

Chapter 43 Rerview: Rope, Knots, Splices, and Gear

Why must fiber rope not be kinked?

When should rope be inspected, and what defects should be looked for?

What percent of rope strength can splicing maintain?

How much can knots reduce the strength of a rope?

What should be done with rope hand lines and blocks when not in use?

Excessive exposure to what should be avoided with rope?

What are the safety factors for manila, polypropylene, and nylon or polyester ropes?

What is the only type of rope that cacn be considered an insulator?

What happens to all rope as it becomes wet, dirty, or contaminated?

Define the following terms:

- a. Bull rope

- b. Hand lines

- c. Throw line

- d. Running line

- e. Safety line

- f. Slings

Knots are used for what?

What are the three different kinds of bends used in knot tying?

What is the standing end?

What is the running end?

What is a bight?

Describe the uses for the following knots:

- a. Overhand knot

- b. Half hitch

- c. Square knot

- d. Single sheet bend

- e. Bowline

- f. Double bowline

- g. Clove hitch

- h. Timber hitch

- i. Blackwall hitch

When is an eye splice used?

Where would a short splice be used?

When would it be necessary to make a long splice?

What is the name of the tool used for splicing braided rope?

How much does a square knot reduce rope strength?

What does the simplest sling consist of?

What should be done with a sling after six months?

What happens to the strain on a sling as the angle it is used at becomes closer to horizontal?

What is the lowest recommended sling angle?

What should happen if a sling is attached around a sharp corner?

What are block and tackle, and how are they used?

How is mechanical advantage from block and tackle estimated?

