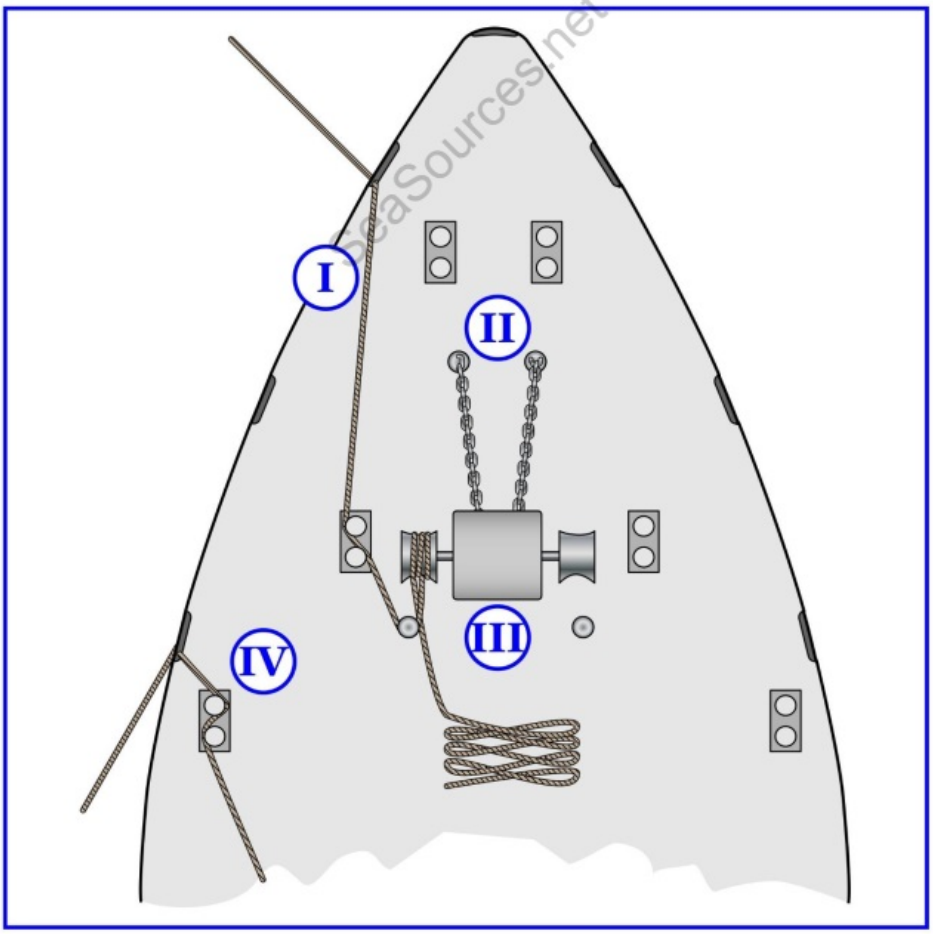
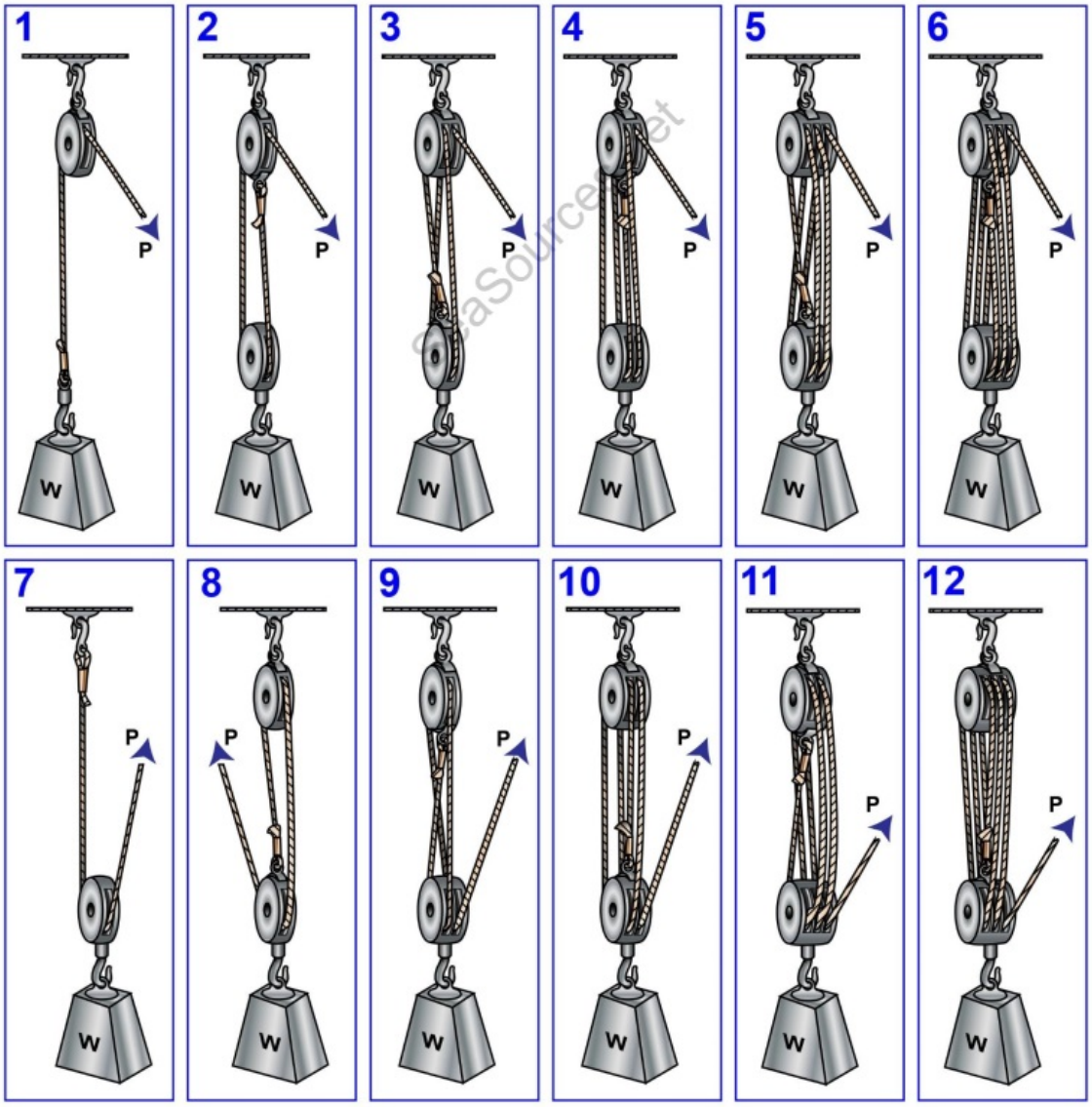
D019DG



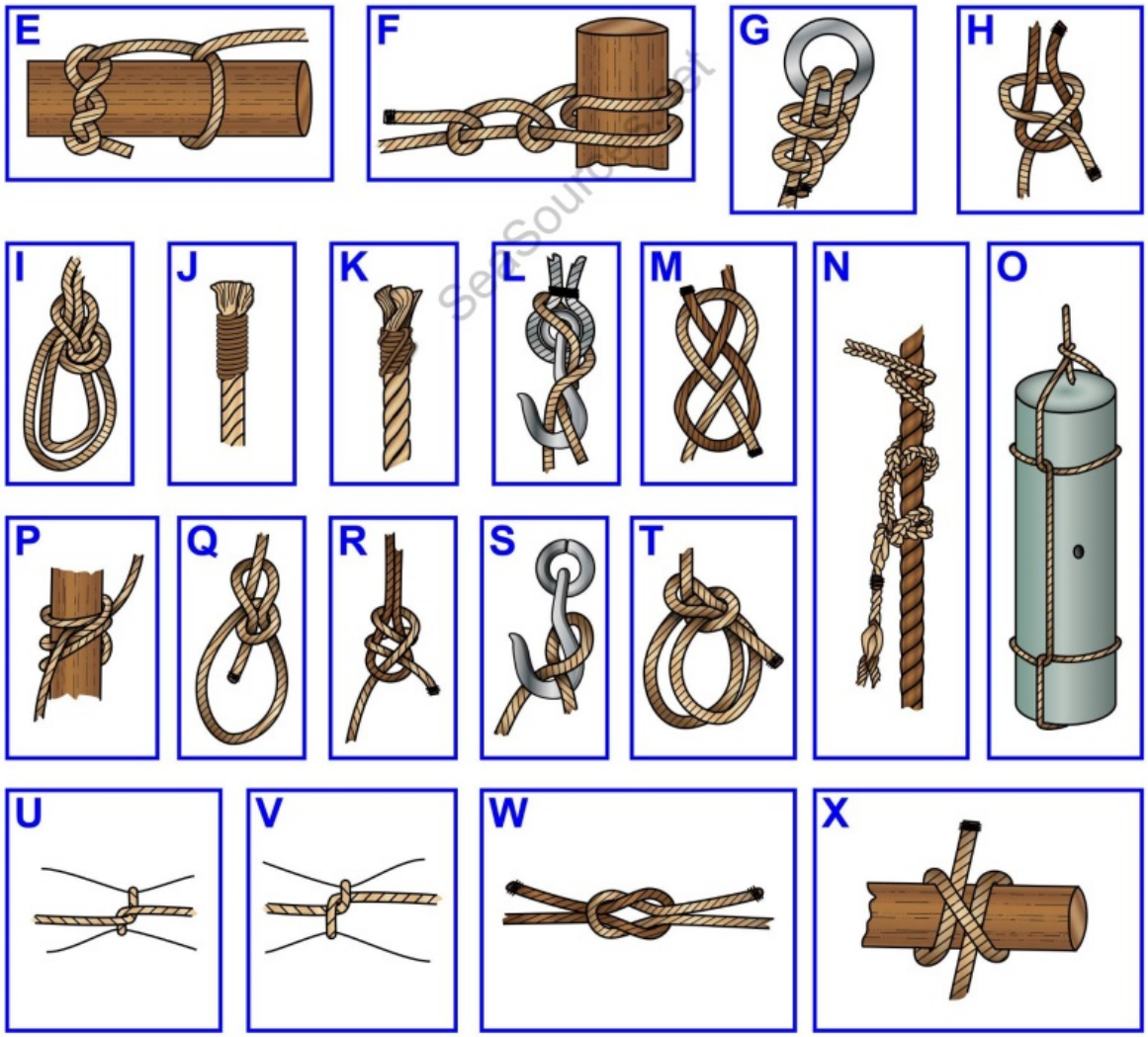
d019dg_wm_080718

D029DG



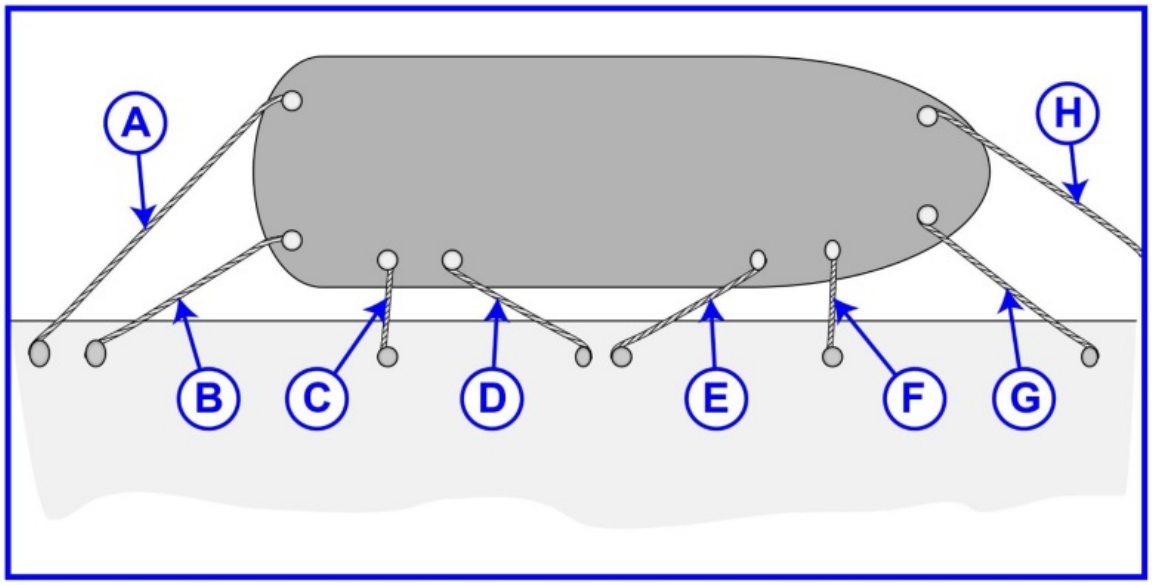
d029dg_wm_073018

D030DG



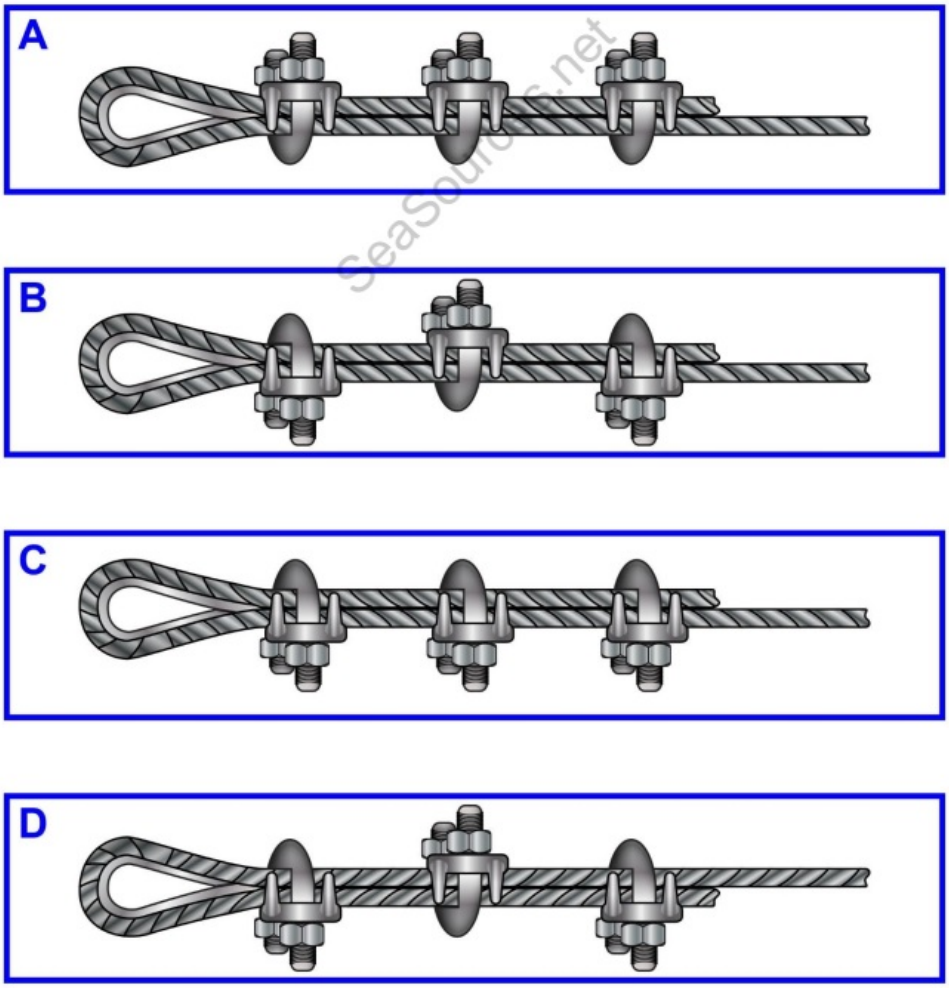
d030dg_wm_112718

D044DG

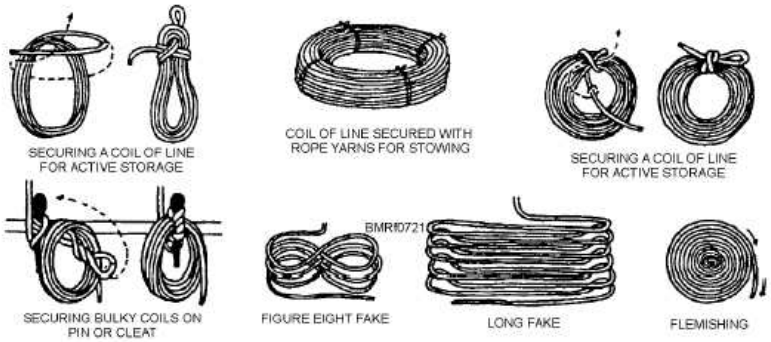


d044dg_wm_082918

D058DG



d058dg_wm_082918



fakingline

NEVER	ALWAYS
Stow wet or damp line in an unventilated compartment or cover it so that it cannot dry. Mildew will form and weaken the fibers.	Dry line before stowing it.
Subject line to intense heat nor unnecessarily allow it to lie in the hot sun. The lubricant (natural oils) will dry out, thus shortening the useful life of the line.	Protect line from weather when possible.
Subject a line to loads exceeding its safe working load. To do so may not break the line, but individual fibers will break, reducing the strength.	Use chafing gear (canvas, short lengths of old firehose, and so on) where line (or wire) runs over sharp edges or rough surfaces.
Allow line to bear on sharp edges or run over rough surfaces. The line will be cut or worn, reducing the strength and useful life.	Slack off taut lines when it rains. Wet line shrinks, and if the line is taut, the resulting strain may be enough to break some of the fibers.
Scrub line. The lubricant will be washed away, and caustics in strong soap may harm the fibers.	Coil right-laid line to the right (clockwise).
Put a strain on a line with a kink in it.	Inspect a line before using it. Overworked or overstrained line will have a bristly surface. Mildew can be seen, and it has peculiar, unpleasant odor. Untwist the line so that the inner parts of the strands can be seen. If they have a dull, grayish look, the line is unsafe.
Try to lubricate line. The lubricant you add may do more harm than good.	Give line the care it deserves—someday your safety may depend on it.

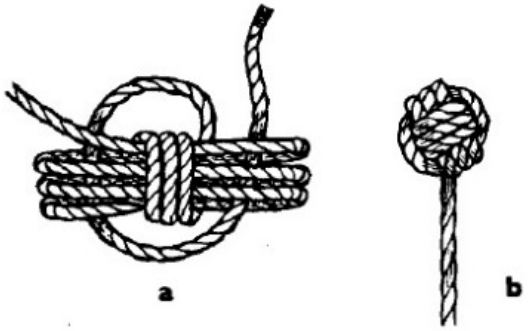
fiberline_wm

fid

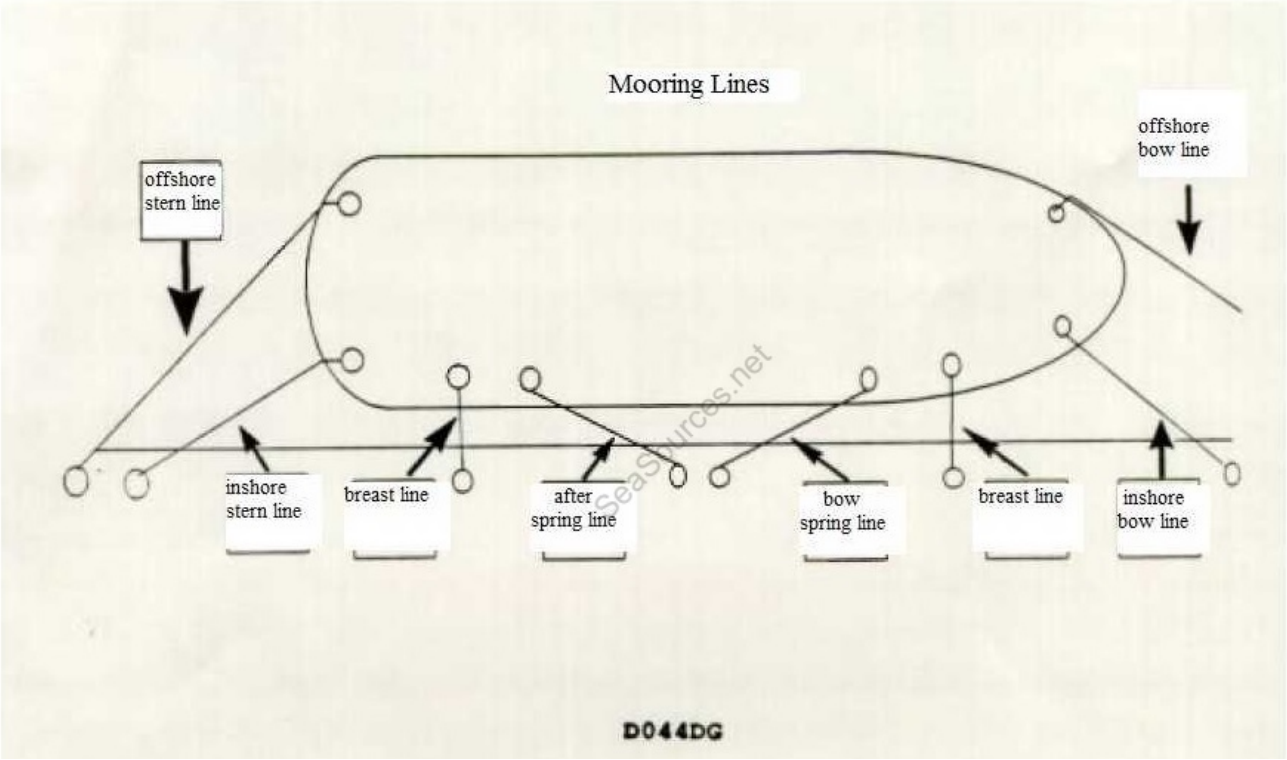
Fisherman's Bend

fishermansbend

grapnel



monkeyfist



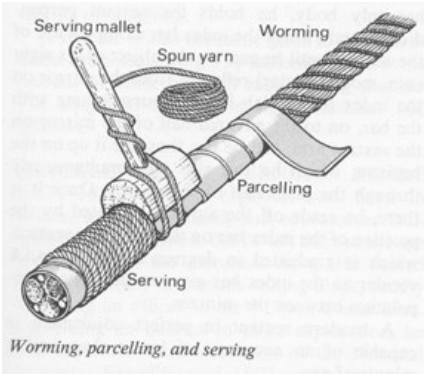
mooringlines_wm

Fig. 11

Fig. 12

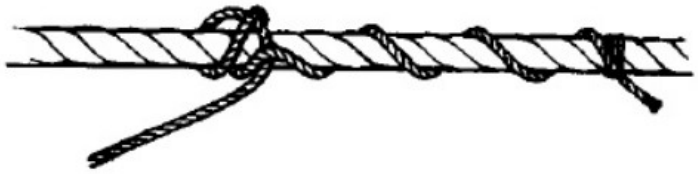
overhand_figure8

rightlayline_wm

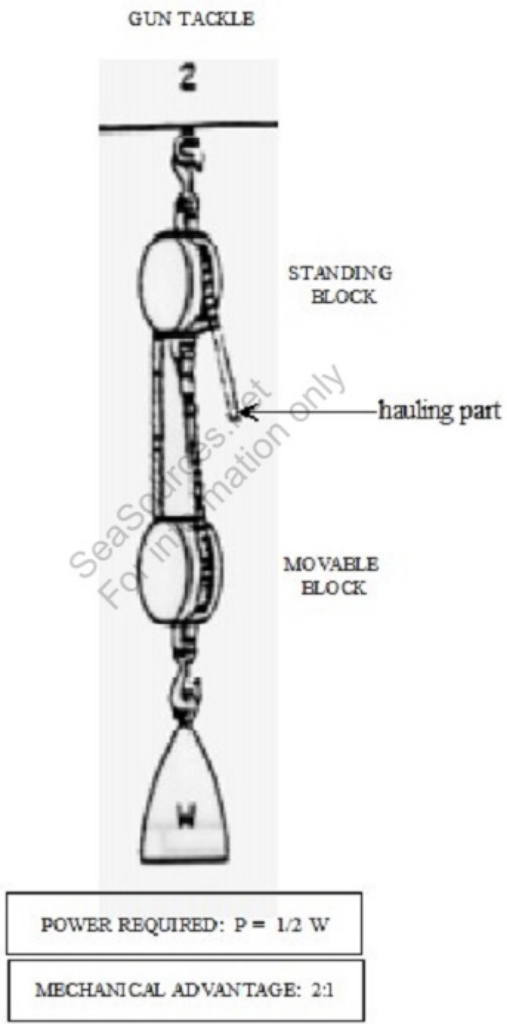


Worming, parcelling, and serving

serving_mallet



stopperhitch



You are using tackle number 2 to lift a weight of 100 lbs. If you include 10 percent of the weight for each sheave for friction, what is the pull on the hauling part required to lift the weight?

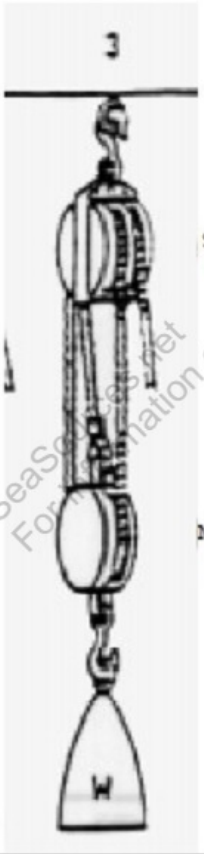
Weight of the load is 100 lbs.

10% of the weight of the load is 10 lbs X 2 sheaves = 20 lbs + 100 (weight of load)= 120 lbs

120 divided by 2 (number of falls) = 60 lbs pull on the hauling part

tackle01_wm

LUFF TACKLE



POWER REQUIRED: P = 1/2 W

MECHANICAL ADVANTAGE: 3:1

You are using tackle number 3 to lift a weight of 120 lbs. If you include 10 percent of the weight for each sheave for friction, what is the pull on the hauling part required to lift the weight?

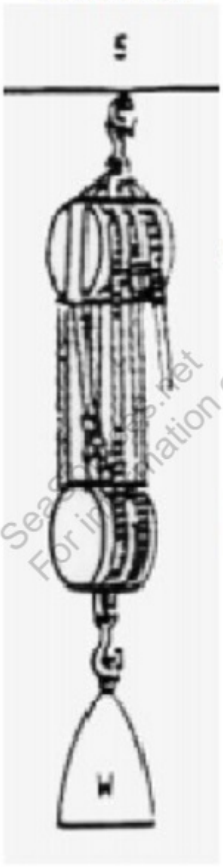
Weight of the load is 120 lbs.

10% of the weight of the load is 12 lbs X 3 sheaves = 36 lbs + 120 (weight of load)= 156 lbs

156 divided by 3 (number of sheaves) = 52 lbs pull on the hauling part

tackle02_wm

LUFF TACKLE



POWER REQUIRED: P = 1/5 W

MECHANICAL ADVANTAGE: 5:1

You are using tackle number 5 to lift a weight of 300 lbs. If you include 10 percent of the weight for each sheave for friction, what is the pull on the hauling part required to lift the weight?

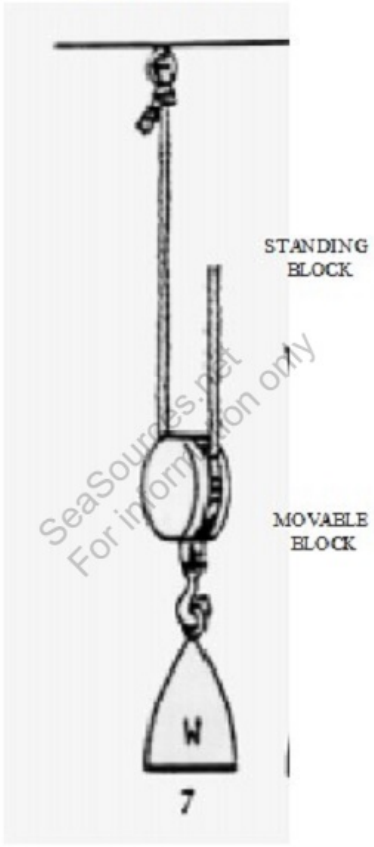
Weight of the load is 300 lbs.

10% of the weight of the load is 30 lbs X 5 sheaves = 150 lbs + 300 (weight of load) = 450 lbs

450 divided by 5 (number of sheaves) = 90 lbs pull on the hauling part

tackle03_wm

LUFF TACKLE



POWER REQUIRED: P = 1/2 W

MECHANICAL ADVANTAGE: 2:1

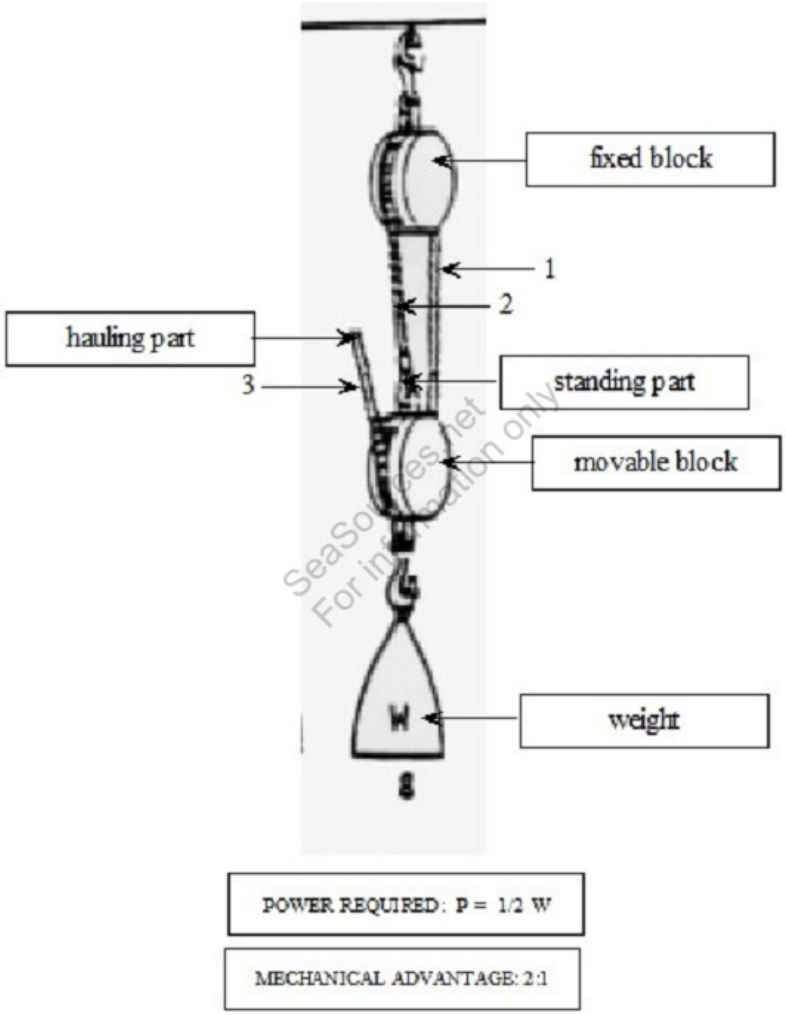
You are using tackle number 7 to lift a weight of 100 lbs. If you include 10 percent of the weight for each sheave for friction, what is the pull on the hauling part required to lift the weight?

Weight of the load is 100 lbs.

10% of the weight of the load is 10 lbs X 1 sheaves = 10 lbs + 100 (weight of load) = 110 lbs

110 divided by 2 (number of sheaves) = 55 lbs pull on the hauling part

tackle04_wm



You are using tackle number 8 to lift a weight of 100 lbs. If you include 10 percent of the weight for each sheave for friction, what is the pull on the hauling part required to lift the weight?

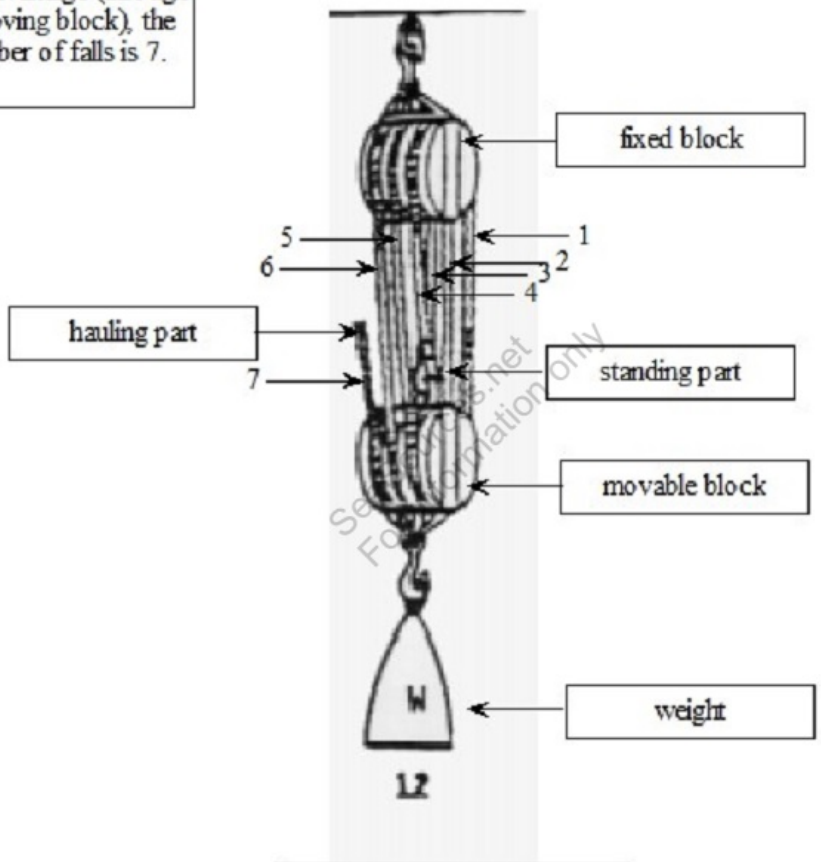
Weight of the load is 100 lbs.

10% of the weight of the load is 10 lbs X 2 sheaves = 20 lbs + 100 (weight of load) = 120 lbs

120 divided by 3 (number of falls) = 40 lbs pull on the hauling part 40 lbs.

tackle05_wm

since tackle is reeved to advantage (through a moving block), the number of falls is 7.



POWER REQUIRED: P = 1/7 W

MECHANICAL ADVANTAGE: 7:1

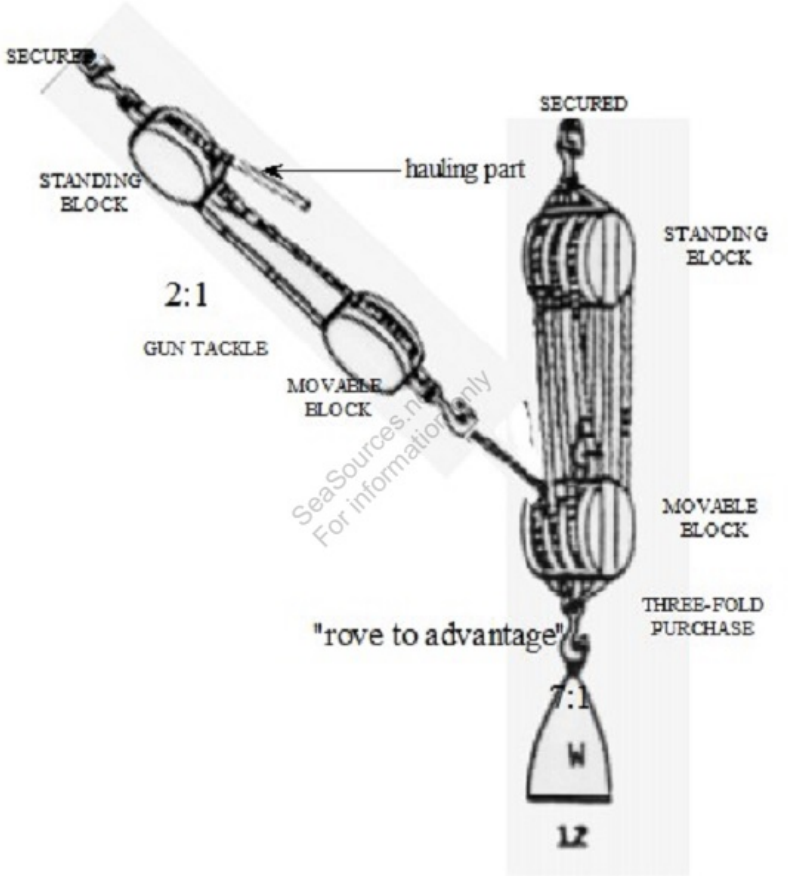
You are using tackle number 12 to lift a weight of 300 lbs. If you include 10 percent of the weight for each sheave for friction, what is the pull on the hauling part required to lift the weight?

Weight of the load is 300 lbs.

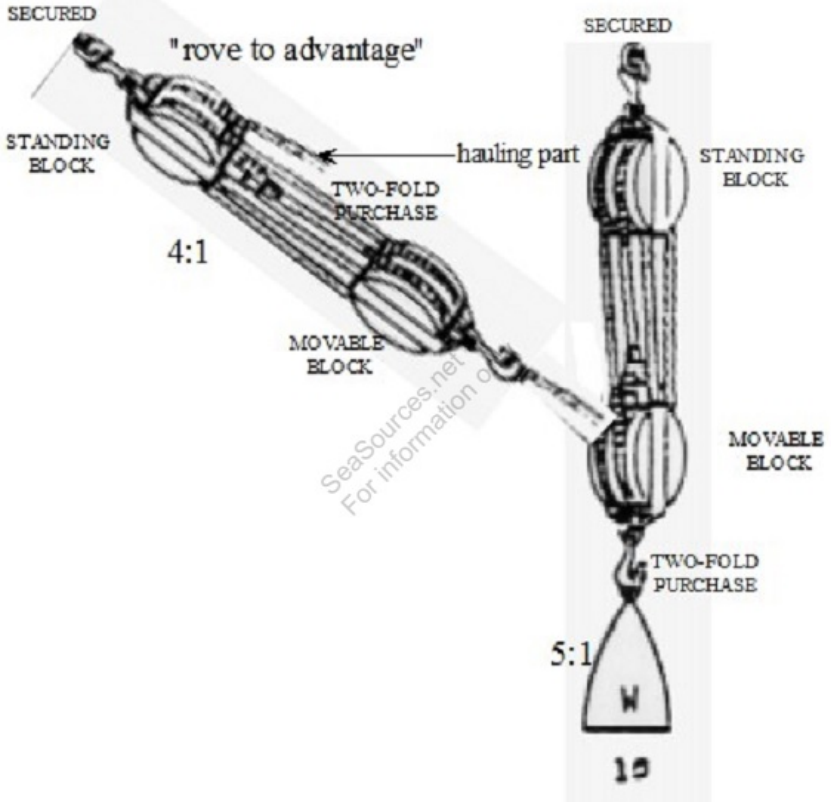
10% of the weight of the load is 30 lbs X 6 sheaves = 180 lbs + 300 (weight of load) = 480 lbs

480 divided by 7 (number of falls) = 68.57 lbs pull on the hauling part.

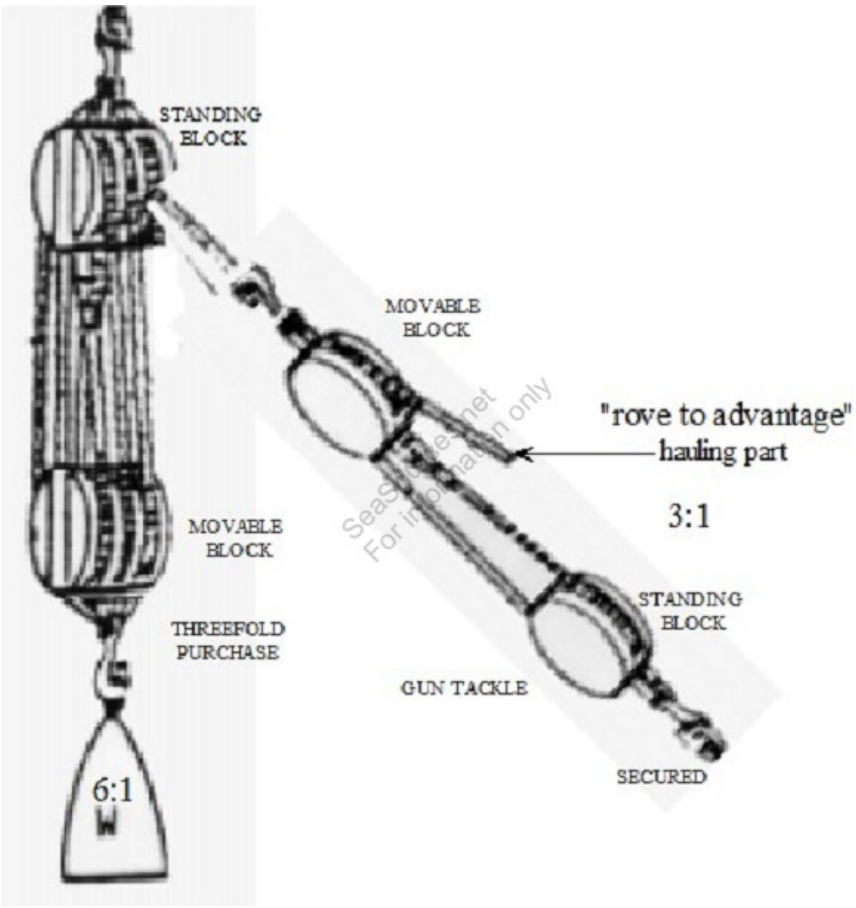
tackle06_wm



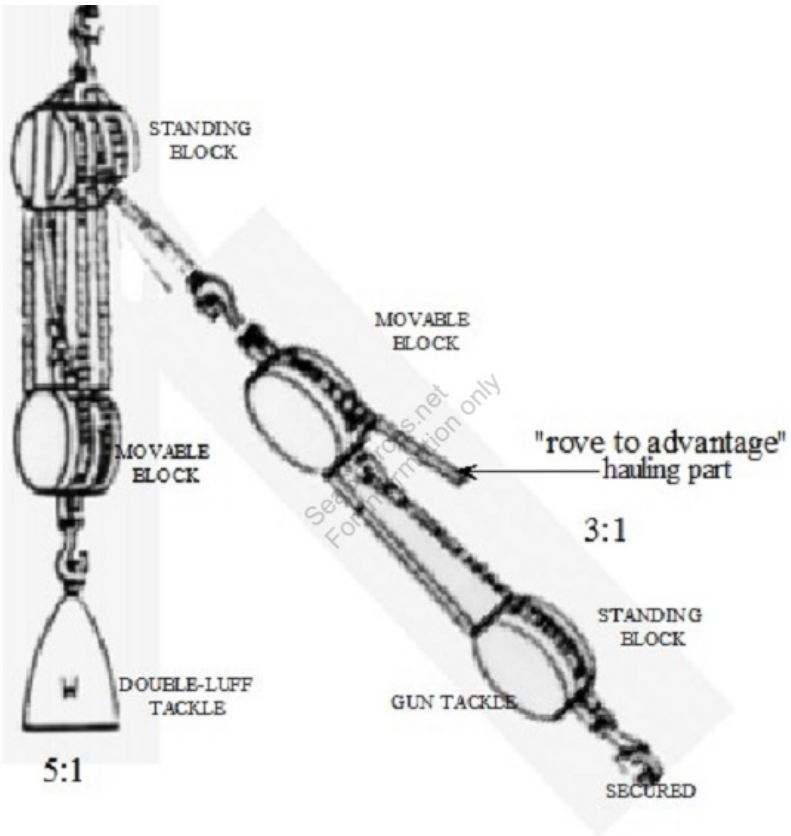
tackle2014_wm



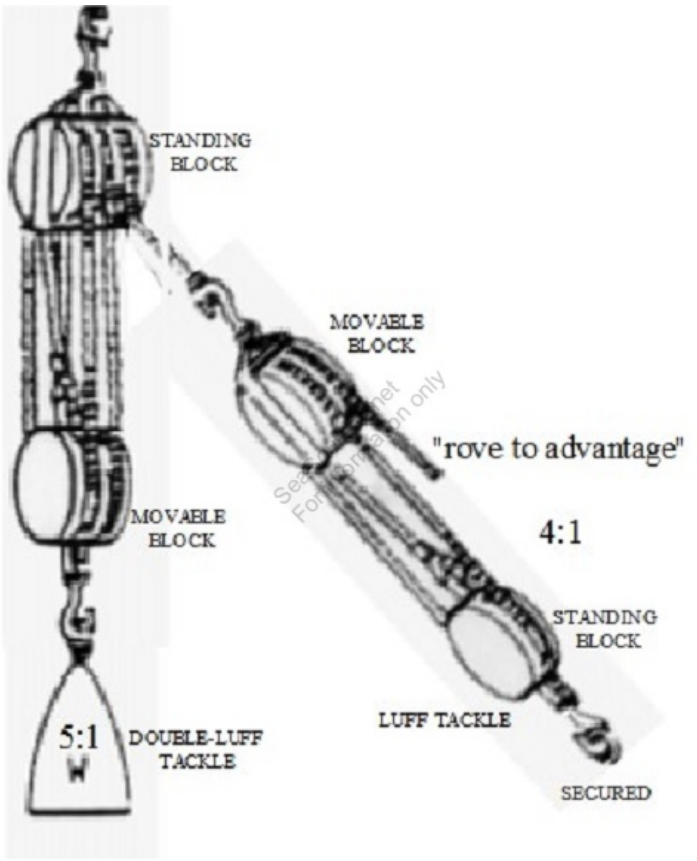
tackle2196_wm



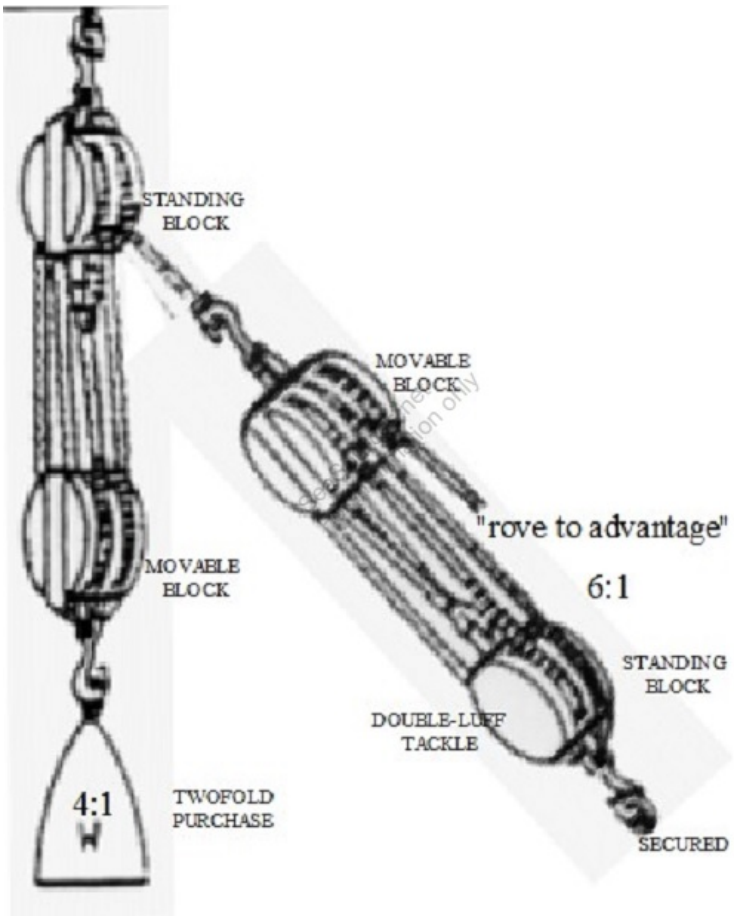
tackle2213_wm



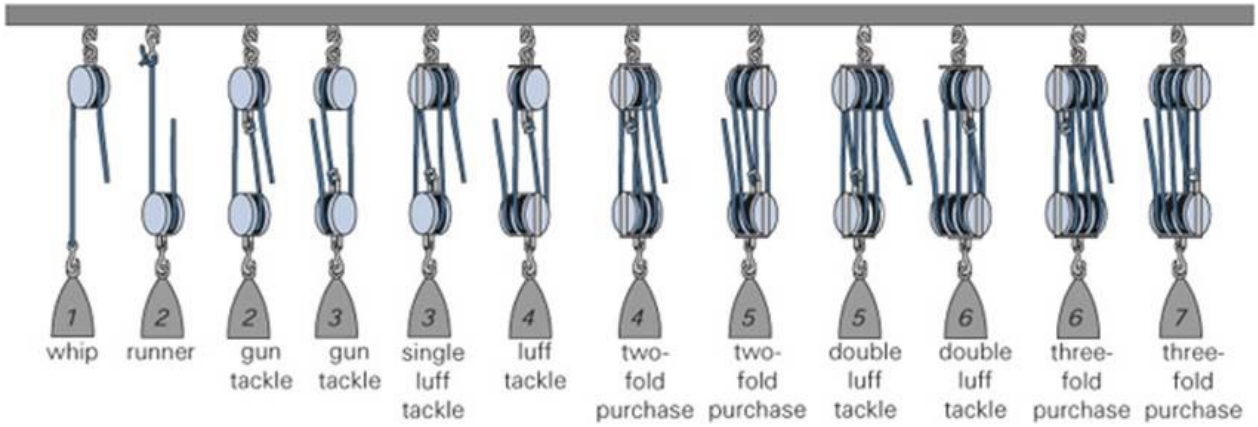
tackle2221_wm



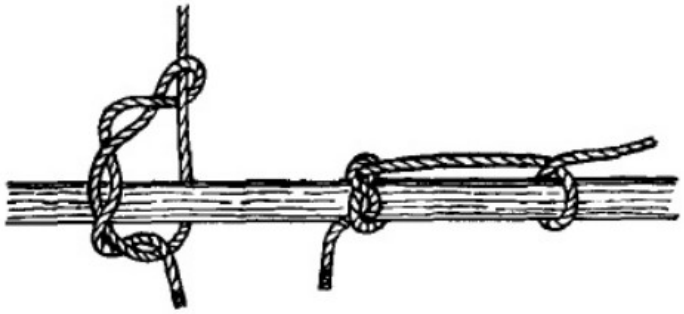
tackle2229_wm



tackle2243_wm



tackle_wm



timberhitch