

## **Mounting of webbing**

### **Introduction**

The process of hanging the webbing to the main lines like head rope and foot rope is known as mounting. Actual shape of a mesh or netting panel is determined by the process of hanging. While hanging one should apply proper hanging coefficient to get required horizontal opening of the mesh and proper shape to the net. The shape and looseness of netting depends on the hanging coefficient. The hanging ratio is defined as the length of the frame/head rope to the stretched length of netting and it is expressed in terms of decimal, percentage and vulgar fraction. The hanging ratio is also expressed by another term, hang-in or take up ratio. This refers to the amount of excess webbing expressed as percentage of total length. The hanging coefficient varies from net to net and in some cases it varies in different parts of the same net itself

### **Methods of mounting**

**Reeving** – This is the method where all the end meshes are passed through the main line to which the webbing is to be hung. These meshes are either fixed individually or after few meshes at the required distance at regular intervals the uniform distribution of these meshes along the main line is again depends on the hanging coefficient.

**Stapling** – This method of mounting is widely used in commercial fishing. In this method, a stapling line (a thicker twine) is hitched to the head line near one end. The end of the mounting twine is tied to the main line or head rope by rolling hitch with first mesh. The mounted line (staple line) is then passed through particular number of meshes and hitched on to the main line at regular intervals by means of clove hitch. This is continued till the other end of the netting where it is stapled with the main line by rolling hitch. The number of meshes taken and the distance between each staple depend upon the hanging coefficient.

**Norselling** – This is a method of mounting in which the hanging line is attached to the head line by means of short pieces of twine or line called as Norsel.

**Setting** – It is the method of spreading or spacing the meshes of the netting on the head line to give a definite degree of openness to the meshes.

**Rigging** - Rigging is the process of fitting the necessary ropes and accessories so as to make a net ready for fishing. Rigging affects the efficiency of a gear. A well constructed net may give unsatisfactory results due to defective rigging. All auxiliary components like ropes, floats, sinkers etc should be of the right type and fitted in the correct position so that the net acquires required shape during its operation.