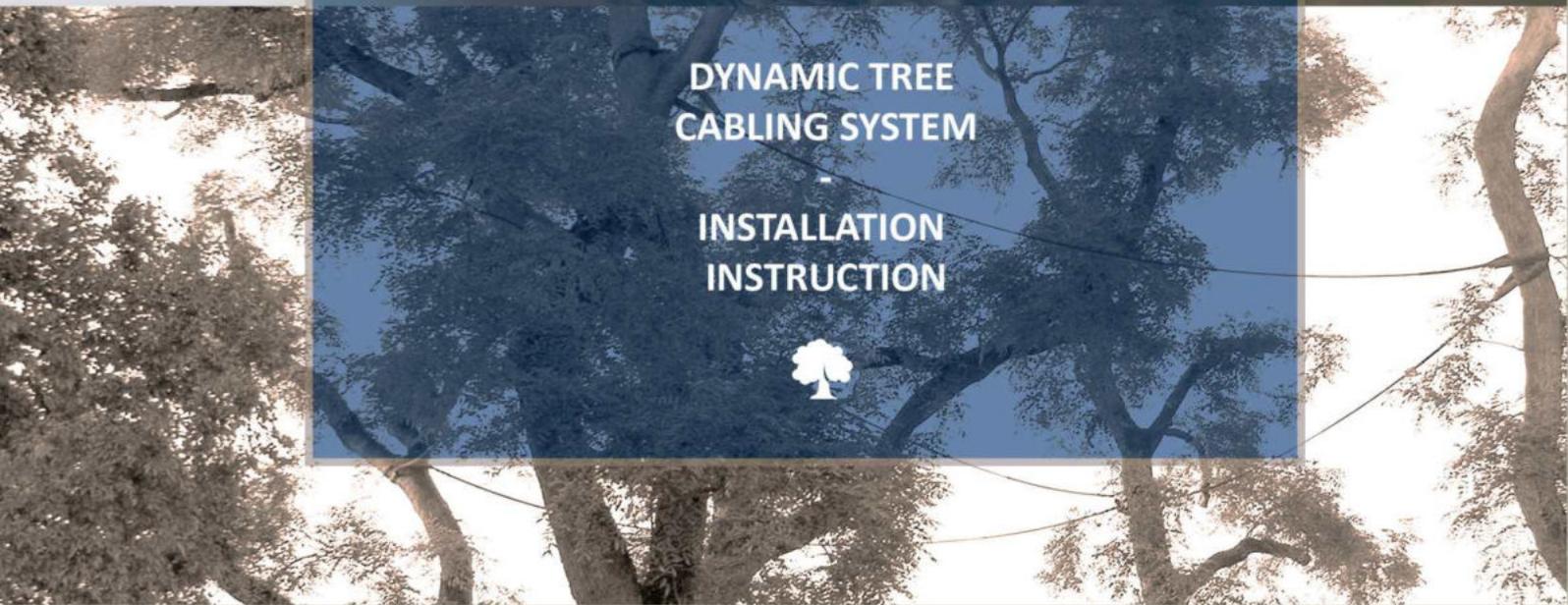




**Gleistein Ropes**  
The Perfect Line



DYNAMIC TREE  
CABLING SYSTEM

—  
INSTALLATION  
INSTRUCTION

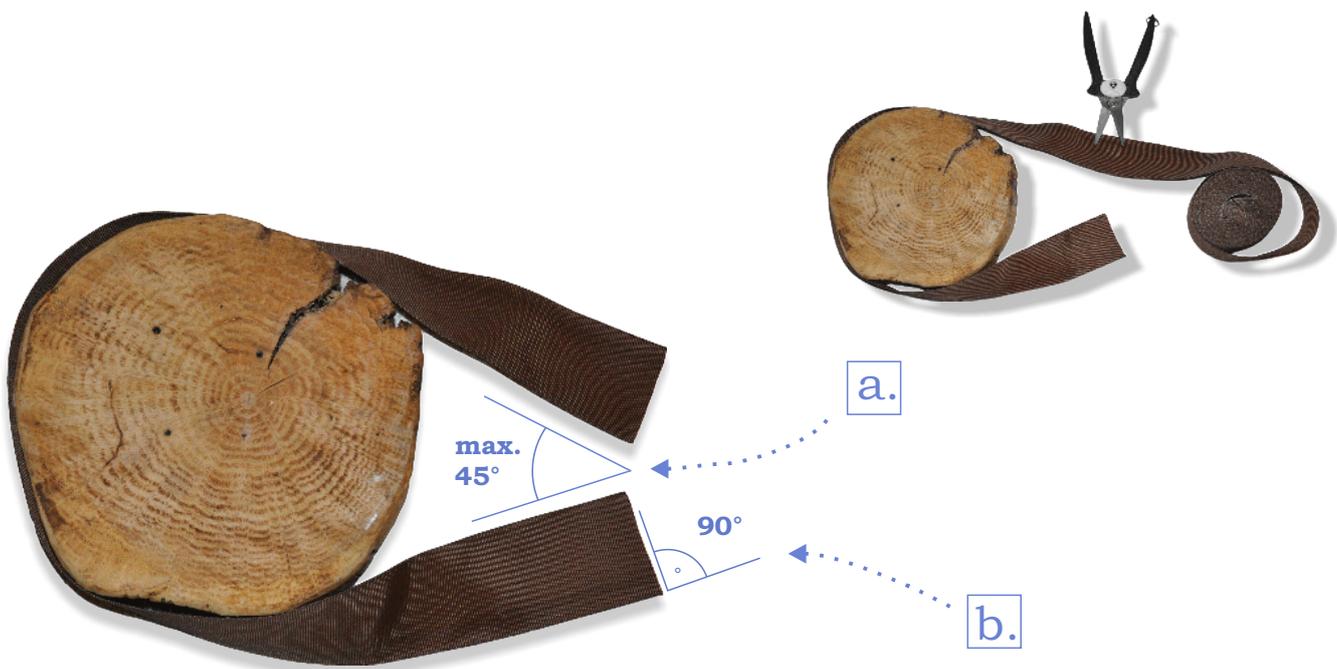


1. Required tools for installation: a needle to sew up the rope, a sharp knife or scissors, tape adhesive.



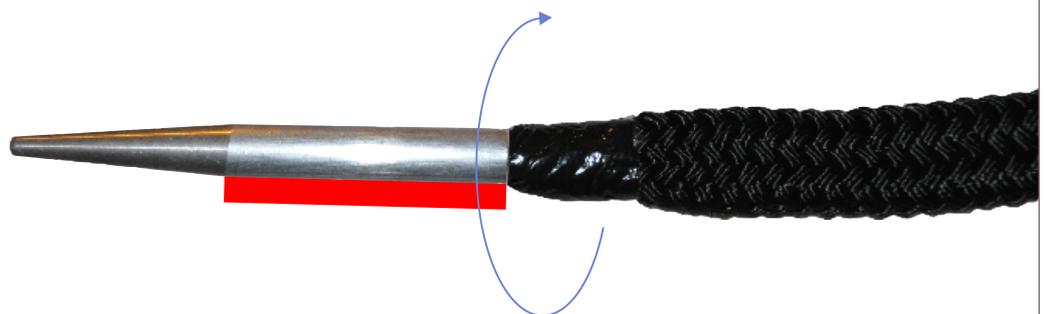
2.

Measure the necessary length of the protective tube according to the girth of the protected trunks so that the ends of the tube that encircles the tree trunk are at an angle of less than 45°. **a.** Keep an extra length of 3 to 4 centimetres on each end of the tube so that the ends can be folded in. Cut the tube with a sharp knife or scissors, with the cut being perpendicular (if possible) to the length of the tube. **b.**



3.

Attach the end of the rope, creating a pointed end using the tape, to the needle. Short needles are threaded from the inner side. Screw the rope into them so that the needle is secure and does not detach when pulled from the rope.



If using a long needle, attach the rope by inserting **a.** and pushing it into the opening. **b.** Then, tape the needle to the rope by winding the tape around them both a couple of times. **c.**



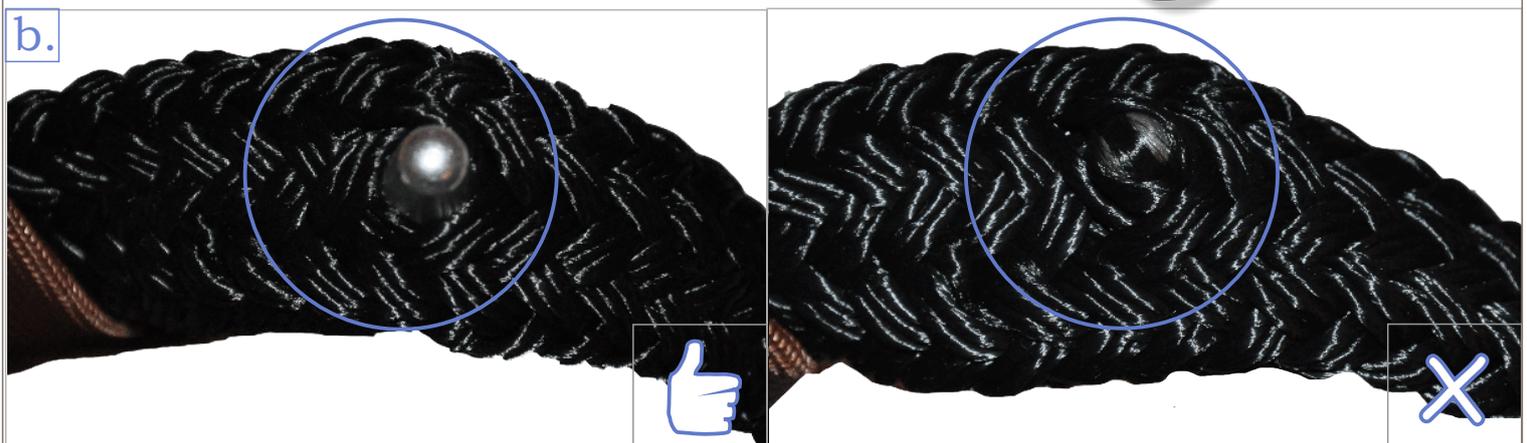
Insert the rope with the needle into the tube and place it around the cabled trunk. **a.** Pull about 60 to 70 centimetres **b.** of the rope from the tube, measuring the length from the splice in such a way that the individual parts of the rope that encircles the tree will be kept an angle of less than 45° at the first splice. **c.**



4. At the edges of the tube, fold about 3 centimetres into the tube to prevent unravelling of the fabric.



5. The first splice needs to result in the individual parts of the rope that encircle the secured trunk having an angle of  $45^\circ$  at the place of the first splice. **a.** Pull the needle through the middle of the rope so that it passes around the individual strands, not through them. **b.** Pass through both sides of the hollow rope during the first splice, pulling the inserted end through it until you reach the desired/pre-measured length.



Insert the needle for the second time, about 8 to 10 centimetres **a.** below the first splice. Again, pull the needle past the individual thicker strands, not through them. Pull the needle through the middle of the rope, pulling it out after at least 45 centimetres. **b.**



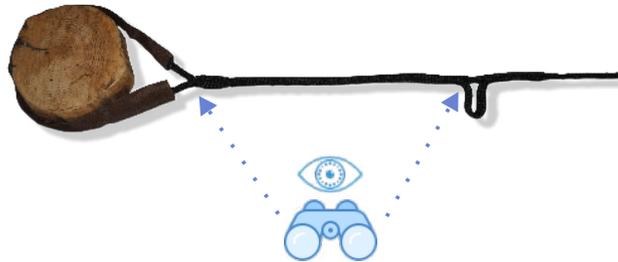
Insert the needle again about 8 to 10 centimetres **a.** below the exit point. Now, create a compensation loop. After about 20 centimetres, pull out the needle so that there will be an extra length of the loop remaining on the inserted part of the rope. **b.**



After removing the needle and taping the end of the rope that is sewn in, it will be easy for you to “hide” the end of the inserted rope into the outer rope. This way, the end of the rope will be protected against loss of the tape or unravelling of the rope itself.



The beginning of the loop can also be used to check the length of the inserted rope by persons on the ground.



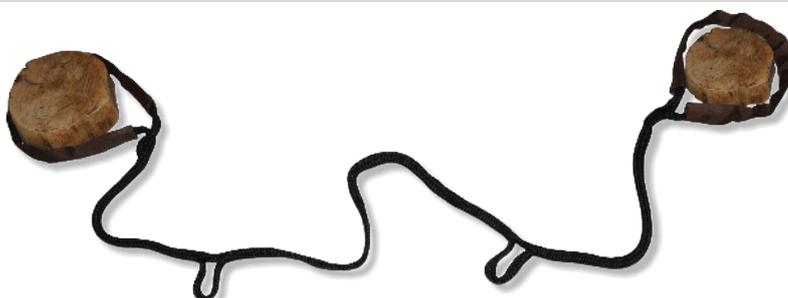
Another way of loosening the set-up in the coming years and checking its quality is to let a certain part of the rope's end hang freely behind the splicing point. This way is also adequate and provides the same functionality as the previous one; however, it might not be aesthetically desirable to leave a part of the rope at the end hanging with a knot.



If it is not necessary to account for checks by third parties, there is no need to create a visible compensation loop at all. It is only needed to sew in enough length of the rope over the necessary 45 centimetres and keep it sewn in the rope.



For the second trunk that is to be secured, follow the same steps as for the first one. The rope should be cut slightly loose so that the secured trunks will be able to move naturally with the wind. When installing the cabling on leafless trees, the rope should be looser than when installing on trees that have already grown their leaves.



**6.** Cut the necessary length of rope. **a.** At the place of the cut, tape the rope thickly enough. **b.** Make the cut in the middle of the taping. **c.**



If the taping is not thick enough, the tape may not hold well, which will result in its loosening and unravelling of the end of the rope.



**7.** If the secured trunks are so close to each other that it is impossible to perform the standard splicing and sewing method, a so-called infinite splice is performed. The steps are the same as with the standard procedure. The only difference is that the individual ends of the rope are sewn into each other. Measure the necessary length of the rope so that after crossing the ends, there are about 60 to 70 centimetres of free rope on each side that can be sewn up. Then, follow the visual instructions step by step. →

