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Chapter 1 : How to Make a Seashell & Sea Glass Wind Chime

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Wires[edit] Steel wires for wire ropes are normally made of non-alloy carbon steel with a carbon content of 0. The very high strength of the rope wires enables wire ropes to support large tensile forces and to run over sheaves with relatively small diameters. Strands[edit] In the so-called cross lay strands, the wires of the different layers cross each other. In the mostly used parallel lay strands, the lay length of all the wire layers is equal and the wires of any two superimposed layers are parallel, resulting in linear contact. The wire of the outer layer is supported by two wires of the inner layer. These wires are neighbours along the whole length of the strand. Parallel lay strands are made in one operation. The endurance of wire ropes with this kind of strand is always much greater than of those seldom used with cross lay strands. Parallel lay strands with two wire layers have the construction Filler, Seale or Warrington. Spiral ropes[edit] In principle, spiral ropes are round strands as they have an assembly of layers of wires laid helically over a centre with at least one layer of wires being laid in the opposite direction to that of the outer layer. Spiral ropes can be dimensioned in such a way that they are non-rotating which means that under tension the rope torque is nearly zero. The open spiral rope consists only of round wires. The half-locked coil rope and the full-locked coil rope always have a centre made of round wires. The locked coil ropes have one or more outer layers of profile wires. They have the advantage that their construction prevents the penetration of dirt and water to a greater extent and it also protects them from loss of lubricant. In addition, they have one further very important advantage as the ends of a broken outer wire cannot leave the rope if it has the proper dimensions. Right-hand lay strands are laid into a left-hand lay rope. Right-hand langs lay RHLL wire rope close-up. Right-hand lay strands are laid into a right-hand lay rope. Stranded ropes are an assembly of several strands laid helically in one or more layers around a core. This core can be one of three types. The first is a fiber core, made up of synthetic material or natural fibers like Sysal. Synthetic fibers are stronger and more uniform but cannot absorb much lubricant. Fiber cores are the most flexible and elastic, but have the downside of getting crushed easily. The second type, wire strand core, is made up of one additional strand of wire, and is typically used for suspension. The third type is independent wire rope core IWRC , which is the most durable in all types of environments. The lay direction of the strands in the rope can be right symbol Z or left symbol S and the lay direction of the wires can be right symbol z or left symbol s. This kind of rope is called ordinary lay rope if the lay direction of the wires in the outer strands is in the opposite direction to the lay of the outer strands themselves. Regular lay means the individual wires were wrapped around the centers in one direction and the strands were wrapped around the core in the opposite direction. The direction of the outer strands is opposite to that of the underlying strand layers. Ropes with three strand layers can be nearly non-rotating. Ropes with two strand layers are mostly only low-rotating. The main uses are: Running ropes stranded ropes are bent over sheaves and drums. They are therefore stressed mainly by bending and secondly by tension. Stationary ropes, stay ropes spiral ropes, mostly full-locked have to carry tensile forces and are therefore mainly loaded by static and fluctuating tensile stresses. Ropes used for suspension are often called cables. In contrast to running ropes, track ropes do not take on the curvature of the rollers. Under the roller force, a so-called free bending radius of the rope occurs. This radius increases and the bending stresses decrease with the tensile force and decreases with the roller force. Wire rope slings stranded ropes are used to harness various kinds of goods. These slings are stressed by the tensile forces but first of all by bending stresses when bent over the more or less sharp edges of the goods. The nominal rope tensile force S must be smaller than the Donandt force SD1. The calculation of the rope drive limits depends on: The rope life is finite and the safety is only ensured by inspection for the detection of wire breaks on a reference rope length, of cross-section loss, as well as other failures so that the wire rope can be replaced before a dangerous situation occurs. Installations should be designed to facilitate the inspection of the wire ropes. Lifting installations for passenger transportation require that a combination of several methods should be used to prevent a car from plunging downwards. Elevators

must have redundant bearing ropes and a safety gear. Ropeways and mine hoistings must be permanently supervised by a responsible manager and the rope must be inspected by a magnetic method capable of detecting inner wire breaks. Terminations[edit] Right-hand ordinary lay RHOL wire rope terminated in a loop with a thimble and ferrule. The end of a wire rope tends to fray readily, and cannot be easily connected to plant and equipment. There are different ways of securing the ends of wire ropes to prevent fraying. The most common and useful type of end fitting for a wire rope is to turn the end back to form a loop. The loose end is then fixed back on the wire rope. Thimbles[edit] When the wire rope is terminated with a loop, there is a risk that it will bend too tightly, especially when the loop is connected to a device that concentrates the load on a relatively small area. A thimble can be installed inside the loop to preserve the natural shape of the loop, and protect the cable from pinching and abrading on the inside of the loop. The use of thimbles in loops is industry best practice. The thimble prevents the load from coming into direct contact with the wires. It usually consists of a U-shaped bolt , a forged saddle, and two nuts. The two layers of wire rope are placed in the U-bolt. The saddle is then fitted over the ropes on to the bolt the saddle includes two holes to fit to the u-bolt. The nuts secure the arrangement in place. Three or more clamps are usually used to terminate a wire rope. There is an old adage; be sure not to "saddle a dead horse". This means that when installing clamps, the saddle portion of the clamp assembly is placed on the load-bearing or "live" side, not on the non-load-bearing or "dead" side of the cable. The flat bearing seat and extended prongs of the body saddle are designed to protect the rope and are always placed against the live end. Eye splice or Flemish eye[edit] The ends of individual strands of this eye splice used aboard a cargo ship are served with natural fiber cord after the splicing is complete. An eye splice may be used to terminate the loose end of a wire rope when forming a loop. The strands of the end of a wire rope are unwound a certain distance. The wire is then bent around so that the end of the unwrapped length forms an eye and the unwrapped strands are then plaited back into the wire rope, forming the loop, or an eye, called an eye splice. A Flemish eye, or Dutch Splice, involves un wrapping three strands the strands need to be next to each other, not alternates of the wire and keeping them off to one side. The remaining strands are bent around, until the end of the wire meets the "V" where the unwrapping finished, to form the eye. The strands kept to one side are now re-wrapped by wrapping from the end of the wire back to the V of the eye. These strands are effectively rewrapped along the wire in the opposite direction to their original lay. When this type of rope splice is used specifically on wire rope, it is called a "Molly Hogan", and, by some, a "Dutch" eye instead of a "Flemish" eye. The purpose of swaging wire rope fittings is to connect two wire rope ends together, or to otherwise terminate one end of wire rope to something else. A mechanical or hydraulic swager is used to compress and deform the fitting, creating a permanent connection. There are many types of swaged fittings. Threaded Studs, Ferrules, Sockets, and Sleeves are a few examples. Wedge sockets[edit] A wedge socket termination is useful when the fitting needs to be replaced frequently. For example, if the end of a wire rope is in a high-wear region, the rope may be periodically trimmed, requiring the termination hardware to be removed and reapplied. An example of this is on the ends of the drag ropes on a dragline. The end loop of the wire rope enters a tapered opening in the socket, wrapped around a separate component called the wedge. The arrangement is knocked in place, and load gradually eased onto the rope. As the load increases on the wire rope, the wedge become more secure, gripping the rope tighter. Potted ends or poured sockets[edit] Poured sockets are used to make a high strength, permanent termination; they are created by inserting the wire rope into the narrow end of a conical cavity which is oriented in-line with the intended direction of strain.

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Or, have you seen any of his movies? You see these stories always have a happy ending. I also had leftover chains from the Hanging Fruit Basket Challenge. We always have some fishing line, and I used an empty clam can to hang the strands of shells and glass. Step 1 Layout your shells and sea glass in a pattern. This is where your creativity can shine. Make them as long or short as you wish. My one consideration is, that there is enough strands close together so that they hit each other in order to make the chime sound. Step 2 Puncture a hole just large enough to fit the chain through, using a screwdriver and hammer. Step 3 Use a little tape to secure the chain. I used duct tape but any tape should work. Step 4 Measure the can, and divide the circumference by the number of strands you want to make. I choose to make 5 strands, and my can was Then you make a hole at each dot. I tried a nail and hammer but that was difficult. Believe it or not, a paper hole punch worked. You could even drill them. Step 5 Cut a piece of fishing line to a length several inches above your shell pattern and below. Tape down the fishing line leaving several inches above the tape, to a table. Then thread your first shell, starting at the top. Hold the shell and fishing line in place with your thumb and fingers, and place a drop of hot glue on the inside of the drilled hole, on top of the fishing line. Hold for a few seconds and set down. Take the next shell and space it a few inches below the first one, leaving room for the sea glass, and place a drop of glue over the inside hole and fishing line. Do the same process with the other strands. Step 6 Add the sea glass by placing a line of hot glue on the glass and setting it in place under the fishing line. Add additional glue on top of the fishing line. Step 7 Paint the can with craft paint if desired, then once dry thread the top of the strands through the holes in the can at the length you want and tie off with a couple of knots. She loves crafting, gardening, decorating and entertaining at her home in Pennsylvania. Join the Hearth and Vine community. By subscribing you will receive emails no more than per week that will keep you up to date with the latest news and content on the site.

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Strands the length of the wind: 1. Strands the length of the wind. by John Smith Print book: English. Charlottetown, P.E.I: Ragweed 2. Strands the length of.

A first class lever in static equilibrium has a lb resistance force and lb effort force. Sketch and annotate the lever system described above. What is the actual mechanical advantage of the system? Using static equilibrium calculations, calculate the length from the fulcrum to the resistance force. A wheel barrow is used to lift a lb load. The length from the center of the wheel to the center of the load is 2 ft. The length from the wheel to the effort is 5 ft. Illustrate and annotate the lever system described above. What is the ideal mechanical advantage of the system? Using static equilibrium calculations, calculate the ideal effort force needed to overcome the resistance force in the system. A medical technician uses a pair of four-inch-long tweezers to remove a wood sliver from a patient. The technician is applying 1 lb of squeezing force to the tweezers. Using static equilibrium calculations, calculate how far from the fulcrum the tweezers must be held to avoid damaging the sliver. What is the linear distance traveled in one revolution of a in. The valve will encounter lb of resistance force applied to a 1. Sketch and annotate the wheel and axle system described above. What is the required actual mechanical advantage of the system? What is the required wheel diameter to overcome the resistance force? Several times during a day, a construction crew lifts approximately lb of material from a flatbed truck to a ft rooftop. A block and tackle system with 50 lb of effort force is designed to lift the materials. What is the required actual mechanical advantage? How many supporting strands will be needed in the pulley system? A block and tackle system with nine supporting strands is used to lift a metal lathe in a manufacturing facility. The motor being used to wind the cable in the pulley system can provide lb of force. What is the mechanical advantage of the system? What is the maximum weight of the lathe? A civil engineer must design a wheelchair-accessible ramp next to a set of steps leading up to a building. The height from the ground to the top of the stairs is 2 ft. Based on ADA codes, the slope must be 1: Slope is equal to the rise of the ramp divided by the run of the ramp. Sketch and annotate the inclined plane described above. Using the ADA code, what is the allowable minimum length of the ramp base? Using the known height and calculated base length, what is the length of the slope of the ramp? What is the ideal mechanical advantage of the ramp? If a person and wheelchair have a combined weight of lb, how much ideal effort force is required to travel up the ramp? A hydraulic shear applies a lb force to a wedge. It is used to shear plate steel to rough size. Sketch and annotate the wedge described above. What is the length of the slope? What is the ideal mechanical advantage of the wedge? Sketch and annotate the screw system described above. Determine the circumference where the effort is applied. Determine the pitch of the screw. What is the mechanical advantage gained in the system? How much force can ideally be overcome if 5 lb of force is exerted?

Chapter 4 : gFur User Manual - calendrierdelascience.com

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Depending on the elements you choose to make the chimes, you can fill your garden with light tinkling sounds of glass or wood, or the more noticeable sounds of melodic metal pipes clanging in the breeze. Video of the Day Pipe Wind Chimes Make your own pipe wind chimes using commercially available wind chime kits, common plumbing supplies or stalks of bamboo. Wind chime kits include a header, melodious pipes and monofilament line to attach the pipes to the header. Create your own pipe chimes using lengths of copper pipe, copper tubing and fishing line. To make the header, shape a inch or larger strip of copper tubing into an S. Cut seven lengths of copper pipe to dangle from the header; vary the lengths or make them all the same. Holes drilled through the top of each pipe and along the length of the copper tubing allow you to thread fishing line through the pipes and then through the header. Knots in the fishing line secure the pipe; cover the knots with waterproof glue. Eclectic Wind Chimes Eclectic wind chimes can include items such as a cup and saucer, old gardening tools, metal utensils, a small watering can or any combination. Construct eclectic wind chimes by hanging several wind chime strands from a header, or by hanging one strand beneath a header. Craft bells often dangle from the bottom of single strand chimes. To make single strand chimes, attach components, one atop the other, with fishing line. For example, to include a watering can and gardening tools together in a single strand, tie fishing line around the hanger hole of a small spade, then thread the end of the line through a two-hole button. Knot the line and glue the button to the underside of the can with waterproof adhesive. Run another length of line from the hanger hole of the spade down to the top of a craft bell. In this example, the watering can is the header. Make it part of the strand by running a line from the top handle to another gardening tool. Themed Wind Chimes Themed wind chimes help create a specific atmosphere in your garden. Western themed chimes made with horseshoes and a cowboy boot header fit beautifully on a farm. A stained glass themed wind chime design adds color your patio or winter garden. Drill holes through stained glass tiles using a diamond drill bit, and then join the tiles together with fishing line. Use a larger stained glass tile as a header for the chimes. You can also create wind chimes for a special event, such as a graduation or wedding shower. Craft stores have a variety of wooden cutouts that you can paint to suit any occasion. Include craft bells at the end of each strand to add the musical element. Beaded Wind Chimes Create wind chimes that sparkle with color and toss rainbows around your garden using crystal prisms and glass, wood, ceramic, metal or shell beads. End each beaded strand with a top-drilled crystal; tie the beaded strands to headers made from stained glass tiles, driftwood or metal craft rings. To make the beaded strands, cut fishing line twice as long as the finished strand length, plus 6 inches. Thread a crystal to the middle of the line, and then hold the ends together. Slide beads over both lines to within 3 inches of the end. Tie the ends to the header.

Chapter 5 : DNA - Wikipedia

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Setting up the gFur component 1. Drag and drop a skeletal mesh into the viewport. G Fur shader or more commonly material instance should be assigned into this slot. Example setup from our own animal. Standard shader is simpler version of the Advanced shader. Fur Splines Fur splines are not required, but they can be very useful to shape the basic look of the fur. Still the look can be affected by the fur material, including fur length in different parts of the fur or using clumping effect. Currently, the fur splines have to be created in third party application, the same way as they are used in the hair and fur features of these 3D applications. Splines alone are then exported via fbx file format into Unreal Engine. Textures gFur materials are using a few common textures and a few fur specific textures. Among the common textures are: Can be same as the main mesh or just part of it. Fur Splines â€" Splines that guide the growth of the fur shells. At the moment it has to be generated in 3D app and exported to Unreal Engine via fbx. Min Screen Size â€" If the fur becomes too small on the screen it will disappear for better performance. The lower the number the longer the fur remains on the screen even if small. The lower the number is, the longer it stays even if becomes smaller on the screen. With values larger than 0. Fur Length â€" Scales the fur. Min Fur Length â€" Shortest possible fur length, will override too short fur splines. Noise Strength â€" Introduces noise to the shell vertices along the normal. This helps to break up the uniformity of the shell slices when view from the side. May be a stylistic choice. Stiffness â€" Higher values make the fur bend less under the different forces. Damping â€" How fast the fur loses energy from different forces and comes to stop. Constant Force â€" Constant force affecting the fur. Usually this emulates gravity. Max Force â€" Maximum allowed forces to act on the fur. Max Force Torque Factor â€" Clamps the forces coming from rotational movement of the bones. Reference Hair Bias â€" Length of the reference hair for which physics is calculated for. Values closer to 1. The following information is available to be used in the shader: Red channel â€" absolute length UV1. Green channel â€" non-linear relative length UV2. Red channel â€" linear relative length UV2. Green channel â€" relative length of fur spline, same for all shell layers Standard Shader 01 â€" Basic Base Colour â€" Colour of the fur if texture is not used, otherwise it tints the texture. Base Texture â€" Albedo texture for fur strands. Roughness Texture â€" Texture for per pixel roughness instead of the constant value. Roughness Texture Offset â€" Makes the texture brighter or darker. Metallic â€" How metallic the surface is. Normal Map â€" Texture to be used as a normal map. Normal Map Strength â€" Intensity of the normal map. Fur Pattern â€" Usually some sort of noise texture where white spots form the fur strands. Fur Tip Thickness â€" How thick is the fur strand at the tip. Thickness Root to Tip Distribution â€" How is the transitio between root and tip thickness distributed along the strand. Alpha Offset â€" Finall offset for the Alpha to fix potential issues. Use very small values. Getting further away starts to fade out the fake AO. This avoids darkening the fur when further away from the camera. Fresnel Exponent â€" Fresnel expoenent for the Rim Light effect. Higher values push the effect more to the outer edges. Advanced Shader 01 â€" Basic Tip Colour Controls â€" Allows to modify the colour of fur tips. Base to Tip Distribution â€" With higher values, only the very tip of the fur strand will be affected by colour modifications. Tip Hue Shift â€" Hue offset at the tip of fur strand. Hue Mask â€" Texture to randomize Hue Shift Fur Blend Mask â€" Composite texture. Blend mask comes from the Fur Blend Mask. Height Variation â€" Amount of height variation. Texture comes from Blue channel of Fur Blend Mask. Use Second Thickness â€" Allows to use second set of thickness controls and blend between the two based on a texture. Texture comes from the Fur Blend Mask. Second Tip Thickness â€" How thick is the fur strand at the tip. Second Thickness Root to Tip Distribution â€" How is the transitio between root and tip thickness distributed along the strand. Compensation Power â€" Compensates for loss of thickness in fur due to mip maps. Compensation Amount â€" Compensates for loss of thickness in fur due to mip maps. Compensation Clamping â€" Compensates for loss of thickness in fur due to mip maps. Use Clumping â€" Use clumping effect on fur strands to break up the look of fur. Amount â€" How much of the effect to use. Clumping Root to

Tip Distribution â€” Distribution of the clumping effect between root and tip of the fur strand. Clumping Texture â€” This will offset the UVs used for the fur strands to make the fur look a bit bended and noisy instead of having upright strands. Mask Tiling â€” Tiling of the Clumping Texture Mask Values Offset â€” This offsets the values of texture so that grey becomes 0, black values become negative and are used for one direction, white values are used for the other direction. Use Wind Effect â€” Allows to use semi-procedural wind effect to add some motion to the strands. Wind Intensity â€” Intensity of the wind effect. Wind Weight â€” Weight effect weight. Wind Speed â€” Wind speed. Wind Offset â€” Additional offset. Wind Root to Tip Distribution â€” Distribution of the wind effect between root and tip of the fur strand. WL2 Strength â€” Overall strength of the effect. WL2 Texture â€” Noise texture used for the second layer of the wind effect. WL2 Texture Tiling â€” Mask tiling.

Chapter 6 : Ideas on Making Wind Chimes | eHow

How many supporting strands will be needed in the pulley system? A block and tackle system with nine supporting strands is used to lift a metal lathe in a manufacturing facility. The motor being used to wind the cable in the pulley system can provide lb of force.

Structure of cytosine with and without the 5-methyl group. Deamination converts 5-methylcytosine into thymine. Base modifications and DNA packaging Further information: DNA methylation and Chromatin remodeling The expression of genes is influenced by how the DNA is packaged in chromosomes, in a structure called chromatin. Base modifications can be involved in packaging, with regions that have low or no gene expression usually containing high levels of methylation of cytosine bases. DNA packaging and its influence on gene expression can also occur by covalent modifications of the histone protein core around which DNA is wrapped in the chromatin structure or else by remodeling carried out by chromatin remodeling complexes see Chromatin remodeling. There is, further, crosstalk between DNA methylation and histone modification, so they can coordinately affect chromatin and gene expression. Mutagens include oxidizing agents , alkylating agents and also high-energy electromagnetic radiation such as ultraviolet light and X-rays. The type of DNA damage produced depends on the type of mutagen. For example, UV light can damage DNA by producing thymine dimers , which are cross-links between pyrimidine bases. Because of inherent limits in the DNA repair mechanisms, if humans lived long enough, they would all eventually develop cancer. Although most of these damages are repaired, in any cell some DNA damage may remain despite the action of repair processes. These remaining DNA damages accumulate with age in mammalian postmitotic tissues. This accumulation appears to be an important underlying cause of aging. Most intercalators are aromatic and planar molecules; examples include ethidium bromide , acridines , daunomycin , and doxorubicin. For an intercalator to fit between base pairs, the bases must separate, distorting the DNA strands by unwinding of the double helix. This inhibits both transcription and DNA replication, causing toxicity and mutations. The set of chromosomes in a cell makes up its genome ; the human genome has approximately 3 billion base pairs of DNA arranged into 46 chromosomes. Transmission of genetic information in genes is achieved via complementary base pairing. Usually, this RNA copy is then used to make a matching protein sequence in a process called translation , which depends on the same interaction between RNA nucleotides. In alternative fashion, a cell may simply copy its genetic information in a process called DNA replication. The details of these functions are covered in other articles; here the focus is on the interactions between DNA and other molecules that mediate the function of the genome. Genes and genomes Further information: In eukaryotes, DNA is located in the cell nucleus , with small amounts in mitochondria and chloroplasts. In prokaryotes, the DNA is held within an irregularly shaped body in the cytoplasm called the nucleoid. A gene is a unit of heredity and is a region of DNA that influences a particular characteristic in an organism. Genes contain an open reading frame that can be transcribed, and regulatory sequences such as promoters and enhancers , which control transcription of the open reading frame. In many species , only a small fraction of the total sequence of the genome encodes protein. For example, only about 1. Telomeres and centromeres typically contain few genes but are important for the function and stability of chromosomes. Genetic code , Transcription genetics , and Protein biosynthesis A gene is a sequence of DNA that contains genetic information and can influence the phenotype of an organism. Within a gene, the sequence of bases along a DNA strand defines a messenger RNA sequence, which then defines one or more protein sequences. The relationship between the nucleotide sequences of genes and the amino-acid sequences of proteins is determined by the rules of translation , known collectively as the genetic code. These encode the twenty standard amino acids , giving most amino acids more than one possible codon. The double helix is unwound by a helicase and topoisomerase. Next, one DNA polymerase produces the leading strand copy. Another DNA polymerase binds to the lagging strand. This enzyme makes discontinuous segments called Okazaki fragments before DNA ligase joins them together. DNA replication Cell division is essential for an organism to grow, but, when a cell divides, it must replicate the DNA in its genome so that the two daughter cells have the same genetic information as their parent. This

enzyme makes the complementary strand by finding the correct base through complementary base pairing and bonding it onto the original strand. These protein interactions can be non-specific, or the protein can bind specifically to a single DNA sequence. DNA-binding proteins Further information: Within chromosomes, DNA is held in complexes with structural proteins. These proteins organize the DNA into a compact structure called chromatin. In eukaryotes, this structure involves DNA binding to a complex of small basic proteins called histones , while in prokaryotes multiple types of proteins are involved. These non-specific interactions are formed through basic residues in the histones, making ionic bonds to the acidic sugar-phosphate backbone of the DNA, and are thus largely independent of the base sequence. In humans, replication protein A is the best-understood member of this family and is used in processes where the double helix is separated, including DNA replication, recombination, and DNA repair. The lambda repressor helix-turn-helix transcription factor bound to its DNA target [].

Chapter 7 : How to Make Bow Strings for a Compound Bow | SportsRec

For a moment I wonder at all the roven strands of love passing through time's warp and weft, and the many patterns woven. Like fathoms of line, I coil a length of thought, the wind called as.

Chapter 8 : Wire rope - Wikipedia

'The chilly wind whipped strands of dark hair across her face, and the dewy smell of wet grass filled her senses.' 'Adam smirked, a dark strand of hair falling into his eyes.' 'Her fingers carefully twisted the strands together, and wove her long red hair smooth so it looked like silk.'.

Chapter 9 : Formats and Editions of Strands the length of the wind [calendrierdelascience.com]

The strands of the end of a wire rope are unwound a certain distance. The wire is then bent around so that the end of the unwrapped length forms an eye and the unwrapped strands are then plaited back into the wire rope, forming the loop, or an eye, called an eye splice.