

## MOUNTING OF WEBBING

The processes of attachment of pieces or panel of netting to a supporting and framing lines or ropes are known as mounting. Therefore the shape of the net is obtained only after mounting; at the same time it will help to the lines to take up the strain or force acting on the netting; which will also facilitate the attachment of accessories like floats, sinkers, grounds gears etc.

### Methods of mounting

- 1. Fixed mounting:** The meshes of netting are fixed or attached on the rope by giving an additional half row of meshes.
- 2. Direct mounting:** The meshes are attached to the rope directly with clove hitch.
- 3. Stapling:** widely used method, tying the edge of the net to the main line by a separate twine (mounting twine) which must be thicker than the twine from which the net is made.
- 4. Reeving:** Here the meshes are taken on a rope and mounted at distinct intervals with the help of mounting twine.

**Bloch line-:** The netting is directly mounted on to the main rope with the help of thinner rope (Bolch line) and which is attached with the main rope. Advantage is that the strain is passed from the main rope to the bolch line and then to the netting.

### HANGING COEFFICIENT

The shape and looseness of a webbing depends on the length of the rope to which it is hung. This is designated as hanging coefficient, hanging ratio, hang in or take up. Hanging ratio when expressed as a decimal it is called hanging coefficient.

$$E_h = L/L_o = LN/L_m$$

$E_h$ - Hanging Coefficient (horizontal),  $L$ - Length of the line,  $L_o$  -Stretched length of netting,  $N$ -

number of meshes and  $L_m$  - mesh size.

Hanging ratio is excessive webbing or looseness (hang in or take up) expressed as percentage.

$$H = \frac{\text{Length of webbing (}L_o\text{)} - \text{Length of rope (}L\text{)} \times 100}{\text{Length of webbing (}L_o\text{)}}$$

The horizontal hanging coefficient has an influence on the  $E_v$  the vertical hanging coefficient and theoretical hung depth of the webbing ( $D$ ).

$$E_v = \sqrt{1 - E^2}$$

$$D = NL_m \cdot \sqrt{1 - E^2}$$