

走繩特報之英文專業術語

Glossary 英文走繩術語

anchor: An anchor is the solid object the slackline is connected to, such as a tree. Also commonly used to refer to Anchor slings.

anchor slings: Rope or webbing which wraps around your anchor.

B.A.S.E. line: In which you make a B.A.S.E. exit (parachute jump) off of a highline.

B.A.S.E. jump: An acronym which stands for the various objects a jumper can make a parachute exit from. B-building; A- antennae; S-span (bridge); E-earth (cliff).

beta: A climbing term meaning information.

butt-bounce: A dynamic trick in slacklining. Bouncing off the line from one's butt and landing back on.

carabiner: A link used in climbing and slacklining to securely attach webbing to slings or bolts. Carabiners come in non-locking and locking varieties as well as steel and aluminum.

dynamic: Characterized by movement, change or stretch.

first-across (FA): A slacklining achievement accomplished by walking a line which has never been walked before. FA is also used in climbing to mean "First Ascent" or first time a rock-climbing route has been completed by an individual.

flashline: A slackline rigged, walked and taken down very quickly. Usually to avoid the notice of public authorities when slacking on public property.

free-solo (FS): To walk a highline without safety equipment such as a leash and harness.

full-man send (or Full-Babe): A slacklining accomplishment in which the athlete walks the line from anchor to anchor once in each direction.

highline: A slackline which is higher than it is long, or sufficiently high to require the use of a leash and harness.

highwire: Commonly referred to as a "tightrope," a highwire is made of a steel cable and anchored not only at each end, but at intervals along the wire, using wires called "cavalletti".

jibbing: A slackline trick where the athlete hops several times in a row without stopping.

leash: A line, four feet in length or more, used to link a highliner's harness to a titanium ring which slides along as the athlete walks a highline. A leash prevents highliners from falling to their death in the event of a "whipper" or big fall.

line-locker: A ring, chain link, or device which holds the end of the slackline flat using friction.

mechanical advantage: The ratio of force applied to a machine to the force produced by it. Pulleys and ratchets give riggers a mechanical advantage by multiplying the force of

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humans cranking a ratchet or pulling rope to pull tension on a line.

monkey: A term of respect referring to fearless slackliners or climbers. The first monkeys were the original climbers in Yosemite in the 1960's and 1970's. Today the term is used to describe slackliners both because of their Yosemite history and the Gibbon mascot (which is technically an Ape, but close enough).

multiplier: A pulley and tibloc which links to pulleys multiplying mechanical advantage.

on-sight (OS): A slackline achievement accomplished by sending a line on the first try, or "on first sight".

prana: Sanskrit for the life force or breath energy. A force tapped into by successful slackliners and all athletes to focus and achieve goals.

racking gear: The process of organizing and setting aside the various pieces of gear needed to rig a slackline.

ratchet: A device consisting of a bar with metal teeth which turns in one direction only. A tensioning device used in slacklining to gain mechanical advantage.

rappel ring or Rap Ring: A one inch steel or aluminum ring used in climbing to aid rappelling. Standard material in slacklining used for line-lockers.

rigging: Building a slackline, or other structure.

rope-walking: Balancing on ropes, differs from slacklining in that the medium is round and rolls beneath the foot.

send: To walk a slackline from anchor to anchor without falling.

slackline: A piece of flat webbing stretched between two points and tensioned.

slackwire: An untensioned, unguied wire for walking.

static: Characterized by a lack of movement, change or stretch.

swami-belt: A type of highline leash, knotted and tied around the walker's waist, eliminating the need for a harness. Used by advanced highliners only, the Swami-belt increases consequences of a whipper, creating a more painful fall than that experienced using a harness.

tightrope: A tensioned rope used for rope walking. Commonly misused to refer to highwires.

whipper: A fall taken on a highline in which the athlete does not catch the line, but falls, swinging to the end of his or her leash.

wire-walking: The art of walking on wires of any sort.



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走繩年資：1 個月

最喜歡的走繩點：教室內

走繩的想法：

擺脫一般傳統對教室的觀念，推開桌椅，就能輕鬆在教室內走繩，放鬆心情。

走繩所帶來的樂趣和挑戰感是需要親自參與才能體會。

念書累了，只要站起來，不需要換任何的運動服裝，也不需要耗費太多時間和體力，就能暫時脫離寫不出的論文、沉重的讀書會，為論文焦頭爛耳的研究生同學們，一起到繩子上走走吧！！