

1. Apprentice:

1.1. Overhand



Purpose: To make the skipper mad

Example use: Get a younger scout in trouble by having him or her tie something with this knot

1.2. Square



Purpose: Connecting two ropes that are the same diameter. Or making a tight loop around an object or bundle of objects

Example use: Tying the jib to the life lines, tying the flaked main sail to the boom

1.3. Figure eight



Purpose: Stopping the line to come out of a hole or a block that it is going through

Example use: Tie at the end of the line used on the dinghy davits

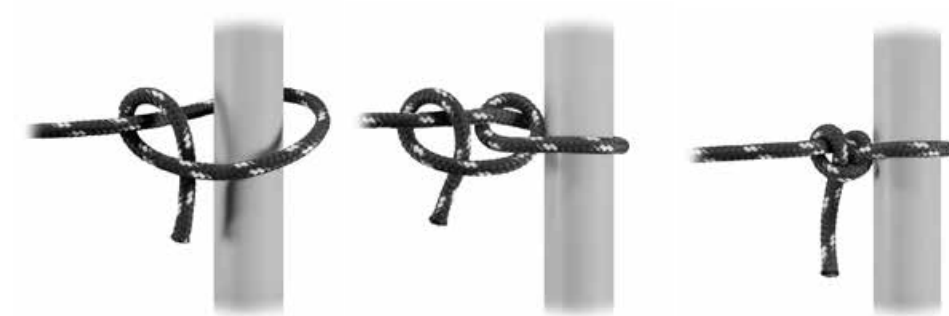
1.4. Bowline



Purpose: Making a secure loop at the end of a line

Example use: Tying the jib sheet to the jib. Tying the dinghy to the mooring line

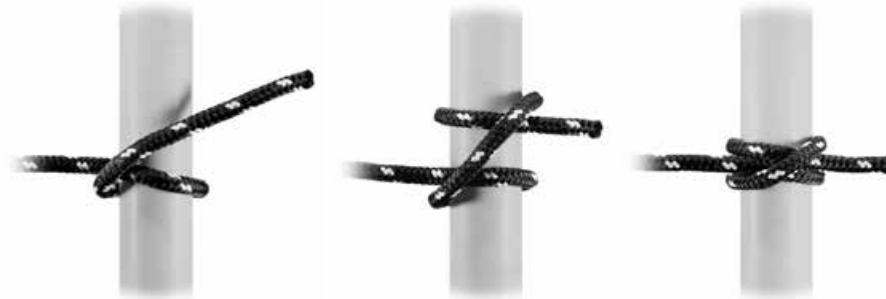
1.5. Two half hitches



Purpose: Tying a line to a pole when the pull is perpendicular to the bar.

Example use: Tying the dinghy to the stantions. Tying a rope to a bucket to pull sea water to the deck.

1.6. Clove hitch



Purpose: Tying a line to a pole when the pull is perpendicular to the bar.

Example use: Tying the fenders on the life lines

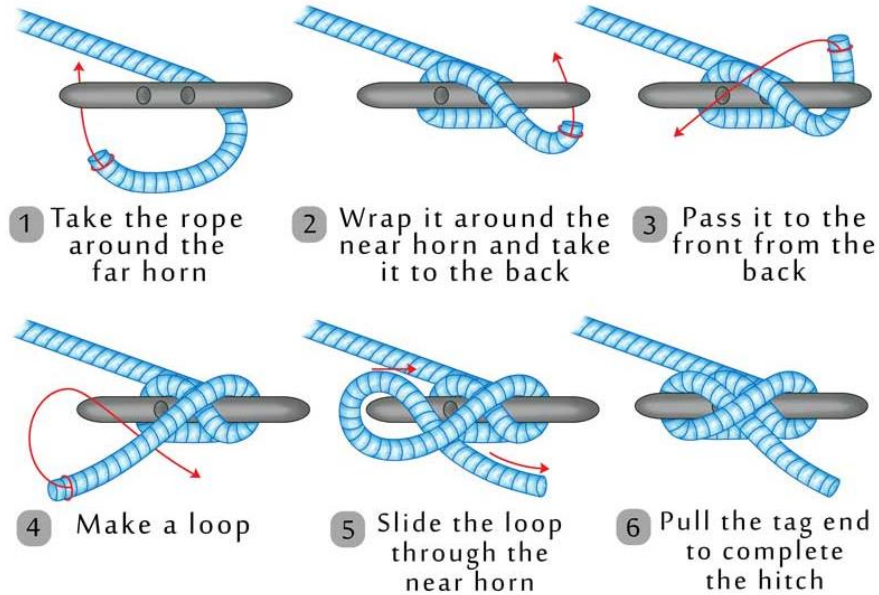
1.7. Sheet (Becket) bend



Purpose: Connecting two ropes together to extend the length even if the ropes are in different diameter

Example use: Adding two ropes together to tow the dinghy at a longer distance

1.8. Cleat hitch

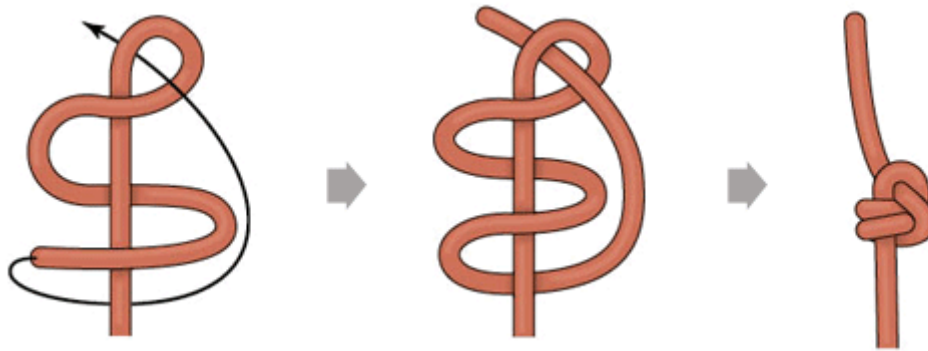


Purpose: Tying a line to a dock or to the deck

Example use: Tying the boat to the dock. Tying the end of the jib line to the deck.

2. Ordinary

2.1. Stevedore's knot



Purpose: Stopping the line to come out of a hole or a block that it is going through. Similar to figure eight but better..

Example use: Tie at the end of the line used on the dinghy davits. Tie at the end of the traveller line so that it does not come out of the jam cleat.

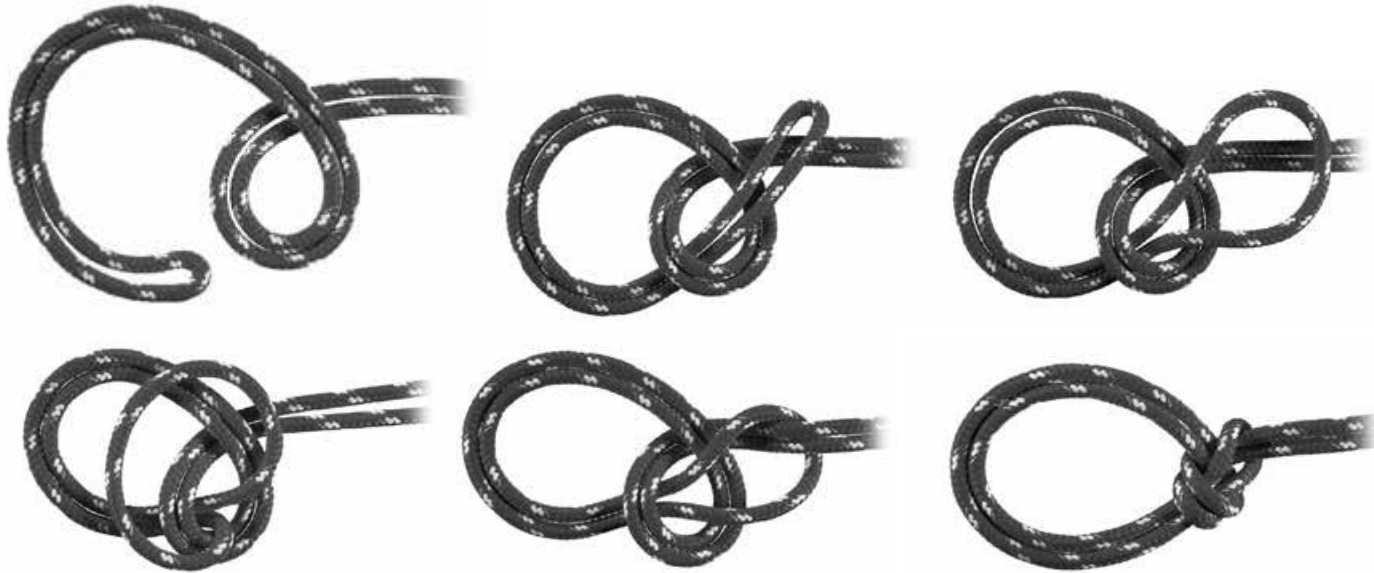
2.2. French (double) bowline



Purpose: Make two loops at the end of a line

Example use: Use as a boatswain's chair (one leg through each loop). Use to lift a an object like box.

2.3. Bowline on a bight



Purpose: Make a secure loop away from the end of the rope.
Also to create two fixed sized loops. Unlike double bowline, the size of the loops cannot be changed once the knot is tied

Example use: Tying a safety line to your climbing harness

2.4. Timber hitch



Purpose: Tie a rope to a cylindrical object when constant load is expected.

Example use: Hang a lantern over the cockpit off of the boom

2.5. Rolling hitch



Purpose: Tie a rope to a pole when the load is expected to be parallel to the pole. Can also be tied on another rope that is under tension.

Example use: The jib sheet became jammed on the primary winch and it is under load. You want to un-jam the winch without luffing the sail or tacking. Tie another length of rope on the jib sheet and use the secondary winch to crank the jib sheet in. This will create enough slack to clear the primary winch.

Midshipman's (taut-line) hitch



Purpose: Make a loop at the end of a line that is fixed when under load but adjustable when there is no load

Example use: Stretch a cloth between shrouds to make a shady spot.

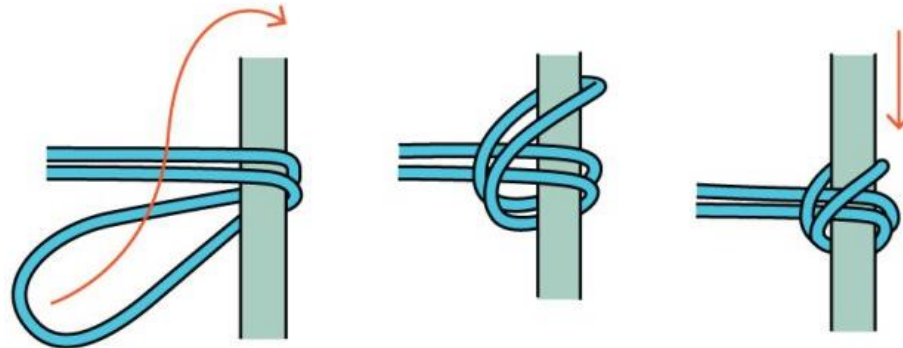
2.6. Marline hitch



Purpose: Tie loose objects together

Example use: Tie a length of flaked sail together to carry it easier and to keep it nicely folded on a windy deck

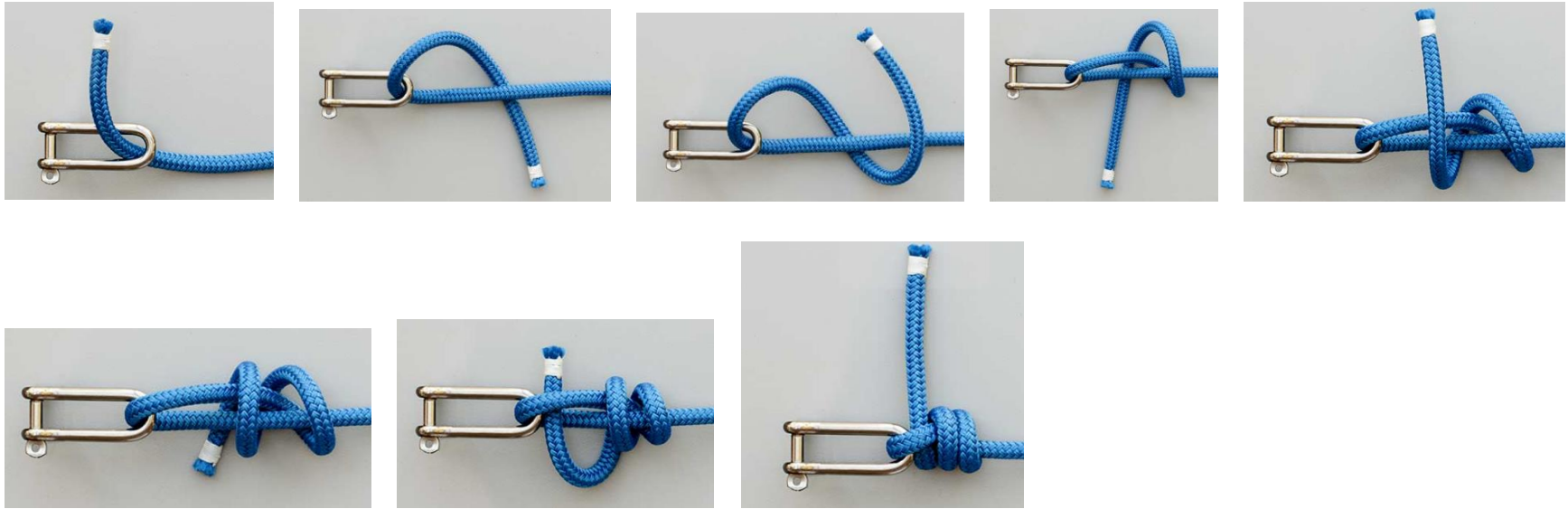
Ship 84 bonus 1. Piling Hitch



Purpose: Tie one end of a rope to an open ended pole

Example use: Tie the boat to a piling. Tie a dock line to a winch to use it as a temporary cleat.

Ship 84 Bonus 2. Halyard Hitch



Purpose: Tie one end of a rope to a shackle

Example use: Tie jib and main halyards to a shackle to attach to the sail