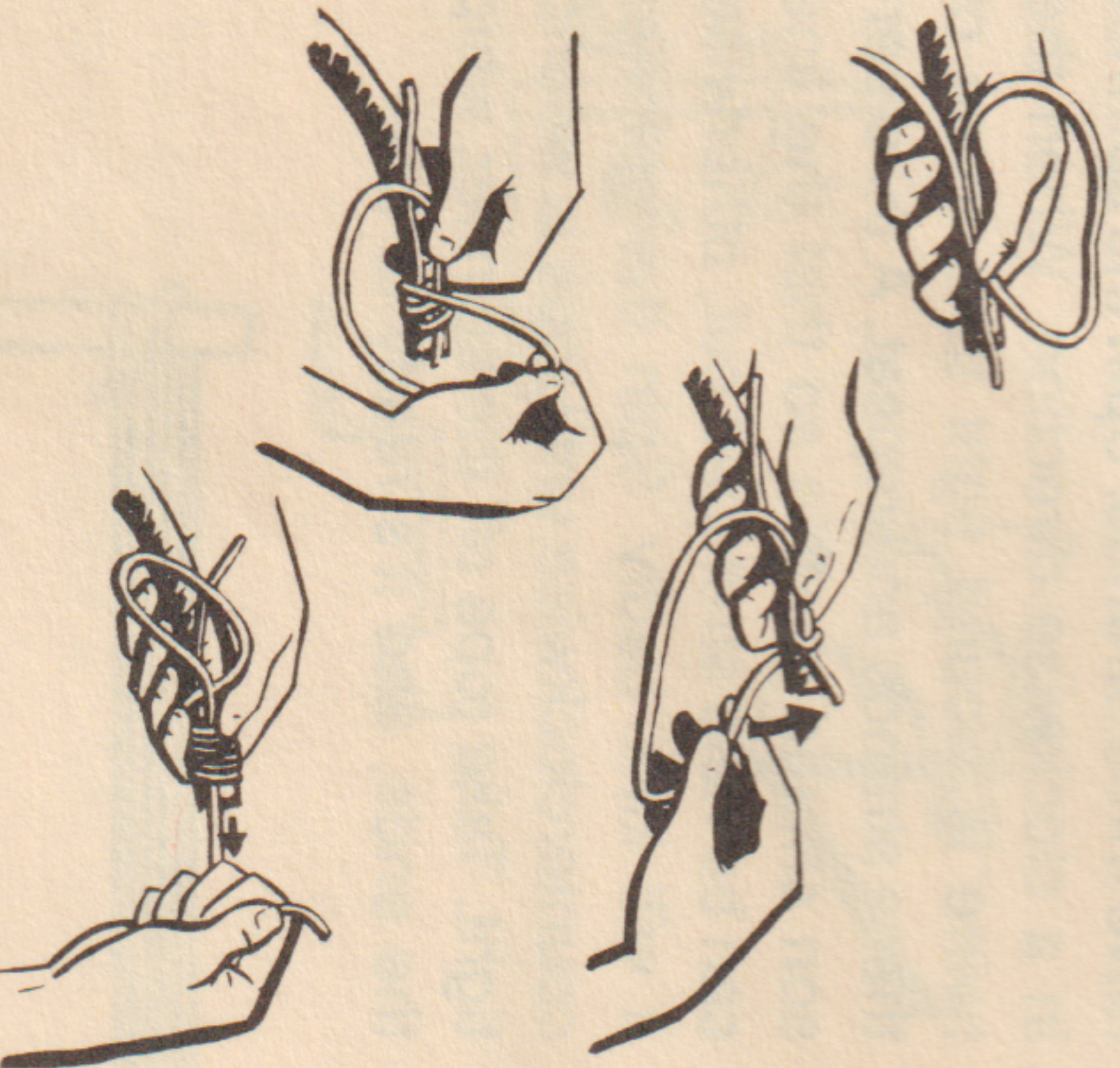


WHIPPING

The ends of every rope should be whipped to keep them from raveling. There are several methods of doing this. For ropes of polypropylene and



other synthetic fiber ropes, whipping may be done by applying a hot iron or flame to the ends. This fuses the strands. A rule of thumb is that the length of the whipping should be at least as long as the diameter of the rope.

AMERICAN WHIPPING

You can use any twine for American whipping, although waxed sail twine or electrician's twine is best. Begin by laying a loop of the twine on the end of the rope.

Take several turns around the end of the rope, spiraling away from the end and drawing each turn tight.

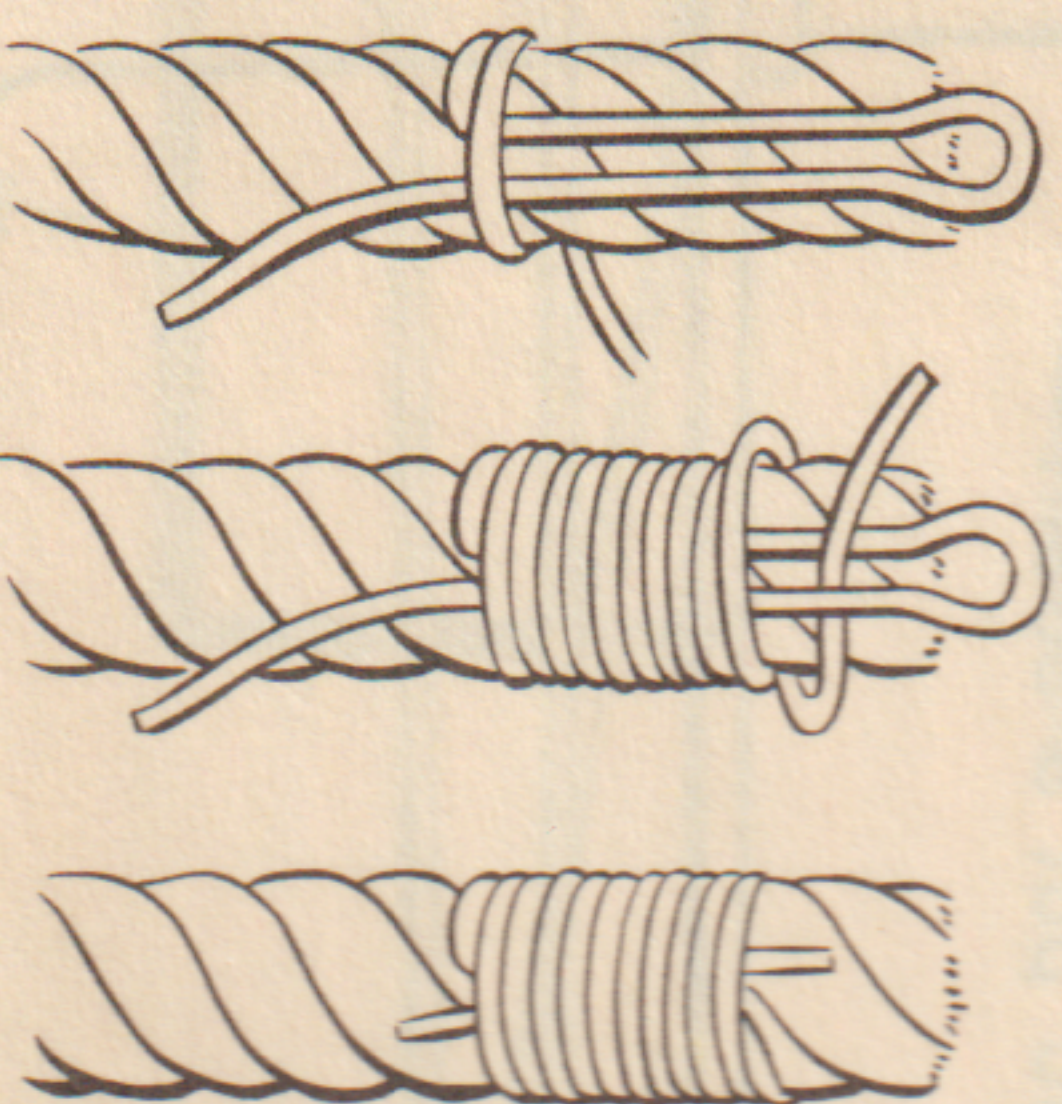
When the whipping is as wide as the diameter of the rope, pull on the end until the loop has disappeared.

SAILMAKER'S WHIPPING

Begin by unlaying (untwisting) the rope 2 inches. Make a bight in a 3-foot length of twine and place it around one of the strands. Re-lay the rope. Wind the twine tightly around the rope end for a sufficient number of turns. Carry the bight originally formed back over the end of the same strand around which it was laid. Pull twine ends tight and tie them with a square knot between the rope ends. Trim ends of twine.

ENGLISH WHIPPING

Make twine into a loop and place it at the end of the rope. Wrap the twine tightly around the rope. When whipping is as wide as the rope is thick, slip the end through the loop, pull hard, and trim off the twine.

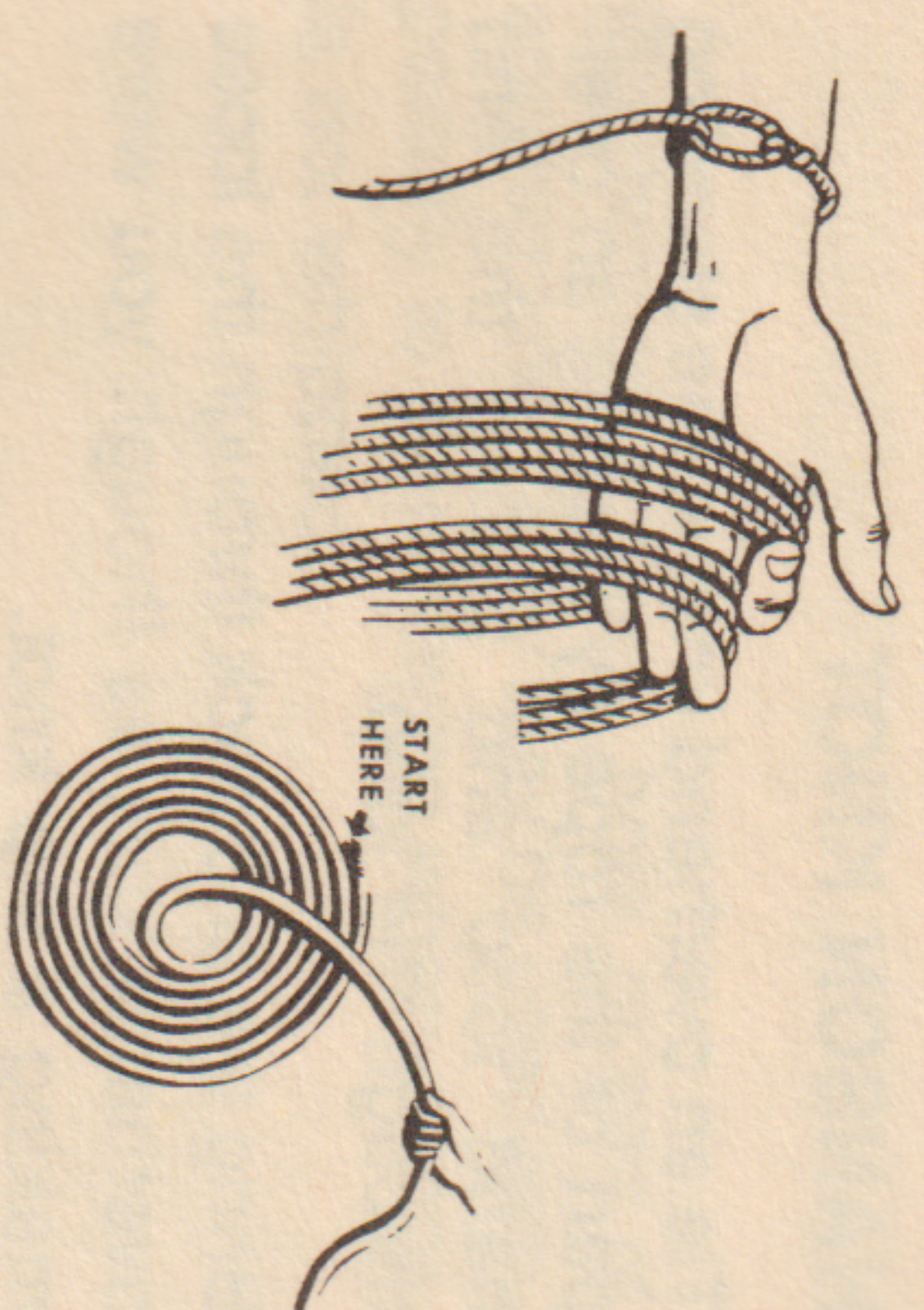


CARING FOR ROPE

A good rope is expensive and should not be handled carelessly. Keep it clean and free of mud or grease. If it is damp, do not coil or store it until it is thoroughly dried out. Always keep it in a dry place. It should never be thrown into a corner to tangle and kink. When a job is finished, the rope should be placed where it will be available instantly, if necessary, and should be coiled so that it will pay out smoothly when needed.

COILING ROPE

To coil rope, first shake it out in a straight line so there will be no kinks. Hold the end with one hand. With your other hand pull in enough rope to make a loop about 18 inches long. As you place the loop in your hand,



roll the rope a half-turn with your thumb and forefinger. This will counteract the twist you put in the rope as you made the loop and will help to eliminate kinks.

To make a flat coil (as shown in the drawing), lay the outer circle first and coil in toward the center in a clockwise direction. Give a half-turn to each coil to eliminate kinks. If your coil is too loose, you can tighten it by twisting the center with the palm of your hand.

BIGHT, LOOP, OVERHAND

Knots are formed by using the bight-loop-turn-tuck. Even the most complex knot can be figured out if you remember these terms.

The bight is formed by laying the end of the rope against the standing part or long end.

Loops, overhand or underhand, are just what their names say.

With these three turns you can make any sort of knot.

A turn is wrapping the rope around something and a tuck is to insert the running end or a bight into a loop.

