

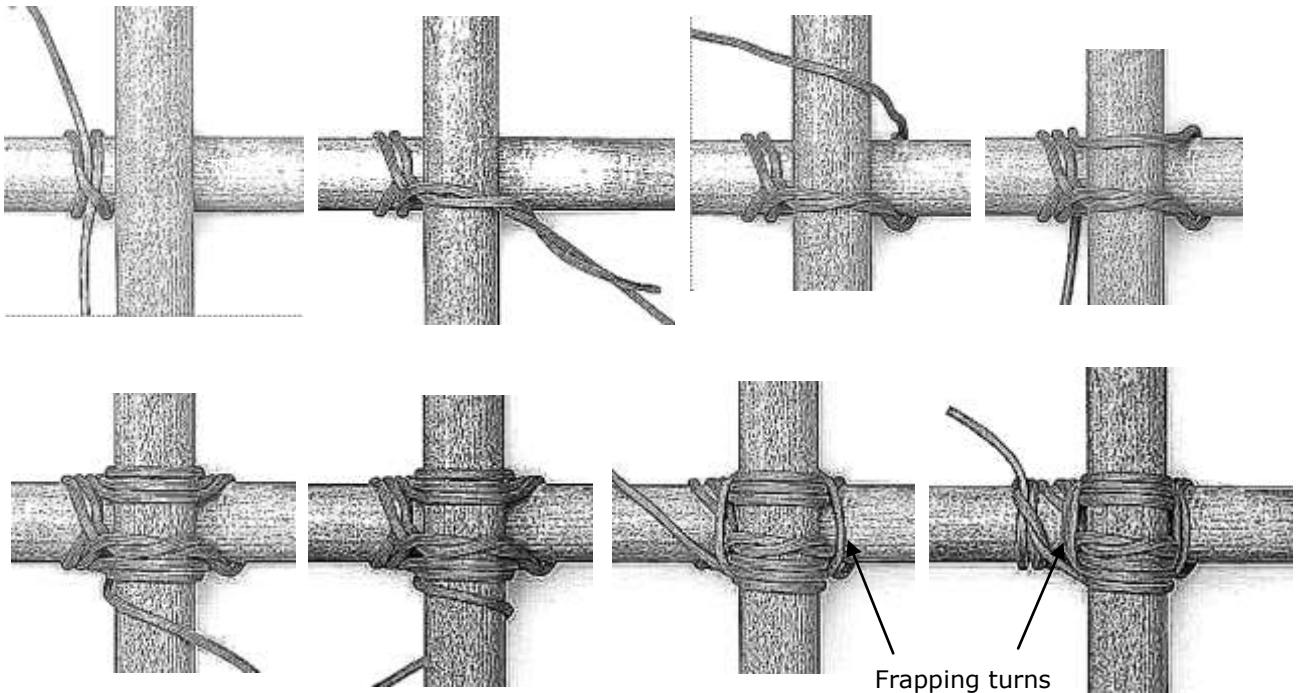
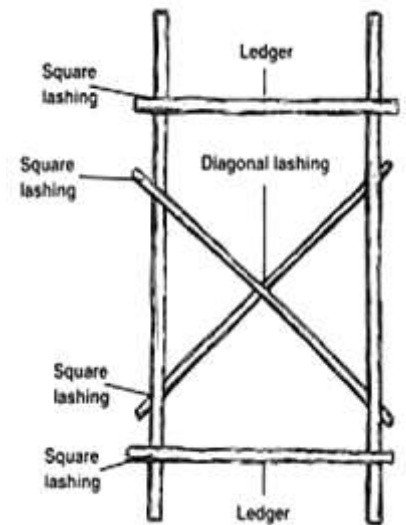
Square Lashings

A square lashing is a type of fixing where the rope is wound around two poles that cross at, or nearly at right angles. The intent is to firmly hold the poles together so they cannot slip or move.

Scouts tend to use square lashings when building the following:

- Trestles that can be used for bridges and tables.
- Making up a temporary frame for dining shelters.
- Making up 'A' frames used with a block and tackle to lift heavy objects.
- Rafts for raft races.

Hint: Always use 6mm diameter cord or even smaller for lashings.



Instructions

1. Start with a Clove Hitch around one pole. You can also start the lashing with a timber hitch.
2. Twist the short end around the long end and wrap the rope around both poles, alternately going over and under each pole about three or four turns.
3. Tighten the lashing by surrounding it with three or four frapping turns, pulling each really tight.
4. Finish the lashing with two tight Half Hitches or a Clove Hitch.
5. Make sure the turns are neat and beside each other so the lashing pulls tight and won't easily loosen.

In survival or emergency situations

You can try tying the lashings using strips of flax joined together, or vines if you can find any in the bush. Modern materials would include sticky tape such as painters masking tape or electricians plastic tape.

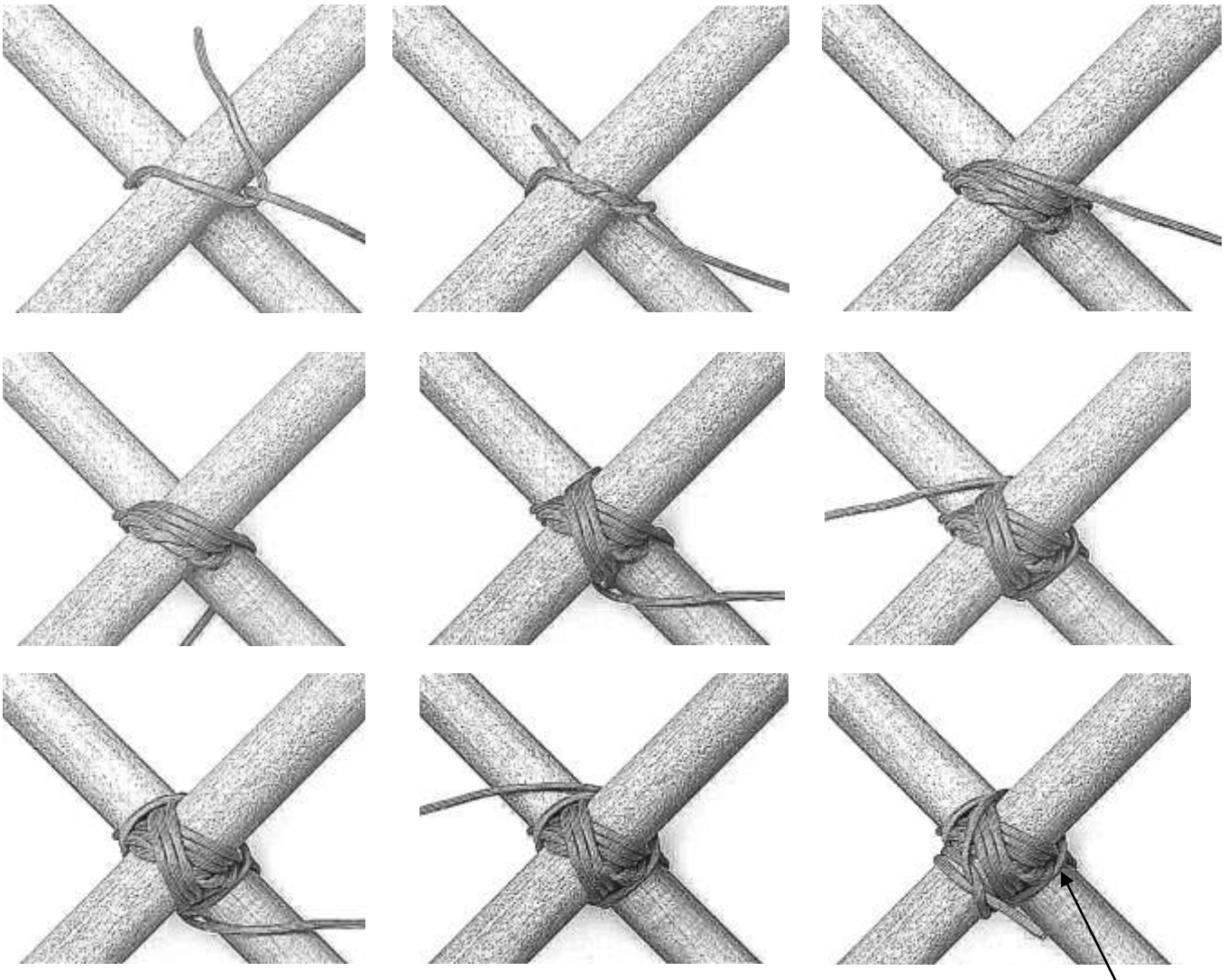
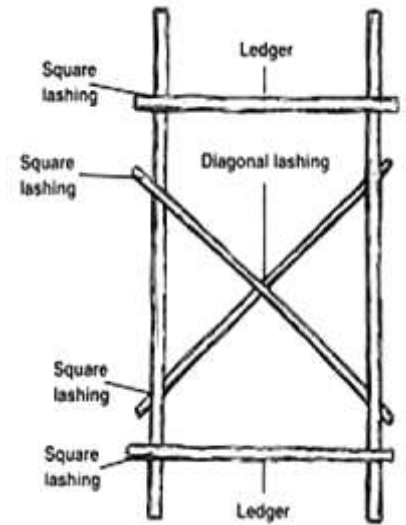
Diagonal Lashings

A diagonal lashing is a type of fixing where the rope is wound around two poles that cross but not at right angles. The intent is to firmly hold the poles together so they cannot slip or move.

Scouts tend to use diagonal lashings when building the following:

- Trestles that can be used for bridges and tables.
- Making up a temporary frame for dining shelters.
- Making up 'A' frames used with a block and tackle to lift heavy objects.
- Rafts for raft races.

Hint: Always use 6mm diameter cord or even smaller for lashings.



For the best results, wind the rope around three times in each direction, including the 'frapping' turns. The frapping turns go around the centre of the lashing to tighten the first two windings.