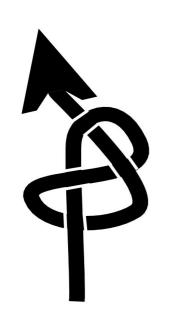
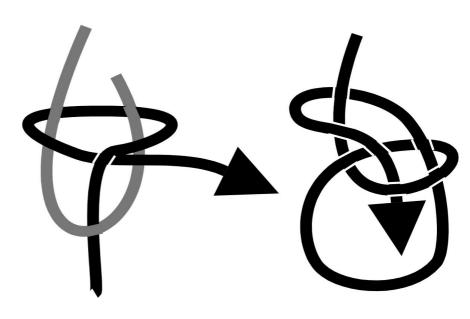


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THE SURREY SIX ENTRY LEVEL



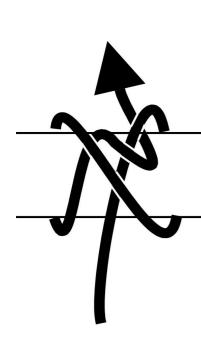


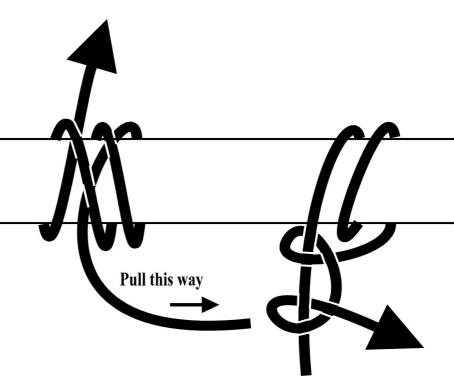


1) FIGURE OF EIGHT

2) SHEET BEND

3)BOWLINE





4) **CONSTRICTOR**

5) ROLLING HITCH

6) ROUND TURN & 2 HALF HITCHES



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Figure of 8 (Surrey Six)

Original Drawing By Howard Denyer





 Hold rope so approx. 15cm falls towards the ground (Working End)



 Take working end in front of the standing part



 Bring working end round back of standing part



 Then put the working end through the front of the first loop

Fig 8 as a Loop



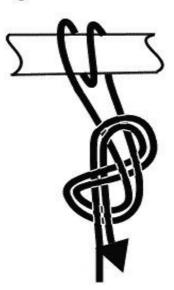
Double rope and tie Fig of 8 as above

Fig of 8 as a Bend



Thread another rope starting at short end

Fig of 8 as a Hitch



Make fig of 8 leaving long end, then thread working end through until doubled

Uses:

- 1)The BASIC Knot is to stop an end coming out of a hole (stopper Knot)
- 2) The LOOP used by climbers to tie a rope to a karabiner
- 3) The BEND to join two ropes together of similar thickness
- 4) The HITCH to tie a rope to a spar or ring (there are better hitches but this is a good first one)

A GOOD ALL ROUND KNOT, EASY TO TIE, NOT SO EASY TO UNTIE AFTER LOADING PLEASE TEACH AS FIRST KNOT

Chart No. S.S. 1

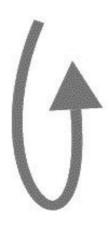


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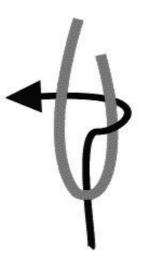
Sheet Bend (Surrey Six)

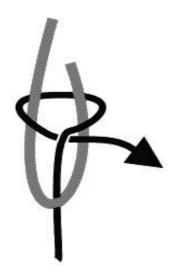
Original Drawing By Howard Denyer











Make a loop (bight) with the thicker rope

Take the thinner rope up through the bight (the same direction as bight)

round the back of the loop

and then through the loop made by the thinner rope

A Double Sheet Bend



Take the end and go round again. This variation will make the knot more secure when using much A Bowline



A Bowline is just a Sheet bend in loop form but tied differently

USES: A useful Bend to join two ropes securely together

The ropes can be of different thickness or the same.

Chart No. S.S. 2

thicker rope

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HJD 21/04/09

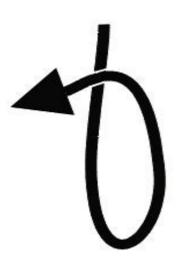


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Bowline (Surrey Six)

Original Drawing By Howard Denyer





Take rope round your body and place working end on top of rope

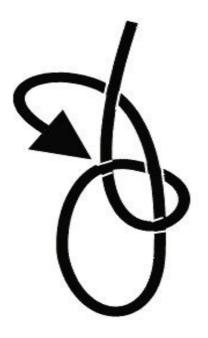


Bring working end between you and stactic end



and up through the loop





Take working end round back of static line



and down forced loop pull up snug.

Pull working end so as to force the loop into the static end

Uses: any application where a loop is needed, in slippery rope a extra half hitch may be required for safety

Chart No. S.S. 3

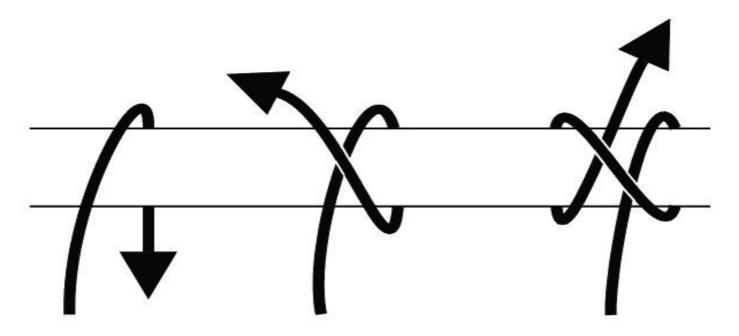


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Constrictor (Surrey Six)

Original Drawing By
Howard Denyer

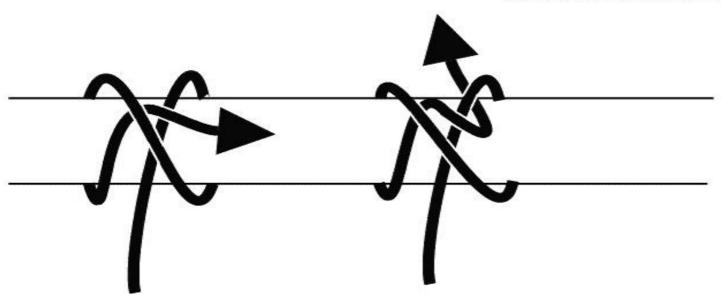




Place working end over pole

cross over the static end

go round the back and through again this is now a Clove Hitch



Now, to convert to a constrictor knot, take the working end and go over the first loop

then under towards the middle pull up tight and you will find out why it is called the constrictor

Uses: When a hitch is needed to hold with the load held on one end or if an item needs to be held in place securely.

If tied in modern slippery rope the consrictor will hold very well, in the natural material rope the knot is inclined to jam.

Chart No. S.S. 4

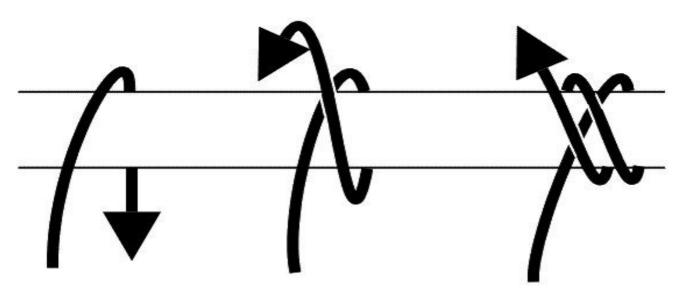


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Rolling Hitch (Surrey Six)

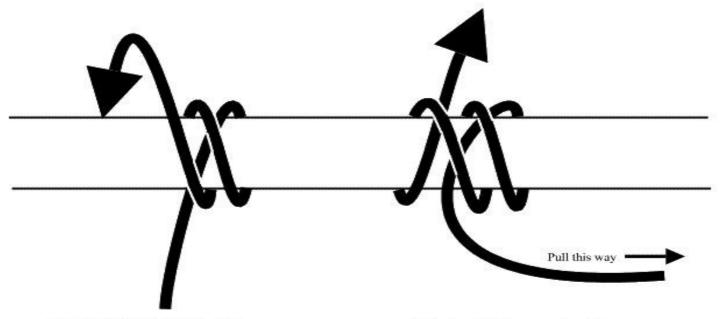
Original Drawing By Howard Denyer





Place the working end over the bar

cross over the static end and go round the back of the pole then cross over the static end again



round the back of the pole

and "lock off", by passing the working end through the last loop

Uses: tying a rope to a pole or rope when the pull is parallel to the pole or rope, eg when finishing off a square lashing,(try it and see how well it works) when a rope is jammed on a capstan, or in a block to take the strain without un-tying.

Chart No. **S.S.** 5

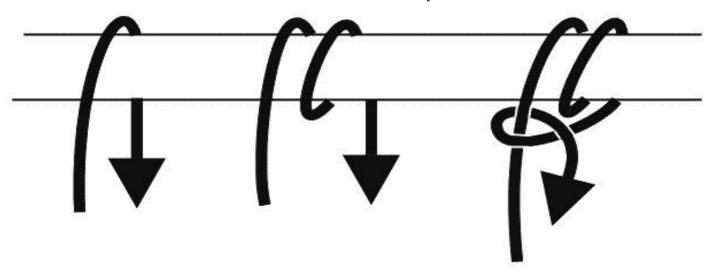


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Round Turn & 2 Half Hitches (Surrey Six)



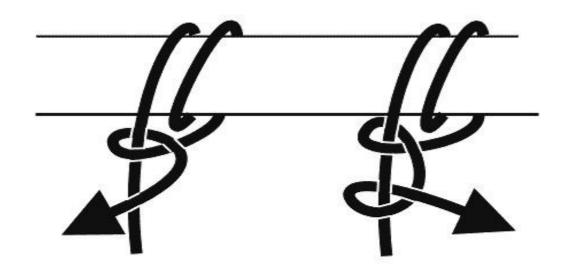
Original Drawing By Howard Denyer



Place rope over pole

take working end over again (it is now a round turn)

make one half hitch by passing the working end round the static end and through to form a loop



Then make another half hitch round the static end (tip: make a granny knot with the first hitch it will collapse into a clove hitch) The knot is now complete the two halves should form a clove hitch

Uses: for tying large ropes to anchor points, tying fenders to boats

Chart No. S.S. 6