

# Knot Competition

The Knots Competition is a "Timed Event" and uses several basic knots taught in the Campcraft Manual.

Knots selected for this event are based on the Campcraft advancement program as it applies to participant's age level. It is highly recommended that you take time to review these knots with your boys prior to RA Camp-O-Ree.

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## Review

It is highly recommended that you take time to review these knots with your boys prior to RA Camp-O-Ree. The Knot illustrations are below, based on the page number right out of the Campcraft Manual.

## Rules

Boys in grades 1 - 3 will be required to complete the following 2 knots:

*Overhand Knot (Page 50), Bow Knot or Shoe Knot (Page 54)*

Boys in grades 4 - 6 will be required to complete the following 3 knots:

*Overhand Knot (Page 50), Square Knot (Page 51), Clove Hitch (Page 58)*

Boys in grades 7 - 12 will be required to complete the following 3 knots:

*Bowline Knot (Page 55), Clove Hitch (Page 58), Sheet Bend Knot (Page 53)*

## - Notes -

*“For the body is one and has many parts, and all the parts of that body, though many, are one body – so also is Christ.”  
(1 Corinthians 12:12)*

*Just as there are different types of knots for different uses, so also Christ gives different talents to His disciples to accomplish the tasks He assigns us.*

## Types of Knots

### Stopper Knots

Stopper knots are used to prevent a rope from sliding or being pulled through an object. Stopper knots are generally tied in the end of a rope.

### Overhand Knot

The Overhand Knot is the simplest and smallest stopper knot. It is generally used on small cord or twine, since it jams and is hard to untie. To tie: make an overhand loop, pass the end under and up through the loop. Draw tight.



### Figure Eight Knot

The Figure Eight Knot is a stopper knot that is easier to untie than the overhand knot. To tie: make an underhand loop, bring the end around and over the standing part, pass the end under and then up through the loop. Draw tight.



### Double Overhand Knot

The Double Overhand Knot is tied like the regular overhand except pass the end under and up through the loop two times instead of just one. This makes a larger knot to stop the rope from sliding through a hole or a loop of another knot.



### Figure Eight Double Knot

The Figure Eight Double Knot is tied like the regular figure eight but two ropes are used.

### Joiner Knots

Joiner knots are used to tie two ropes together.

#### Square Knot (Reef Knot)

The Square Knot is a joiner knot used to join two ropes or strings of the same thickness. To tie: pass the right end over and under the left end, curve what is now the left end towards the right, cross what is now the left end over and under the right. Draw tight.



*Tie a square knot while telling that if you keep your eyes on Jesus you will always be in the right and your life will hold because this knot won't slip.*

### Sheet Bend Knot

The Sheet Bend is for joining ropes of different sizes. To tie: form a bight on the end of the larger rope and hold firmly in your hand, then pass the end of the smaller rope from below up through the bight, bring the end of the smaller rope around and under the bight of the larger rope, then slip it under its own standing part and continue over the bight of the standing rope. Tighten by pulling the standing part of both ropes.



### Carrick Bend Knot

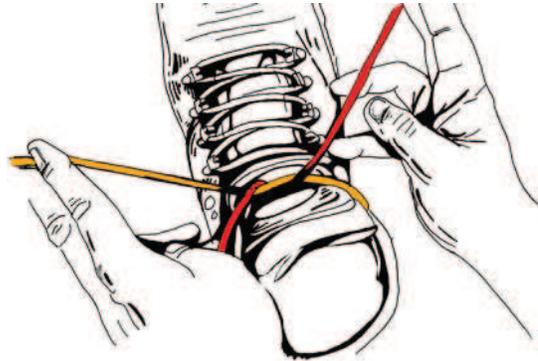
The Carrick Bend Knot is one of the strongest knots. It cannot jam and unites easily. To tie: with one rope-end form an underhand loop – with both the end and standing part pointing away from you, start the second rope beneath both sides of the loop, take the end of the second over the standing part of the first rope, then under the end of the first rope, then over the left side of the loop, then under itself – and let the second end lie over the right side of the loop. Finish by pulling on the standing parts of both ropes.

*“For nothing will be impossible with God.”  
(Luke 1:37)*

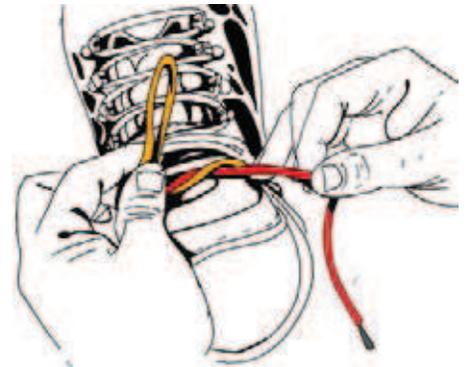


### Bow Knot

The Bow Knot is used for tying your shoe laces. Before starting the Bow Knot, make sure the laces are pulled snug. To tie: with a shoe lace in each hand, pass the left lace over and around the right lace, firmly pulling the ends in opposite directions forming an overhand knot. With the left hand lace make and hold a medium sized loop as shown. (Loop)

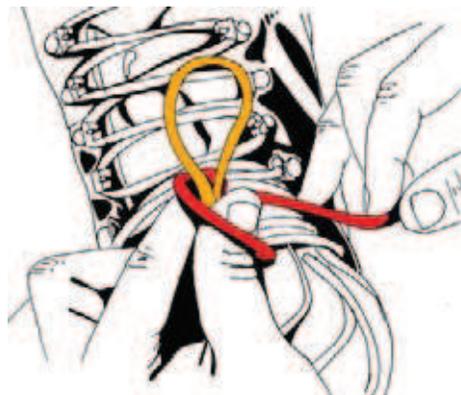


*Overhand Knot*

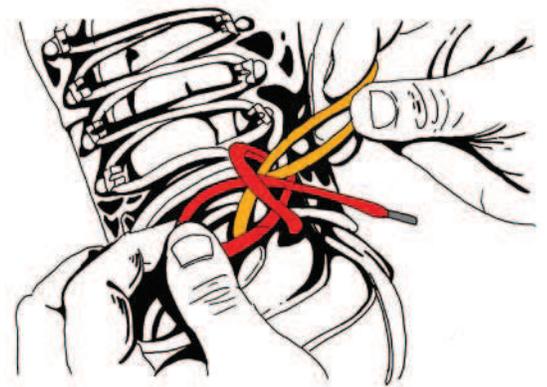


*Loop*

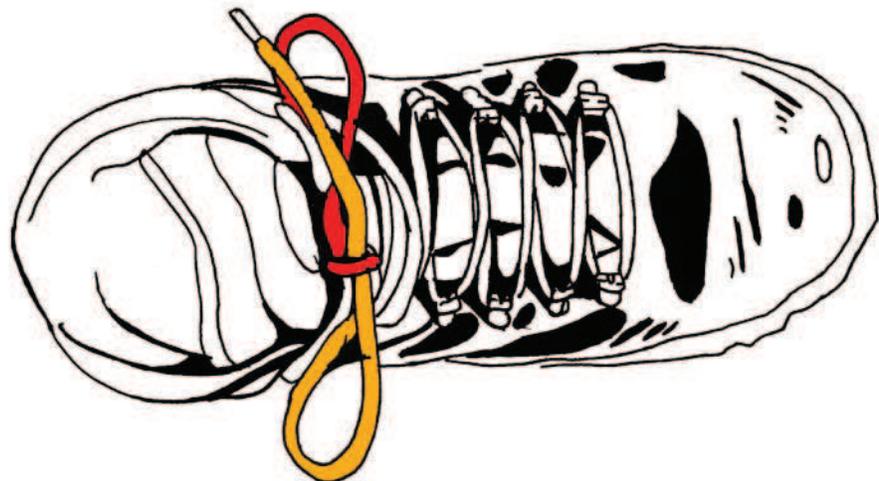
Now pass the right hand lace over and around the neck of the loop as shown. (Swoop) With the right hand lace form a bight and pass under itself forming a small loop. Grasp a loop in each hand. Pull firmly in opposite directions forming two equal sized loops as shown. (Pull) To untie the Bow Knot pull on the ends of the laces.



*Swoop*



*Pull*



*Bow Knot*

## Tiller's Knot

The Tiller's Knot unties easily and is especially useful when there is tension on the rope. To tie: make a bight with the end of one rope, pass the end of the other rope from below, up through the bight of the first rope and bring the end of the second rope around the bight of the first rope. Cross it over the standing part of the first rope and then form a bight under the second rope as illustrated. Finish by drawing the knot tight.



## Loop Knots

Loop knots create a loop in the rope that remains usable until untied.

### Bowline Knot

The Bowline is used for securing items or lifting. The Bowline Knot is often called the "king of knots" because it never jams or slips if tied correctly. To tie: make an overhand loop with the end held towards you, pass the end up through the loop, then up behind the standing part, then down through the loop again. Draw tight.



*When tying a bowline, compare the standing part of the rope to your spiritual life. As you tie the knot, tell how Jesus comes into the door of your life, puts His arms around you and never lets go.*

## End Securing Knots

End securing knots, also known as Hitches, are generally used to secure the end of a rope to an object.

### Clove Hitch

The Clove Hitch is a quick simple method of fastening a rope around a post or stake. It is used to begin lashing. It will slip when used at the end of a rope. To tie: make a turn with the rope around a post and over itself, take a second turn around the post, place the end under the second turn. Tighten by pulling both ends in opposite directions.



### Half Hitch

The Half Hitch is generally used for fastening to an object for a right-angle pull. To tie: pass the end of the rope around the object and go around the standing part and back under the turn. This is the first step in tying more complicated hitches. The illustration shows the Half Hitch tied with the end nipped under the turn of the rope some distance away from the standing part – this method is fairly reliable for temporary use – if the pull is steady and the arrangement is not disturbed.



### Double Half Hitch

The Double Half Hitch is used to make a rope fast to a ring or post. It is simply two Half Hitches tied around the standing part of the rope. It is more reliable than the single Half Hitch. It will also adjust to loosen or tighten the rope.



*A Clove Hitch becomes more secure the tighter you pull on the rope. Christ has secured our salvation and will never let us go.*