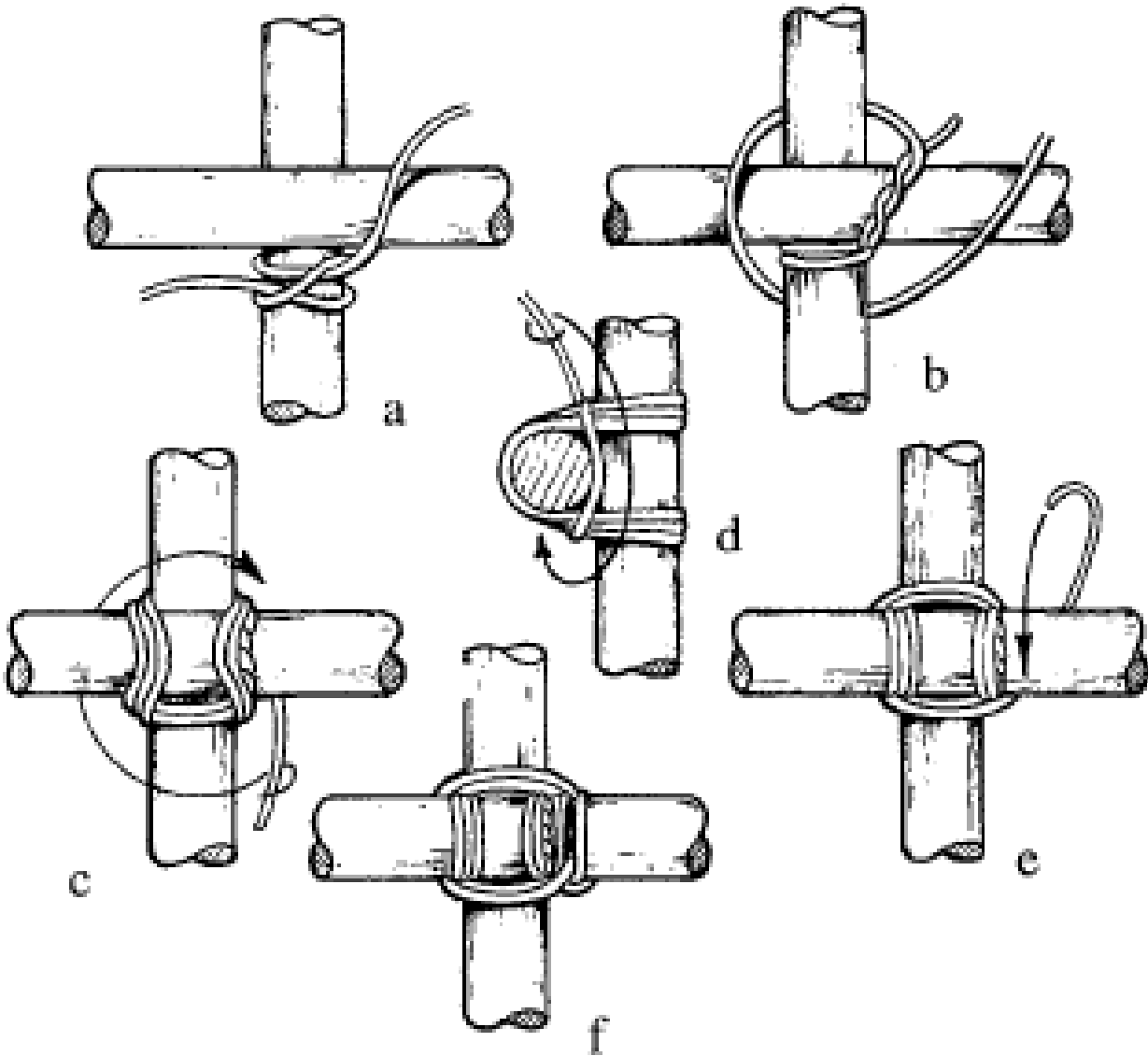


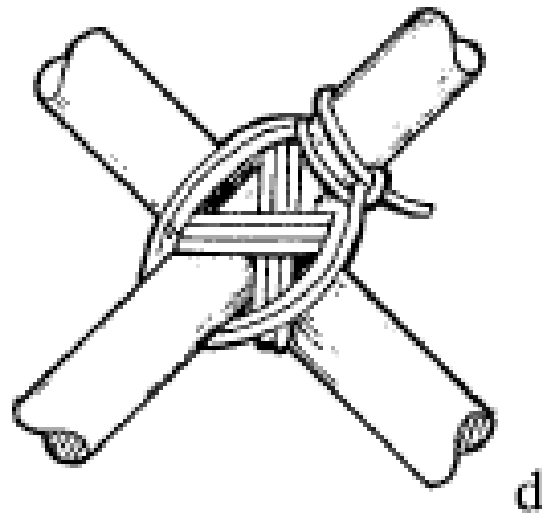
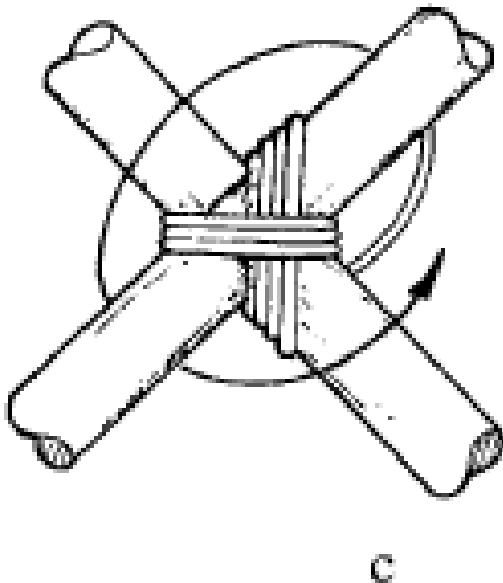
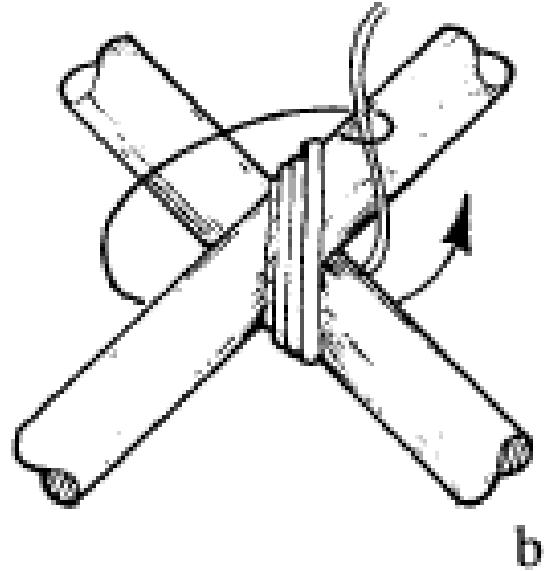
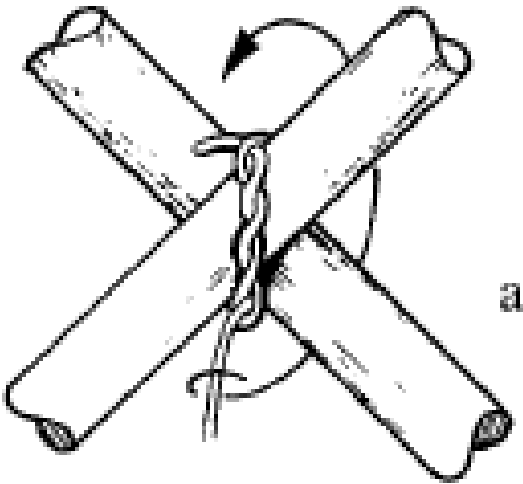
# Square Lashing



- Begin with a clove hitch underneath the spar to be supported. (a)
- Wrap the rope first over one spar, then under the other, pulling tight all the time. (b)
- On the second time round, go inside the previous turn of rope on top, but outside underneath the spars. (c)
- After three turns, apply two frapping turns, which pull on the rope turns already made, making them even tighter. (d)
- Finish off with a clove hitch. (e)

# Diagonal Lashing

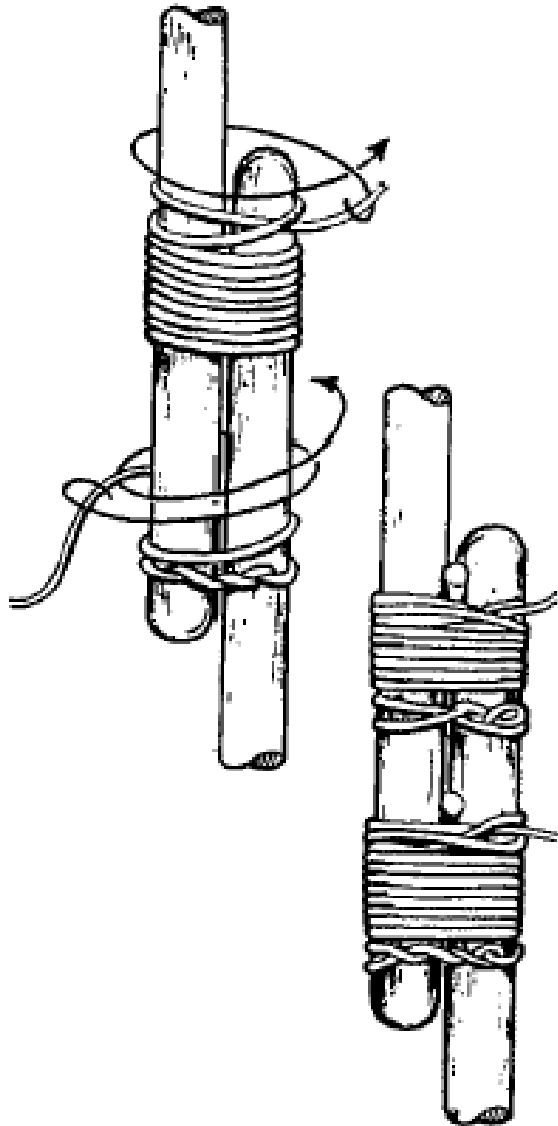
Used where the spars have to be pulled together or when they tend to spring apart from each other. For example, the cross-brace of a framework.



- Begin with a timber hitch to draw the spars together.
- Pull the knot at right angles and wrap the rope three times around the spars, keeping the rope tight all the time.
- Wrap three more turns, this time over the timber hitch.
- Apply two frapping turns to pull tight the rope turns.
- Finish off with a clove hitch.

# Sheer Lashing (1)

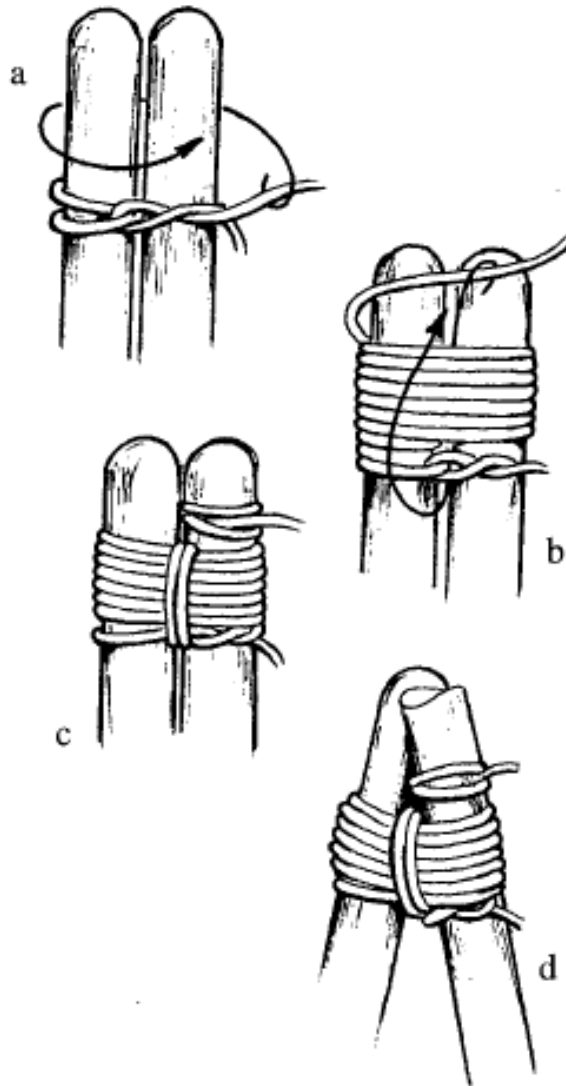
There are two types of lashing Sheer Lashing which can be used. The first of which is used to join together two spars to make a longer length, for example, when making a flagpole.



- It is important to have a good overlap of spars which should be at least a quarter of the length, but better still is an overlap of one third.
- Start with a clove or timber hitch around both spars near the end of the overlap.
- Continue with eight to ten turns round both spars (or for about 10-15cm).
- Finish with a clove hitch around the second spar.
- To tighten, insert small wedges inside the turns
- Adding a second lashing will strengthen the overlap as, then no movement is possible in any direction.

# Sheer Lashing (2)

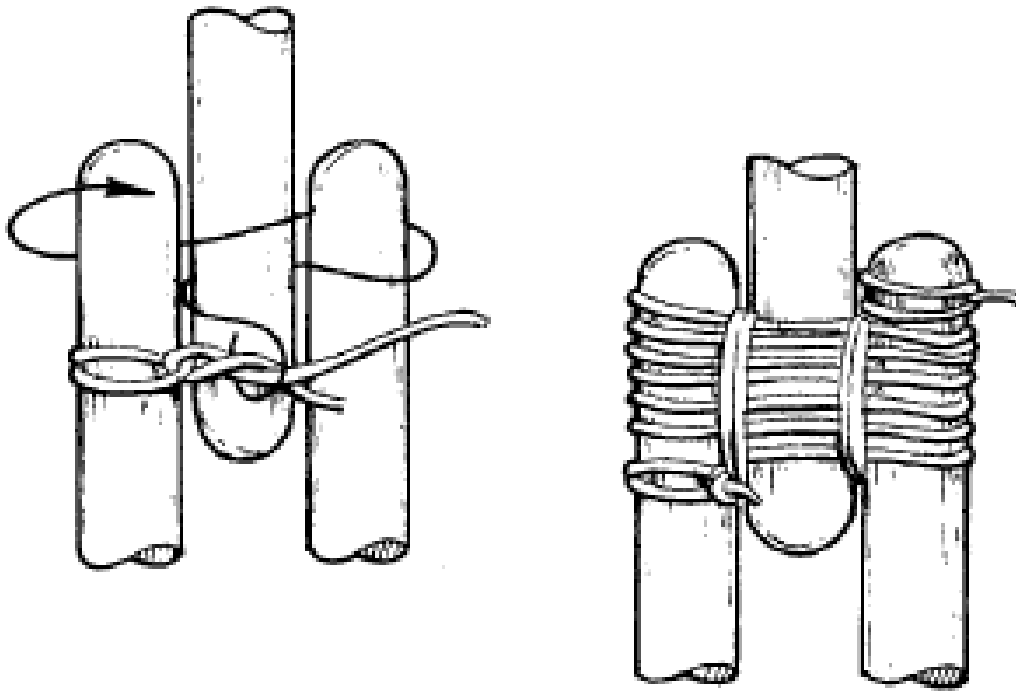
The second use for a sheer lashing is for 'Sheer Legs' where the spars are opened to form an inverted 'V'. Here the spars might either lift or support weights.



- Line up the two ends or 'butts' of the spars.
- Start with a timber hitch around one spar.
- Continue with eight to ten turns which are made firmly but not too tight.
- Make a couple of frapping turns between the two spars to tighten the lashings.
- Finish the clove hitch.
- The sheer legs are opened out to tighten up the lashing. It is possible to make the turns too tight on this form of sheer lashing so it may help to put a small wedge between the spars before you start the lashing turns to enable sufficient

# Figure-of-Eight Lashing

The final lashing is the Figure of Eight Lashing sometimes known as the 'round' or 'tripod' lashing. It is used to bring together three spars to form a tripod, also called a 'gyn'.



- Three spars are laid so that the centre spar goes in the opposite direction to the two outer ones.
- It is the lashing that shouldn't be done too tight otherwise the spars cannot move to form the tripod.
- Start with a timber hitch on one of the outside spars.
- Continue with six or seven turns which are taken loosely over and under the spars.
- Finish with loose frapping turns and clove hitch.
- Again, wedges can be used to enable even spacing before doing the lashing and frapping turns.
- The tripod is formed by turning the centre spar through 180 degrees and opening out the two outer spars.