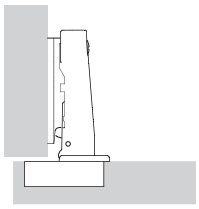
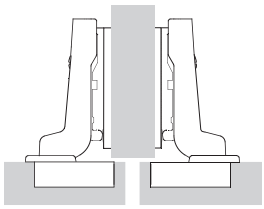
Mounting options



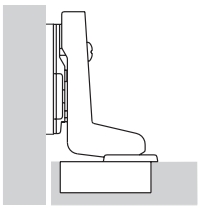
**Full overlay,
cranking 0 mm**

The door is in front of the cabinet wall providing a small reveal at the side within which the door can open reliably. Alternatively, the door can be overlaid fully (max. 19 mm), in which case sufficient space must be allowed at the side for the required minimum reveal.



**Half overlay,
cranking 9,5 mm**

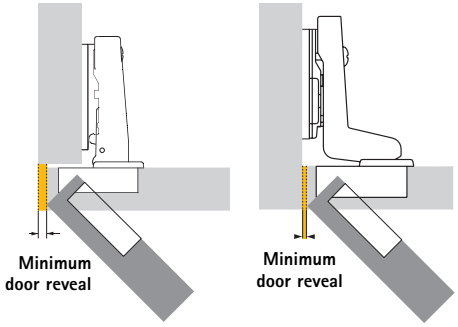
In this case, there are two doors in front of a centre panel, with the required overall reveal between them. In other words, each door has a smaller overlay and cranked hinges are therefore used.



**Inset,
cranking 16 mm**

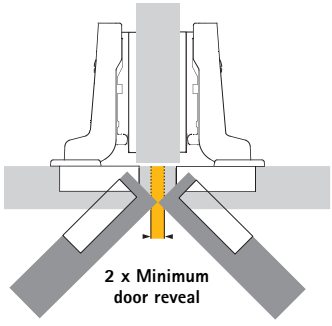
The door is located inside the cabinet, i.e. beside the cabinet wall. Here too, a reveal is needed so that the door can open reliably. Heavily cranked hinges are used here.

Minimum door reveal



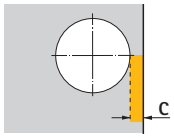
The minimum reveal (also known as the minimum clearance) is the space required at the side so that the door can open. The size of the minimum reveal depends on the cup distance C, the door thickness and the type of hinge selected. Radii on the door edges reduce the minimum clearance.
The required minimum reveal is shown in the table for the respective hinge types.

Minimum door reveal for half overlay



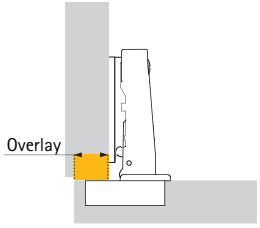
For half overlay configurations, the total reveal between the doors must be chosen to correspond to twice the door reveal. Both doors can then be opened at the same time.

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.

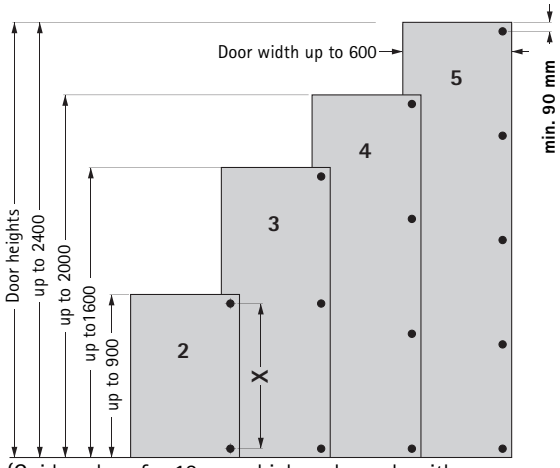
Overlay (Door overlay)



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

Number of hinges per door:

Door width, height and weight as well as the material quality of the door are decisive factors determining the number of hinges required.
The factors encountered in each individual case in practice differ enormously. For this reason, the number of hinges shown in the diagram should only be taken as a guide. If in doubt, it is advisable to produce a trial mounting or to increase the number of hinges.
For reasons of stability, distance X between the hinges must always be made as large as possible.



(Guide values for 19 mm chipboard panels with a density of 750 kg/m³)

General determination of distances

Mounting plates are available in different distances (0/1,5/3/5 and 8 mm, some also with 4,5 and 11 mm). The height of the mounting plate is defined by distance D. Distance D is embossed on the top of each mounting plate. A larger distance D reduces the overlay for corner and centre stops. In the case of inset doors, a larger distance D increases the door reveal.
To calculate the required distance, the minimum reveal must first be determined from the table of minimum door reveals for the type of hinge concerned. The minimum reveal depends on the cup distance C and the door thickness. Minimum reveals can be reduced by increasing the cup distance C and/or affixing radii to the door edges. The table of minimum door reveals also shows the possible combinations of door thickness and cup distance C.

Calculating distance for overlay doors

Once the minimum reveal has been defined, the required distance D can be read off in the table for the required door overlay and the required cup distance C.
Ideally, the door overlay and value C should be selected to yield a distance D which is available as mounting plate.

Example: Overlay = 16 mm and cup distance C = 5 mm yield a distance D equal to 1,5 mm. This distance is available as a mounting plate.

If the calculated distance D differs from the distances available as mounting plates, the difference is compensated by means of the overlay adjustment screw on the hinge arm.

Example: Door overlay = 16 mm and cup distance C = 4,5 mm yield a distance of 1,0 mm. The overlay is adjusted by +0,5 mm when using a mounting plate with a distance = 1,5 mm.

Calculating distance for inset doors

Once the minimum reveal has been defined, the required distance D can be read off in the table for the required door thickness and the required cup distance C. This calculated distance D yields a width of joint between cabinet wall and door edge equal to the minimum reveal as listed in the table of minimum door reveals.

Ideally, the door overlay and value C should be selected to yield a distance D which is available as a mounting plate.
Example: Door thickness = 19 mm and cup distance C = 5 mm yield a distance D equal to 3 mm and thus a door reveal of 1,5 mm (corresponds to the minimum reveal as listed in the table of minimum door reveals).

If the calculated distance D differs from the distances available as mounting plates, the difference is compensated by means of the overlay adjustment screw on the hinge arm.
Example: Door thickness = 19 mm and cup distance C = 4,5 mm yield a distance D equal to 2,5 mm.

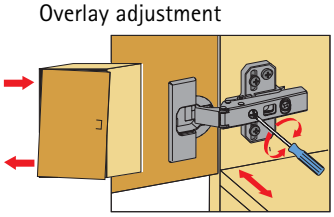
Use of a mounting plate with D = 3 mm yields a door reveal of 2 mm (1,5 mm minimum reveal + 0,5 mm due to the difference between distance D and the mounting plate with D = 3 mm). However, if a door reveal of 1,5 mm is preferred, the gap must be reduced by 0,5 mm.

Distance D increases proportionally if a larger door reveal is required.
Example: Door thickness = 19 mm, cup distance C = 5 mm, required door reveal = 3 mm: 3 mm distance yield a minimum reveal of 1,5 mm + 1,5 mm enlargement (value = required reveal – minimum reveal) = 4,5 mm required distance D. A mounting plate with D = 5 mm is used. The reveal is reduced by 0,5 mm with the aid of the overlay adjusting screw on the hinge arm.

Cup distance C mm	Overlay mm								
	10	11	12	13	14	15	**16**	17	18
	Distance D mm								
3	5,5	4,5	3,5	2,5	1,5	0,5			
4	6,5	5,5	4,5	3,5	2,5	1,5	0,5		
4,5	7,0	6,0	5,0	4,0	3,0	2,0	1,0	0,0	
5	7,5	6,5	5,5	4,5	3,5	2,5	**1,5**	0,5	
6	8,5	7,5	6,5	5,5	4,5	3,5	2,5	1,5	0,5

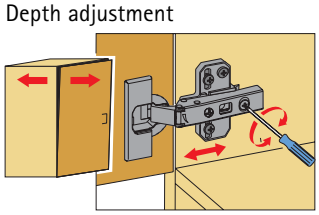
Cup distance C mm	Door thickness mm										
	15	16	17	18	**19**	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Distance D mm										
3	0,0	0,2	0,5	0,8	1,1	1,5	2,1	2,9	3,7	4,5	5,4
4	1,0	1,2	1,4	1,7	2,0	2,4	2,9	3,5	4,3	5,1	5,9
4,5	1,5	1,7	1,9	2,2	2,5	2,9	3,3	3,9	4,6	5,4	6,2
5	2,0	2,2	2,4	2,7	**3,0**	3,3	3,8	4,3	4,9	5,7	6,5
6	2,9	3,1	3,4	3,6	3,9	4,3	4,7	5,1	5,7	6,4	7,1

Overlay adjustment



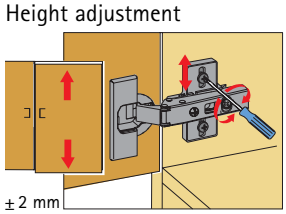
Turn screw clockwise:
Door overlay decreases (-).
Turn screw anticlockwise:
Door overlay increases (+).

Depth adjustment

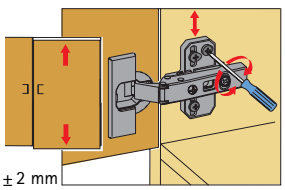


Direct, variable depth adjustment with the eccentric screw

Height adjustment

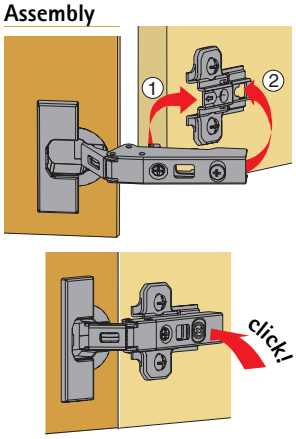


Using height-adjustable mounting plates makes it possible to align the exact door height.

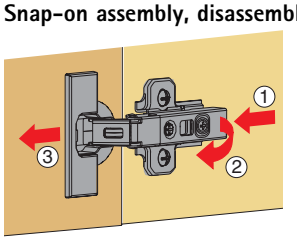


Direct, variable height adjustment with eccentric screw

Assembly



Snap-on assembly, disassembly



Characteristic for Intermat hinges is the ergonomical snap-on assembly. The hinge is slipped into the front of the mounting plate ①, then a light finger pressure and the hinge arm latches onto the mounting plate ② with an audible click.
The hinge arm is now securely clamped, via five points, with zero play. Doors are clipped on zipper style from top to bottom - the top hinge alone is capable of taking the total weight of the door.

Disassembly is carried out in the opposite direction from bottom to top. The hinge is unlatched by pressing lightly on latch ① which is hidden under the side arm for security reasons. In one movement, the hinge arm is lifted off the mounting plate ② and the door is removed from the cabinet ③.