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## MOUNTING CLEATS

1. GENERAL. Cleats should normally be through-bolted, using backing-plates and washers behind the mounting surface. (The usual exceptions are for thumb cleats, which are generally spar-mounted and therefore screwed into place, or of course rigging cleats, which are bound to a shroud or other stay with twine. Small fittings like signal-halyard cleats may also be screwed rather than bolted.) Bolts should normally be inserted with a washer under the head. Use bedding compound under the fitting.
2. MOUNTING HOLES. Drilling for fasteners, if necessary, generally means first drilling a pilot hole through the fitting, then counterboring to take both the head of the bolt and a plug (bung,) and finally opening out the pilot hole to clearance diameter for the fastening.
3. PLUGS (bungs.) Generally, mounting holes should be plugged after the cleat has been fastened in place. See *Setting and Removing Plugs*.
4. HORN CLEATS should be mounted at an angle of about 15° to the angle of the line to be belayed, so as to prevent the first turn becoming jammed over the standing part under the horn



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Horn cleats	Jam cleats	Thumb cleats	Thimbles	Masthoops
Beeblocks	Belaying pins	Blocks	Deadeyes	Bullseyes
Saddles	Fairleads	Toggles	Pennant staffs	Jackstaffs

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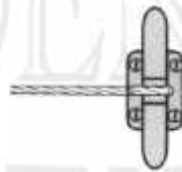
5. JAM CLEATS should be mounted with a similar orientation. Note that the jamming horn should point towards the direction of load to allow the line to be surged free on releasing.



6. THUMB CLEATS should be mounted in such a way as to bisect as nearly as possible the angle between the standing part of the line and the fall. It is particularly important that the heads of any plugs are flush with the cleat's surface (or that the heads of fasteners be below the surface where plugs are not used.) It should be possible for a loaded line to slide freely up and over the entire fitting from the non-cleating end.



7. LEADING CLEATS should be mounted approximately at a right angle to the standing part. Once the line is led into the cleat, do not attempt to take a round turn around the horns, but instead use only figure-of-eight turns. (Use this fitting for light loads only. For a mooring line it is normally preferable to use a separate fairlead with a horn cleat or a kevel instead of a leading cleat.)



8. RIGGING CLEATS should be confined to use with lines such as signal halyards that will not have a large strain on them. The shroud or stay on which a rigging cleat is to be mounted should be well-served beforehand. (Friction tape makes a good serving in this instance – be sure to start beyond the bottom of the fitting's proposed location and work upwards for a good 1/2" above it.) Mount the cleat on the side of the stay on which the halyard is falling, and do so by taking several turns of rigging twine around both parts of the cleat in the grooves provided at each end and in the centre of the fitting.

