

ATLANTIC BRAIDS

Long Straight Bury Eye Splice

*Strength you can
count on!*

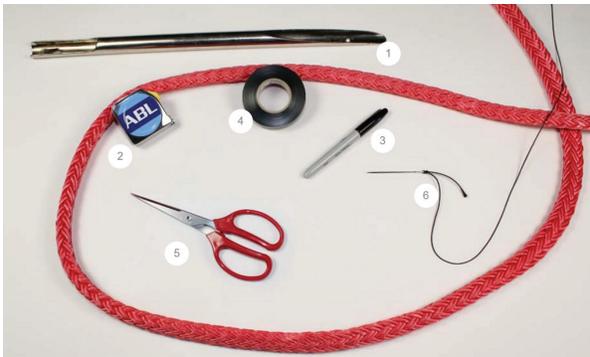


Long Straight Bury Eye Splice

This splice is intended for Static-12, Static-12DS and other suitable 12-strand ropes made with polyester, nylon and olefin fibres.

For ropes made with high-modulus fibres such as Dyneema (UHMPE), Vectran or Technora, use the Longer Bury Eye Splice instead.

PREPARATIONS



Items required for this splice include...

1. Rope and matching fid
2. Measuring tape
3. Marker
4. Tape
5. Scissors
6. Needle and nylon twine

STAGE 1 – MEASUREMENTS & MARKING

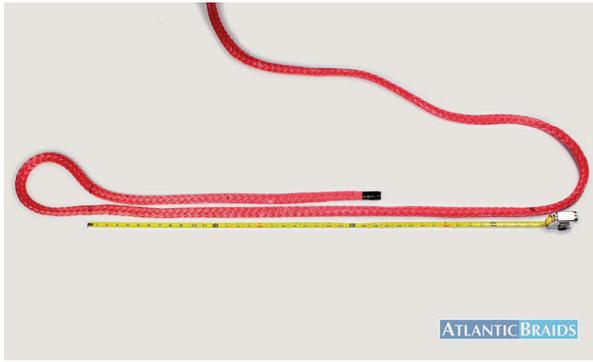


1. Make “mark 1” 2 full fid lengths (*42 times the rope diameter*) from the bitter end.
2. Make a “taper mark” at 1 fid length (*21 times the diameter*) from the bitter end.



1. Add hardware and/or wear-pads at this point.
2. Shape or measure the desired eye size and make “mark 2” directly across from “mark 1”.

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1. Make an “exit mark” 3 fid lengths (63x the diameter) away from “mark 2”.

STAGE 2 - THE BURIAL



1. Place the bitter end of the rope in the fid and carefully enter the hollow of the rope at “mark 2”.

As always, be sure to avoid snagging or threading the fid through a strand.



1. Work the fid up the hollow of the rope and exit at the “exit mark” made earlier.

2. Pull the bitter end out until you see the “taper-mark” that was made in Stage 1.

STAGE 3 – THE TAPERING



1. Remove the fid and tape from the bitter end.

2. Mark every 4th S and Z pair, starting from the bitter side of the “taper mark”.

...There should be 3 picks between the marked ones.

Note. If the rope being spliced is double-stranded (like the one shown), treat the two S-strands and the two Z-strands as single strands and mark them both.



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1. Cut and remove the six paired strands that were marked in the previous step.



1. Mark and then cut the next three consecutive strands towards the bitter end.



1. At the bitter end, cut the remaining strands at an angle to complete the tapering of the tail.

STAGE 4 - THE ABL LOCK STITCH

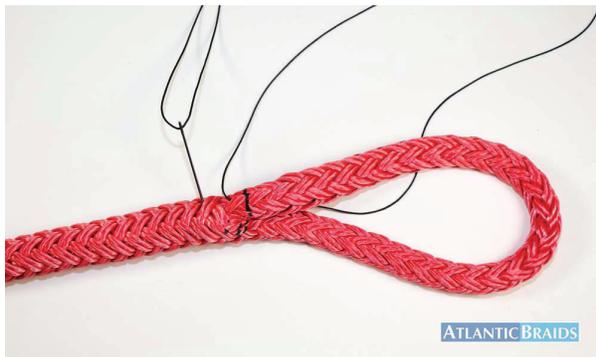


1. Carefully milk/smooth the rope away from the eye, this will cause the tapered tail to slip back into the rope.

Be cautious of the alignment of marks 1 and 2 during this process, these marks need to stay together to ensure the correct eye size.

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STAGE 4 Continued – THE ABL LOCK STITCH

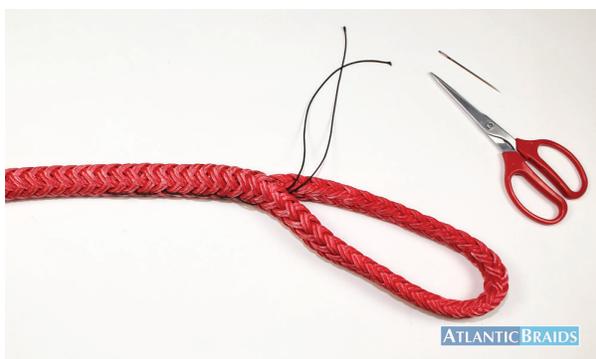


1. With “mark 1” and “mark 2” aligned, hold the rope firmly just below the eye to make sure that the eye stays in place.
2. The ABL lock stitch starts by first threading the needle through from the crotch of the eye using nylon twine.

Try to avoid threading the nylon twine through strands as much as possible.



1. Pass the stitch through the centre of the rope at least three times skipping over two picks each time.
2. Stop once you have passed the needle through a number of times and the lock stitch is the desired length.
3. Stitch back towards the eye using the existing stitches as a guide, this time with the needle now being threaded through the rope in the opposite direction.



1. On the last stitch, run the needle into the crotch of the eye.
2. Tie the two ends of the nylon thread together with a secure knot and trim off the excess thread to finish the splice.



The completed ABL lock stitch should now look similar to the one in the photo.

The Long Bury Eye Splice is now complete.

...As mentioned at the start of these instructions, this splice is intended for 12-strand ropes made with olefin fibres, polyester and nylon.

ABL Rope - Quality and Performance

Performance

Atlantic Braids Ltd. has been designing and manufacturing rope for decades. We specialize in manufacturing braided synthetic cordage, producing over 2,400 variations of our products, all designed with application performance in mind.

Quality

We are an ISO 9001:2015 certified company, this quality management system is in place to ensure that every effort is taken to manufacture and deliver the finest products and services. Manufacturing processes take place in a safe and clean environment with experienced workers using premium raw materials on professional equipment.

Rope Usage & Safety

Always Inspect your rope

Any rope or steel cable will fail if it is worn out. Be sure to visually inspect your cordage before and after every use. While some rope fibres handle certain elements perfectly fine, the following rules generally apply.

- You should always keep your cordage clean
- Protect it from making contact with sharp edges, abrasive surfaces, harsh chemicals and unnecessary prolonged exposure to sunlight.

Rope Specifications & The WLL

Tensile strength is determined by testing done on new cordage under laboratory conditions. NEVER use the nominal/tensile/break-strength listed for a rope or steel cable as the working load limit. A safe WLL (working load limit) is determined by dividing the minimum break strength of a rope by an appropriate design factor (also known as a Safety Factor). For example: A design factor of 10 to 1 means that a rope with a minimum break strength of 30,000lbs will have a WLL of 3,000lbs.

For more information, you can visit our website and consult the Cordage Institute's International Guideline on the "Safer Use of Fibre Rope".

Safe Use

Understanding a specific rope's strengths and weaknesses is an important first step in understanding whether it is suitable for a particular application or not. It is ultimately the responsibility of the end user to take all possible precautions when using a rope. It is also the end user's responsibility to have sufficient knowledge and a complete understanding of the proper techniques required for any specific rope application.

Always put safety first!

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