

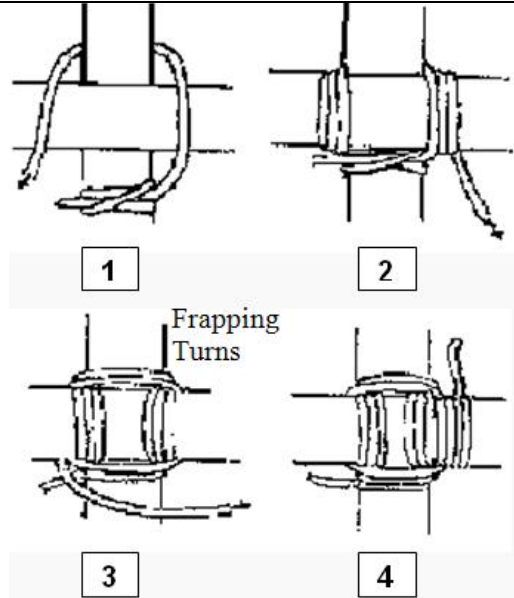
10. Lashings

Keep the lashings neat by tucking in the ends of hitches as well as ensuring there is no overlapping in the turns, as this will loosen the lashings. Frapping holds the lashings and further tightens them.

10.1 Square Lashing

Square lashing is used to tie two spars together, right angles apart from each other. Ropes must go in front and behind original line on alternate poles.

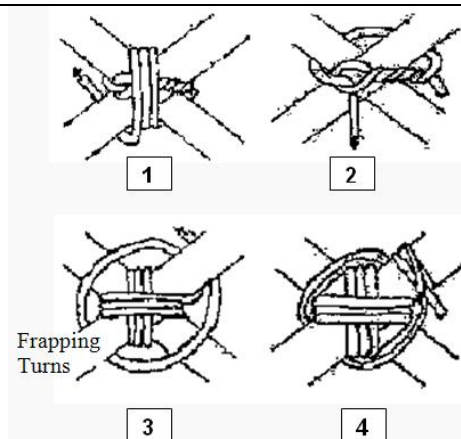
1. Start with tying a clove hitch on a spar. Wind the rope alternatively on the 2 spars.
2. Tie about 4-5 before making around a spar frapping.
3. Frap between the spars for 3-4 rounds.
4. End with clove hitch. Rounds a turn to start



10.2 Diagonal Lashing

The lashing is used to tie spars together at angles than right angle. Timber hitch is done on larger angle while turns are done on the smaller angle.

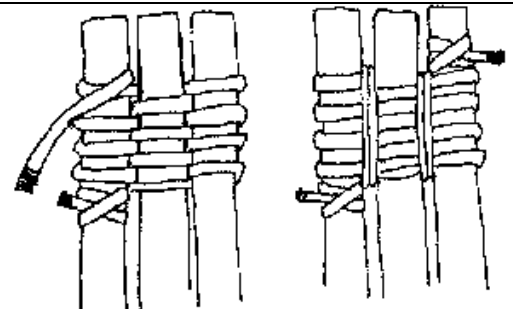
1. Start by tying a timber hitch across spars.
2. Make a few turns across the spars. Make a turn around a spar, before continuing to wind across the spars at different direction.
3. Frap between the spars. End with a clove hitch



10.3 Gyn Lashing

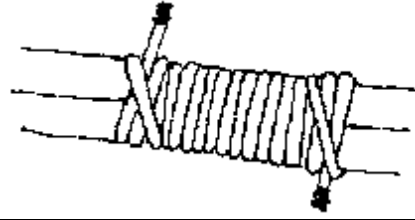
This lashing can be used to create stands with at least 3 legs.

Start with a clove hitch. Wind rope alternatively across the spars. Make a turn about a first or last spar, before frapping. End with a clove hitch.



10.4 Round Lashing

Used to bind 2 spars together.
Commonly used in erecting flagpole.



10.5 Sheer Lashing

Similar to round lashing, it also binds 2 spars together. However, it is also used to hold the spars when using crooked spars. When the spars are opened out, it acts as a shear leg to peg structures up as well as 'A' frames in pioneering projects.

