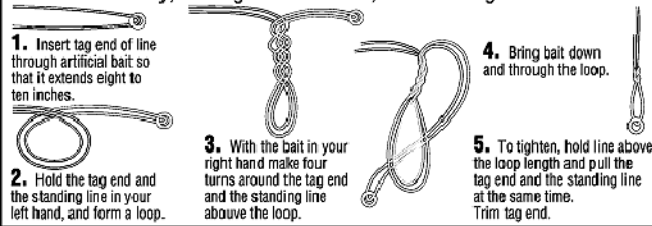


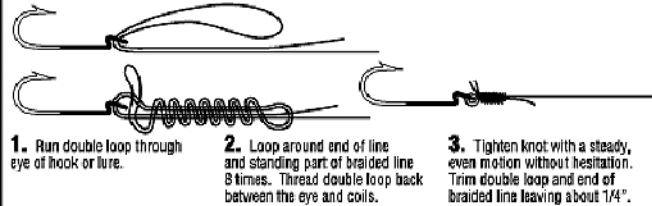
## King Sling Knot

The King Sling Knot offers the angler an easy -to-tie end loop knot which is used primarily as a connection for crank baits. This knot allows the lure to work freely, making it more lifelike, and resulting in more strikes.



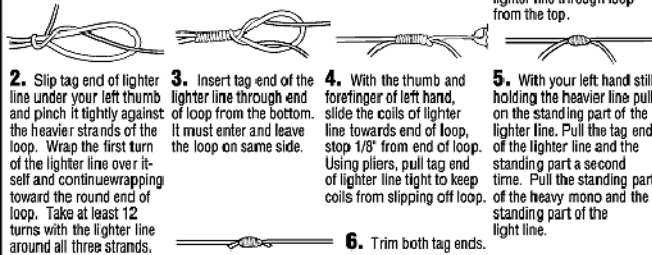
## Berkley® Braid Knot

This special knot has been extensively tested by the Berkley R&D staff and has proven to be one of the best for use with the new braided lines.



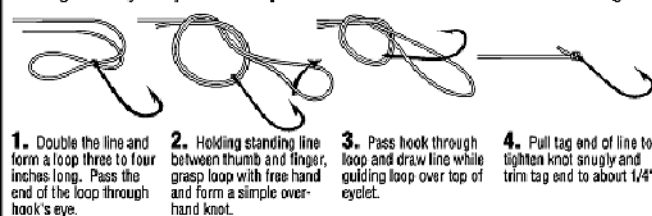
## Albright Knot

The Albright Knot is most commonly used for joining monofilament lines of unequal diameters, for creating shock leaders and when Bimini Twist is tied in the end of lighter casting line. It is also used for connecting monofilament to wire.



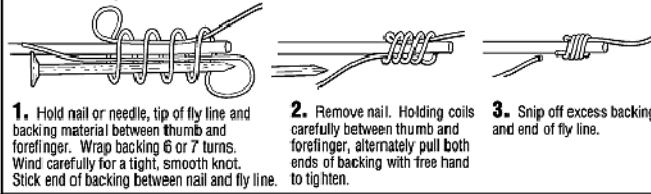
## Palomar Knot

The Palomar Knot is a general-purpose connection used in joining fishing line to swivels, snaps, hooks and artificial lures. The double wrap of line through the eyelet provides a protective cushion for added knot strength.



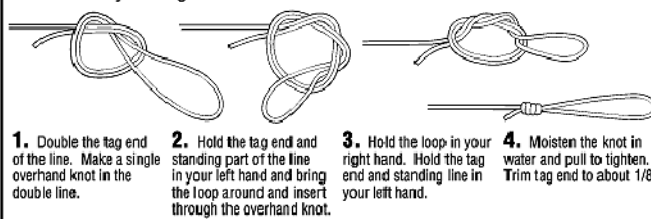
## Nail Knot

The Nail Knot is generally used to attach fly line to fly line backing. This knot can also be used to attach a leader to the line. This makes a strong smooth knot that rolls out when casting. The nail knot is good for attaching two lines of different diameters.



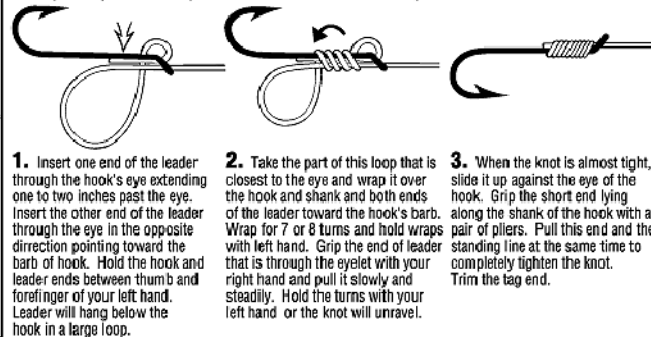
## Double Surgeon's Loop

The Double Surgeon's Loop is a quick, easy way to tie a loop in the end of a leader. It is often used as part of a leader system because it is relatively strong.



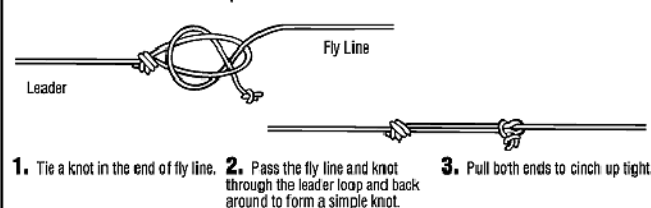
## Snell Knot

The Snell Knot provides a strong connection when fishing with bait and using a separate length of leader. You can only use a snell with a leader.



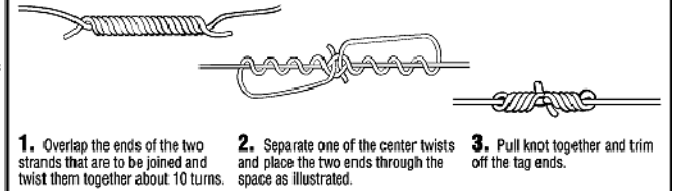
## Wedge Knot

The Wedge Knot is a general-purpose connection used in joining fishing line to a leader with a loop.



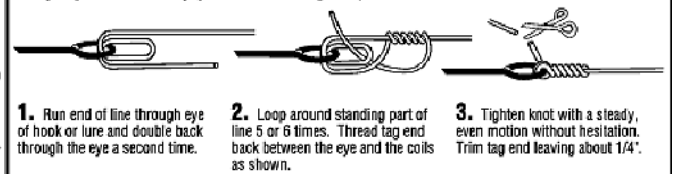
## Improved Blood Knot

The Improved Blood Knot is used for tying two pieces of monofilament together of relatively equal diameters.

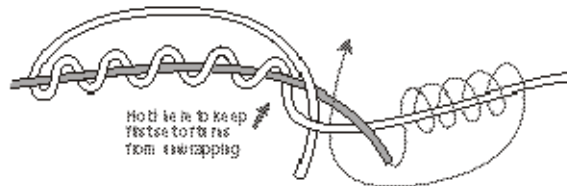


## Trilene® Knot

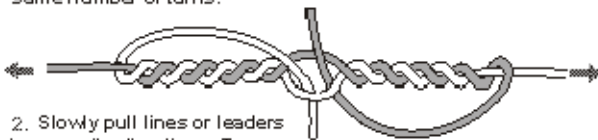
The Trilene Knot is a strong, reliable connection that resists slippage and premature failures. This knot can be used in joining line to swivels, snaps, hooks and artificial lures. The knot's unique double wrap design and ease of tying consistently yields a strong, dependable connection.



### BLOOD KNOT



1. Overlap ends of lines to be joined. Twist one around the other making 5 turns. Bring end back between the two lines. Repeat with other end, wrapping in opposite direction the same number of turns.

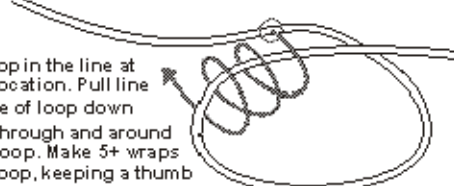


2. Slowly pull lines or leaders in opposite directions. Turns will wrap and gather.

3. Pull tightly and clip ends closely.

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### DROPPER LOOP



1. Form a loop in the line at the desired location. Pull line from one side of loop down and pass it through and around that side of loop. Make 5+ wraps around the loop, keeping a thumb or forefinger in the new opening which is formed.

2. Push bottom of original loop up through new opening and hold with teeth. Wet knot and pull both ends in opposite directions.

3. Pull ends of line firmly until coils tighten and loop stands out from line.

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### IMPROVED CLINCH KNOT



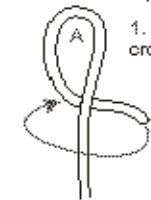
1. Thread the end of the line through the eye of the hook, swivel or lure. Double back and make five or more turns around the standing line. Bring the end of the line through first loop formed behind the eye, then through the big loop.



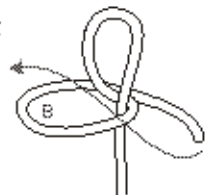
2. Wet knot and pull slightly on the tag end to draw up coils. Pull on the standing line to form knot with coils pressed neatly together. Slide tight against eye and clip tag end.

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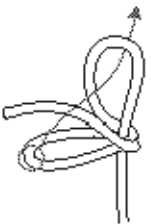
### PERFECTION LOOP



1. Form a loop (A) at the end of the line by crossing the tag end behind the standing line.



2. Take a turn around the standing line, forming a second loop (B). Hold in place and take another turn around the line, this time crossing on top side of new Loop B.



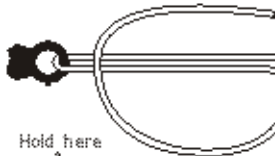
3. Hold tag end in place and pass Loop B through Loop A.



4. Pull Loop B up until knot jams tight. Trim tag end.

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### UNI KNOT



1. Pass end of line through eye of hook, swivel or lure.

Double back a few inches to make two parallel lines, and then form a loop below the doubled lines.



2. Make six turns around the double line and through the loop with the tag end. Pull tag end to snug up turns.



3. The knot can either be slid up tight to the hook or left open to allow the hook to move freely. It will tighten down upon hook up. Make sure knot is tight and trim tag end.



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