ROYAL CANADIAN SEA CADETS

PHASE TWO

INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE

SECTION 7

EO C221.02 – MAKE AN EYE SPLICE

Total Time: 60 min

PREPARATION

PRE-LESSON INSTRUCTIONS

Resources needed for the delivery of this lesson are listed in the lesson specification located in A-CR-CCP-602/PG-001, Chapter 4. Specific uses for said resources are identified throughout the Instructional Guide within the TP for which they are required.

Review the lesson content and become familiar with the material prior to delivering the lesson.

Photocopy the handout located at Annex A or B for each cadet.

PRE-LESSON ASSIGNMENT

N/A.

APPROACH

Demonstration and performance was chosen for this lesson as it allows the instructor to explain and demonstrate making an eye splice while providing an opportunity for the cadets to practice this skill under supervision.

INTRODUCTION

REVIEW

Review three-strand line from EO M221.01 (Use a Strop for Slinging).

OBJECTIVES

By the end of this lesson the cadet shall have made an eye splice.

IMPORTANCE

It is important for cadets to know how to make an eye splice as it is a strong and effective means of making a permanent eye in the end of a line.

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Teaching point 1 — **Explain the Use of, Demonstrate, and Have the Cadets Make an Eye Splice**

Time: 55 min — Method: Demonstration and Performance

EYE SPLICE

An eye splice is used to make a permanent eye in the end of a line.



Command of the Defence Council, BR 67 Admiralty Manual of Seamanship, HMSO Publications Centre (p. 3-93)

Figure 1 Eye Splice



Explain and demonstrate the steps to making an eye splice prior to the cadets completing their own. Distribute the handout to the cadets.

STEPS TO MAKING AN EYE SPLICE

1. Complete a whipping at a distance equal to 20 times the diameter of the line, from the line's end (e.g., a line 2 cm in diameter requires a whipping 40 cm from its end, a line 1/4 inch in diameter requires a whipping 5 inches from its end).

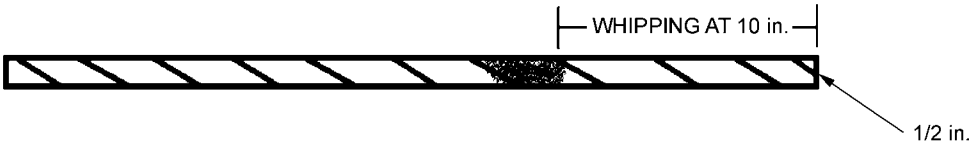

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Figure 2 Example of Whipping Distance

2. Unlay the strands of the line back to the whipping and whip the ends of each strand.



Masking tape may be used as an alternate way of finishing the ends of each strand, instead of a whipping.

3. Mark the place intended for the crown of the eye, and bend the line back from there so as to bring the unlaid strands alongside the place where the splice is to be made, with the left and middle strands lying on top of the line.

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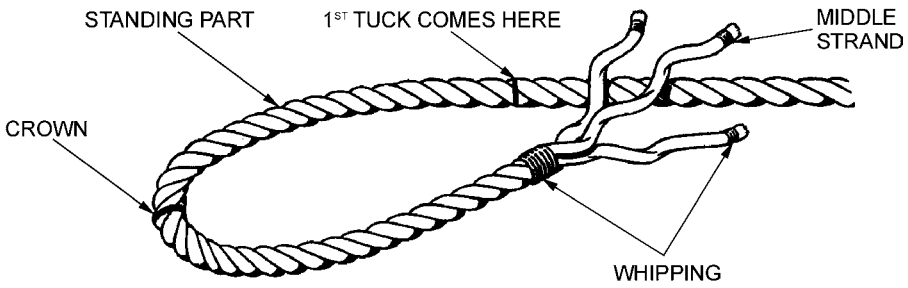

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Figure 3 Start of an Eye Splice



Strands in the following figures will be identified by letters, with the middle strand identified as letter A.

4. Tuck strand A, from right to left, under the nearest strand of the standing part.



The centre strand is always the first strand tucked.

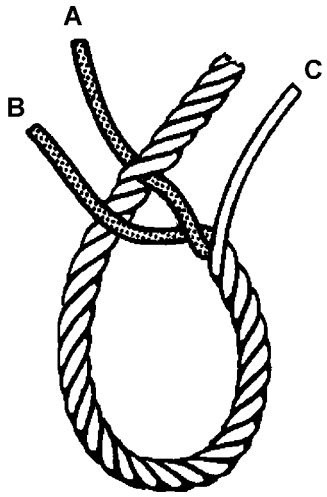

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Figure 4 Step Four

5. Tuck strand B, from right to left, under the next strand of the standing part.

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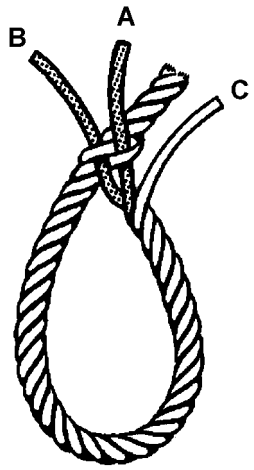

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Figure 5 Step Five

6. Turn the line over in order to bring the remaining strand C on the top, and then tuck strand C from right to left under the unoccupied strand of the standing part.

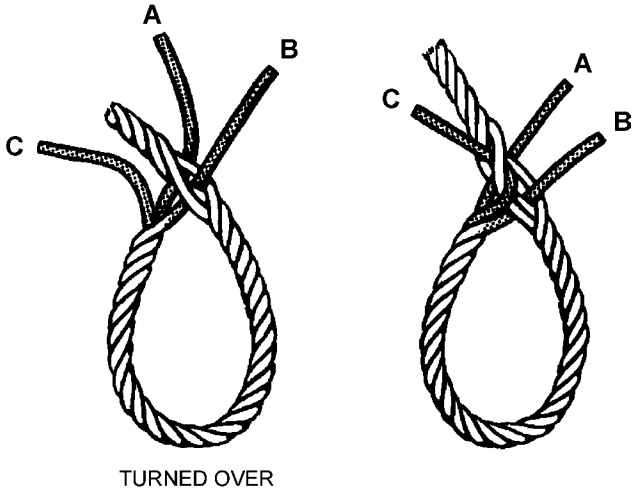

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Figure 6 Step Six

7. Beginning with strand C, haul each strand taut and tidy up the tucks until each strand is uniform.

8. Tuck all strands a second and third time.

9. Remove the whipping.

10. To finish the splice, dog the ends. To do so, split the ends of each strand in half. Take each half and whip it to its neighbour over the adjacent strand.

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Figure 7 Finished Eye Splice with Dogged Ends



Allow the cadets to practice making an eye splice.



Complete an additional eye splice with the cadets so they can follow along, asking questions and verifying the tucks are being completed properly.



Another method of instructing this splice is to colour the ends of each strand with a different colour. This will help clarify the tucking of each strand. See Annex B.

CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 1

QUESTIONS

Q1. What distance should the whipping be from the end of the line?

Q2. What may be used as an alternate to whipping each strand?

Q3. What is one way to finish an eye splice?

ANTICIPATED ANSWERS

A1. A distance equal to 20 times the diameter of the line.

A2. Masking tape.

A3. Dogging the ends.

END OF LESSON CONFIRMATION

The cadets' making of an eye splice will serve as the confirmation of this lesson.

CONCLUSION

HOMEWORK/READING/PRACTICE

N/A.

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METHOD OF EVALUATION

N/A.

CLOSING STATEMENT

An eye splice is a quick and effective means of making a permanent eye in the end of a line. An eye splice offers a strong alternative to basic knots in areas where a permanent eye would better suit the requirements for lines under strain.

INSTRUCTOR NOTES/REMARKS

N/A.

REFERENCES

C1-047 (ISBN 0 11 772695 8)/B-ON-050-002/PT-004 Command of the Defence Council. (1995). *BR 67 Admiralty Manual of Seamanship*. London, England: HMSO Publications Centre.

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STEPS TO MAKING AN EYE SPLICE

1. Complete a whipping at a distance equal to 20 times the diameter of the line, from the line's end (e.g. a line 2 cm in diameter requires a whipping 40 cm from its end, a line 1/4 inch in diameter requires a whipping 5 inches from its end).

2. Unlay the strands of the line back to the whipping and whip the ends of each strand.

3. Mark the place intended for the crown of the eye, and bend the line back from there so as to bring the unlaid strands alongside the place where the splice is to be made, with the left and middle strands lying on top of the line.

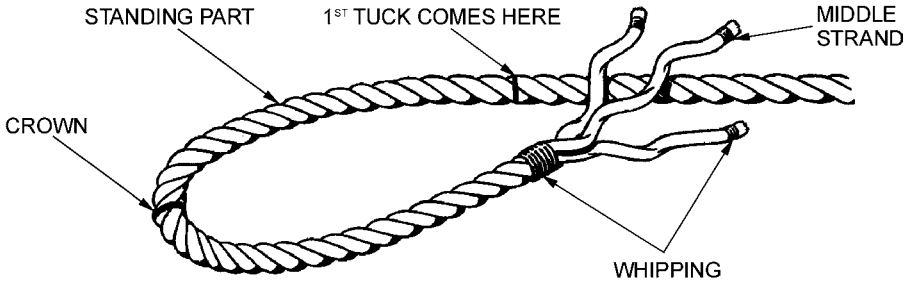

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Figure A-1 Start of an Eye Splice

4. Tuck strand A, from right to left, under the nearest strand of the standing part.

5. Tuck strand B, from right to left, under the next strand of the standing part.

6. Turn the line over in order to bring the remaining strand C on the top, and then tuck strand C from right to left under the unoccupied strand of the standing part.

7. Beginning with strand C, haul each strand taut and tidy up the tucks until each strand is uniform.

8. Tuck all strands a second and third time.

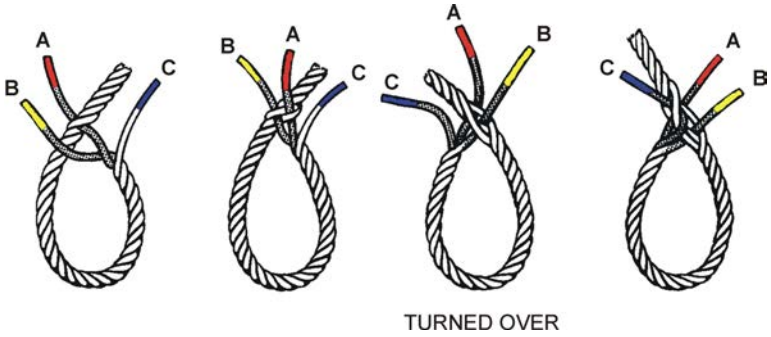

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Figure A-2 Steps to Making an Eye Splice

9. Remove the whipping.

10. To finish the splice, dog the ends. To do so, split the ends of each strand in half. Take each half and whip it to its neighbour over the adjacent strand.

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STEPS TO MAKING A LONG SPLICE

1. Complete a whipping on both lines at a distance equal to 20 times the diameter of the line, from the line's end (e.g. a line 2 cm in diameter requires a whipping 40 cm from its end, a line 1/4 inch in diameter requires a whipping 5 inches from its end).



A long splice usually requires whippings at a distance equal to 40 times the circumference of the line. For the purpose of this TP use the distance outlined in step one.

2. Unlay the strands of the line back to the whippings and whip the ends of each strand.

3. Marry the ends of the line together so that one strand of each line lies between two strands of the opposite line.

4. Unlay strand H a total of four turns.

5. Lay strand E in the place of strand H.

6. Unlay strand D a total of four turns.

7. Lay strand F in the place of strand D.



A long splice usually requires the strands to be unlaid back a distance of 12 times the diameter of the line. For the purpose of this TP use the distance outlined in steps four and six.

8. Strands G and C remain at the marry.

9. Separate one-third of the thickness of each strand (this will be cut and discarded later).



The strands are separated and later cut away to maintain the diameter of the rope when it is spliced, enabling it to pass through a block.

10. Tie the remaining two-thirds of strands D and F in an overhand knot (if the lay of the line is in the same direction as EO C221.03, Figure 6 then tie it left over right).

11. Tie the remaining two-thirds of strands E and H in an overhand knot.

12. Tie the remaining two-thirds of strands C and G in an overhand knot.

13. Tuck the strands as in a short splice (over one strand and under the next).

14. Separate the strands in half (this will be cut and discarded later).

15. Tuck the remaining half of the strands as in a short splice.

16. Cut off any excess line (including the sections of the strands that have been separated).

17. Stretch the line out to haul the splice taut.

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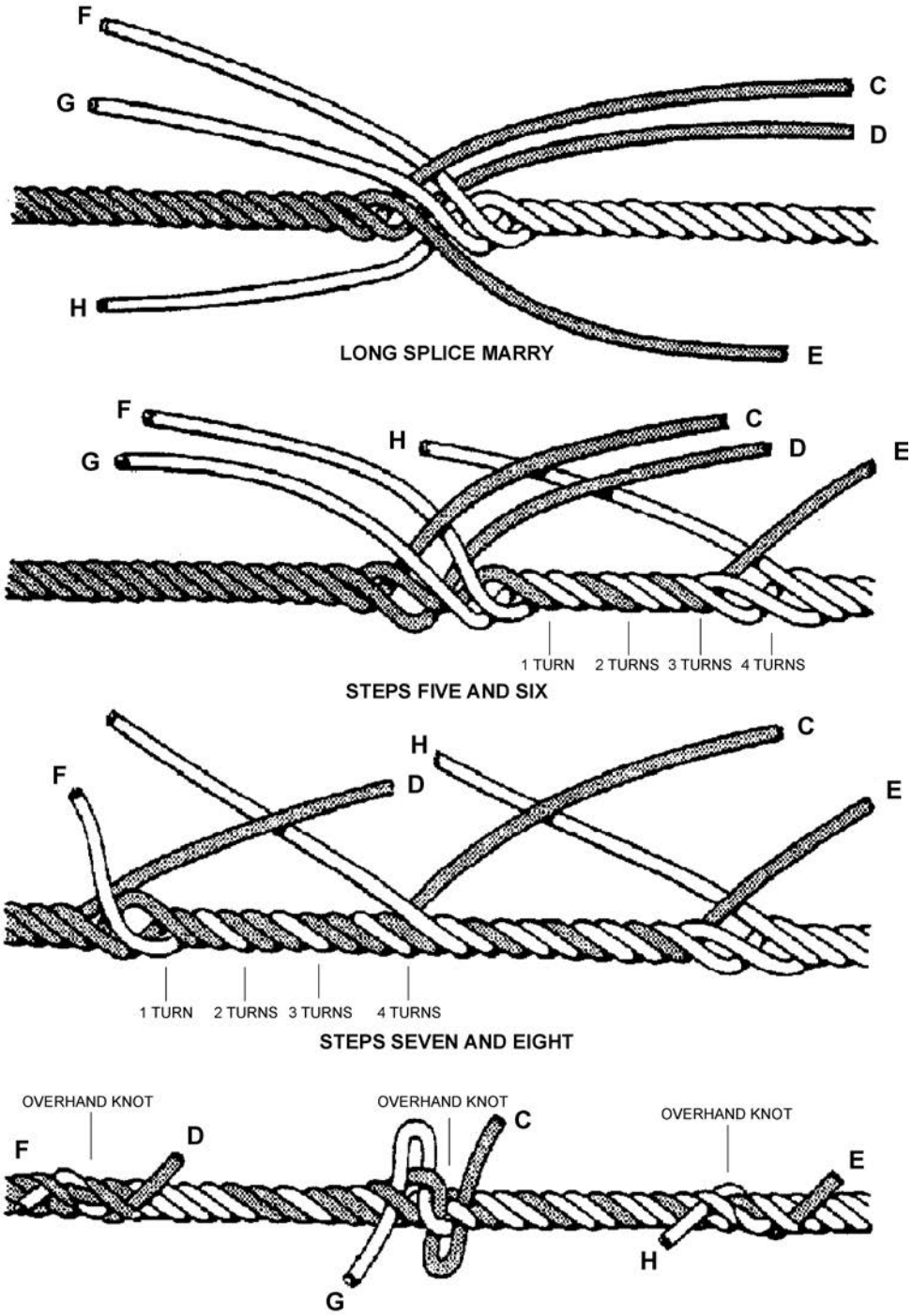

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Figure B-1 Long Splice

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