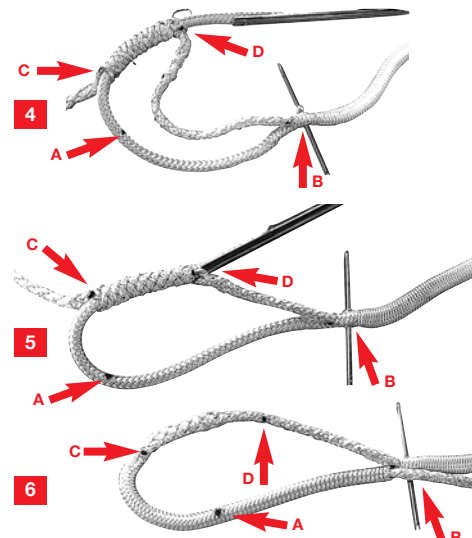
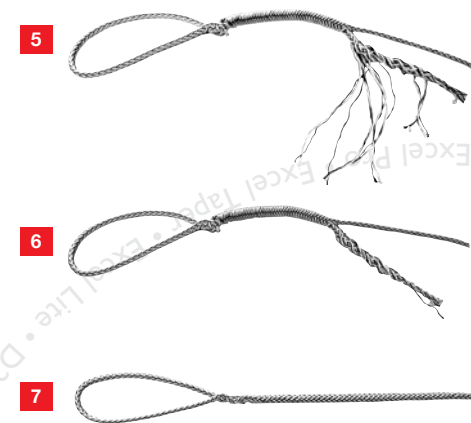
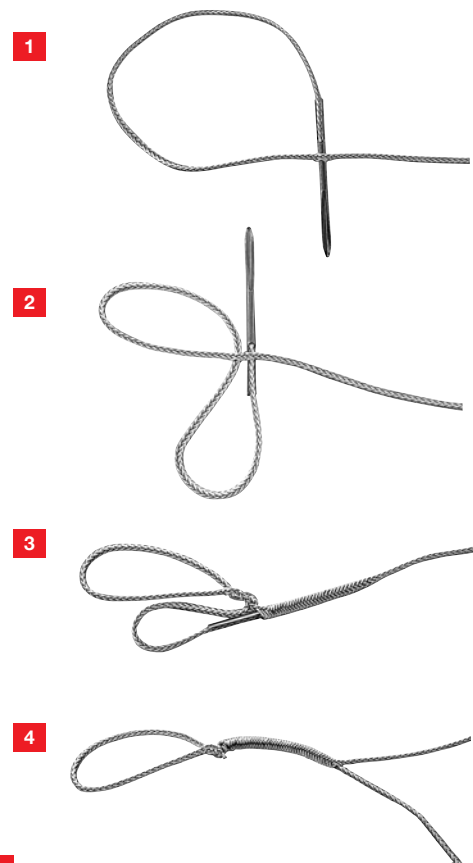


- insert at 'C' and push through until it exits at 'D'. Remove needle and pull cover back over to hide end.
- Thread core end into needle, insert near 'C' and push back through until it exits at 'B'.
- Pull core through cover until the slack is taken up.
- Get the splice ('C'-'D') into cover by sliding the cover back over it until it reaches 'A'. Point 'A' and 'B' should now meet. Cut off exposed core and stretch the eye until the core disappears under the cover.
- You should now have a perfect Eye Splice. If you want to insert a thimble, the eye size should be calculated less the circumference of the thimble.



- Mark 'A' on the rope one fid length from the end. Form eye size and mark 'B' opposite 'A'. Tie a knot about 150cm from 'B'. Open cover at 'B', mark inner core with some tape and extract core using a small fid. Take out the slack from the cover by sliding your hand from the knot towards 'B'.
- Withdraw approx. 18cm more core from 'B' and mark this 'C' on the core. Now extract a further 12cm and mark this 'D' on the core.
- For ease of splicing, extract more core and make a lock using a small fid near 'B'. Feed cover end into needle eye,

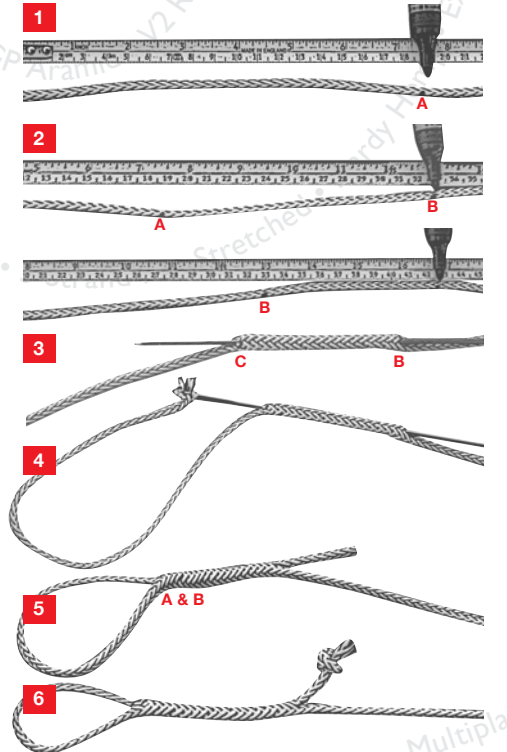
D12/V12 and D2/V2 Uncovered Locking Eye Splice



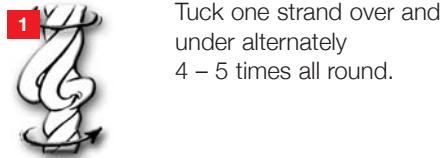
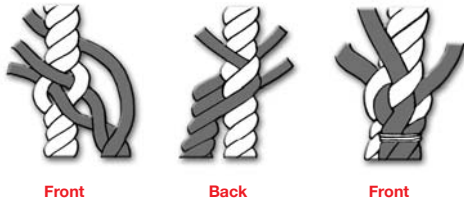
Adjustable Splice and Quick Splice for D12/V12

- Multiply the diameter of the rope by 50 and mark this measurement from the end of the rope, leave a gap for twice the required eye size and insert the fid and pull end of rope through until it reaches the mark. (Pic 1)
- Then insert the fid again approximately two plaits down in the opposite direction and repeat this operation twice. (Pic 2)
- Lay loose end alongside main rope and make a mark approx. 8cm from end of tail. Insert loose end into splicing fid and insert fid at the last tuck and push through the centre of the rope, to emerge at your mark. (Pic 3)
- From the tail end of the rope, mark six successive plaits in one direction and a further six successive plaits in the opposite direction. These can then be pulled out and cut at its successive mark. (Pic 4 and Pic 5 and Pic 6)
- The slack in the main body of rope can then be pulled down over the tail end of the rope. If necessary, for further security, a suitable whip can then be applied at the last insertion point. (Pic 7)

- Multiply the diameter of the rope by 50 and mark this measurement from the end of the rope (Mark 'A'). Leave a gap for twice the required eye size and make mark 'B'.
- Multiply the diameter of the rope by 25 and mark this measurement as 'C'.
- Insert a splicing needle up inside the main body of the rope at mark 'C' and push out at mark 'B'.
- Feed the tail of the rope through the eye of the needle.
- Carefully pull the needle back down the rope until mark 'A' lines up with mark 'B'.
- Tie a knot in the tail end of the rope to stop the splice pulling through. To adjust either pull the knotted end or the eye whilst holding the rope between the two. For the quick splice, when adjustment is not required follow on from point 7 in D12/V12 and D2/V2 Uncovered Locking Eye Splice instructions to complete the splice.



3 Strand Eye Splice



Tuck one strand over and under alternately 4 – 5 times all round.

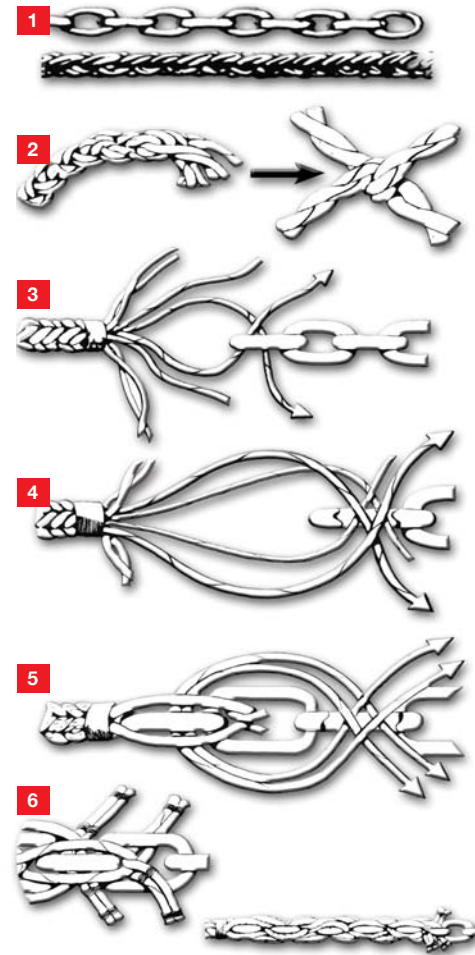


1. Don't cripple the rope when opening the lay.
2. Use a fid.
3. A butane flame will not blacken.

Marlow Multiplait Nylon-to-Chain Splice for Anchor Warps

1. Anchor Chain and Marlow Multiplait.
2. Unlay the four pairs of strands for a distance equivalent in length to fifteen links of chain, and apply a strong whipping keeping the pairs crossed in the center – it is with these crossed pairs that you commence your first tuck. To help identify correctly, they will either both be plain, or they will both have a black marker thread running through – it doesn't matter which you use, as long as you tuck matching pairs (both plain or both black).
3. Unlay each of these center pairs into single strands and tuck them through the first link of chain as shown – two strands enter the link from below and two from above.
4. After first locking tucks, continue with one pair of strands only, keeping strands on top of the link in each tuck for five alternating links.

5. Turn the chain over and repeat with the other pair of strands, then tie off both pairs of strands.
6. Repeat as above with other pairs of strands and tie off as shown.



Accessories

See page 33 for Needles and Fids and Page 34 for the Splicing Kits.



Rope Care & Storage

Marlow products are an investment and should be looked after accordingly, they are designed and manufactured to an exceedingly high standard – Marlow know how each can be expected to perform and last under varying conditions. The guidelines listed will help you maintain your ropes in terms of their durability, performance, and reliability.

General – Good practice:

- Regular inspection of all ropes to establish their condition.
- Establish the ropes suitability for its intended use.

Check for:

- Chaffing/seriously worn surface areas
- Kinks/twists in the rope
- Movement in splices and joins
- Broken, cut or frayed strands
- Compacted or hardened areas
- Surface friction burns/melted strands
- Chemical exposure and degradation
- UV degradation

Should you be in any doubt about the true condition of the rope and its suitability for continued use, consult your nearest Marlow approved rigging specialist.

1. The coiling and uncoiling of a rope is the first step to ensure that your rope is not damaged – never allow the rope to become kinked or twisted as this will impair its life and usability. Ideally rope should be stored in a 'Figure of 8' fashion to avoid inducing twist.
2. Sharp bends put undue strain on ropes, as only half of the rope's fibers would be taking the load – the remaining fibers being rendered ineffective through compression.

3. Ropes wear excessively through chaffing and abrasion if they are worked in the same position for any length of time. Inspect rope load bearing areas 'hot spots' and alter their position on a regular basis. Load bearing 'hot spots' include; Halyard Sheaves, Turning Blocks, Cleats, Fairleads, Genoa Cars, Ratchets, Stoppers and Swivels.
4. The ideal rope diameter for each Sheave is available from your Marlow approved rigging specialist or can be found in the guide on page 42.
5. Friction will cause strands to melt both externally and internally. But as the melting point of most rope fibers is between 150° - 260°C the risk of damage is slight. If a rope has been overloaded, open the strands to check for heat damage (fusion of strands).
6. A correctly spliced rope has between 90 - 95% of the strength of the unspliced rope. Regular inspection of splices is important, if you are unsure about their condition consult your nearest Marlow approved rigging specialist.

Storage and season end:

1. Ropes should be stored under a suitable cover.
2. They should be clean and dry, out of direct sunlight and away from extreme temperatures.
3. Never store ropes on concrete or dirty floors, as dirt and grit picked up by the ropes can work into the strands cutting the inside fibers, leading to damaged ropes and equipment.
4. Keep away from all chemicals.
5. Salt crystals are naturally abrasive and will affect the life and efficiency of ropes; a wise precaution would be to soak them in fresh warm water.

It should be noted that the storing of modern synthetic ropes in a wet state; while not ideal the risk of deterioration is minimal.