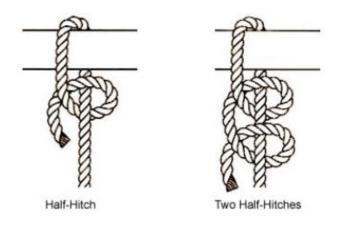
The Four Knots

1. **HALF-HITCH -** This knot is used in attaching a rope for anchoring or snubbing. It is easily and quickly made and easily untied. Can also be used for pole top rescue by creating 3 half-hitches with the same piece of rope.



To Tie: Pass the end around an object twice. This takes the strain while you tie the knot. Go around the standing end to make the first Half Hitch. Pull this tight. Continue around in the same direction to make the second Half Hitch. Pull tight to complete the knot.

 SQUARE KNOT - The square knot is used to tie two ropes together of approximately the same size. It will not slip and can usually be untied easily, even after a heavy strain has been put on it. Linemen use the square knot to bind light loads, lash poles together on change-out, on slings to raise transformers, and for attaching blocks to poles and crossarms.



The Square Knot

To Tie: Method of making square knot. (a) Passing left end "A" over right end "B" and under. (b) Passing right end "B" over left end "A" and under. (c) The completed knot drawn up.

3. **CLOVE HITCH -** The Clove hitch is used to attach a rope to an object such as a crossarm or pole where a knot that will not slip along the object is desired. Linemen use the clove hitch for side lines, temporary guys, and hoisting steel.



To Tie: Make a turn with the rope around the object and over itself. Take a second turn around the object. Pull the end up under the second turn so it lies between the rope and the object. Tighten by pulling on both ends.

4. **THE BOWLINE -** The bowline is used to place a loop in the end of a line. It will not slip or pull tight. Linemen use the bowline to attach come-alongs (wire grips) to rope, to attach tail lines to hook ladders, or any time a temporary loop is needed in the end of a line.



To Tie: Make an overhand loop with the end held toward you. Pass the end up through the loop, then up behind the standing part, then down through the loop again. Draw up tight.