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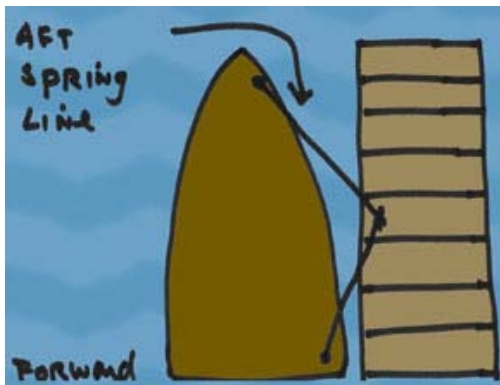
## Spring Lines — Happiness at the Dock!

By Vincent Pica

One of the two great mysteries of boating is docking while under the baleful gaze of (pick all that apply): your slip mates, restaurant patrons looking down at you, the dock master. The other is "[What Side of the Buoy Do I Go On?](#)" This is about mastering the first mystery.

Spring lines are a little-understood and little-appreciated aid in proper docking. It is also little understood that there are two forms of spring lines that have opposite functions. One form is the line or lines tied from your boat to the dock that keep it from moving fore or aft while docked. The second form is the line (only one) that is tied from your boat to the dock that allows you to spring into or out of a slip. We'll discuss both.

### The Springing Spring Line



If you've ever been confronted with a wind that is blowing you against a dock that you are trying to get away from, you know how difficult (and expensive) that can be. As you power ahead, your stern is being pushed against the dock by the wind. Bump, bump, scratch, scratch, scrape, scrape. Painful, lubberly and potentially expensive. But try this: while at the dock, release all your lines except the bow line. Uncleat it but leave one round turn under the horn so that you have both some purchase plus a way to pull the line free towards you while aboard the boat when you are ready. While keeping that purchase, power ahead slightly. When the boat gets to the end of the still-secure bow line, your stern will spring outwards as the

bow is pulled closer to the dock by the momentum of the boat itself. Now, put your engine in reverse, pull the bow spring line back to you as you now easily back away from the dock! This process can be reversed if you can't power ahead (if, say, there is another boat tied up just ahead of you) by using a spring line off your stern, backing down on it, having your bow spring out – and away you go!

What if you have to dock in a tight place and the wind is pushing you off the dock? The concept is the same. First, cleat a line to the stern cleat closest the dock and throw the bitter end to the dock head. Ask him to cleat it to his dock cleat. Now turn your wheel towards the dock and power ahead slowly. Lo and behold, your boat will move sideways to the dock. This can also be reversed if there is no room ahead. Just tie it to your bow cleat, throw the line to the dock hand for his securing it at his end, and turn the wheel once again towards the dock and then power astern. In both cases, if the wind is too strong at dead-slow on the throttle, you can apply more thrust – as long as those cleat knots are well made. You don't want to spring free!

## The Docking Spring Line

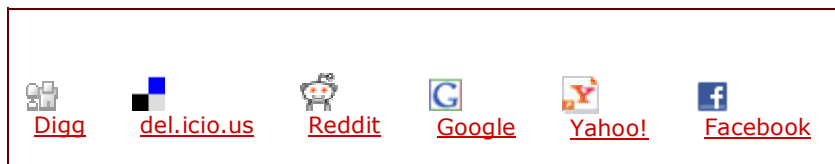
When using a spring line at the dock to secure your boat so that it doesn't move forward or aft while tied to that dock, the only thing to remember is that the lines are named for the direction that they go in when they leave your boat. An aft spring line goes aft and a forward spring line goes forward. So, if the skipper says "hand over the 'bow aft' spring line to the deck hand!" he means – go to the bow, put a line on the cleat and hand it to the deck hand who will walk aft and probably cleat it to the dock just past the mid-point of the boat. The skipper will likely then say, "Okay, hand him over the 'stern forward' spring line." You will then tie a line to your stern cleat, hand it to the dock hand who will walk it forward and cleat it to the dock, also just past the midpoint of the boat. You now have an "X" formed by the two spring lines criss-crossing each other. The aft spring line keeps the boat from moving forward and the forward spring line keeps the boat from moving aft. In that they are crossed like that, you don't need to leave any slack in them for the tide changes, because they will act like scissors as the boat goes up and down with the tide.

BTW, the dock hand could have tied them both to the same mid-cleat on the dock as that does not put double pressure on one cleat. When the wind is on the bow, the stern forward spring line is the only one tensioning the cleat. When the wind is astern, it is the bow aft spring line that is keeping the boat from moving ahead.

Spring ahead – to better seamanship!

**About the Author:** *Vincent Pica is a coxswain and the Commander of Flotilla 18-06 East Moriches. He was a navigator in a brown-water and blue-water sailboat racing crew for eight seasons. From the "iron sails" side, he is a licensed US Coast Guard Master of Steam and Diesel Powered Vessels, carries a Radar Observer endorsement, Unlimited, on his license and is certified in Marine Diesel Engine Operation and Maintenance.*

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