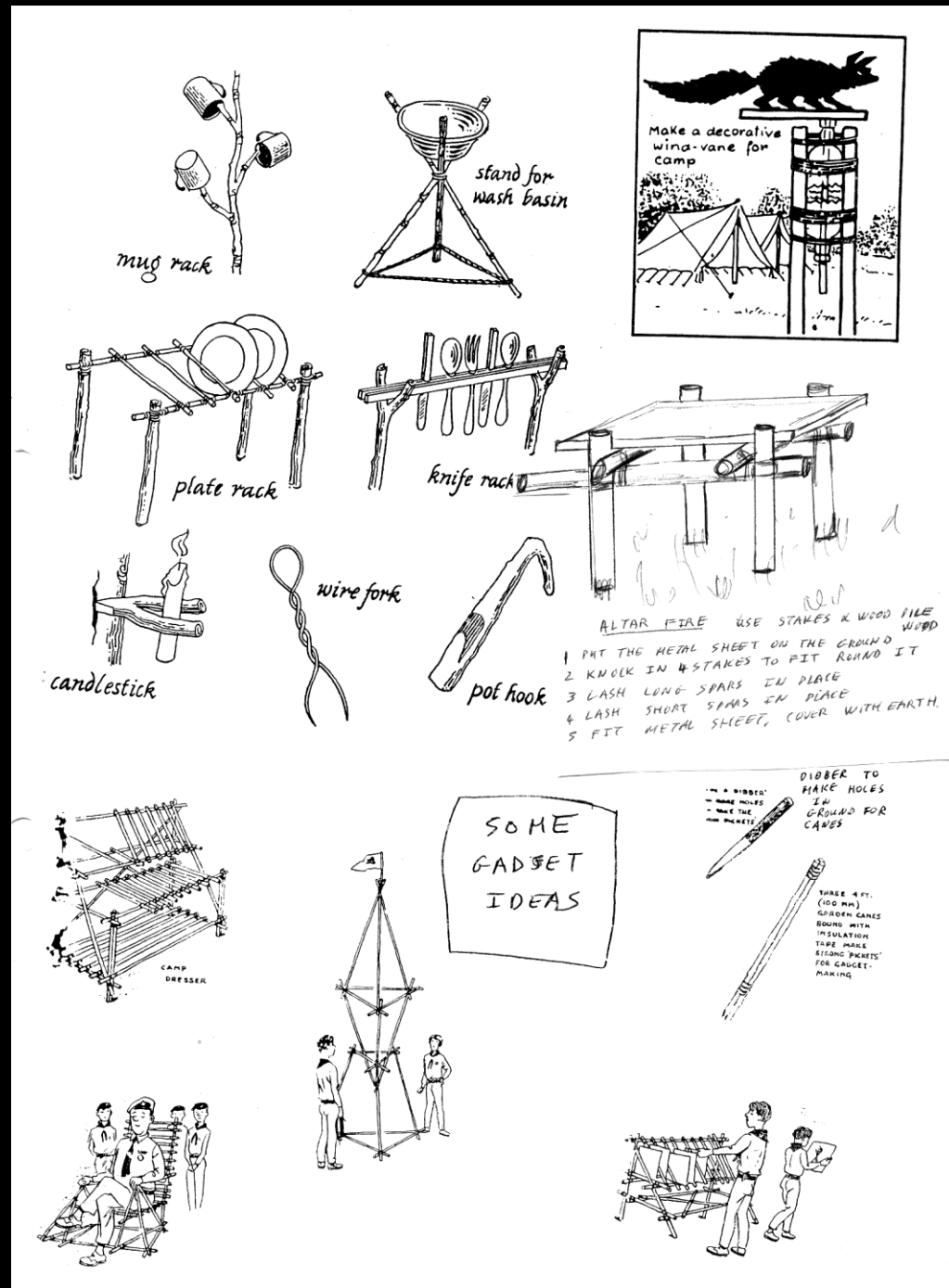
Goal:

Use lashing to make a useful camp gadget.

(1st class req 7b)

DISCUSS & PLAN:

1. What do you want to build?
2. What supplies will you need?
3. Which knots and lashings will be used?



Sources

Knots & Lashings

1. BSA Troop 780: <http://www.bsatroop780.org/skills/Lashing.html>
2. Animated Knots by Grog: <http://www.animatedknots.com>
3. Net Knots: <http://www.Netknots.com>
4. Troop 332 Basic Scout Knots:
http://www.troop332bsa.org/AnimatedKnots/ScoutKnots_files/basic.htm