

# ATLANTIC BRAIDS

## Loopie Sling

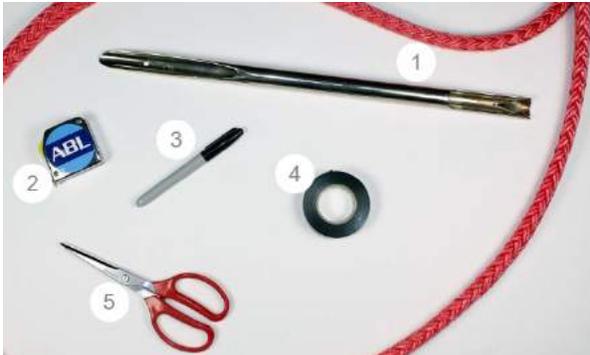
*Strength you can  
count on!*



# Loopie Sling

A Loopie is an adjustable loop sling. This splice is intended for Static-12, Static-12DS and other suitable 12-strand ropes made with polyester, nylon, polyolefins or a combination of these fibres.

## PREPARATIONS



Items required for this splice include...

1. Rope and matching fid
2. Measuring tape
3. Marker
4. Tape
5. Scissors

## STAGE 1 – CREATING A BACK SPLICE HANDLE



1. Make an entry mark "mark 1" at  $\frac{1}{2}$  a fid length (10.5 times the rope diameter) from the bitter end and an exit mark "mark 2" at a full fid length (21x the diameter) from the bitter end.



1. Insert the fid into the hollow of the rope at the entry mark "mark 1".
2. Run up the hollow middle of the rope the short distance to the exit mark "mark 2" and exit.
3. Push the fid through until you can attach the bitter end of the rope to the back of the fid.

# ATLANTIC BRAIDS



1. Pull the fid and bitter end through.



1. Remove the fid and pull the tail of the bitter end to set the back splice (as shown).



1. Cut the bitter end off where it exits (as shown).

*We prefer to make a straight cut as opposed to an angled cut. Cutting the tail in this way should decrease the likelihood of the back splice termination being pulled back into the middle of the rope.*



1. Milk the rope to cover the cut end and complete the handle.



## Loopie Sling

---

## STAGE 2 – CREATING THE LOOP



1. Create a new “exit mark”  $1\frac{1}{4}$  fid lengths (*26x the diameter*) away from the existing mark (“mark 2” from “Stage 1”).



1. Remove any twists in the rope.
2. Attach the bitter end/other end of the rope to the fid.



1. Enter the rope with the fid at the mark on the base of the handle (“mark 2” from “Stage 1”).
2. Carefully run the fid up the middle/hollow of the rope.



1. Exit at the mark you created in the first step of this stage and be sure to exit inline with the handle (*on the same side of the rope, as shown*).
2. Remove the fid and pull out a length of rope to create the second back splice handle.

# ATLANTIC BRAIDS

### STAGE 3 – SECOND BACK SPLICE HANDLE



1. Make an “entry mark” at  $\frac{1}{2}$  a fid length (10.5x) from the bitter end and an “exit mark” at a full fid length (21x) from the bitter end.

*For more detailed instructions on creating this second back splice, see the steps listed above in “Stage 1 – Creating a Back Splice Handle”.*



1. Insert the fid into the hollow of the rope at the “entry mark” and exit at the “exit mark”. *Attach the bitter end to the fid when it is possible to do so.*
2. Pull the fid through until the bitter end is fully exposed.
3. Remove the fid and pull the tail of the bitter end to set the back splice (as shown).



1. Cut the bitter end off where it exits.
2. Milk the rope to complete the back splice handle.



The Loopie is now complete.

*...As mentioned at the start of these instructions, this splice is intended for 12-strand ropes made with olefin fibres, polyester and nylon.*

# ABL Rope - Quality and Performance

## Performance

Atlantic Braids Ltd. has been designing and manufacturing rope for decades. We specialize in manufacturing braided synthetic cordage, producing over 2,400 variations of our products, all designed with application performance in mind.

## Quality

We are an ISO 9001:2008 certified company, this quality management system is in place to ensure that every effort is taken to manufacture and deliver the finest products and services. Manufacturing processes take place in a safe and clean environment with experienced workers using premium raw materials on professional equipment.

## Rope Usage & Safety

### Always Inspect your rope

Any rope or steel cable will fail if it is worn out. Be sure to visually inspect your cordage before and after every use. While some rope fibres handle certain elements perfectly fine, the following rules generally apply.

- You should always keep your cordage clean
- Protect it from making contact with sharp edges, abrasive surfaces, harsh chemicals and unnecessary prolonged exposure to sunlight.

### Rope Specifications & The WLL

Tensile strength is determined by testing done on new cordage under laboratory conditions. NEVER use the nominal/tensile/break-strength listed for a rope or steel cable as the working load limit. A safe WLL (working load limit) is determined by dividing the minimum break strength of a rope by an appropriate design factor (also known as a Safety Factor). For example: A design factor of 10 to 1 means that a rope with a minimum break strength of 30,000lbs will have a WLL of 3,000lbs.

For more information, you can visit our website and consult the Cordage Institute's International Guideline on the "Safer Use of Fibre Rope".

### Safe Use

Understanding a specific rope's strengths and weaknesses is an important first step in understanding whether it is suitable for a particular application or not. It is ultimately the responsibility of the end user to take all possible precautions when using a rope. It is also the end user's responsibility to have sufficient knowledge and a complete understanding of the proper techniques required for any specific rope application.

**Always put safety first!**

The logo for Atlantic Braids, featuring the words "ATLANTIC BRAIDS" in a bold, white, sans-serif font. The text is set against a dark blue rectangular background that is part of a larger blue graphic element at the bottom of the page.