

List of knot terminology

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This page explains commonly used terms related to knots.

Contents :

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

B

Bend

A bend is a knot used to join two lengths of rope.

Bight

A bight has two meanings in knotting. It can mean either any central part of a rope (between the standing end and the working end) or an arc in a rope that is at least as wide as a semicircle.^[1] In either case, a bight is a length of rope that does not cross itself.^[2] Knots that can be tied without use of the working end are called knots *on the bight*.



The alpine butterfly loop is a knot that can be tied on the bight.

Binding knot

Binding knots are knots that either constrict a single object or hold two objects snugly together. Whippings, seizings and lashings serve a similar purpose to binding knots, but contain too many wraps to be properly called a knot.^[1] In binding knots, the ends of rope are either joined together or tucked under the turns of the knot.

Bitter end

Another term for the working end.

C

Capsizing

A knot that has capsized has deformed into a different structure. Although capsizing is sometimes the result of incorrect tying or misuse, it can also be done purposefully in certain cases to strengthen the knot (see the carrick bend).^[3]

Chirality

Chirality is the 'handedness' of a knot. Topologically speaking, a knot and its mirror image may or may not have knot equivalence.^[4]



The reef knot can capsize if one of its standing ends is pulled.

D

Decorative knot

A decorative knot is any aesthetically pleasing knot. Although it is not necessarily the case, most decorative knots also have practical applications or were derived from other well-known knots.^[5] Decorative knotting is one of the oldest and most widely distributed folk art.^[5]

Dressing

Knot dressing is the process of arranging a knot in such a way as to improve its performance. Crossing or uncrossing the rope in a specific way, depending on the knot, can increase the knot's strength as well as reduce its jamming potential.^[6]

E

Elbow

An elbow refers to any two nearby crossings of a rope. An elbow is created when an additional twist is made in a loop.^[7]



Although primarily tied for decorative purposes, the Turk's head knot can serve as a hand grip when tied around a cylindrical object.^[5]

F

Flake

A flake refers to any number of turns in a coiled rope. Likewise, to flake a rope means to coil it.^[1]

"Flaking" or "Faking" also means to lay a rope on a surface ready to use or to run out quickly without tangles^[8]

Fraps

Fraps are a set of loops coiled perpendicularly around the wraps of a lashing as a means of tightening.^[9]

Friction hitch

A friction hitch is a knot that attaches one rope to another in a way that allows the knot's position to easily be adjusted. Sometimes friction hitches are called slide-and-grip knots.^[10] They are often used in climbing applications.

H

Hitch

A hitch is a knot that attaches a rope to some object, often a ring, rail, spar, or post.^[11]

J

Jamming

A **jamming knot** is any knot that becomes very difficult to untie after use.^[12] Knots that are resistant to jamming are called **non-jamming knots**.

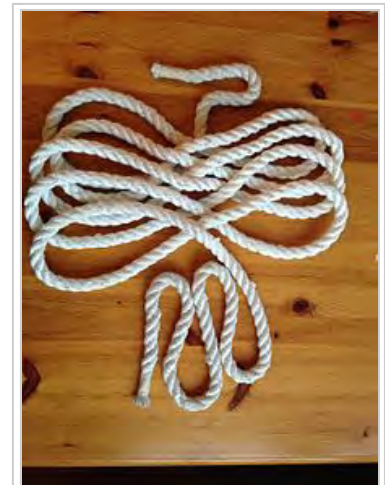


Figure-8 flake



The rolling hitch is a common type of friction hitch.

L

Lashing

A lashing is an arrangement of rope used to secure two or more items together in a rigid manner. Common uses include the joining scaffolding poles and the securing of sailing masts.^{[13][14]} The square lashing, diagonal lashing, and shear lashing are well-known lashings used to bind poles perpendicularly, diagonally, and in parallel, respectively.^[15]



A tripod lashing

Loop

In reference to knots, **loop** may refer to:

- One of the fundamental structures used to tie knots. Specifically, it is a U-form narrower than a bight.^[16]
- A type of knot used to create a closed circle in a line.

A loop is one of the fundamental structures used to tie knots. It is a full circle formed by passing the working end of a rope over itself. When the legs of a **closed loop** are crossed to form a loop, the rope has *taken a turn*.^[1]



A: open loop, B: closed loop, C: turn, D: round turn, and E: two round turns

Loop knot

A loop knot is the type of knot that forms a fixed loop. It is created either when the end of a rope is fastened to its own standing part or when a loop in the bight of a rope is knotted. Unlike a hitch, a loop knot creates a fixed loop in a rope that maintains its structure regardless of whether or not it is fastened to an object. In other words, a loop knot can be removed from an object without losing its shape.^[1]



The bowline is a common loop knot.

N

Noose

A noose can refer to any sliding loop in which the loop tightens when pulled.^[3]

O

Open loop

An open loop is a curve in a rope that resembles a semicircle in which the legs are not touching or crossed. The legs of an open loop are brought together narrower than they are in a bight.^[1]

S

Seizing

A seizing is a knot that binds two pieces of rope together side by side, normally in order to create a loop. The structure of seizings is similar to that of lashings.^[17]

Setting

Setting a knot is the process of tightening it. Improper setting can cause certain knots to underperform.^[6]

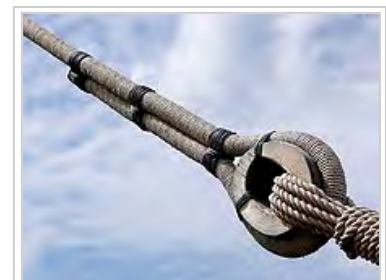
Slipped knot

A slipped knot is any knot that unties when an end is pulled. Thus, tying the slipped form of a knot makes it easier to untie, especially when the knot is prone to jamming.^[1]

Small-stuff

Small-stuff is a nautical and knot-tying term for thin string or twine, as opposed to the thick, heavy ropes that are more often used in sailing. It is commonly used in a whipping to bind the ends of ropes to prevent fraying.

Historically, the term referred to cordage less than one inch in circumference.^[18] Much of the small-stuff onboard ships, especially that used for decorative or fancy ropework, was made by the sailors themselves reusing materials unlaidd from old and leftover pieces of larger rope and cable.^[19]



The eye of a forestay is secured by three round seizings



The slipped form of the buntline hitch (on the right) can easily be untied by pulling the hanging end and withdrawing the loop.

Splice

Splicing is a method of joining two ropes done by untwisting and then re-weaving the rope's strands.^[20]

Standing end

The standing end (or standing part) of a rope is the part not active in knot tying.^[1] It is the part opposite of the working end.^[3]

Stopper knot

A stopper knot is the type of knot tied to prevent a rope slipping through a grommet.^[21] The overhand knot is the simplest single-strand stopper knot.^[1]

T

Turn

A turn is one round of rope on a pin or cleat, or one round of a coil.

W

Whipping

A whipping is a binding knot tied around the end of a rope to prevent the rope from unraveling.^[17]

Working end

The working end (or working part) of a rope is the part active in knot tying.^[1] It is the part opposite of the standing end.^[3]

See also

- List of knots

References

1. *Knots*. Doubleday, New York. pp. 11–20, 219, 597–599. ISBN 0-385-04025-3.
2. "Rope and Knot Terminology". *Upper Ojai Search and Rescue Team*. Ventura County Sheriff's Department. Retrieved 19 July 2011.
3. Budworth, Geoffrey (July 1, 1997). *The Complete Book of Knots* (1 ed.). The Lyons Press. pp. 156–157. ISBN 1-55821-632-4.
4. "Basic Knot Theory Terminology" (PDF). *Stanford ESP*. Retrieved 19 July 2011.
5. Owen, Peter (1994). *The Book of Decorative Knots*. Guilford, Connecticut: The Lyons Press. ISBN 1-55821-304-X.
6. Kidd, Timothy W.; Jennifer Hazelrigs (2009). *Rock Climbing*. Champaign, Illinois: Human Kinetics. pp. 126–127. ISBN 0-7360-6802-3.
7. Costantino, Maria (March 1, 2007). *The Knot Handbook*. Sterling. pp. 252–254. ISBN 1-4027-4804-3.
8. <http://www.animatedknots.com/fig8flake/index.f>
9. "U.S. Army Field Manual FM 3-05.70 - Ropes and Knots". Headquarters, Department of the Army. May 2002. Retrieved 23 July 2011.
10. Adams, Mark (April 2005). "A Genealogy of Arborists' Climbing Hitches" (PDF). *Arborist News*.
11. Budworth, Geoffrey (September 1, 2002). *The Illustrated Encyclopedia of Knots*. Lyons Press. p. 157. ISBN 1-58574-626-6.
12. Partridge, William E. (1908). "The Knots in Common Use". *Yachting*. **3**: 97.
13. Hasluck, Paul N., ed. (October 15, 2009). *Knotting And Splicing Ropes And Cordage*. Kessinger Publishing, LLC. p. 130. ISBN 1-120-30885-2.
14. Biddlecombe, George (1990). *The Art of Rigging* (1 ed.). Mineola, New York. p. 19. ISBN 0-486-26343-6.
15. Macfarlan, Allan and Paulette (September 1, 1983). *Knotcraft: The Practical and Entertaining Art of Tying Knots*. Dover Publications. ISBN 0-486-24515-2.
16. Clifford W. Ashley, *The Ashley Book of Knots*. Image 31, 32.
17. Merry, Barbara; Martin Dugard (February 16, 2000). *The Splicing Handbook: Techniques for Modern and Traditional Ropes* (2 ed.). International Marine/Ragged Mountain Press. p. 113. ISBN 978-0-07-135438-7.
18. Clifford W. Ashley, *The Ashley Book of Knots* (New York: Doubleday, 1944), 603.
19. Ashley, 549.
20. Smith, Hervey G. (September 1, 1990). *The Arts of the Sailor: Knotting, Splicing and Ropework*. Dover Publications. p. 2. ISBN 0-486-26440-8.
21. Wing, Charlie (May 2007). *How Boat Things Work: An Illustrated Guide*. McGraw-Hill. p. 97. ISBN 0-07-149344-1.

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=List_of_knot_terminology&oldid=748113850"

Categories: Knots

-
- This page was last modified on 6 November 2016, at 12:05.
 - Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.