

Tips From The Trade

- When selecting an appropriate gate for your property, look around and see what others have done. There may be something clever or different that you may adapt to suit your project. Or, sit down with pencil and paper and design your own individual gate.
- Always use galvanised nails, screws and hinges, otherwise unsightly rust stains will occur.
- Timber needs protection for a long service life. Protect the mortise and tenon joints in the frame and where the pickets are fixed to the frame, by giving them a coat of paint or stain before assembling them.
- Mark mortise and tenon joints with a sharp utility knife for accurate lines and a clean sharp edge finish to any saw cut.
- Remember always to measure twice before cutting once!
- Don't forget to allow for the necessary side and bottom clearances as already described, otherwise the gate you have taken a lot of time making, will not work as it should.

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WARNING: There may be by-laws or regulations of councils or statutory bodies that need to be fulfilled in the leaflet.

DO IT YOURSELF INSTRUCTION PAMPHLET

Build Your Own



TIMBER GATES

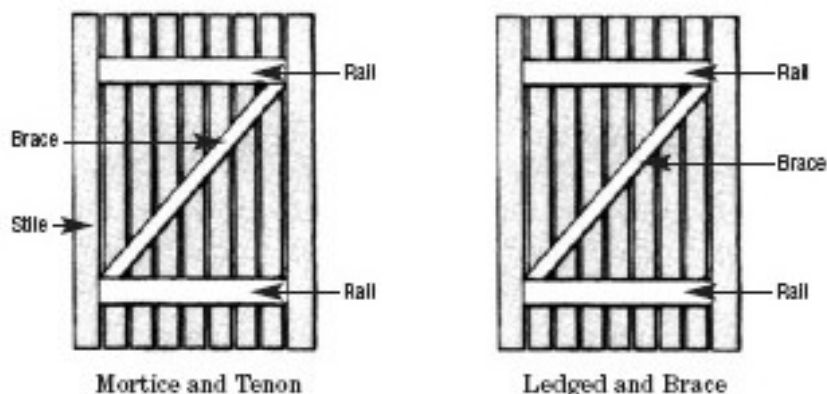
Timber Gates Made Easy

Gates often have definite personalities which can affect the whole feeling and mood of a house and garden. They must therefore be planned and designed with care.

An entrance gate usually tells something about the people who live in the house beyond. It is usually the first thing visitors encounter and the visual impression can be inviting or forbidding, formal or informal, romantic or functional.

A well made timber gate will enhance the appearance of your property and provide privacy, safety and durability. Any gate should be designed to suit your needs - if you have a dog that jumps over low gates, then the criteria for your new gate will be different from someone who just needs to define an area or boundary:

Ready-made gates in various styles and materials are available, but you'll get greater satisfaction by designing and building your own to exactly the style and size you want and probably save some money as well.



The two styles demonstrated in this project.

STEP 1

Tools Required

You will need: a tape measure, electric drill, claw hammer, wood chisels & mallet, clamps or vice, marking gauge, carpenter's square, utility knife, tenon saw, screwdriver, sandpaper, timber blocks or wedges, nails, screws and hinges.

STEP 2

Materials

The components are: rails, stiles (vertical posts), diagonal brace and pickets.

Remember, your gate will be subject to harsh climatic conditions, so use a durable exterior timber such as Treated Pine (dry after treatment) and Cypress Pine, and use the mortise and tenon construction method for best strength. Timber sizes should be 75x50mm or 100x38mm Treated Pine for the frame and 70x19mm Cypress Pine for the pickets. You will also need galvanised or brass hinges, galvanised nails/screws, a solid gate latch, bags of concrete mix for the gate post/s or if fixing to a brick wall or fence, some dynabolts for anchoring the gate post to the masonry.

STEP 3

Measuring Up

Measure the height from the ground to the top of the post and the width of the gate opening required. Then subtract 50mm from the height to give necessary ground clearance at the bottom and then take 15mm from the width for side clearance (see Diagram 1). To work out the number of pickets required for your gate, use the following example - if the gate opening is, say, 900mm, divide 900mm by the width of the picket - 70mm + 5mm gap or 75mm. This equals 12 pickets. Use the same type of calculation if you use wider pickets or want larger spaces between them.

STEP 4

The Frame

Cut a tongue (tenon) out of the rail at each end which is then fitted into a matching slot (mortise) in the vertical stile (see Diagram 2). There are variations, but the one used for our gate frame is called a Barefaced Mortise and Tenon - the tenon in this case has only one shoulder (see Diagram 3).

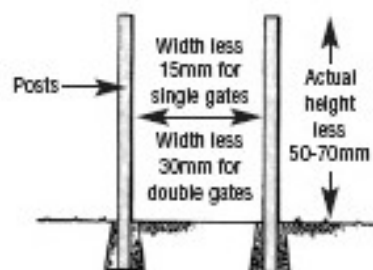


Diagram 1
Measuring up the gate

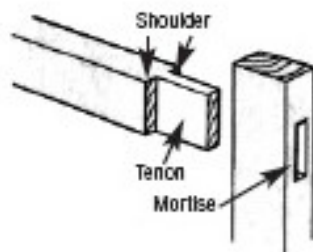


Diagram 2
A mortise and tenon joint

The Tenon

Mark both sides of the rail - lay the post on the rail and mark a line where the tenon begins using a utility knife and carpenter's square (see Diagram 4), allowing 5mm longer than the width of the post (this extra is planed off after the joint is made for a neat finish). Then set your marking gauge to half the width of the rails and score a line across the end of the rail and down both sides. Now clamp the rail in a vice and cut along the line, then lay the rail flat and cut along the baseline to remove the waste. Use a chisel to clean off the tenon.

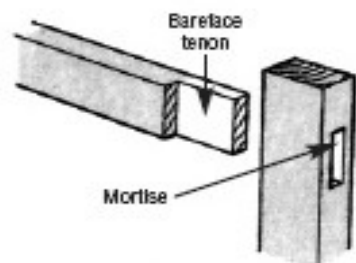


Diagram 3
Bareface mortise and tenon joint

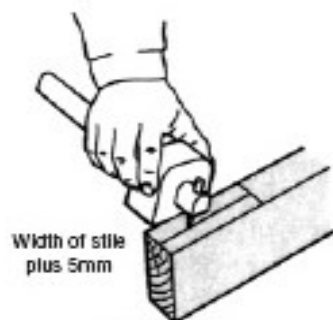


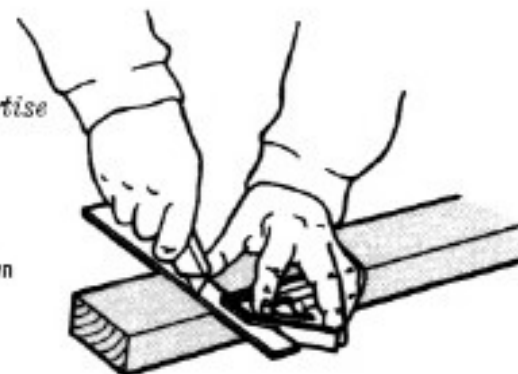
Diagram 4
Marking out your tenon

The Mortise

Mark out the positions of the rails on the stiles (if the gate is more than 1.2m high, it needs to have three (3) rails-top, centre and bottom). Place the tenon on the rail, marking its width on both sides. Using a carpenter's square and utility knife, square the lines across and set the marking gauge to the overall width of the rail (Diagram 5). Draw a line on both faces of the stile between the rails two (2) width lines. Re-set the marking gauge to the width of the tenon and draw a line to give the width of the mortise.

Diagram 5
Marking the mortise

Use your gauge to mark across and down



The actual mortise is made by using a drill bit slightly smaller than the hole required, then drilling several holes in a line to remove most of the mortise - don't drill the holes right through, only about halfway; now turn the stile over and drill through from the opposite side, cleaning out the mortise with a sharp chisel to leave a nice clean and square opening.

The Joint

Drill a 19mm hole through the centre of the mortise for a short hardwood 19mm dowel. Fit the joint together and mark the hole position on the tenon, now remove the tenon and drill a 19mm hole in the tenon about 2mm back from the marked position towards the shoulder of the tenon. Now refit the tenon to the mortise and using waterproof glue, drive the short dowel through (see Diagram 6). With the holes offset slightly the tenon should draw tightly to the stile making a very strong joint without the need for screws or nails.

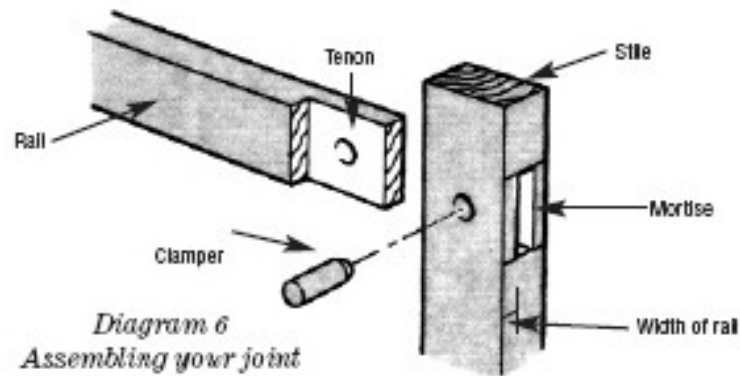


Diagram 6
Assembling your joint

When you have completed all four (4) joints, the frame should be checked for square by measuring across the diagonally opposite corners; if it isn't square, simply put some gentle pressure on the other diagonal until the measurements are equal, also now check for any warp in the frame as well. Tack a temporary brace across to hold it square until the permanent diagonal brace is fitted.

Lay the brace piece across the frame so that the bottom end is at the hinge point with the top end adjacent to where you want the latch fitted; this will ensure that the weight of the gate is transferred to the post side and so stop the gate from sagging. Mark the brace on the angle where it meets the stile and cut the ends so that it fits neatly inside the top and bottom rails and screw into place. Remove the temporary brace and plane off any protruding dowels or tenons and smooth with sandpaper.

The Pickets

Now lay the completed frame on a flat surface, remembering which way the brace should go, this will tell you which side is the front. With this side up, place the pickets in position at the correct spacing which you will have worked out at the beginning when deciding on the width of your gate. Fix them in position with plated bugle screws which have a phillips head drive and preferably with two (2) screws per picket to each stile and one (1) where the pickets cross the angle brace.

STEP 5

Ledged and Braced

The same steps can be taken for the pickets or boards required as in 'Measuring Up' but, if leaving gaps, use a straight piece of suitable timber as a spacer. Lay out the pickets, measure the overall width, cutting the top and bottom rail 20mm shorter than the pickets. This will leave 10mm clearance on each side, place the rails parallel across the pickets and fasten them to the pickets (first making sure they are square) using plated screws or galvanised nails. The diagonal brace is fixed in the same way.

STEP 6

Installation

Stability is the most important factor when installing a gate - the post hole should be at least 600mm depth x 350mm at the top and 220mm at the bottom (see Diagram 7). The post should be braced back to the ground to hold it straight and plumb, then pour pre-mixed wet concrete into the hole and tamp down well around the post. Use a spirit level to check that the post is vertical. Also if you are putting in two (2) posts at each side of the gate, double check that the space between is the right distance for your gate and also parallel and vertical at the top and bottom.

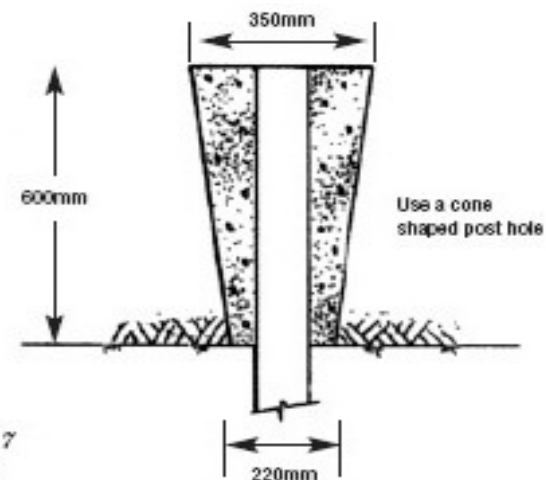


Diagram 7
Post hole

If the gate is to be fixed to brickwork, use a piece of hardwood 90x45mm as a jamb fixed vertically to the bricks at either one or both sides of the opening using dynabolts (see Diagram 8). Use three (3) fixings spaced evenly at top, centre and bottom for best stability, particularly if the gate is higher or wider than normal. It is also advisable to drill into the brick itself, rather than into the mortar joint as the dynabolt will hold better in the brick.

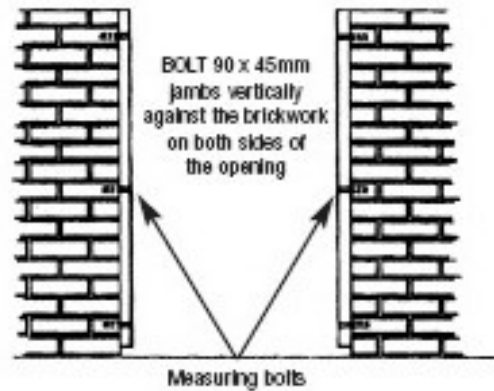
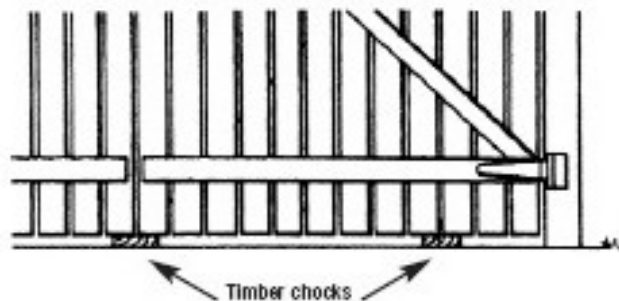


Diagram 8
Fixing to brickwork

Diagram 9 To hang gate - place on timber chocks



Now fix the hinges in place on the stile; these are usually placed around 150mm up from the bottom and down from the top. Sit the gate in the opening on timber chocks and line it up (see Diagram 9). With gate lined up correctly, drill and fix the top screw in each hinge on the post and check that it then swings freely. If it doesn't, recheck the lining up with the posts and maybe re-adjust the screws until the gate swings OK. Then put in the remaining screws.

STEP 7

The Final Touch

Staining or painting your new gate has a double benefit, (1) it is great for preserving the timber and (2) it makes the gate look good. Your Kusasa 360 Projects and Hardware store can offer free advice on the best type of stain or paint finish for you to use and they can also supply the best type of latch to use for secure closing

