Both act in exactly the same way, in that they are fitted over the wire and squeezed tightly in a hydraulic press until the metal is forced into the gaps between the strands and the two parts of the wire are held securely. Great care has to be taken not to part any of the outer strands in the standing part of the stay at either the top or bottom of the sleeve or collar as this would seriously affect the long-term strength of the wire.

Whilst the system is well suited to 7×7 wire rope of moderate size, as shown in fig. 6.92, it should only be used on the *smaller* sizes of 1×19 strand which has much less flexibility. A much better terminal for 1×19 wire is the swageless Norseman Terminal shown in fig. 6.93. There are of course other branded terminals but they all follow the same principle. The wire is passed through the body of the fitting and a cone is driven down over the inner strands. The outer ones

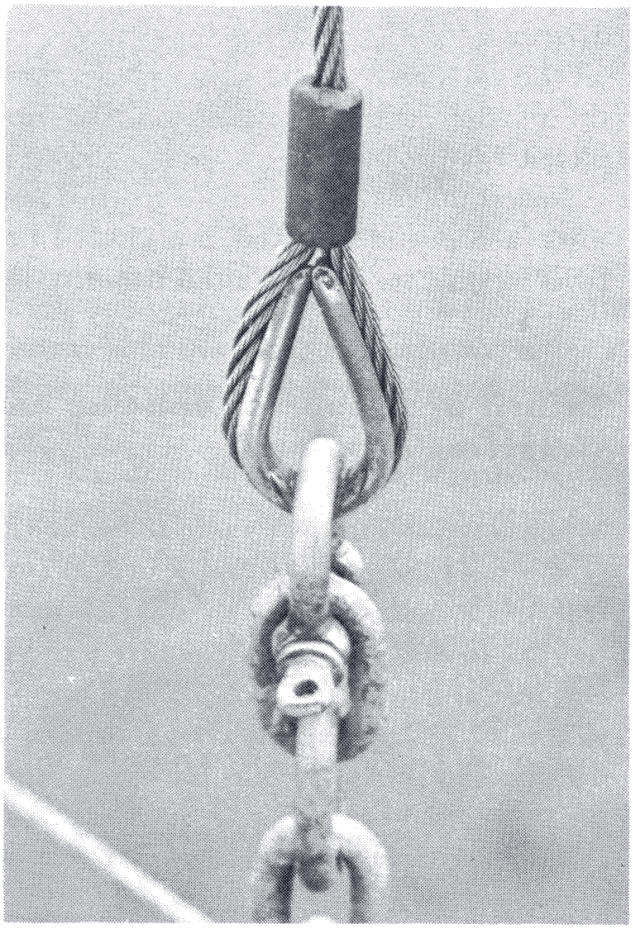

Fig. 6.92 Talurit splicing

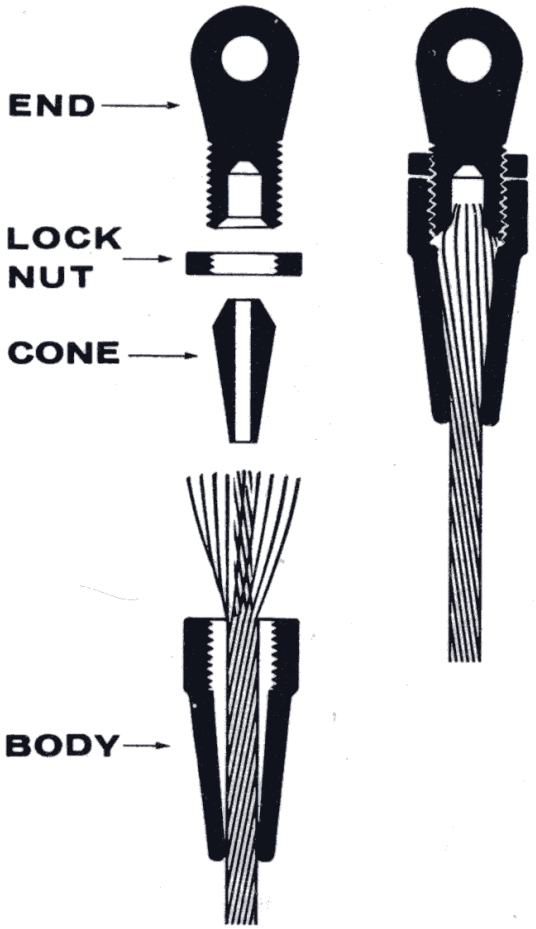

Fig. 6.93 Swageless terminal

are wrapped over the cone and the ends securely nipped in above it by screwing down the end into the body of the terminal. Finally a locking nut holds the whole fitting tight.

Bulldog splice

This is unquestionably the simplest way of putting an eye splice in wire rope. As with the Talurit or Nicopress splice it is possible to use it with 1×19 wire strand (telegraph-type wire), but not so satisfactorily.

The rope is bent round the thimble and the end is held against the working part as shown in fig. 6.94 with three bulldog clips. That's all there is to it, but there are three things to watch: the thimble (as with any splicing method) must have a big radius;

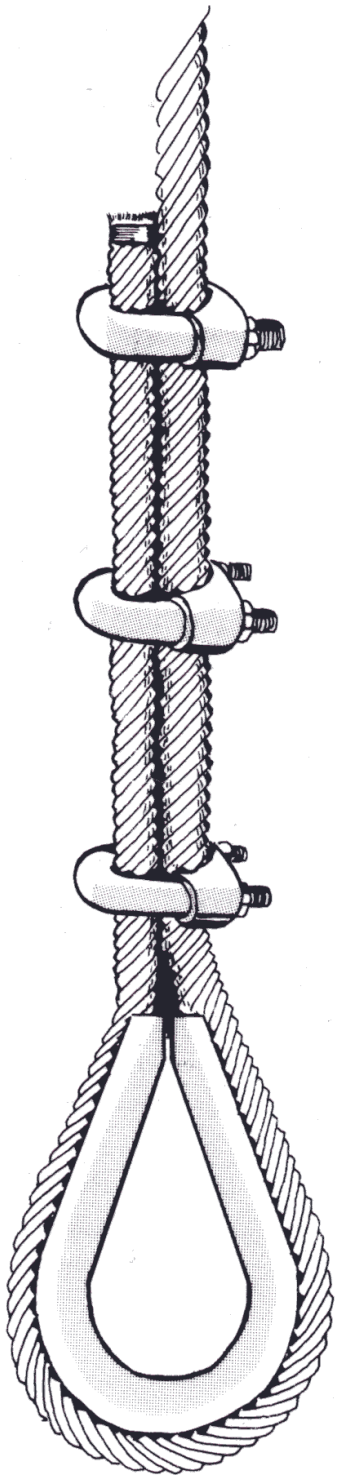

Fig. 6.94 Bulldog splice

the bulldogs must be put on with their threaded ends on the standing part because the crown of the U part tends to bite in and cripple the wire, which obviously must not happen on the standing part which bears the load; the bulldogs must be tightened in a 'tight, tighter, tightest' pattern, that is to say with the one nearest the thimble being put on tightly, the next one up being tightened down hard, and the top one being screwed up all the way.

Three-strand rope to chain splice

This splice is used to join a line to a length of chain – for instance a kedge warp to the chain on the anchor – when the rope is of too large a diameter to pass through the links of the chain. It is also used if the chain/warp joint has to render through a navel pipe.

The line is unlaid for half a dozen turns or so, the ends of the strands are whipped, and two of them are passed through the last link of chain. The third strand is unlaid a further half-dozen turns (fig. 6.95) and one of the other two strands is laid in its place.

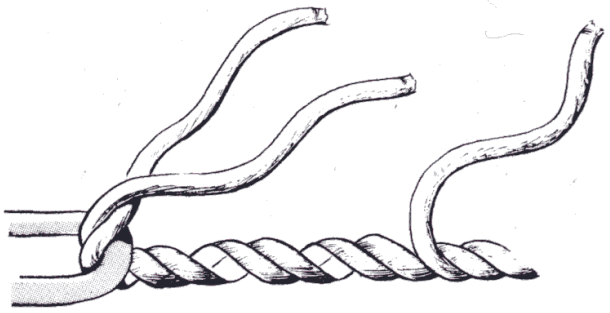

Fig. 6.95 Chain splice – forming (1)

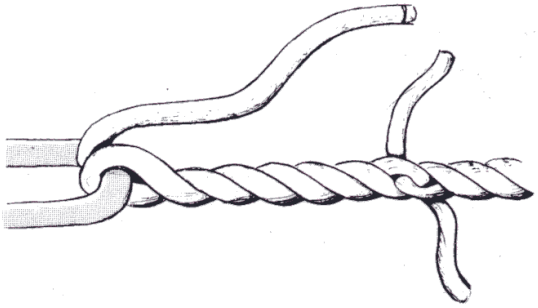

Fig. 6.96 Chain splice – forming (2)