

# Installing Gates and Posts (using SKU 8312 Hinge Sets)

## Tips and Pointers

When one installs a gate we hope that the gate will not sag and that the gate post will not move so that our work will not only look great but function properly. However, this can be difficult to achieve as the wood that the gate and post is made of is a dynamic medium that is expanding and contracting as well as twisting and warping with changes in temperature and humidity. Furthermore, in northern areas there is frost heavy which tends to move posts in the ground. While we cannot eliminate these problems we can do certain things to prevent gates sagging and posts moving. Therefore, we suggest first of all to use hardware that is adjustable so that small adjustments can be made to correct movement of the posts and gates construction techniques that will prevent the gate from sagging.

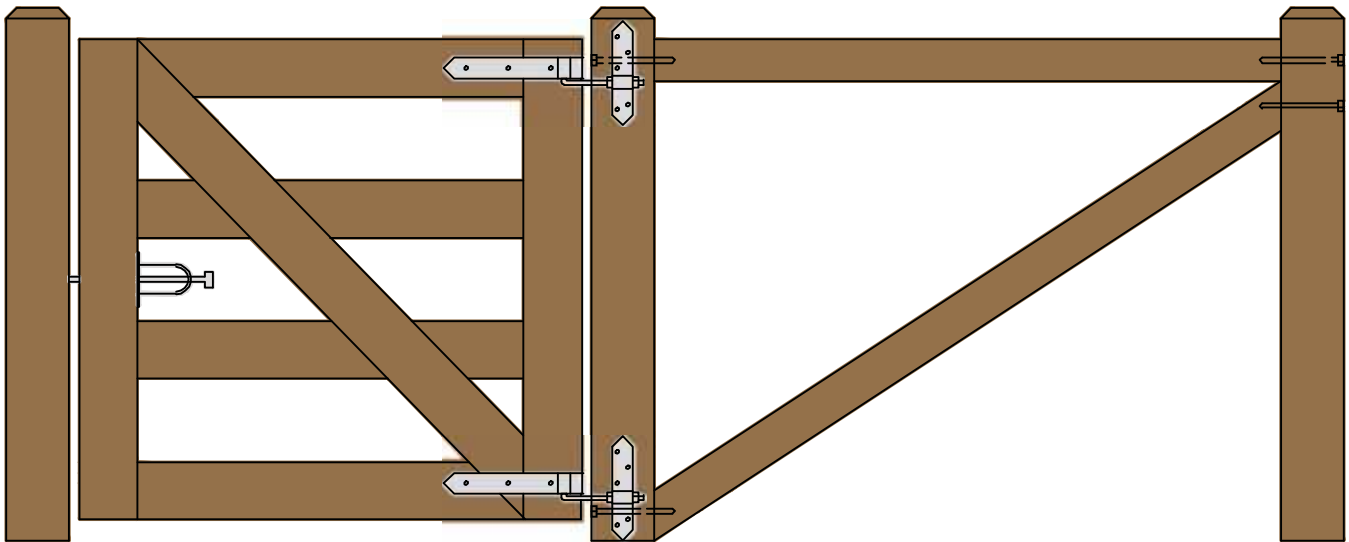
In addition, below are some recommendations that will reduce the chance of posts moving.

### The Post Hole

1. Ensure that the depth of the hole extends well below the frost line.
2. The diameter of the hole permits 2" of clearance between the post and the edge of the hole.
3. Ensure that tree roots are not close to the post as when the root grows in diameter it will move the post.
4. Remove all stones and boulders that may push against the post.

### The Hinge Post

1. The hinge post must be of sufficient size to support the weight of the gate. A 4 x 4 is not sufficient for a drive gate for example.
2. Brace the gate hinge post to the first line post.



We strongly suggest that the bracing between the hinge post and first line post for larger and heavier rail or driveway gates should be done as shown above. The top horizontal brace (4 x 4) fit tightly between the two posts and that lag screws are placed through the post and extend at least 3" into the horizontal brace (if the horizontal brace is not fixed securely to the posts then it is totally ineffective). The diagonal brace (4 x 4) should fit snugly under the horizontal brace at the line post end and slope downwards to fit snugly against the gate post just above ground level. Lag screws are placed through the post and extend at least 3" into the diagonal brace.

If a wire brace is used it should extend from the high side of the hinge post to around the line post at just above ground level.

## Should Hinge Posts be Cemented?

While it is common practice to pour cement around hinge posts it may not be the best practice. If the hole is irregular in shape (which most are) the cement will assume the shape of the hole. The irregular surface of the cement will in fact increase potential for frost heave because the cement and post will now have no choice but to move with the ground when it heaves. Water is trapped between the post and cement and the post will never dry out, therefore dramatically increasing wood rot.

While it is more work if done properly we suggest that once the post is set in the hole that it be back filled with gravel that is tamped firmly as the hole is filled. This will allow for better water drainage with less wood rot and the post will not be united with upper soil levels as they heave in winter.

## These Comprehensive Plans Are Only a Starting Point.

Four rail, 46" high gates are very common and functional. Feel free to construct a gate using these plans as a starting point.

If you require a three rail gate just remove a board from our plan and adjust the space between the boards accordingly.

If you need a higher gate or a narrower gate to fit an existing opening make the changes to the horizontal boards and stiles (uprights). Remember however, that this will change the length of the diagonals and the angle at the end of the diagonals. Determining the angles and length of the diagonals is explained in the "Build A Better Gate" brochure .

## Need to Keep Small Animals In or Out?

If you need to keep your small dog or chickens in or keep pesky rabbits out then install a galvanized wire mesh between the first layer of boards and the middle layer of boards.

The mesh can be cut so that it comes to within approximately 2 inches of the edge of the gate. This will mean that there aren't any sharp wire ends exposed when the gate is completed.

The Central Hinges (8312) require about 4.5 to 5.0 inches between the gate and the post. If this is a problem then we suggest a few filler blocks lag screwed to the fence post (see picture).



# How to Latch the Gates

HingeandLatch offers a variety of heavy duty latches for heavy rail, farm, drive or dumpster gates. Please see our website or catalog for a complete listing. Below are a few suggestions.

## SLIDING GATE LATCH



Combine the one piece cane bolt with the optional keep for an excellent heavy duty gate latch. In the picture to the left is a 12" (5000-122) cane bolt with a single keep (5000-002). Many of our customers use the 15" cane bolt also for this purpose. Ideal for double gates, single gates, and dumpster enclosures.



## IRISH RAIL GATE LATCH

This style of latch is in common use throughout the Irish countryside. Our supplier has made some modifications so that it will work with European style five bar gates and with the Maine Board Gate, Cape Cod gate or any other style of wood rail gate. Simply drill hole or route slot to receive the bar in to the gate post. Cotter pin pushes through hole in bar to ensure it remains closed or you can put a padlock (not included) through the hole. 16" long overall, 5/8" rod, 4" of draw - with a 5.5" wide style latch will accommodate a space of up to 2" between the gate and the post. Bar can be cut shorter if necessary. Ideal for livestock.



## THROW OVER GATE LOOP



Latch two gates together. Heavy duty construction. Hot dipped galvanized finish or black powder coat over galvanized. Fits gates 2 3/4" to 3 1/8" thick. Notch in throw over gate loop closes over staple on plate. Can be locked with a padlock or snap fastener (essential when used with livestock). Includes fasteners and staple on plate. Padlock and clip not included.

## CANE BOLTS

Our 12", 15" and 24" cane bolts can be locked with a padlock (not included) when in the fully extended position. The 36" cane bolt comes with a separate keeper that can be mounted at any position on the drop so that it can be locked with a padlock (not included).

- AVAILABLE IN 12" (4" DROP), 15" (6" DROP), AND 24" (10" DROP)
- LOCKABLE (PADLOCK NOT INCLUDED)
- HOT DIPPED GALVANIZED OR BLACK POWDER COAT OVER HDG
- HEAVY 5/8" ROD



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# Central Eye Double Strap Bands with Fully Threaded Adjustable Pins (Sku# 8312-Sets) Installation Instructions

1. Place the central eye double strap hinge top band (12/18/24") on the gate in the vertical center of the top rail. Install the Adjustable Bottom Fitting On the hinge stile of the gate between the bottom rail and the one above it keeping it as low as possible but not interfering with the diagonal support. Place the top band square on the gate and install by drilling a 3/8" hole through the gate at each square hole location on the band. Generally drilling half way through from both sides makes this easier.
2. Install the supplied carriage bolts, washers, and nuts through the holes. Tighten them down which will sandwich the gate with the double strap bands. If this gate is for use with animals install the nuts and washers on the outside of the gate as this will give them less to catch themselves on.
3. Once the hinge band and bottom fitting are installed, place the gate in the opening and shim it to its desired location. An extra pair of hands comes in handy with this step. Generally we recommend a space of 2" between the gate bottom and the ground. Pay special attention to which direction the gate will swing, if it is swinging into an incline you may need to raise it up to compensate for this. If installing double gates ensure that the level is equal on both sides to ensure a good fit in the middle.
4. Once you are satisfied with the gates spacing and location, transfer a mark for the location of the bottom of the top band and the bottom of the adjustable bottom fitting to the center of the hinge post. Measure down from these lines/marks 2" and mark again, these new marks will be the center of each hole that will need to be drilled through the post to install the pins. If you are using this gate for animals you will want to install the bottom pin so that it is pointing down(see figure A) to prevent the gate from accidentally being lifted off its pins. To do this it is much the same as above only instead of transferring a mark from the bottom of the adjustable bottom fitting you will transfer a mark from the top and instead of moving 2" down from that mark you move 5/8" up from that mark.
5. Once your pin placement has been established on your posts, you can now drill through the posts. It is important to keep the drill bit perpendicular to the posts as this will make installation easier later. Holding a square against the post and parallel to the drill bit makes this easier. Use a bit that is slightly larger than 3/4" or ream the hole to enlarge.
6. Install the pins in the holes if they are both pointing up or if the bottom is pointing down you will need to put the pins in the holes while they are in position on the hinges.
7. Tighten the nuts and adjust as necessary.

