

## KNOTS



Reef knot



Figure 8 knot



HC2 crimp sleeve

Where two wires join together, a strong and durable knot is needed to ensure that they don't come apart.

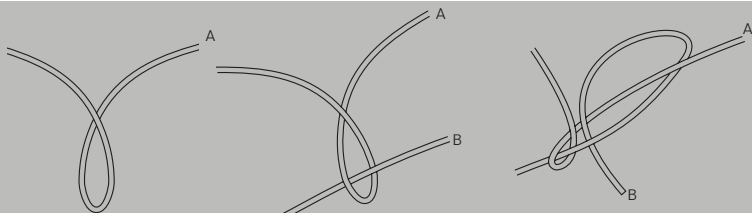
There are a variety of knots which can be tied to join a wire. Under laboratory tests, carried out at Pacific Wire, on Wiremark wire, the following results came to light.

	Average breaking strain
Reef Knot	440kgf*
Figure 8 Knot	470kgf
Crimp Sleeve	620kgf
Double Loop	290kgf

(Double Loop should not be used)

\*Kgf refers to kilograms of force.

From these results it's clear that the easy-to-tie figure 8 is one of the better knots. After the wires are strained to the correct tension, the surplus wire ends of the knot are wrapped closely along the line wire and broken off close to it. This gives a smooth finish and when done correctly you should be able to run your hand either way along the line wire.

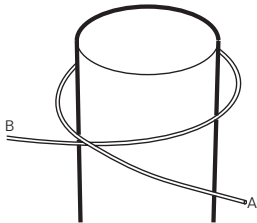


Step 1 –Put a loop in wire A

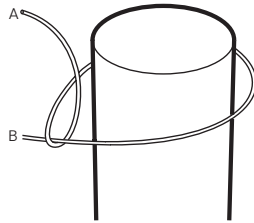
Step 2 –Thread wire B through the loop in A

Step 3 –Position B under A and then bend B back over A and under itself

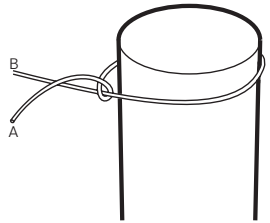
Figure 8 knot



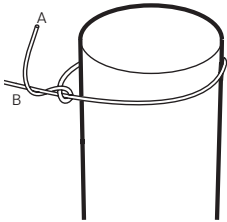
Step 1 – Loop the wire around the strainer



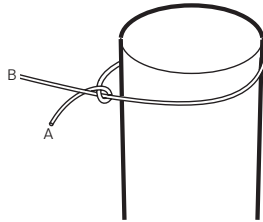
Step 2 – Bend end A around B and back over itself



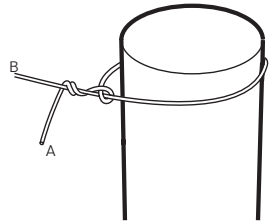
Step 3 – Tighten the loop in A



Step 4 – Bend A back under B

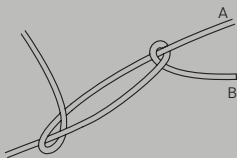


Step 5 – Rotate A around wire B

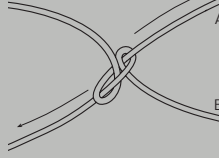


Step 6 – Wrap A around B at least two times, ensuring each loop follows the line of the previous

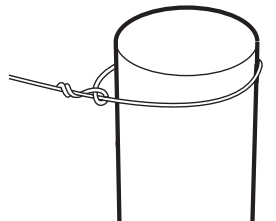
## Strainer tie off



Step 4 – Tighten the loop in B



Step 5 – Pull the knot together



Step 7 – Break off the end of A