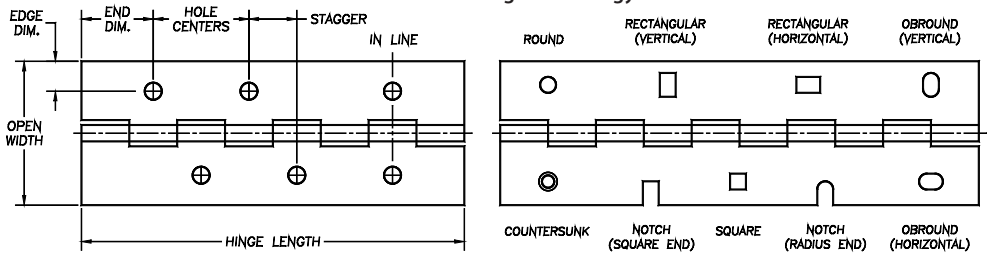
# Continuous Hinge Terminology

## Perforating Terminology



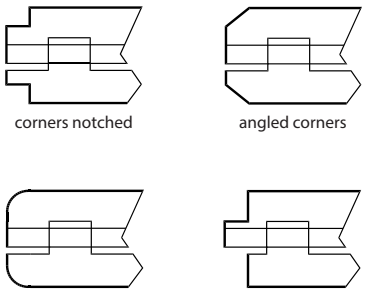

**Hole Locations**
A sketch or sample showing their locations is usually required for quoting. Please submit your drawing or print.

**Perforating**

Many designs for perforating are available. When ordering or requesting a quotation, include: hinge dimension, hole diameter and type, hole centers, edge dimensions. Ask about any standard hole patterns. Above are several common perforating designs.

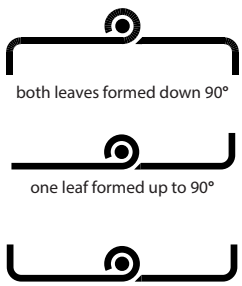
**Notched Leaves**

some of the more commonly used designs are:



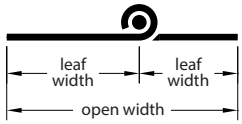

**Formed Leaves**

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



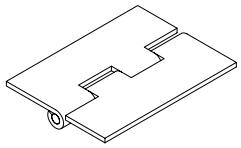

**Unequal Leaves**

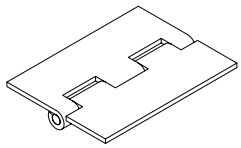
Unequal leaves are available on all hinges. Widths are measured from the pin center line to the leaf's outer edge. For the most economic method, unequal open width should be a product of a standard hinge width; however, unequal leaves with nonstandard widths are also available.




**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 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

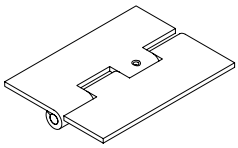

partial-end knuckle

**Pin Retention**

All standard continuous hinges are stocked with loose pins and flush cut ends, with the exception of steel, aluminum, and stainless steel hinges with quarter inch knuckles which will be staked to retain the pins.

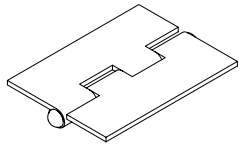
**Staked Pin**

Upsetting the knuckle(s) of one leaf secures the pin and prevents axial movement of the pin in the knuckle. Staking is usually located on the bottom of the knuckle in a uniform, consistent pattern.


staked pin

**Spun Pin Both Ends**

One or both ends of the pin are cold formed to a diameter greater than the inside diameter of the knuckle. This prevents axial movement. Pins spun at both ends are most commonly specified for tamper proof application.


both ends spun pin