(I_n, g_n) between the inverse sequences [Eberhart et al. 1999, Theorem 4.8, p. 145].

6. If $K \in \mathcal{K}$, then every indecomposable continuum can be mapped onto K [Rogers 1970, Corollary, p. 455].

   Moreover, if X is an indecomposable (Hausdorff) continuum, $a, b \in X$ and $a \neq b$ (a and b belong to different composants of X), then there is a continuous surjection $f : X \to B_1$ such that $f(a) \neq f(b)$ ($f(a)$ and $f(b)$ belong to different composants of B_1, resp.). It follows that any indecomposable continuum embeds in the Cartesian product of copies of B_1 [Bellamy 1973, Corollaries 1 and 2, p. 305].

7. If $K_1, K_2 \in \mathcal{K}$ then there are $2^{\aleph_0}$ distinct homotopy types of maps of K_1 onto K_2 that map an end point of K_1 onto an end point of K_2 [Minc 1999].

8. If $K \in \mathcal{K}$ and f is a monotone map of K, then $f(K)$ is homeomorphic to K [Krupski 1984b].

9. There is no exactly 2-to-1 map defined on a Knaster continuum [Dębski 1992].

10. Knaster continua are absolute retracts for the class of all hereditarily unicoherent continua, i.e., if $K \in \mathcal{K}$, X is a hereditarily unicoherent continuum and $K \subset X$, then K is a retract of X. Equivalently, if A is a closed subset of a hereditarily unicoherent continuum X, then every map f from A onto a Knaster continuum can be extended over X ([Maćkowiak 1984] for $K = B_1$ and X a Hausdorff hereditarily unicoherent continuum and [Charatonik et al. XXXXa] for arbitrary $K \in \mathcal{K}$).

11. Any two points of a plane continuum X can be joined by a hereditarily decomposable subcontinuum if and only if X cannot be mapped onto B_1 [Hagopian 1974, Theorem 2, p. 133].

12. Every autohomeomorphism of the buckethandle B_1 is isotopic to some iterate of the shift homeomorphism $f : B_1 \to B_1, f(x_1, x_2, \dots) = (x_2, x_3, \dots)$ [Aarts et al. 1991, Theorem 4.4, p. 204].

    Moreover, any autohomeomorphism f of a Knaster continuum $\varprojlim(I_n, w_{p_n})$ is isotopic to a standard homeomorphism g (defined as a map induced by a map $(I_n, w_{p_n}) \to (I_n, w_{p_n})$ of inverse systems); maps f and g have the same topological entropy and if the entropy is positive, then they are semi-conjugate [Kwapisz 2001, Theorem 4, p. 271].

13. If e is the end point of B_1 and S, T are composants of B_1 which do not contain e, then there exists a continuous injection $h : B_1 \setminus \{e\} \to B_1 \setminus \{e\}$ such that $h(S) = T$ [Aarts et al. 1991, Theorem 5.1].

    Any two composants of B_1 which do not contain e are homeomorphic [Bandt 1994].