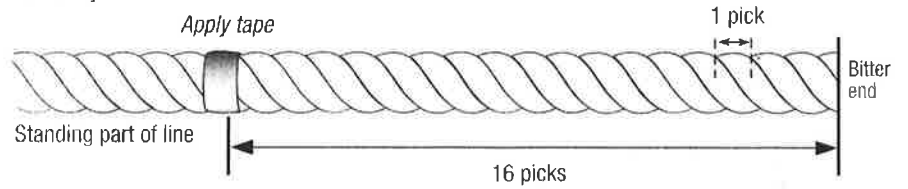




3-Strand Class I Rope-To-Chain Splice

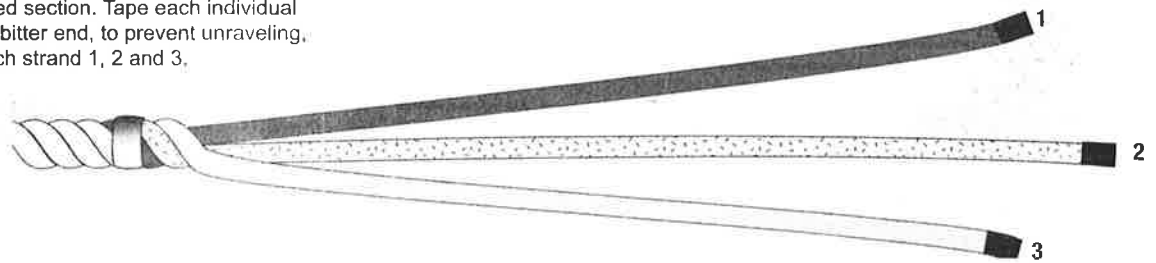
Class I ropes are made from any or all of the following fibers: olefin, polyester, or nylon.

Although the 3-strand splice is the most common splice, and simple to perform, technique is important to preserve splice strength. Take care that the tucks lie neatly, as rope strength can be lost if the strands are twisted incorrectly.



1 PREPARING THE ROPE

From one end of the rope, count back 16 picks. Unlay the strands from the bitter end up to the taped section. Tape each individual strand at the bitter end, to prevent unraveling, and mark each strand 1, 2 and 3.



2 THREADING THE CHAIN

Line up the rope to the last link of the chain so that Strand 2 is in the middle and Strands 1 and 3 are on either end. Take Strand 2 and pass it through one side of the chain link. Strands 1 and 3 are to pass through the chain link from the opposite side, staying on the outside of Strand 2 (Fig. A).

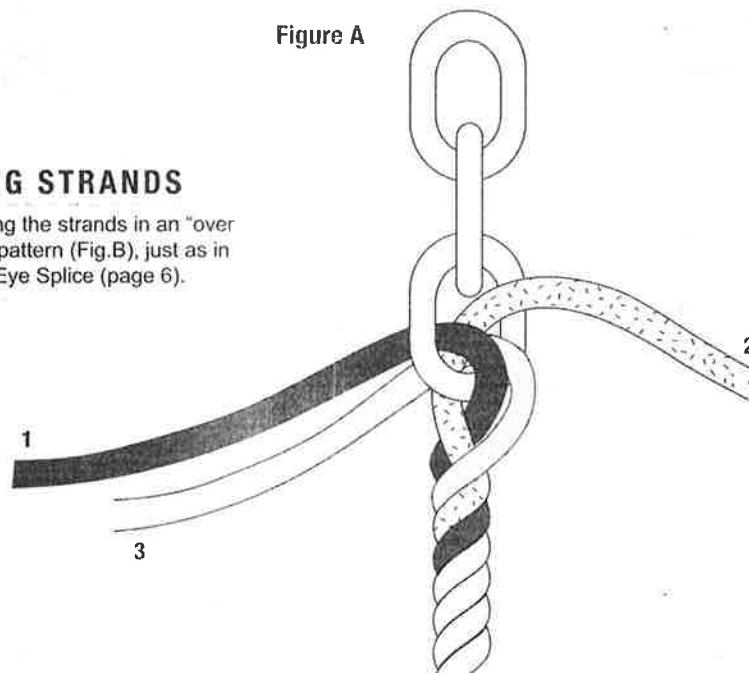
Figure B



Figure A

3 TUCKING STRANDS

Begin tucking the strands in an "over 1, under 1" pattern (Fig.B), just as in a 3-Strand Eye Splice (page 6).



3-Strand Class I Rope-To-Chain Splice



4

FINISHING THE SPLICE

With Strands 1 and 3 tucked once, (Fig. C), turn splice over to tuck Strand 2 (Fig. D).

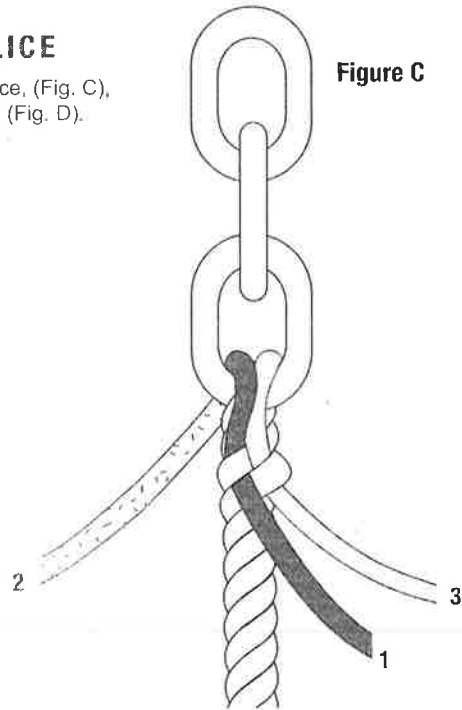


Figure C

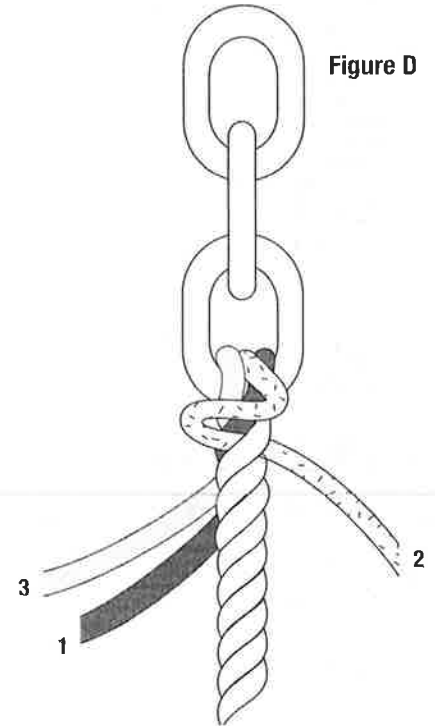
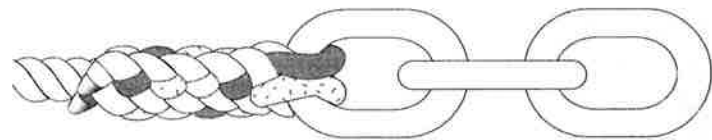


Figure D

5

Perform 4 more complete tucks with all 3 strands. Tighten tucks if necessary.



Front of finished splice.



Back of finished splice.

NOTE: This method of joining rope and chain is designed to minimize chafe between rope and chain, but as a matter of prudent seamanship, the splice should be checked regularly and remade if there is any evidence of wear.