Rope Making, Whipping, and Splicing

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Making Rope



- Need to get your Scouts excited about tying knots, whipping rope, and splicing? Why not make their own individual pieces of rope to practice with?
- With a few simple materials and supplies, you can make just about any size or color rope you want.

Making Rope with a Pendulum Spinner



Step 1: Build the Spinner

- Materials and Construction of the Pendulum Spinner:
 - 1/2" diameter dowel, 8" long.
 - 1" x 1" x ³/₄" piece of wood with a 1/2" hole drilled in the center.
 - Place it at the end of the dowel and glue and nail it in place (predrill the nail hole so the block does not split).
 - 1 1/4" x 3/4" x 12" piece of wood with a 3/4" diameter hole drilled and a notch cut as shown.
 - With a file or sandpaper, round off any sharp edges within the notch.
- Anchor Stick:
 - 1" diameter dowel (or broomstick) 12" long.

Making Rope with a Pendulum Spinner

Step 2: Cut the Twine

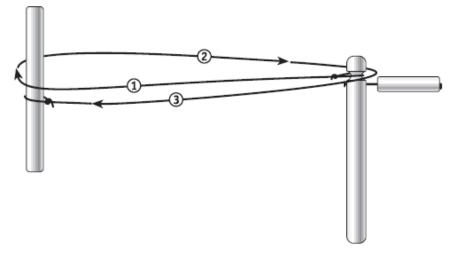
 You will need to cut an 80' length of sisal binder twine to make an approximately 8' long piece of rope.





Step 3: Setup

- Attach one twine end to the notch of the spinner and the other to the anchor stick using a bowline knot or another loop knot.
- Make the loop large enough to slip off the spinner when you are finished or else you will need to cut it off.
- Loop the twine as shown in the illustration below.
- Three strands of twine make a nice lashing rope (about 1/4" to 5/16" in diameter) but you can add more for larger diameter rope.



It is quicker to make a rope with a pair of Scouts when each uses a Spinner.

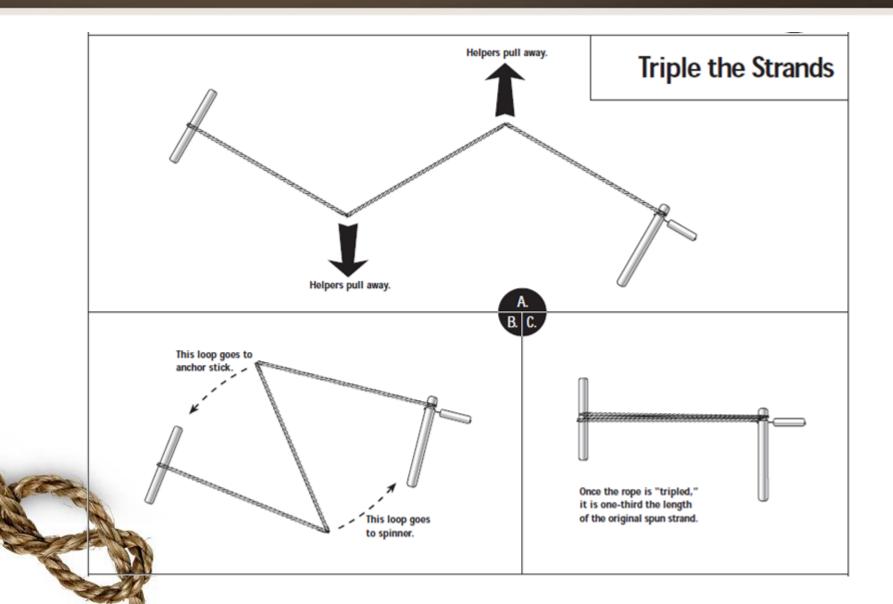


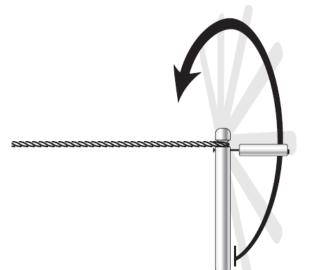
Step 4: First Spin (Using Two Spinners)

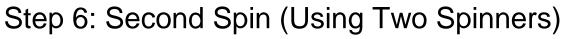
- Maintaining tension between the two ends, each Scout will move the hand holding the dowel in a clockwise direction.
- This will cause the pendulum to rotate around the handle imparting a twist to the strands.
- Occasionally stop and have the Scouts do a little "Tug-of-War" to help set the twist.
- Continue turning until a kink develops when you release the tension between the two ends.
- If using one spinner and an anchor stick, only one Scout will be spinning.
- Caution the Scouts to be careful doing the twisting because it can really hurt if the spinning block of wood hits them when they are twisting the strands

Step 5: Triple the Strands (Using Two Spinners)

- Once the strand is tightly spun, it must be "tripled" or "Z-bent" to make rope.
- This is the tricky part for youngsters or even first-time adults, since the individual segments must be kept tight at all times to prevent kinks.
- With two additional helpers placed at "thirds" on opposite sides of the strand, have each back up while holding his segment (see diagram on next slide).
- These bends are then looped over the notch of each spinner, making the rope one-third its original length.
- (This can be done with only two people by looping the strand over something like a trailer hitch ball or a sturdy fence post.)







- Stretch the three strands until they are even lengths. While keeping tension on the now tripled twisted strands, the two Scouts holding the rope spinners begin moving their spinners in a counterclockwise direction.
- They might need to push the wooden spinner with their free hand to get it going during this phase.
- Continue spinning, in the opposite direction (counterclockwise) until tight
- If only using one spinner, the Scout holding the anchor stick is responsible for keeping the twisting strands taut.
- Overtighten this spin (a kink develops when you release the tension between the two ends) and do a quick tug-of-war to "set" the rope.

Step 7: Finish

- Tie a constrictor knot at each end to prevent unravelling and then cut or remove the ends off of each notch.
- Making rope by this method is easy, but it takes up a lot of room.
- The 80' piece of twine requires 27' of space between the rope spinners for the initial twisting (before looping) and ultimately will make about 8' of rope.
- If you would prefer a 6' piece of rope, you will need 60' of twine and 20' of space between the rope clubs for the initial twisting.
 - The finished rope will be about 1/10 of the initial length of twine.





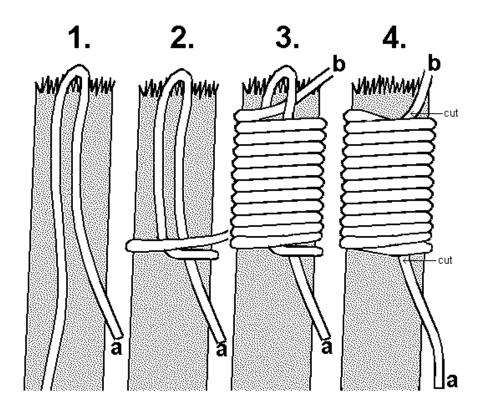
Whip the Ends of the Rope

- Whip both ends of the rope before removing the constrictor knots unless you are splicing one end.
- Materials:
 - Newly made rope.
 - At least 10 inches of waxed string.
 - Scissors.





How to Whip the Ends of a Rope



- Cut a piece of waxed string at least 8-10 inches long.
- Make a loop and place it on one end of the rope as shown in the illustration to the left.
- Wrap the string tightly around the rope several times.
- When the whipping (wrapped string) is as wide as the rope is thick, slip the end through the loop.
- Pull the string ends tightly until the loop just disappears under the wraps.
- Cut the ends of the waxed string off.
- Trim the end of the rope that was unraveling.

Singeing a Rope

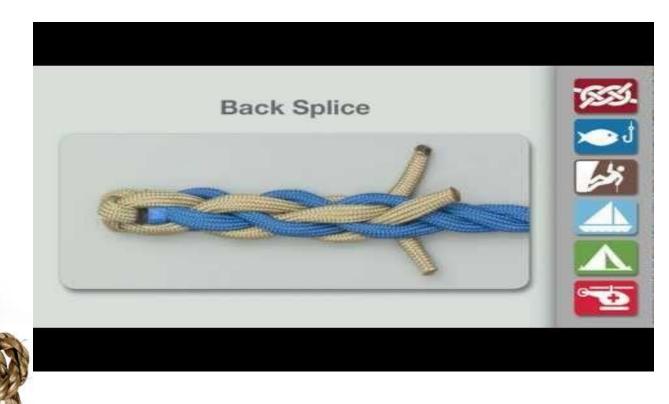
Step 9

- Run the rope, from one end to the next, quickly through a flame to singe off any stray fibers that are sticking out.
- Watch the YouTube video for the technique.



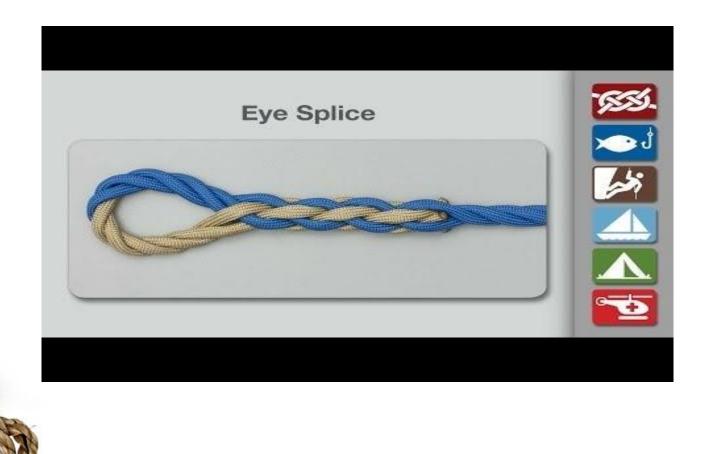
Back Splice

- The back splice is made to prevent the end of the rope from raveling.
 - It can be used instead of making a whipping.
- Of the three splices shown here, the back splice is the least used because its bulk at the working end of the rope makes tying some knots more difficult.
- Watch the YouTube video on how to do a back splice.





- The eye splice creates a fixed loop at the end of the rope.
- Watch the YouTube video on how to do an eye splice.



Short Splice

- A short splice can be used in place of a knot to join two ropes or the ends of the same rope together.
- If two ropes are being joined with a short splice, they should be the same type of rope and have the same diameter.
- Watch the YouTube video on how to do a short splice.

