

581-2.5.6 DISPOSITION OF FAILED PARTS. NSWCCD-SSES, Philadelphia, PA, after initial evaluation of the failed component may request the ship to forward the failed chain links, appendages or anchor parts to their facility.

581-2.5.7 INVESTIGATION REPORT. NSWCCD-SSES, Code 9710, is the In-Service Engineering Agent (ISEA) and has the responsibility to investigate the ground tackle failure and loss. They will send copies of their investigation report to the ship involved and NAVSEA.

581-2.6 LEAD LINES

WARNING

Stand clear of the leadsman when the leadsman is swinging the sounding lead. Also, do not stand in the lead line rope that is faked out on the deck. The leadsman must wear a life jacket and mandatory safety equipment when taking depth measurements.

581-2.6.1 BACKGROUND. Lead lines are used to measure the depth of the water when charts are not available and the ship's fathometer (depth finder) is not operational. A typical lead line consists of a sounding lead and a length of rope marked to indicate the depth of water. The lead line is a tool used to measure the depth of water when the ship is going into or out of port, or approaching an anchorage where local knowledge is not available. The leadsman must be trained and experienced in order to get accurate readings. Also, the ship's speed must be reduced so that the sounding lead has time to sink to the bottom before the ship moves beyond the lead line. The sounding lead has a hollowed end for retrieving samples of the bottom. Tallow or saltwater soap is loaded into the hollow and picks up sediment when placed on the bottom. Paragraph [581-2.6.2](#) describes the lead lines currently in use by the Navy.

581-2.6.2 HAND LEAD. The hand lead consists of a rope, marked to a depth of 25 fathoms, and a 7- or 14-pound lead weight (MIL-W-3717). [Figure 581-2-3](#) shows markings used on Navy standard hand lead line marking. The lead line should be measured by the leadsman before use to ensure accurate readings. The leadsman must memorize the markings as there will not be time to refer to the markings in a chart. The intermediate deep positions may be marked with pieces of string, if the leadsman so chooses.

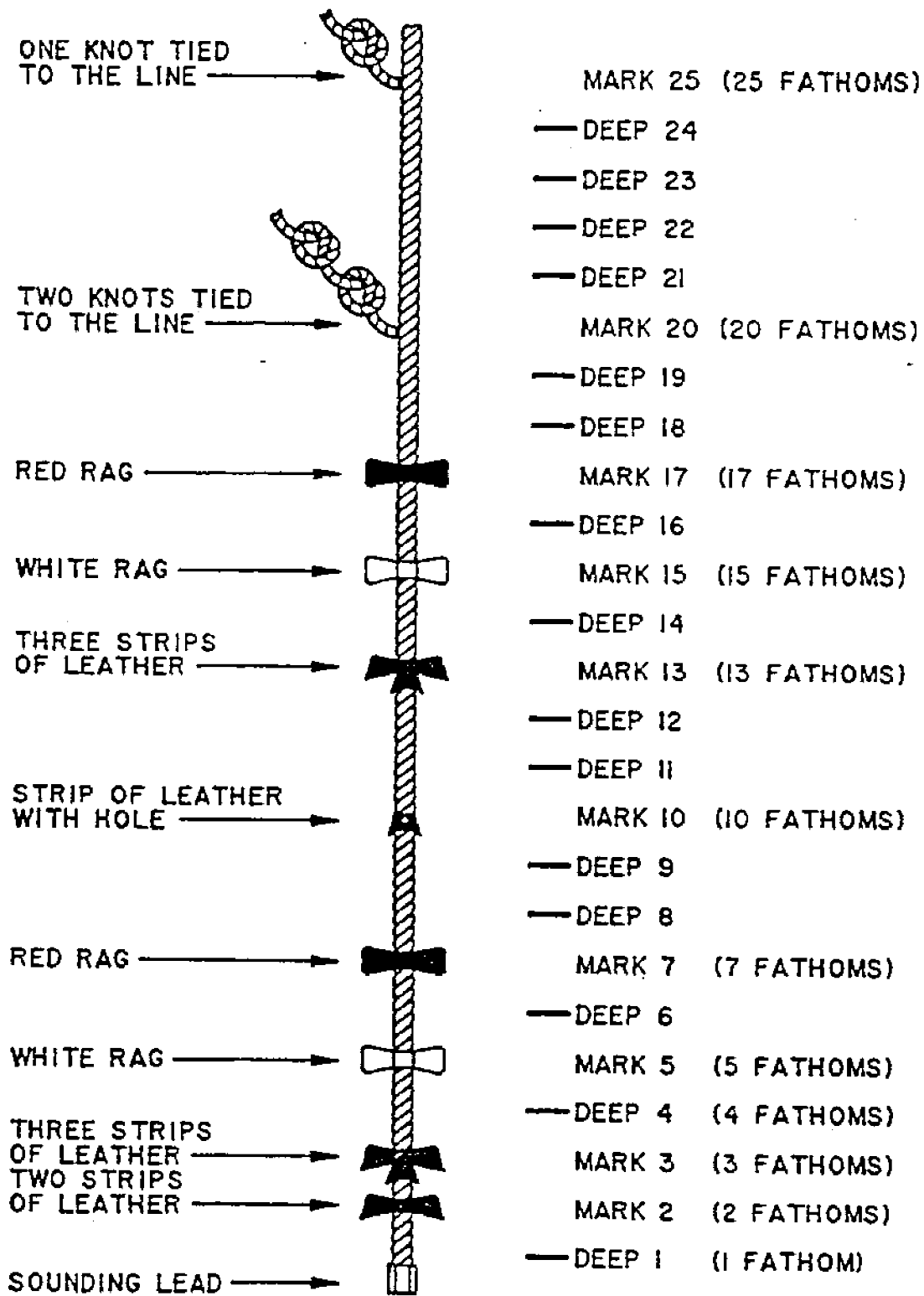


Figure 581-2-3 Hand Lead Markings