

# Intermat

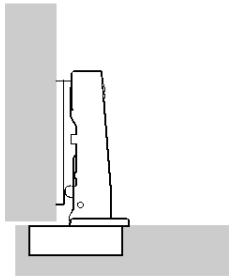
## fast-assembly hinges

### Technical Information

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#### Mounting options

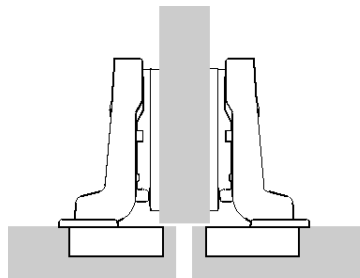
There are three basic methods of mounting hinges



#### Full overlay

In this configuration, the door is positioned in front of a side wall of the cabinet. The reveal at one side is such that the door can be opened safely.

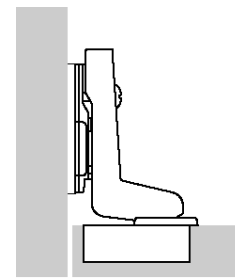
0 mm cranking



#### Half overlay

In this configuration, two doors are positioned in front of the middle wall of a cabinet. The distance between the doors is the total required reveal. The door overlay is reduced which necessitates the use of cranked hinges.

9,5 mm cranking



#### Inset

In this configuration, the door is positioned inside the side wall of the cabinet. A reveal is required for opening the door. This configuration necessitates the use of heavily cranked hinges.

16 mm cranking

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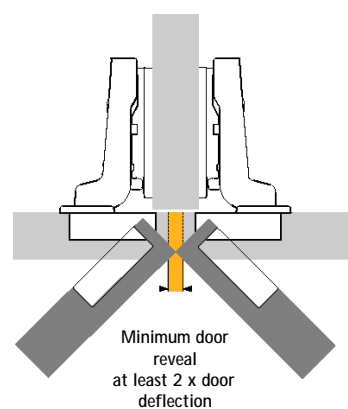
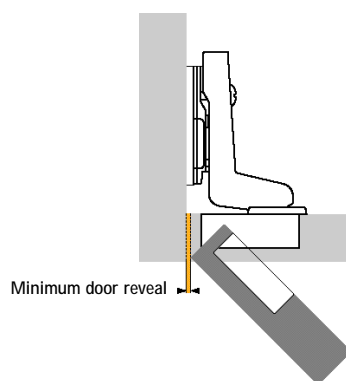
#### Minimum door reveal

The minimum reveal, also called door deflection, is the space required for opening a door.

The amount of reveal depends on the cup distance  $C$ , the door thickness and the hinge type. Chamfered door edges reduce the reveal required. The required minimum reveal can be read from the table given for each hinge type.

#### Minimum door reveal for half overlay

For half overlay configurations, the total reveal between the doors must be chosen to correspond to twice the door reveal. Both doors can then be opened at the same time.

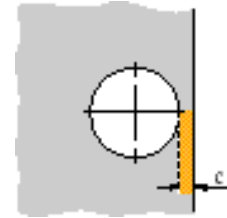


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### Cup distance C

The cup distance C is the distance between the edge of the door and the edge of the cup hole. The maximum cup distance depends on the hinge in question.

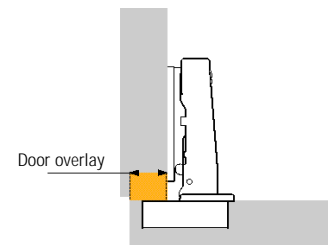
**The larger the cup distance, the smaller the required minimum reveal.**



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### Door overlay

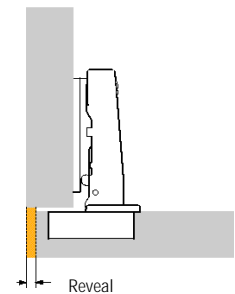
The door overlay is the distance by which the door projects over the cabinet front.



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### Reveal

The reveal is the distance between the outer edge of the door and the outer side of the cabinet (full overlay), the distance between two doors (half overlay), the distance between the outer edge of the door and the inner side of the cabinet (inset).



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### Number of hinges per door:

Door width, door height, door weight plus material quality of the door are key factors for determining the required number of hinges.

In practice, these factors are very variable.

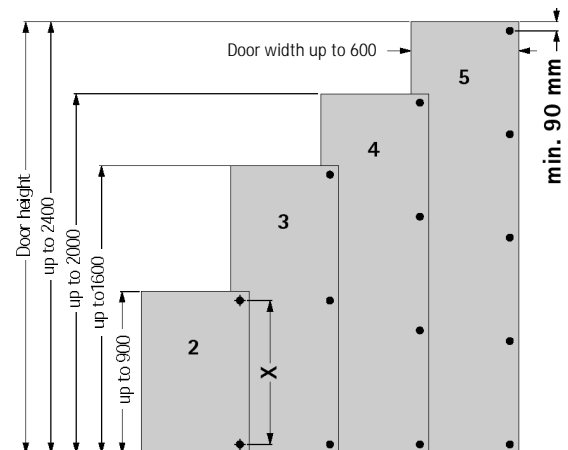
The numbers given in the diagram are for reference only.

A trial mounting is recommended if in doubt.

For stability, the distance between hinges should be chosen as large as possible.

**X = distance between two hinges**

(reference values for 19 mm thick chipboard with a density of 750 kg/m<sup>3</sup>)



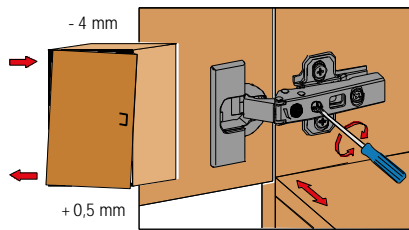
# Intermat

## fast-assembly hinges

### Technical Information

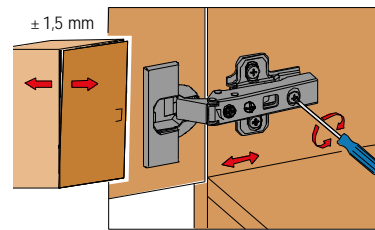
#### Door adjustment

##### Overlay adjustment



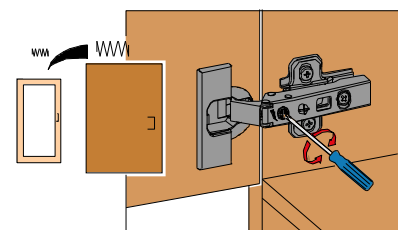
Turn screw **clockwise**:  
Door overlay **decreases** (-).  
Turn screw **anticlockwise**:  
Door overlay **increases** (+).

##### Depth adjustment



Direct, variable depth adjustment  
from the eccentric screw

##### Spring force adjustment

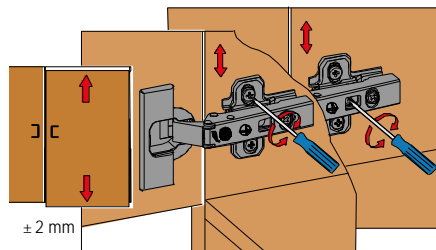


In addition to the usual 3-dimensional adjustability, **Intermat SOFT 110° hinges** provide a unique means to adjust the hinge spring pressure. Starting from the maximum force required to close heavy, large doors securely, the spring pressure can be reduced by up to 50% for narrow doors or glass doors by simply turning the power control screw.

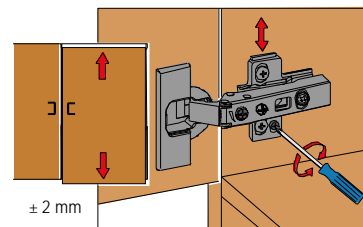
Turn screw **anticlockwise** to **decrease** spring force (prevents smaller doors from closing with a bang).

Turn screw **clockwise** to **increase** spring force (larger doors close better).

##### Height adjustment



Using height-adjustable mounting plates makes it possible to align door height exactly.



Direct, variable height adjustment  
with eccentric screw