**GAUGE**

The thickness of a hinge leaf.

LEAF

The portion of a hinge extending laterally from the knuckle and which usually revolves around a pin.

LEAF WIDTH

The dimension from the center of the pin to the outer edge of the leaf.

HINGE WIDTH (Same as open width)

The overall dimension of the leaves measured perpendicular to, or across, the pin.

PIN

Rod running the length of the hinge. The pin holds the leaves of the hinge together.

KNUCKLE

The hollow circular part at the joint of a hinge through which a pin is passed. The knuckle is often called a loop, joint, node or curl.

KNUCKLE LENGTH

The nominal or typical dimension of the knuckle measured parallel to the pin.

HINGE LENGTH

The length of the leaves measured parallel to the pin.

PITCH

The dimension from a point on the knuckle to the same point on an adjacent knuckle on the same leaf.

PAINT CLEARANCE

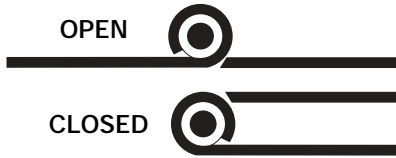
The minimum dimension between the outer face of the knuckle and the opposing edge of the cutout over the hinge's entire range of pivotal movement.

END PLAY

The amount of axial movement between the leaves.

PLAIN OR STANDARD

This is a surface-type hinge. The leaves lie flat in the same plane when in the open position. Unless otherwise indicated, this type of hinge will be furnished.



SWAGING

The forming of one or both leaves toward or beyond the center of the pin. Swaging slightly increases leaf width.



BOTH LEAVES HALF-SWAGED

Both leaves are swaged approximately one-half the pin diameter with a minimum clearance between leaves when parallel.



ONE LEAF HALF-SWAGED

One leaf swaged one half the pin diameter.



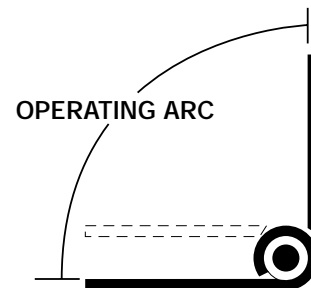
ONE LEAF FULL-SWAGED

One leaf swaged equal to the pin diameter and both leaves parallel when in a closed position.



STOP HINGE

A hinge manufactured to limit the travel of the leaves to a specified angle.



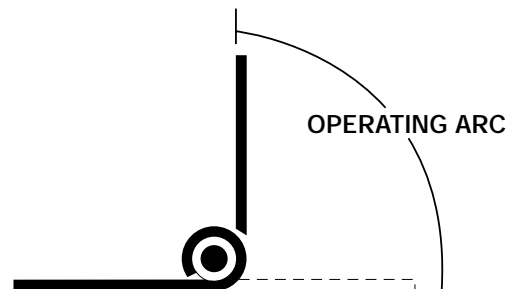
REVERSE SWAGED

One leaf swaged to simulate reverse assembly. Leaves will not close to a parallel position.



INSIDE STOP HINGE

Leaves will open from a closed position, leaves parallel to each other, to a stop angle as specified.



OFFSET

Forming one or both leaves away from the center of the pin. Offsetting slightly decreases leaf width.



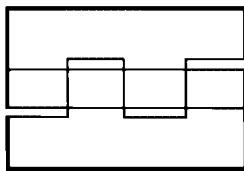
OUTSIDE STOP HINGE

Leaves move from an open or flat position and stop at a specified angle.

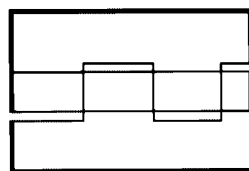
If you do not find the perfect continuous hinge from our large inventory for your project, Allegis can have it manufactured for you. When you submit your order or inquiry, attach a drawing with complete dimensions. Also include how the hinge will be used.

LENGTH

Continuous hinges can be cut to exact length as required. Hinges should, however, be designed to a length that is a multiple of the knuckle length to eliminate partial knuckles. If a partial knuckle length cannot be avoided, please keep the following points in mind: 1) partial knuckle lengths should be the same as or larger than the knuckle diameter; 2) when partial knuckles are required on both ends, they should be on the same leaf; 3) please be advised that continuous hinges with partial-end knuckles on one leaf may not rotate as freely as full-end knuckles.



FULL-END
KNUCKLE



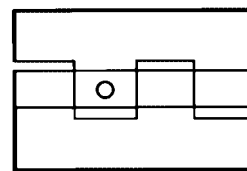
PARTIAL-END
KNUCKLE

PIN RETENTION

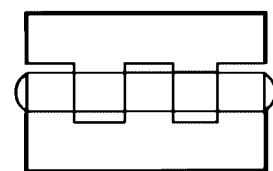
All standard continuous hinges are stocked with loose pins and flush cut ends, with the exception of steel and stainless steel hinges in thicknesses of .035" which will be staked to retain the pin. The following are among the methods used to retain the pins:

FLUSH PIN STAKED - Most economical way to retain a pin is by staking it on the topside or backside of the knuckle.

PIN SPUN BOTH ENDS - Normally used only for tamper-proofing or for applications with severe vibrations.



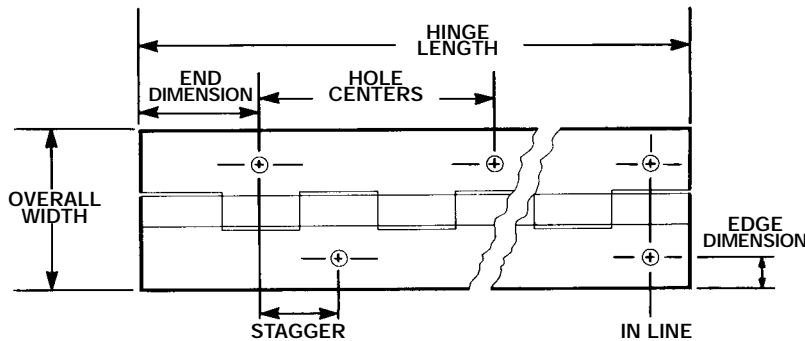
FLUSH PIN
STAKED



PIN SPUN
BOTH ENDS

PIERCING

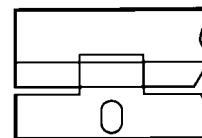
Many designs for piercing are available. When ordering or requesting a quotation, include: hinge dimensions, hole diameter and type, hole centers, edge dimensions and end dimensions. Ask about our standard hole patterns. Following are several common piercing designs:



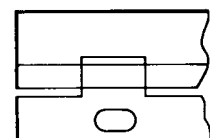
Note: Countersinking is the removal of metal, whereas coining is the displacement of metal, and in some cases will leave a slight bulge on the leaf edge.

PIN MATERIAL

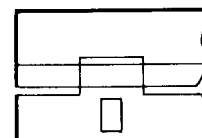
All standard hinges are supplied with like pin and leaf materials. However, any hinge can be ordered with a pin material different from its leaf material. For example, you may request steel hinges with brass pins.



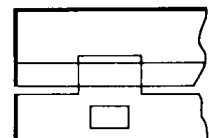
OBROUND
(VERTICAL)



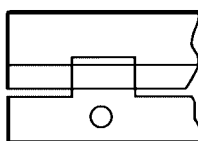
OBROUND
(HORIZONTAL)



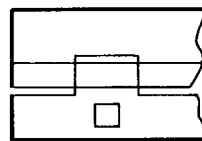
RECTANGULAR
(VERTICAL)



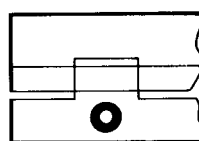
RECTANGULAR
(HORIZONTAL)



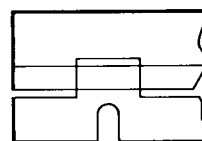
ROUND



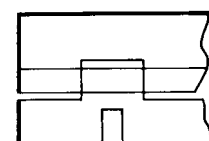
SQUARE



COUNTERSUNK OR
COINED HOLES



NOTCH-RADIUS
END



NOTCH-SQUARE
END



FORMED LEAVES

Formed hinge leaves can be supplied in a variety of configurations (including those illustrated below). Dimensions should be taken from the pin center line and inside of forms. Unless otherwise indicated, the inside radius of a form is the same as the material thickness.



BOTH LEAVES FORMED DOWN 90°



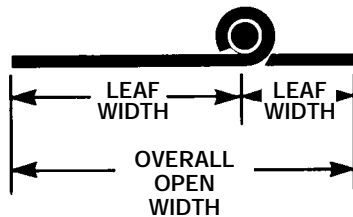
ONE LEAF FORMED UP 90°



BOTH LEAVES FORMED UP 90°

UNEQUAL LEAVES

Unequal leaves are available on all hinges. Widths are measured from the pin center line to the leaf's outer edge. For the most economy, unequal open width should be a product of a standard hinge width; however, unequal leaves with non-standard widths are also available.



FASTENERS

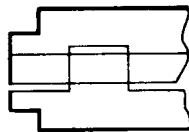
Hinges can be pierced and installed with self-clinching fasteners per customer specifications.

SPRING-LOADED HINGES

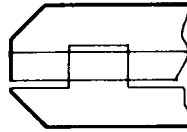
Any of our standard continuous hinges can be spring-loaded. This type of hinge is produced using torsion springs, complying with your specifications. When ordering, include a sketch that indicates spring action (open or closed), locations, force, material and all other pertinent information.

NOTCHED LEAVES

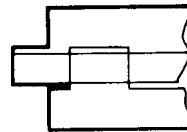
Some of the more commonly used designs:



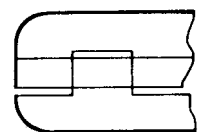
CORNERS NOTCHED



ANGLED CORNERS



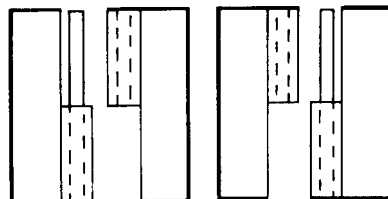
COMPLETE CORNER NOTCH



RADIUS CORNERS

SLIP-JOINT HINGES

Slip-joint or "take-apart" hinges are normally used when requirements call for doors to be removed. Indicate right- or left-hand when ordering.



LEFT-HAND

RIGHT-HAND

MULTIPLE PIN HINGES

Multiple pin hinges allow for double action, as required.



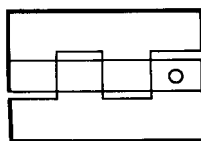
PLAT-

ING

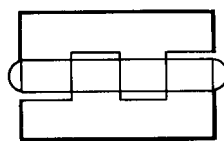
A variety of plated finishes are available upon request: zinc (clear and black), cadmium, nickel, brass and lacquer, anodized (satin, black, gold and bronze), electropolished, painted or pre-painted, etc.

BUTT HINGES

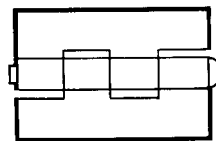
Our butt hinges come with either tight or loose pins, according to your specifications.



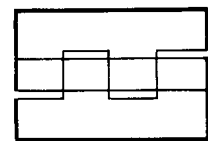
TIGHT PIN STACKED, FLUSH CUT



TIGHT PIN SPUN BOTH ENDS



LOOSE PIN SPUN ONE HEAD ONLY



LOOSE PIN- NOT STACKED, FLUSH CUT

Note: Hinges will be plated assembled. Only hinges shipped to customers unassembled will be plated unassembled. Aluminum hinges cannot be anodized with brass or stainless steel pins.

