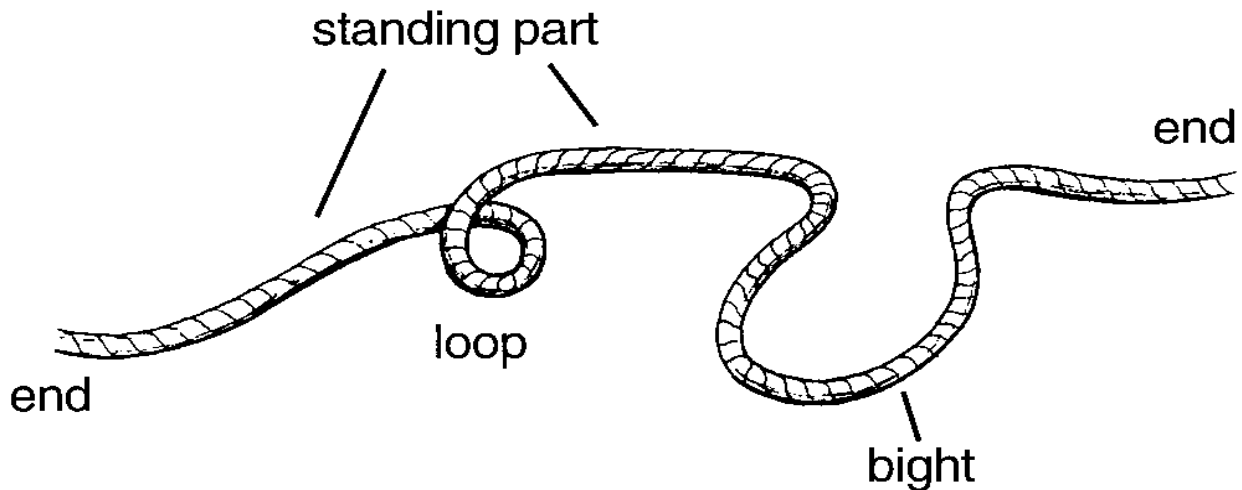


Basic Rope Info!



Rope Terms:

Line - another term for rope.

Running End - the free or working end of the rope.

Standing Part - the balance of the rope, excluding the running end.

Knot - the intertwining of the end of a rope within a portion of the rope. A good knot must be easy to tie and untie and must hold without slipping.

Bend - the intertwining of the ends of two ropes to make one continuous rope.

Hitch - the attachment of a rope to a post, pole, ring, hook or other object.

Bight - a U-shaped curve in a rope.

Loop - a fold or doubling of the rope through which another rope can be passed to form a knot or hitch.

Overhand Loop - made when the running end is passed over the standing part of the rope.

Underhand Loop - made when the running end is passed under the standing part of the rope.

Turn - the same as a loop, but usually used to describe the placing of a rope around a specific object such as a post, rail or ring, with the running end continuing in the opposite direction from the standing part.

Round Turn - the same as a turn, with the running end returning in the same direction as the standing part.

Splice - the joining of the ends of two ropes, or, the end of the rope with the body of the rope by weaving the strands over and under the strands of the other part.

Whipping or Seizing - a means of fixing the end of a rope so that the strands will not unravel.

Rope Safety:

Safety Rule #1:

Always think before you tie:

-What could go wrong? Are you prepared?

Safety Rule #2:

Safety Scissors on hand

Safety Rule #3

No knots on joints, over major arteries or areas that cause pain to your bunny.

Safety Rule #4

Communication. Check in with your victim. Make sure they are breathing ok, ask if there is tingling. Anytime there is tingling LOOSEN the rope.

Safety Rule #5

Check fingertips and other extremities for blood flow. (compression test)

Safety Rule #6

Make sure someone knows to check on you guys after x amount of time if you are not in a group. If you pass out or have a heart attack you need a safety check.

About Suspension:

All rope has specific load bearing, every time you boil, dye or wash rope that load bearing decreases. Load bearing weights are for non struggling weights. Triple your victim's weight to be sure. I do NOT recommend suspension bondage unless supervised by someone who knows what they are doing, with safety measures in place.

AGAIN!! SAFETY FIRST!!! SAFE SANE CONSENSUAL

Basic Knots:

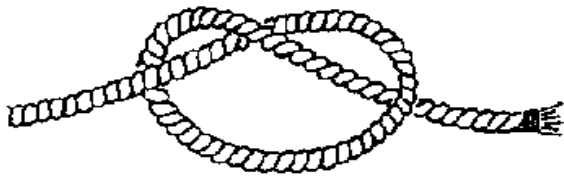


Fig. 5
Overhand Knot

To tie an Overhand Knot:

- Make a loop near the end of the rope.
- Pass the running end through the loop and
- Draw tightly.

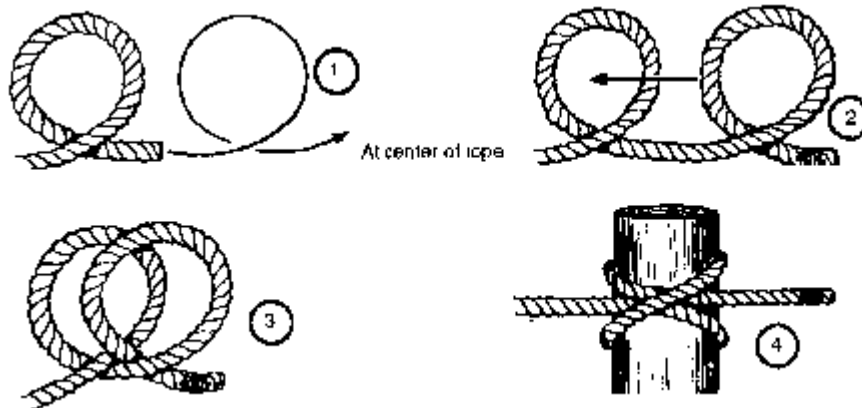


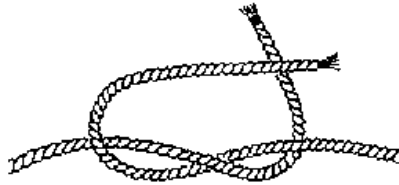
Fig. 14
Clove Hitch

To tie a Clove Hitch:

- Loop the rope around the object you're tying to. Hold an end in each hand.
- Cross the end in your right hand over the end in your left hand, forming an X with your hands holding the pieces at the top of the X.
- Wrap the end in your right hand around behind the object again in the same direction as before, leaving the wrap loose. When you bring it back around to the front, poke the end under the piece of rope that you just wrapped around.



Fig. 7
Reef Knot



To tie a square or Reef Knot:

- Pass the right-hand running end over and under the left-hand running end.
- Bring the two running ends together.
- Pass the left-hand running end over and under the right-hand running end.
- Draw tight.
- It makes no difference whether the first crossing is tied left-over-right or right-over-left as long as the second crossing is tied opposite to the first crossing.



Fig. 8
Granny Knot

-UNSAFE!! WILL SLIP UNDER LOAD

Note that the running end and standing part of one rope are on OPPOSITE sides of the bight formed by the other rope.

- The reason this knot is worth knowing about is to prevent your tying one by mistake.

Whipping

- Whipping or "seizing" is the common way of preventing a rope from unraveling. This method is fast, and, more importantly, it does not increase the diameter of the rope which can therefore be reeved through a block without difficulty.
- To make a whipping, a fine yarn is generally used. Make a loop in the end of the yarn and place the loop at the end of the rope, as shown in figure 2.

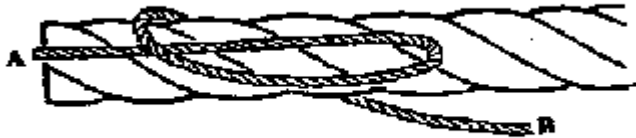


Fig. 2

Wind the standing part (B) around the rope approximately 15 - 20 times, covering the loop of the whipping, but leaving a small loop uncovered as shown in figure 3. Pass the remainder of the standing end up through the small loop, and pull the dead end (A) of the yarn - thus pulling the standing end (B) and the small loop through which it is threaded back toward the end of the rope underneath the whipping, as shown in figure 3.



Fig. 3

Continue pulling the dead end (A) of the yarn until the small loop with the standing end through it reaches a point midway underneath the whipping. Trim both ends of the yarn close up against the loops of the whipping.

- The finished whipping is shown in figure 4.



Fig. 4