

IMPORTANT KNOT TYING TIPS

[Monofilament]

A critical factor in obtaining proper knot strength is to maintain tight and even pressure while tying the knot.

Your finished knot coils should be tight and neat looking. If you have any overlays or funny looking coils, cut the line and start over, as these will drastically reduce the knot strength.

One of the secrets of a well formed knot is moisture which lubricates and will properly set the wraps for a stronger knot.

To increase your knot strength by as much as 20%, use any lubricant, spray, liquid, hand and lure cleaner, or fish attracting oil. Anything but saliva, as research has shown that this will actually decrease knot strength because it is a digestive enzyme.

With heavy monofilament use a rag or glove to grip the standing part of the line, hold the tag end on the hook with a pair of pliers. Use a lubricant on the knot and pull steady until the knot is drawn up tight. With really heavy line you will not be able to tighten the knot properly by hand.

NUMBER OF WRAPS OR COILS TO USE FOR EACH LINE STRENGTH WITH MONO LINE

For lines up to 10 lbs test use 6 to 7 wraps

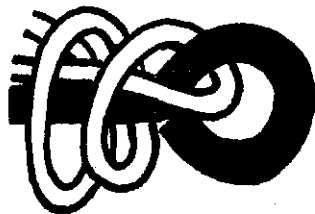
For lines 12 to 18 lbs test use 5 to 6 wraps

For lines 20 to 30 lbs test use 4 to 5 wraps

For heavy lines 50 to 100 lbs test use 3 to 4 wraps

Anything less can result in a failed knot

When tying a knot around a hook shank, [Snelled] always begin wrap away from hook eye connection, so the sharp edge cannot cut the line during a battle with a heavy fish.



Do not trim your knot flush against the wraps, as all knots will to a greater or lesser degree slip slightly.

With light lines leave the tag length about 1/16"

With medium lines leave an 1/8"

With heavy lines leave about 1/4"

After battling a heavy fish you will find the exposed tag about half the length you started with.

IMPORTANT KNOT TYING TIPS

[Super Braids]

These super strong lines are three to four times stronger than monofilament of the same diameter. With less than 5% stretch [up to 30% with mono] sensitivity is drastically increased and you will be able to feel the instant a fish bites your lure or bait. Hook setting is virtually instantaneous even when jigging at great depths.

Being much more abrasion resistant, they will last many times longer than mono. Most of the super braids float, absorb very little water and remain limp without any memory. Top water bass fishermen prefer them by a wide margin over mono. Fly fishermen like the fact that when they use super braid for backing they are able to keep the line out of the water while fighting fish.

The super braids are very slick and slip a lot more than mono and can knife down into the reel spool if not wound tightly onto the reel when spooling. Extensive testing by line manufacturers have shown an average of 25% loss of knot strength. When tying knots with super braids it is of utmost importance that the wraps sit tightly together and your lines are not crossed. If they are not start over.

Allow four to five more wraps than you normally would with mono. When drawing up the knot use a rag or glove to grip the standing part of the line, grip the tag end or hook with a pair of pliers and pull to set the knot. You will not be able to tighten the knot properly by hand. Leave tag ends at least a quarter inch long and use a sharp pair of scissors to trim tags.

The knots listed below will help you make strong and reliable connections with these new super strong lines.

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Hook or Swivel Braid Knot	page 21
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Double Nail Knot	page 52
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TERMINOLOGY

Shock Tippet

A section of thicker line tied to the main line, used to cushion the shock of heavy fish striking.

Standing Line

The part of the line that attaches to the reel, or leader that attaches to the reel.

Tag End

The part left after trimming your knot.

Backing Line

Monofilament or braided dacron line used under the fly line on the fly reel. It allows big fish to make long runs after you run out of fly line.

Breaking Strength

The estimated strength that the knot will break at.

Snelled

A knot tied around the shank of a hook.

Butt

The thick part of tapered monofilament leader. The butt is attached to the fly line.

Eye

A loop formed at the end of the line.

Leader

The line that forms the connection between the lure, hook, or fly, and rest of the line.

Super Braids

Super strong miracle fibres made from gel-spun polyethylene or aramid-fibre braided together using three to twelve carrier strands.

Tapered Leader

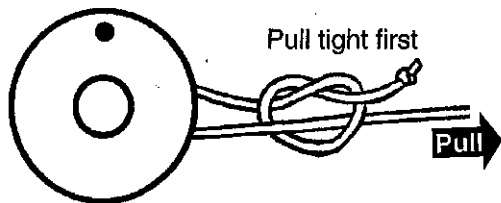
Fly leader, usually monofilament where one end is thick ie: 30 pound strength, and the rest of the line tapers down to a thin end, [ie: 4 pound strength]. Usually 9-12 feet long.

Tippet

The narrow end section of the tapered leader, or the end of a straight line [ie: 4 pound test].

SPOOL KNOT

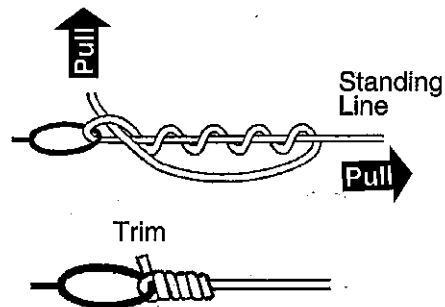
Ideal for attaching line to your reel spool.



Tie as shown

CLINCH KNOT

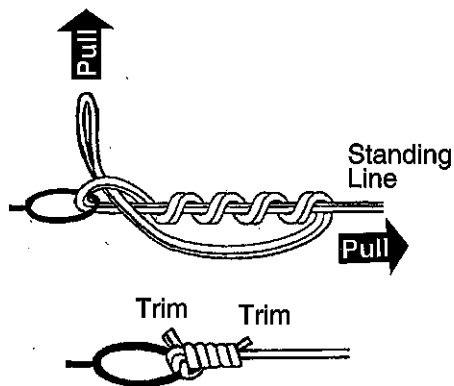
Good for tying hooks, lures or flies to a line or leader, works best with medium to heavy line.



see page 5 or 7 for # of wraps

DOUBLE CLINCH KNOT

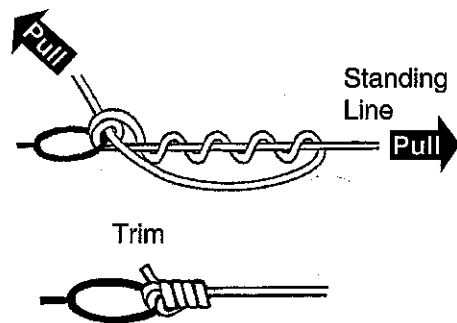
Ideal for tying hooks, lures or flies to a fine line or leader.



see page 5 or 7 for # of wraps

DOUBLE LOOP CLINCH

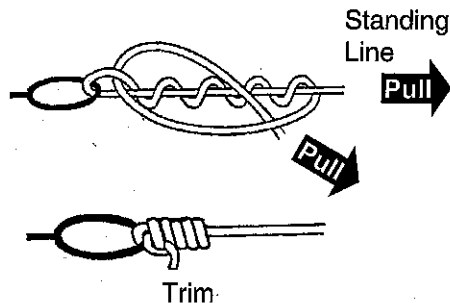
One of the best and strongest knots for tying line, (especially fine diameter) to hook, lure or fly. More commonly known as the Berkley Trilene Knot.



see page 5 or 7 for # of wraps

IMPROVED CLINCH

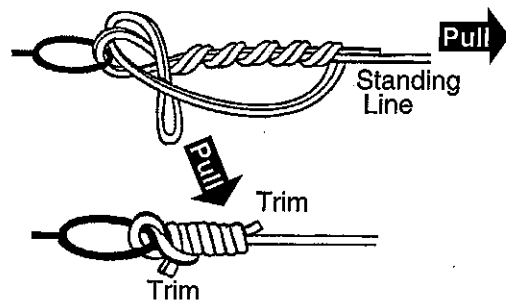
One of the most used and popular knots for tying lures, hooks or flies to any line or leader.



see page 5 or 7 for # of wraps

IMPROVED DOUBLE CLINCH

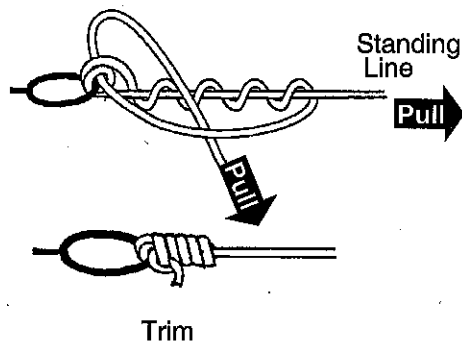
Excellent for tying lures, hooks or flies to any fly line or leader.



see page 5 or 7 for # of wraps

IMPROVED DOUBLE LOOP CLINCH

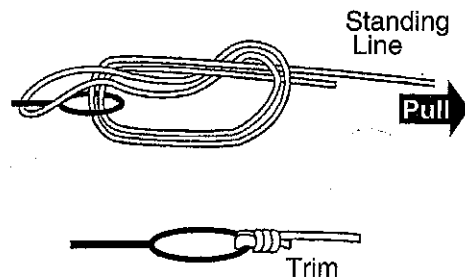
Again a good all-purpose knot for tying hooks, lures or flies to lines or leaders, especially fine ones.



see page 5 or 7 for # of wraps

PALOMAR KNOT

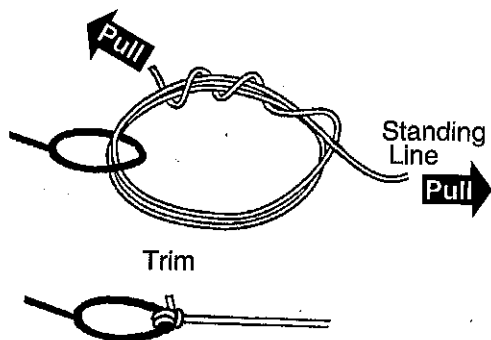
One of the strongest all around knots to use. Simple to tie for attaching lure, hooks or flies to a line or leader. This knot has virtually 100% knot strength. With the super braids do a double Palomar, wrap around the standing line twice, before looping over the lure or swivel.



Tie as shown

JANSIG SPECIAL KNOT

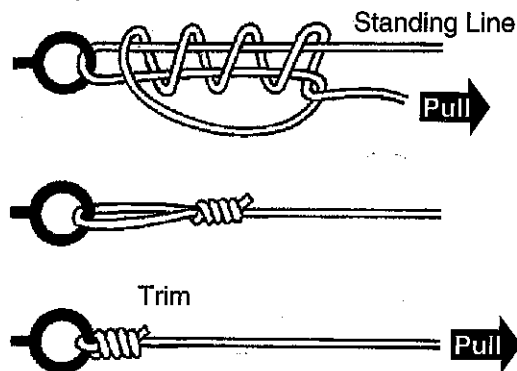
A simple and strong knot to tie for attaching a lure, hook or fly to a line or leader.



Tie as shown

UNI-KNOT

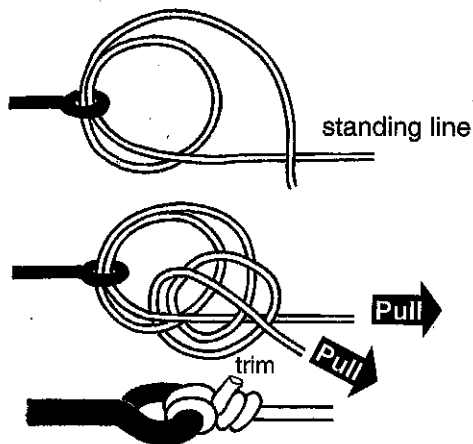
A good knot for tying a lure, hook or fly to a leader or line. Can be fished like a loop knot or pulled tight to the eye of the hook. Also good for attaching line to your reel spool. For super braids, double the line before tying the knot.



see page 5 or 7 for # of wraps

HARRY'S KNOT

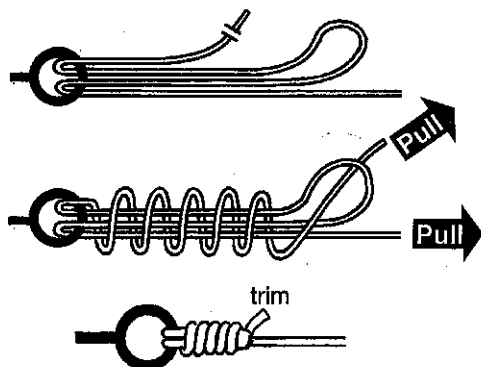
A strong and quick knot for tying hooks, lures or flies to any line or leader. With super braids make a third loop though the first loop for extra security before drawing up.



Tie as shown

THE HOOK OR SWIVEL BRAID KNOT

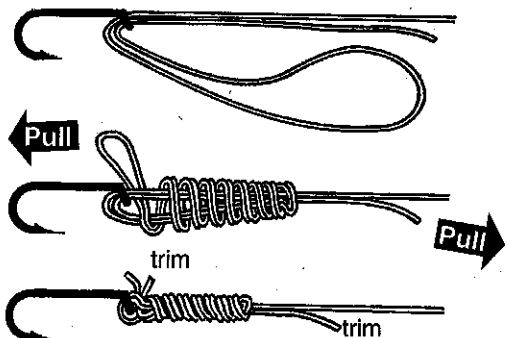
One of the most effective knots for tying hooks, lures or flies to super braided or mono lines. It is important that the strands are not crossed when tying. Make eight or more wraps when using super braids:



see page 5 or 7 for # of wraps

BERKLEY BRAID KNOT

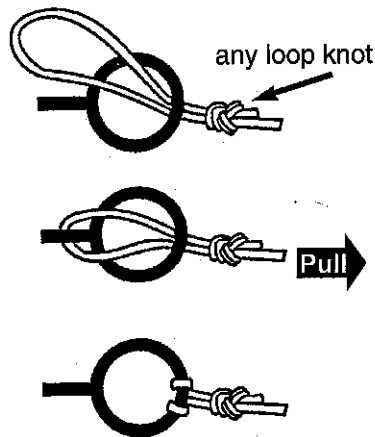
Developed by Berkley for tying hooks, lures or flies to super braided lines. Their tests show only about a 10% loss of knot strength with this knot. Make eight to twelve wraps.



Tie as shown

LARK'S HEAD KNOT

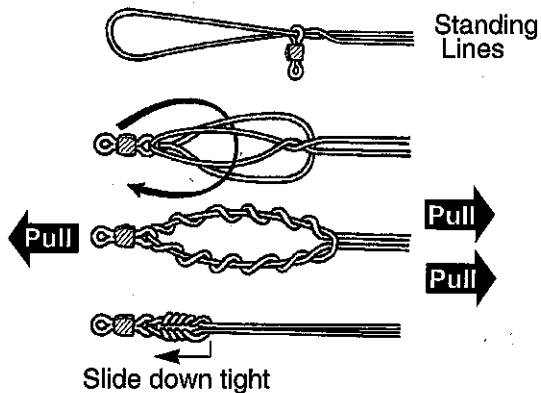
Easy to use when a loop has been tied at the end of the line or leader. Also used to join two looped lines. With super braids use a properly designed loop knot.



Tie as shown

OFFSHORE SWIVEL KNOT

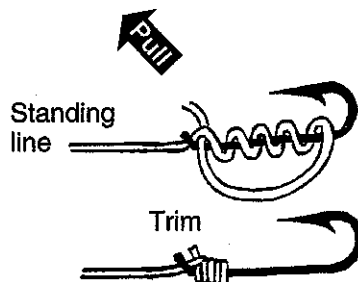
Used for offshore trolling to tie a hook, lure or fly to heavy monofilament. Pass the swivel through the loops at least 6 times. The best thing about this knot is that if one stand breaks the other will not slip before tying this knot tie a Bimini Twist or another of the loop knots to the line.



Tie as shown

QUICK SNEEL KNOT

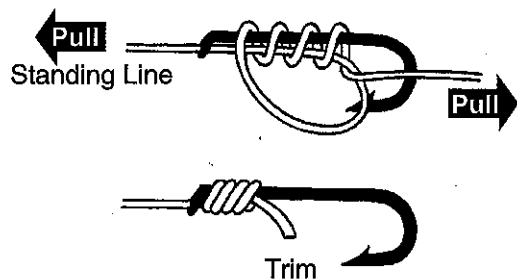
This knot is a good bait hook knot and gives a direct line of pull to the hook.



see page 5 or 7 for # of wraps

UNI-KNOT SNEEL

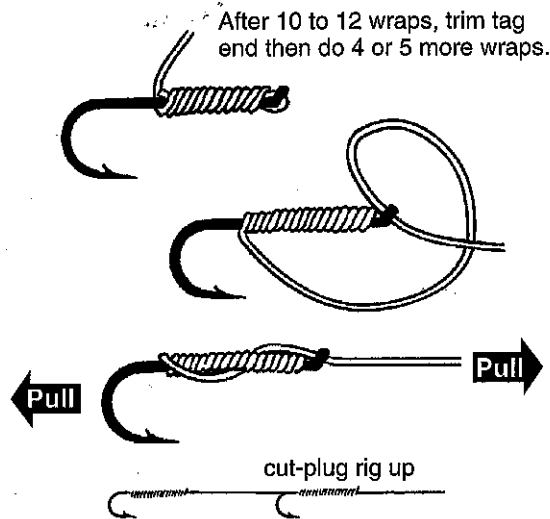
Good bait hook knot, can be tied directly to the standing part of the line, and also gives direct line of pull to the hook. With super braids double the line before tying.



see page 5 or 7 for # of wraps

SPEED SNEEL

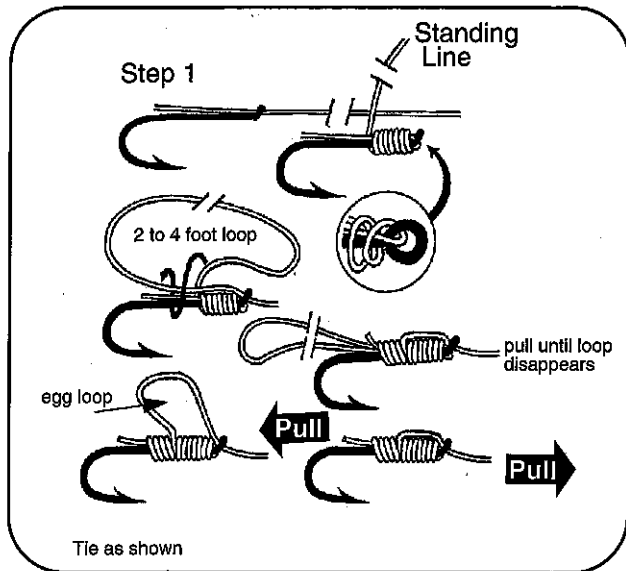
Westcoast salmon fishermen use this for making quick cut-plug rig-ups. Tandem hook ups, two hooks tied in a row.



Tie as shown

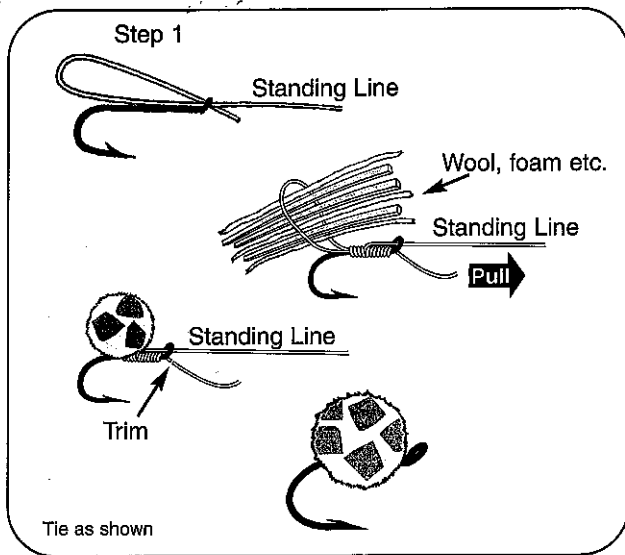
STEELHEADER'S EGG LOOP

Produces a loop for holding pieces of yarn, foam, plastic or bait on the hook. Excellent for making cut-plug rig-ups.



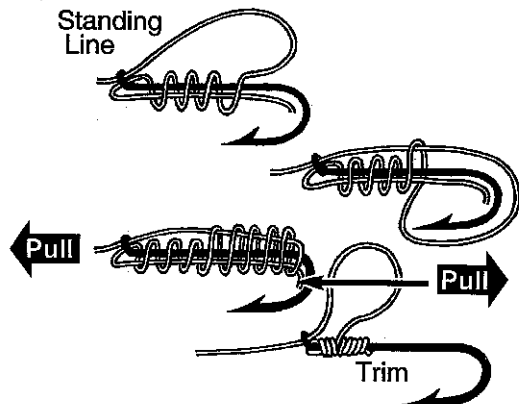
HARRY'S LOOP de LOOP

Produces two loops, tie like steelheaders egg loop, except step one. (Tag end back thru the eye). Place wool, foam etc inside back loop pull tight, trim to shape desired. Great for making on the spot glowbugs. (egg patterns)



MAIN LINE EGG LOOP

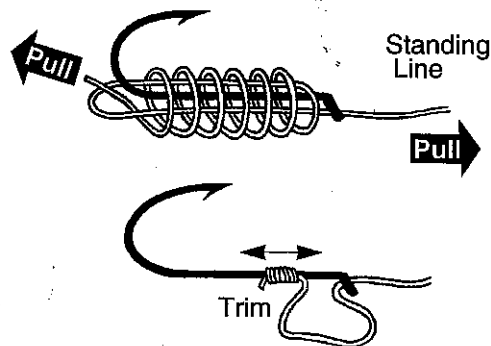
Used to tie an egg loop at the end of a standing line.



see page 5 or 7 for # of wraps

SLIDING BAIT LOOP

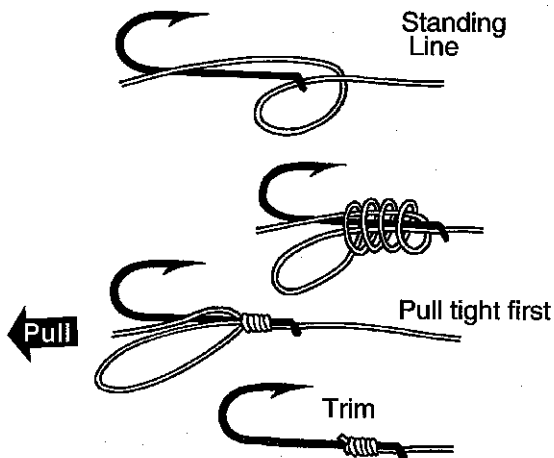
Good knot when a loop is needed to hold pieces of yarn, plastic or bait.



see page 5 or 7 for # of wraps

SALMON HOOK KNOT

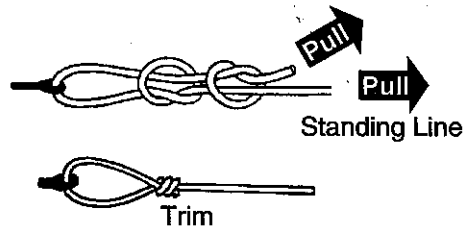
A favourite of salmon fishermen for making cut-plug rig-ups, tandem hook ups (two hooks tied in a row)



see page 5 or 7 for # of wraps

LOOP KNOT

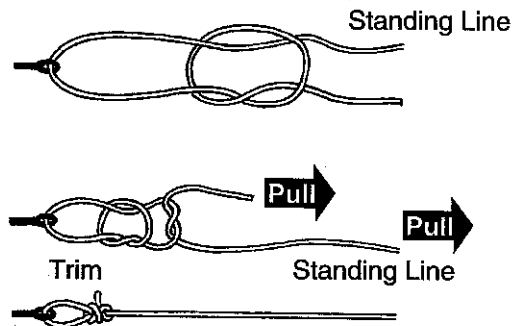
Easy and fast to tie. Ideal for a fly or lure that needs freer action for proper presentation.



Tie as shown

BUFFER LOOP KNOT

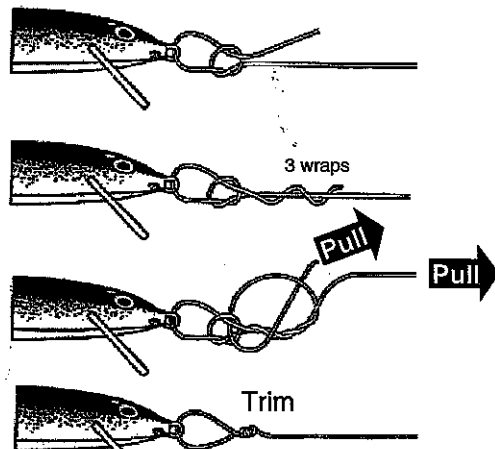
Used to attach lure or fly when freer action on lure or fly is needed. Popular with fly fishermen.



Tie as shown

RAPALA KNOT

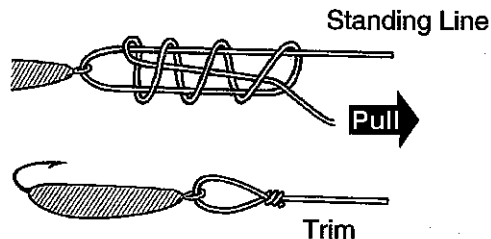
Excellent for tying any lure or fly that requires a loop for free movement and a proper presentation.



Tie as shown

NAIL LOOP KNOT

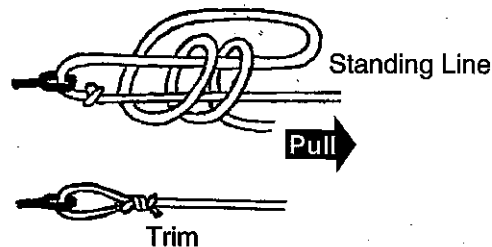
Ideal for heavy lines or leaders, such as shock tippet used for heavy saltwater fishing. Makes a fly or lure swing free for proper presentation.



see page 5 or 7 for # of wraps

DROP LOOP KNOT

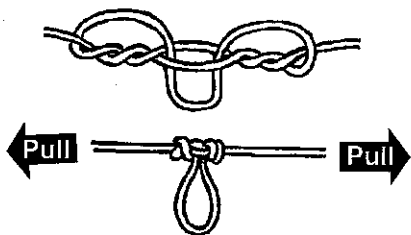
Used with extremely heavy lines to attach a fly or lure, when freer action is needed for proper presentation.



Tie as shown

DROPPER LOOP KNOT

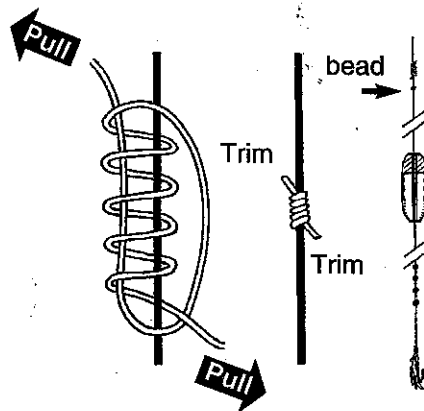
Used to put a perpendicular loop on the leader, for attaching more than one presentation. Make a circle. Wrap tag end inside loop 4 to 6 times, (like the Bobber Stopper Knot) finish knot. An alternate more secure knot is the Improved Blood Knot P. 44.



Tie as shown

BOBBER STOPPER KNOT

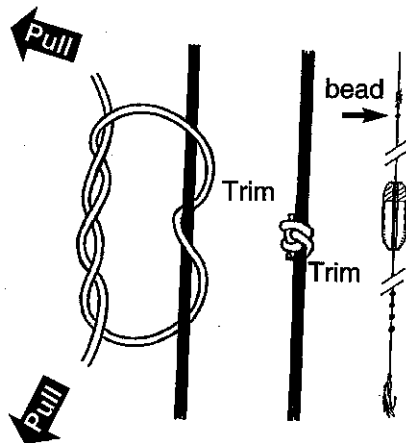
Used when a float is needed for fishing in deep water. Can be reeled into the fishing reel and cast without tangling the line. Use 20 lb. dacron or thick thread. Add a small bead in front of the knot. This knot has to be secured enough to keep the float in place, yet capable of being slipped up and down the line.



Tie as shown

FLOAT STOP KNOT

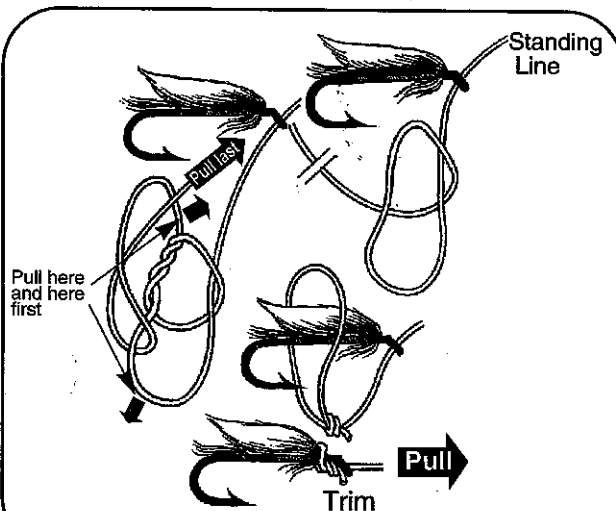
Used for the same purpose as the Bobber Stopper Knot, but can be tie with the same test mono as the main line.



Tie as shown

HARRY'S IMPROVED TURLE KNOT

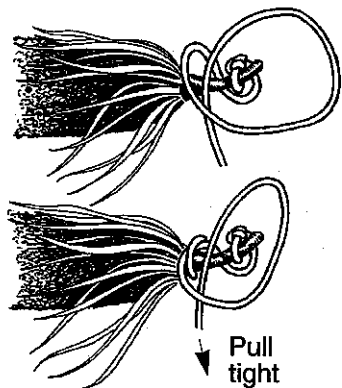
One of the most valued fly fishing knots. It gives a direct line of pull to the fly or hook. Lines tied directly to the eye have a tendency to pull the point of the hook up. It also makes a dry fly sit higher on top of the water. Make sure not to catch hackles of the fly when drawing up. Pull first loop tight before drawing up.



Tie as shown

RIFFLE HITCH KNOT

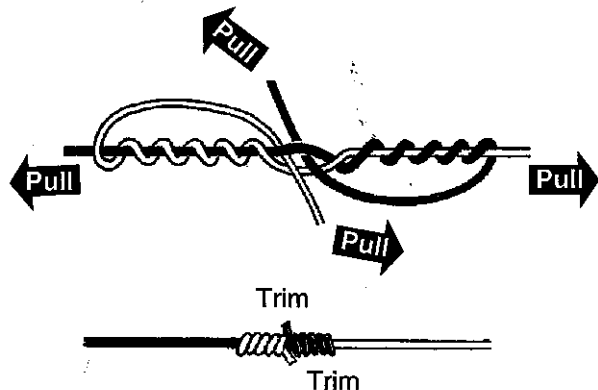
This knot is used to make a fly wake while on the water. Steelheaders use this knot in tail outs with large dry flies. The fly is first tied with an improved Turtle Knot. Then two half hitches are tied and pulled tight around the fly's head.



Tie as shown

BLOOD KNOT

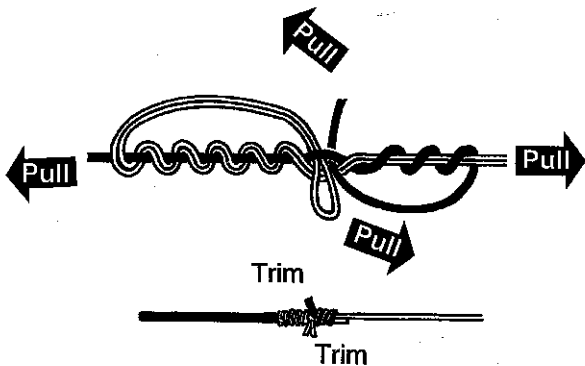
Ideal for connecting two lines of similar diameter. When tightening this knot pull all four lines at the same time. With super braids, double the line before tying.



see page 5 or 7 for # Of wraps

IMPROVED BLOOD KNOT

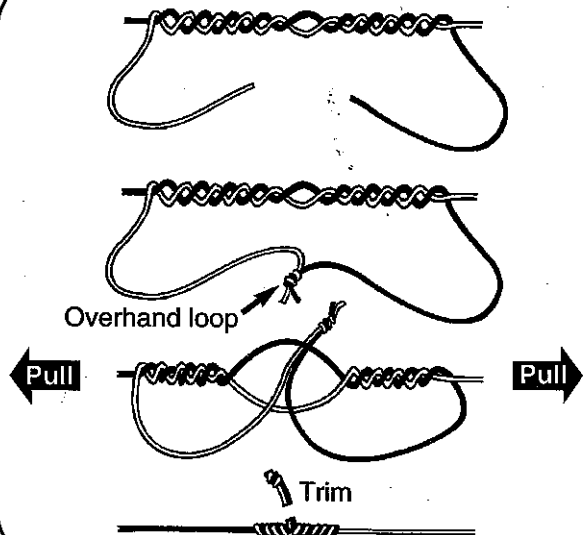
Probably the best knot for joining two lines of greatly different diameter. Pull all lines at the same time when tightening this knot.



see page 5 or 7 for # Of wraps

ALTERNATE BLOOD KNOT

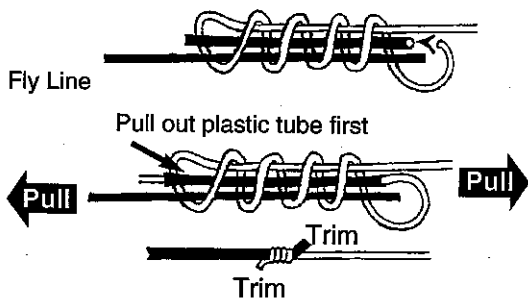
For people that have difficulty tying the basic blood knot. This knot is as strong as the blood knot and is used for the same purpose.



see page 5 or 7 for # Of wraps

NAIL KNOT

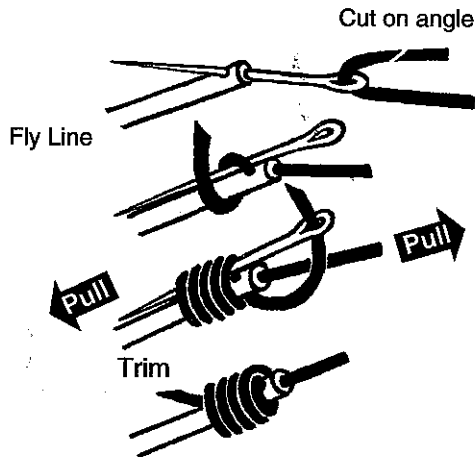
One of the best knots for joining a fly line to the end of a fly leader. Do not use a nail, a small tube of plastic, metal or ball inflator needle works better. The more you pull on this knot the stronger it gets.



Tie as shown

NEEDLE KNOT

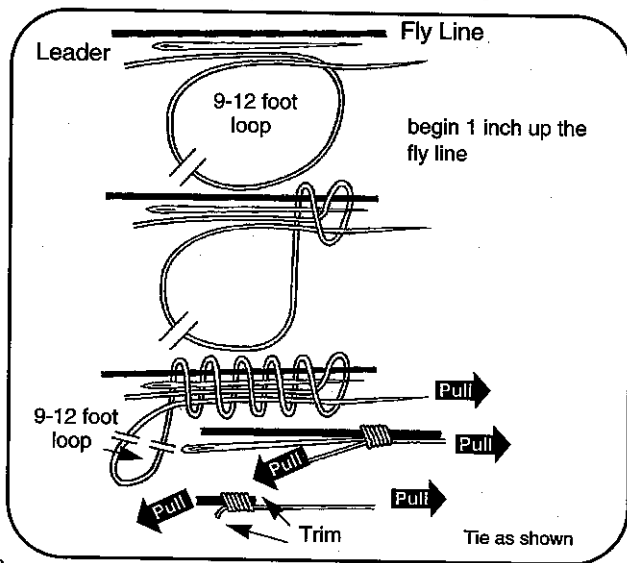
Another excellent knot to create a smooth joint between the fly line and leader. It is extremely strong and will not catch on guides on the rod or debris in the water. The more you pull this knot, like the Nail Knot, the stronger it gets.



Tie as shown

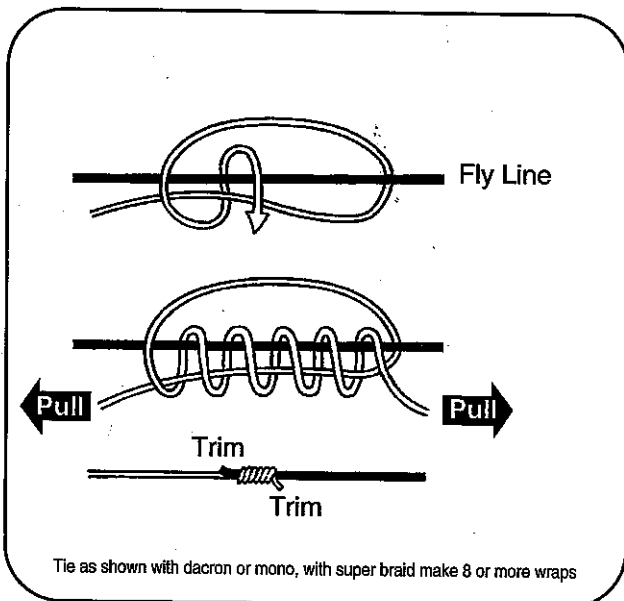
SPEEDY NAIL KNOT

Preferred by most fly fishermen when joining a tapered or level leader to a fly line. Use as small a needle as possible. The end of the leader should only extend an inch past the end of the fly line. Tie knot then pull the loop through until it disappears, pull snug, remove needle and pull as tight as possible.



NAIL-LESS NAIL KNOT

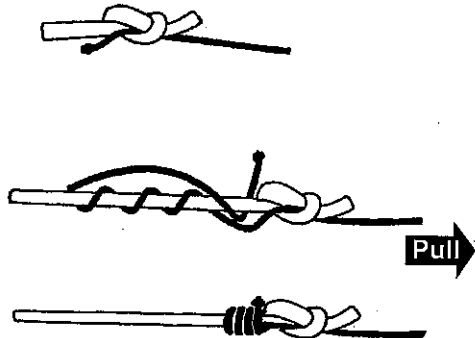
Excellent knot for attaching backing (dacron or super braid) to the fly line. With super braid make eight plus wraps. It can also be used to attach the leader to the fly line.



SHOCKER KNOT

Ideal for joining lines of unequal diameter. Tie an overhand loop at the end of the leader. Can also be used as a quick way to join a fly line to a leader.

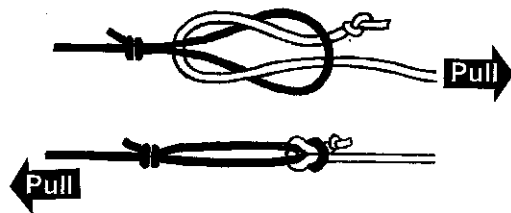
Standing line



see page 5 or 7 for # Of wraps

JAM KNOT

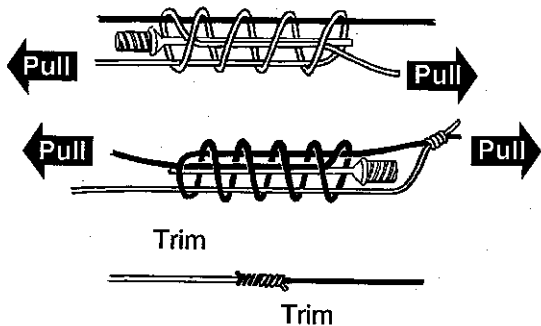
Used to join heavy lines of leaders one of which has a loop at it's end. Tie an over hand loop at the end of the leader.



Tie as shown

DOUBLE NAIL KNOT

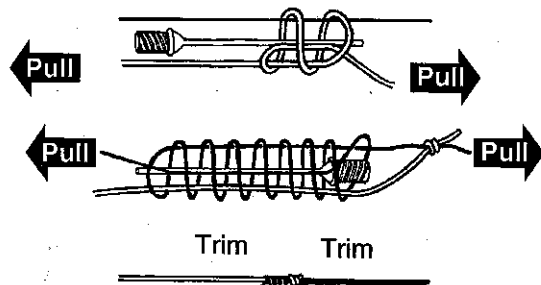
Used to join sections of the same or slightly different diameter lines. When tying with the new super braids make an extra four or five wraps. For extra security, double the lines before tying.



see page 5 or 7 for # of wraps

OFFSET NAIL KNOT

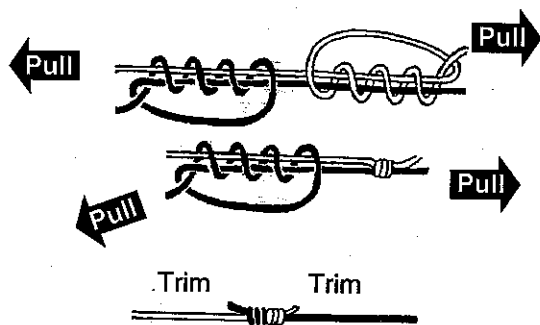
Used to join line sections of greatly dissimilar diameter. It is often necessary to jump 20 lbs. or more when making salt water leaders. ie: going from 20 to 40 to 60 lbs.



Tie as shown

DOUBLE UNI-KNOT

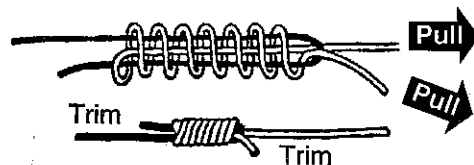
Excellent knot for joining two sections of leader or line together. With the super braids double the line before tying, or make an additional 4 or 5 wraps.



Tie as shown

ALBRIGHT KNOT

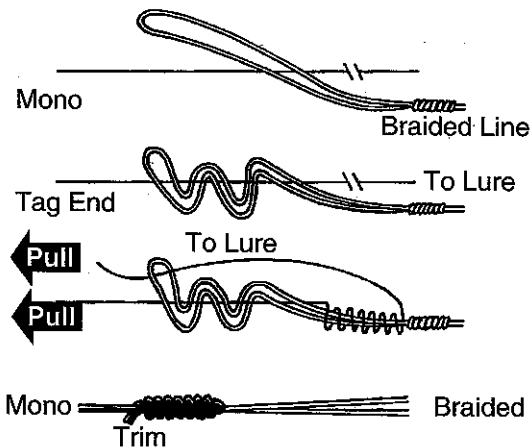
Used to join lines of dissimilar diameter, ideal for joining fly line to a leader or mono to super braid. For extra security when using super braid, tie a clinch knot using the tag end of the mono around the standing part of the mono leader.



Tie as shown

MONO TO BRAID KNOT

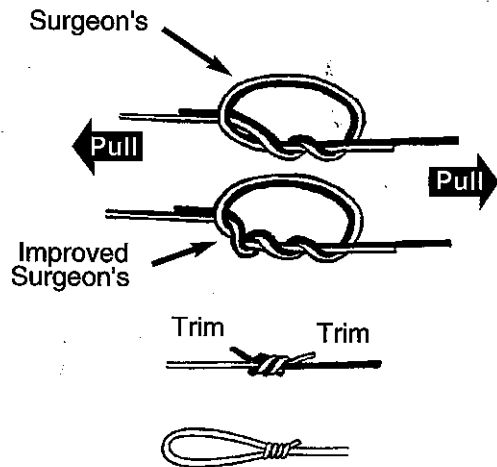
Excellent when joining mono to super braided lines. This is an important knot when fishing in clear water where sharp eyed fish can see the braided line. With mono 20 lb. or less make 10 or more wraps.



Tie as shown

SURGEON'S & IMPROVED SURGEON'S

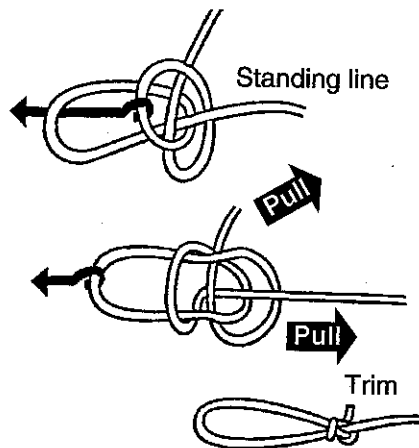
Used to join two lines together or for tying a loop at the end of a line. The improved is exactly the same except you make three overhand loops rather than two.



Tie as shown

PERFECTION LOOP

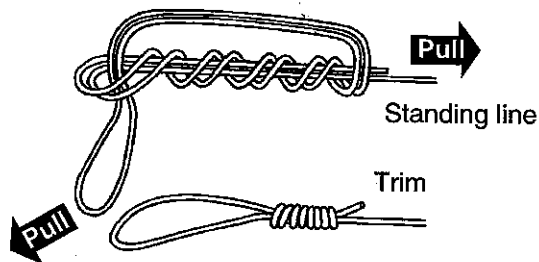
Ideal for tying a loop at the end of a line or leader.



Tie as shown

END LOOP

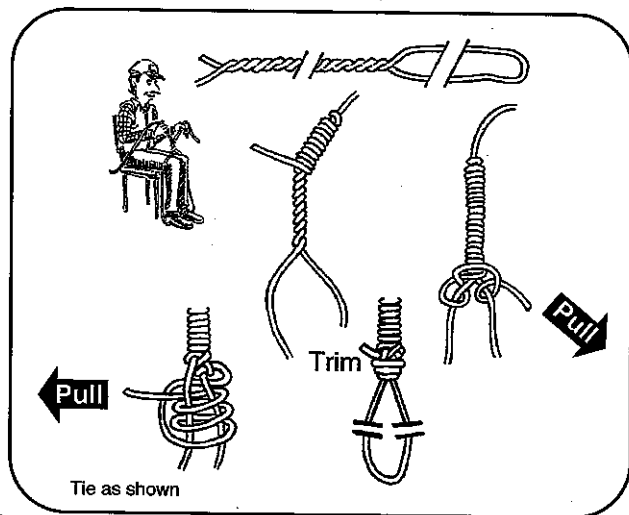
Easy to tie knot for making a loop at the end of a line. It is one of the strongest knots but it is also bulky. Use when security is of prime importance.



Tie as shown

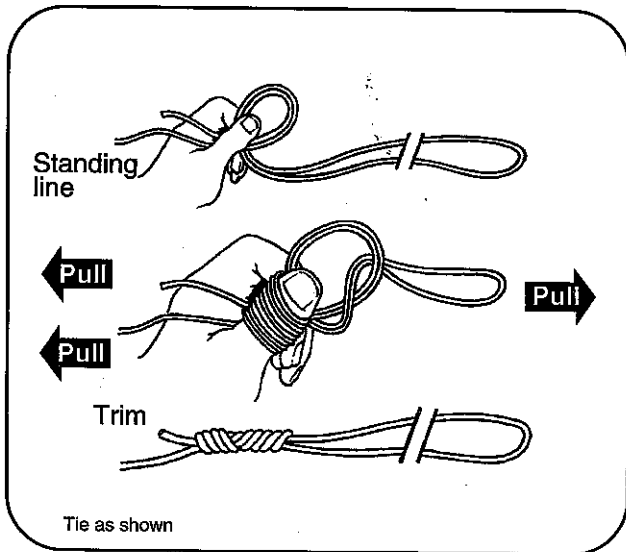
BIMINI TWIST

Used to create a loop without weakening the breaking strength of the line. Very popular in deep sea blue water fishing. It appears difficult to tie, but with a little practise it can be completed in about a minute. Rotate the loop 20 times then wrap back down until the end of the twist is reached.



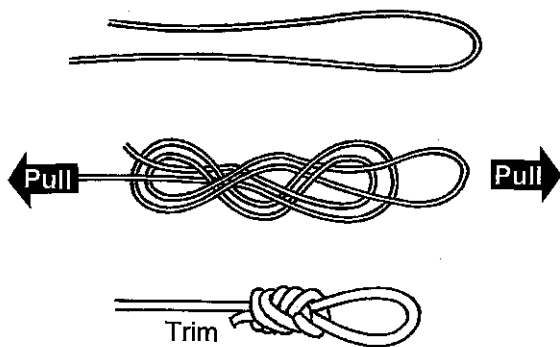
SPIDER HITCH

Used for the same purpose as the Bimini Twist but is much easier to tie. When tying, wind the loop around both the thumb and the small round loop at least five times. Before passing the long loop through the smaller loop.



GERMAN LOOP KNOT

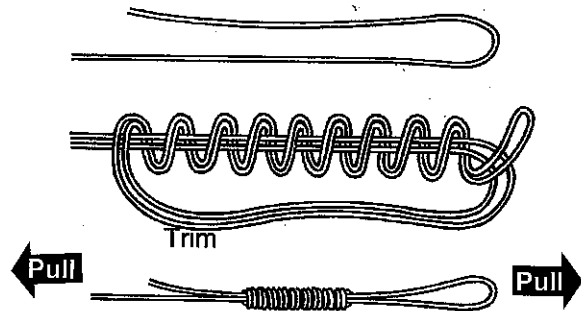
An easy to tie and strong knot for tying a loop in any line, super braided or mono.



Tie as shown

DUNCAN BRAID LOOP

Excellent for making a loop with super braided line. When tying, make 10 or more wraps. As with any super braided line it is very important that all the wraps sit tightly together when finished.

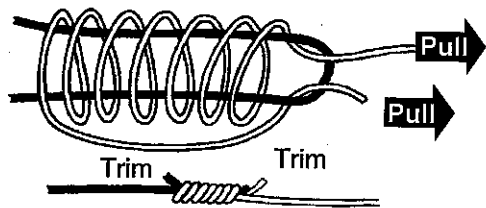


Tie as shown

LEADER TO WIRE LEADER KNOT

Excellent when a short length wire leader is needed to prevent sharp toothed fish from biting through the line, like Muskie or Pike.

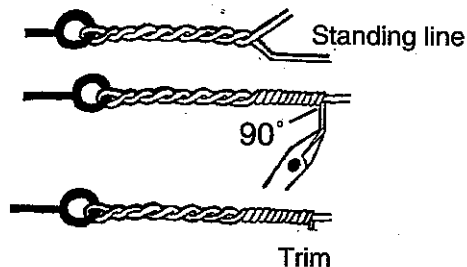
Wire leader



Tie as shown

HAYWIRE TWIST

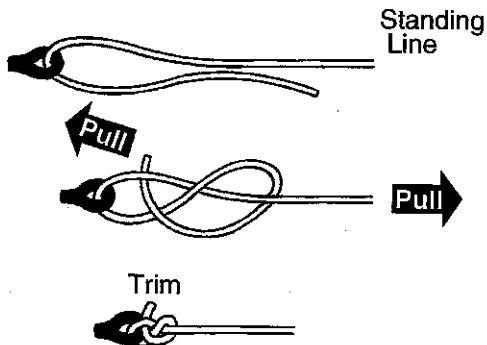
Good to use when wire is used to connect a hook or lure to the leader.



Tie as shown

FIGURE-EIGHT KNOT

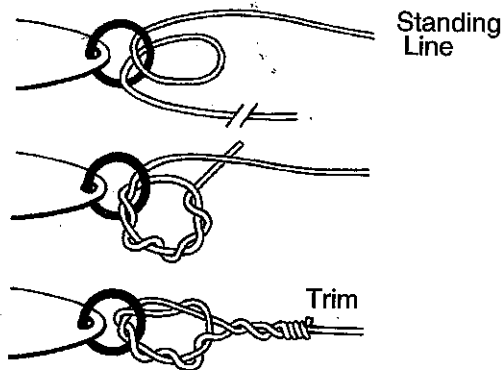
This knot can be tied in any material but is by far the best with wire and gives close to 100% knot strength.



Tie as shown

TROLLING SPOON LOOP

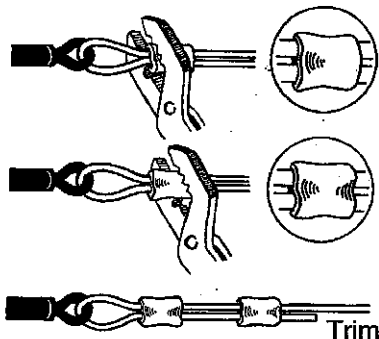
Used for medium weight solid-wire trolling, when wire is needed to prevent sharp toothed fish from biting through the leader, like Muskie, Pike, Barracuda or Bluefish.



Tie as shown

CABLE CRIMPING

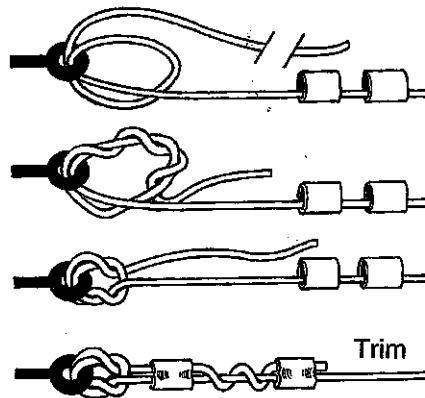
Used to crimp wire with crimping sleeves. Make sure to use a proper crimping tool, also make sure the sleeves and wire are perfectly matched in size. Always refer to manufacturers size recommendations and follow to the letter. Done correctly it will not reduce the cable strength by more than 5%.



Tie as shown

BIG-GAME CABLE LOOP KNOT

Used when fishing with forty-nine strand aircraft cable leaders, for heavy weight blue water fish.



Tie as shown