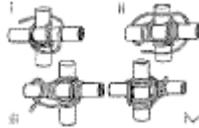


## 6<sup>th</sup> Grade Rainbow Skills



- Fire Starting/Extinguishing in inclement weather -cookshed
- Basic lashing and uses
- Outdoor Survival – taught by Resource
- Destinations – taught by older Scout if possible
- Teach craft to 2<sup>nd</sup> graders

### Square Lashing



Used when lashing two spars or staves together at, or near, right angles to each other.

A square lashing is started with a clove hitch around the leg, immediately under where the cross piece is to be. Twist the short, free end of the clove hitch around the main part of the rope and begin laying the turns as in Fig. i.

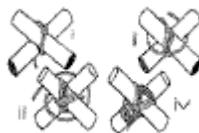
When laying the turns, the rope goes on the outside of the previous turn around the cross piece and on the inside of the previous turn around the leg. Keep the rope taut. Three or four turns are necessary before you begin the flapping. Fig. ii.

Make two or three 'flapping' turns between the spars and strain them tightly as in Fig. iii.

Finish the lashing with a clove hitch around the end of a cross piece as shown in Fig. iv.

*Remember:* Start with a clove. wrap it thrice. flap it twice and end with a clove.

### Diagonal Lashing



### Diagonal Lashing

A diagonal lashing is used to 'spring' two spars together.

This lashing is started with a 'timber hitch' around the two spars at the point where they cross, so binding them together. Fig. i.

Take three turns around the spars, following the lay of the timber hitch, making sure that the turns lie beside each other, not on top of one another. Fig. ii.

Lay three more turns, this time crosswise over the previous turns and strain to tighten. Make two frapping turns between the two spars, around the lashing turns. Fig. iii.

Strain the frapping turns tightly and finish the lashing with a clove hitch around any convenient spar. Fig. iv.

## Sheer Lashing

A sheer lashing is used when constructing sheer legs. Start with a clove hitch around one of the spars then lay the spars together and lash with seven or eight turns laid side by side. The lashings should be fairly loose to allow frapping turns to go in between the spars. Make at least two frapping turns and pull tight. Finish with a clove hitch on the opposite spar you started with.

Another type of sheer lashing is used when you want to lash two spars together into a long one. When lashing two spars together in this fashion, the ends of the spars must overlap each other by at least a third of their total length. Two sheer lashings are used this time, without any frapping turns, at each end of the overlapping spars. Start with a clove hitch around both spars, bind tightly with seven or eight turns and finish with another clove hitch.

## Sheer Legs



This is one method of lashing three poles together to form a tripod.

Three spars are laid side by side and loosely lashed with a figure of eight lashing (not a true description). The lashing is started with a clove hitch around one of the outside spars followed by six or eight loose turns over and under the other spars. The lashing is finished with frapping turns between each pair of spars and a final clove hitch.

The three legs are then opened out to form an equilateral triangle at the base. To complete the tripod, three extra spars should be square lashed across the butts a foot or so above the base.



## Sheer Legs

This is the other method of making sheer legs (favored by most pioneers).

Lay out the spars with the tip of one pointing in one direction, and with the other two, one at either side, pointing the opposite way. Continue as for the previous example.

Crafts to teach 2<sup>nd</sup> graders:

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Songs: \_\_\_\_\_

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