ROYAL CANADIAN SEA CADETS

PHASE TWO

INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE

SECTION 8

EO C221.03 – MAKE A LONG 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 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 a long 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 a long splice.

IMPORTANCE

It is important for cadets to know how to make a long splice as it is an effective way of connecting two lines of equal diameter without weakening the line, while allowing it to pass through a block.

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Teaching point 1 **Explain the Use of, Demonstrate, and Have the Cadets Make a Long Splice**

Time: 55 min Method: Demonstration and Performance

LONG SPLICE

A long splice is used to join two lines of equal diameter which are required to pass through a block. If the splice is made well, it will not increase the diameter or weaken the strength of the line.



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Figure 1 Long Splice

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

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).



D Cdts 3, 2007, Ottawa, ON: Department of National Defence

Figure 2 Example of Whipping Distance

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.

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

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

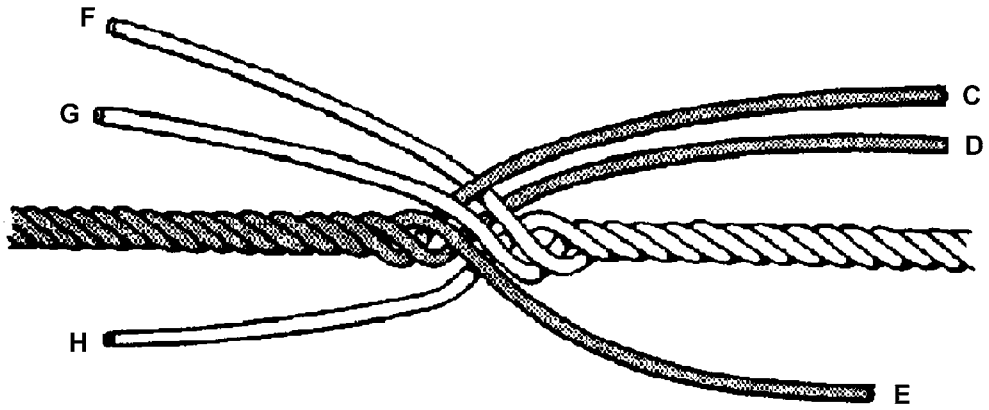

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Figure 3 Long Splice Marry

4. Unlay strand H a total of four turns.

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

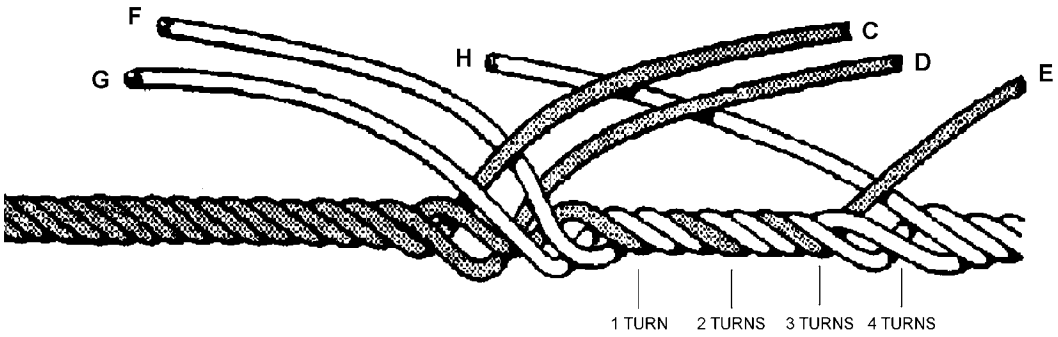

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Figure 4 Steps Five and Six

6. Unlay strand D a total of four turns.

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

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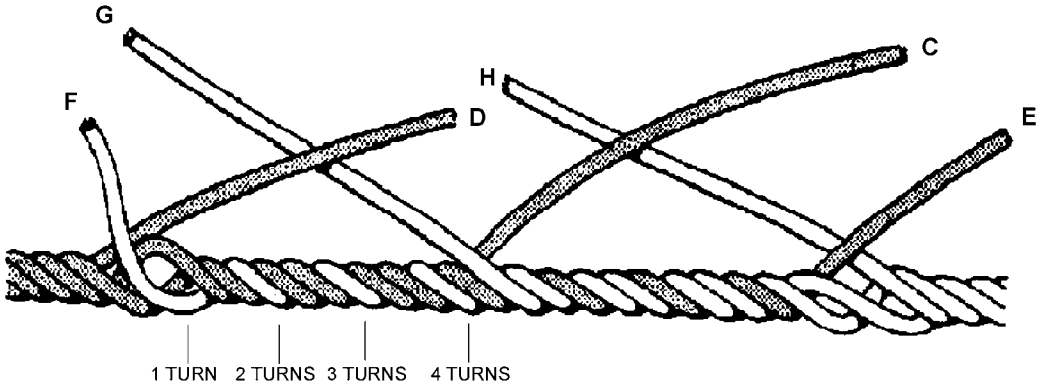

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Figure 5 Steps Seven and Eight

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 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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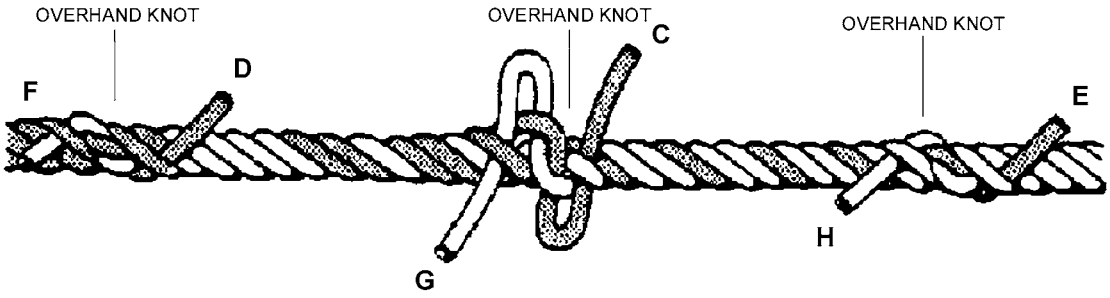

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Figure 6 Steps 9–14



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Figure 7 Finished Long Splice



Allow the cadets to practice making a long splice.



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

CONFIRMATION OF TEACHING POINT 1

QUESTIONS

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

Q2. What knot is used when tying the strands together?

Q3. How do you finish a long splice?

ANTICIPATED ANSWERS

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

A2. Overhand knot.

A3. Tuck the strands as in a short splice for three tucks.

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END OF LESSON CONFIRMATION

The cadets' making of a long splice will serve as the confirmation of this lesson.

CONCLUSION

HOMEWORK/READING/PRACTICE

N/A.

METHOD OF EVALUATION

N/A.

CLOSING STATEMENT

Although the long splice is more time consuming compared to other splices, it is one of the strongest splices, and can be used to join two lines of equal diameter. When a longer length of line is required to pass through a block and is not available, a long splice is a viable option that does not weaken the strength of the line.

INSTRUCTOR NOTES/REMARKS

N/A.

REFERENCES

A1-004 B-GN-181-105/FP-E00 Chief of Maritime Staff. (1997). *CFCD 105 Fleet Seamanship Rigging and Procedures Manual*. Ottawa, ON: Department of National Defence.

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 A LONG SPLICE

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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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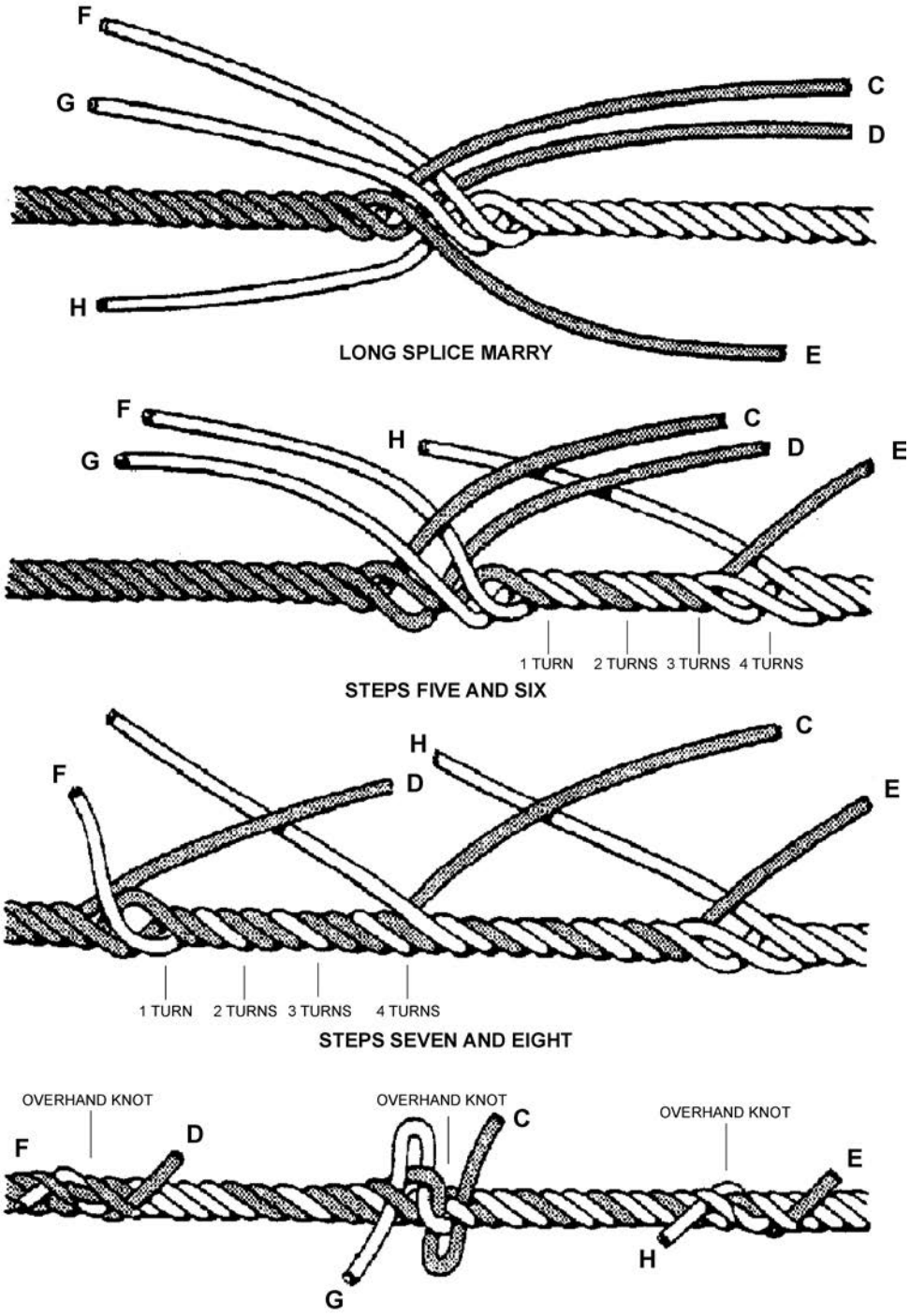

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Figure A-1 Long Splice

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