



## Technical Documentation Lift Advanced




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## 1 Introduction

The handbook is divided into several parts and should aim to represent all the aspects of the Lift Advanced series in a clear, comprehensive and descriptive manner. Covering everything from mounting to fine adjustment and a catalogue of defects, this document should serve as an aid to answer any questions quickly and substantially.

Information which is already given in the catalogue documents (e.g. hole pattern, calculation of hole positions, etc.) are not again listed here.

Symbols used	
Tips & Tricks	
Attention! Important note!	
Related information	

## 2 Basic Information

### 2.1 Hinge Recommendations

#### Lift Advanced HF

For this fitting, hinges with an opening angle of 110° should be used (e.g. Intermat 9943).

The application of Sensys is possible.

#### Lift Advanced HK

For this fitting, hinges with an opening angle of 95° (e.g. Intermat 9936) or 110° (e.g. Intermat 9943) can be used. The maximum opening angle of the flap is limited to approx. 85° through the flap fitting.

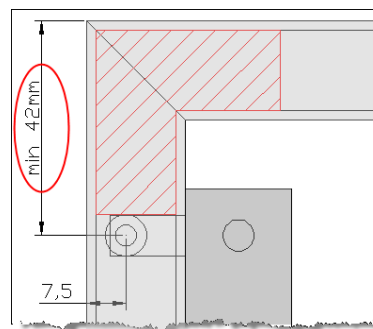
The application of Sensys is possible for applications as listed below and enables a gentle closure of the flap, especially large flaps.

Internal cabinet height	Weight	Sensys?
276 - 360	From 12.4kg	OK
360 - 720	All weights	OK

### 2.2 Usage of Aluminium Fronts

#### 19mm Aluminium Framed Fronts

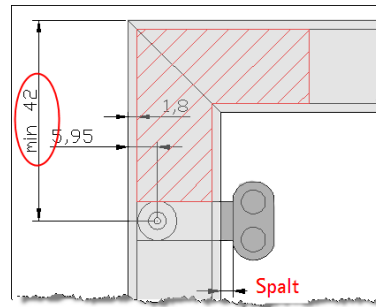
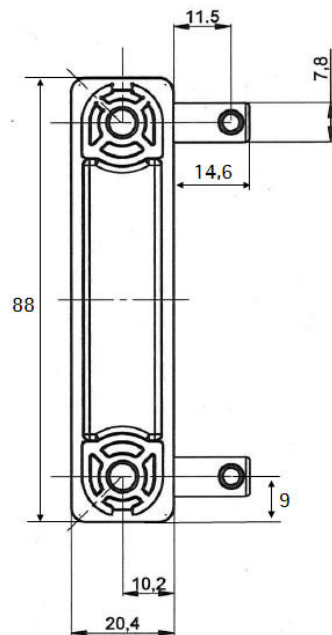
- Holes for the adapter at least 42 mm away from the frame top edge otherwise they will collide with the connecting angle of the aluminium frame. The result of this is that specific configurations cannot be realised in case of a HF-flap with unequally sized flaps.



- Depending on the overlay, it can happen that there is a gap between the frame and the adapter. The below given table shows the assignment of the possible lateral overlays in gap dimensions ranging from 0mm to 5mm for the different fittings version.

	Gap	
	min = 0mm	max = 5mm
HF	14.5	19.5
HL	14.5	19.5
HS	14.5	19.5

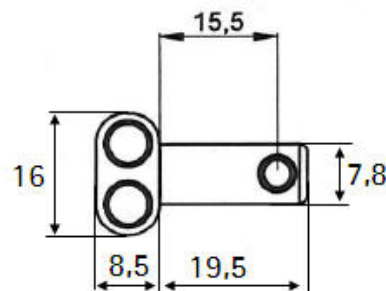
- Front adapter for Lift Advanced HF, Lift Advanced HL, Lift Advanced HS



- For Lift Advanced HK, due to the length of the adapter, the gap dimension of 0mm cannot be achieved.

HK	Gap	
	min = 2.8mm	max = 5mm
Overlay	10.8	13

- Front adapter for Lift Advanced HK



### 45mm / 55mm wide Aluminium Framed Fronts

Preparation of this aluminium profile for Lift Advanced by HFT is currently NOT possible.

For connecting the fitting to a 45mm or 55mm wide frame so-called blind rivet nuts M6 must be flush mounted in the respective drilling positions in the frame.

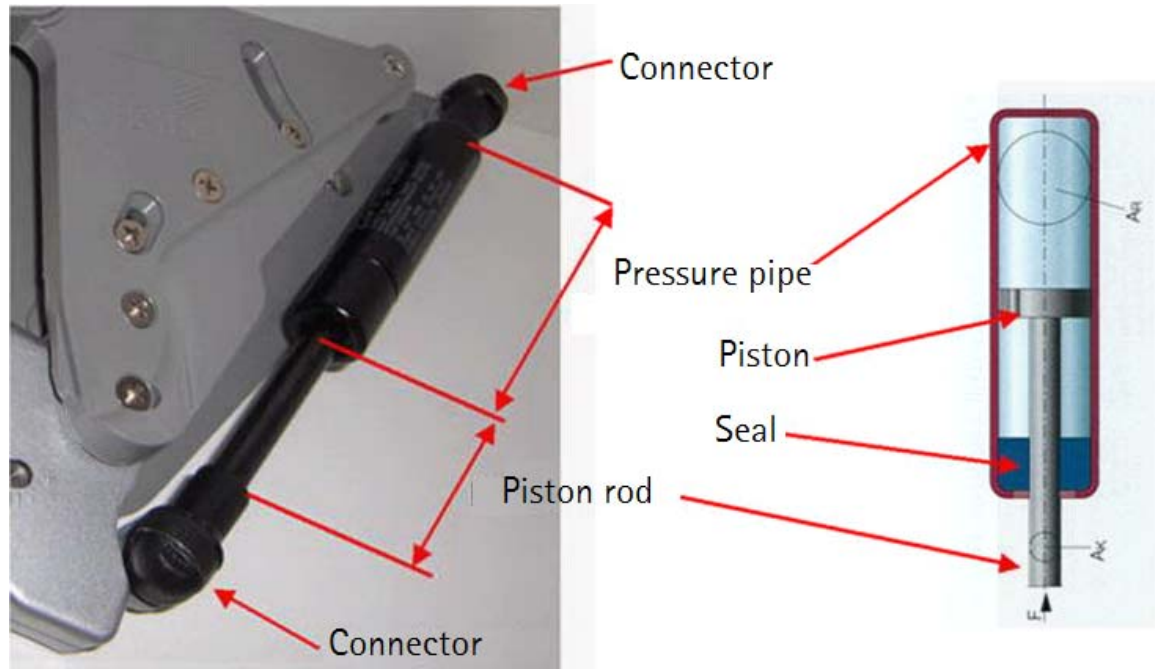
**ATTENTION:** Drilling positions should not be in the area of the aluminium frame connecting angle!



## 2.3

## Gas Pressure Springs

## Description of the Component



## Technical &amp; Logistical Information

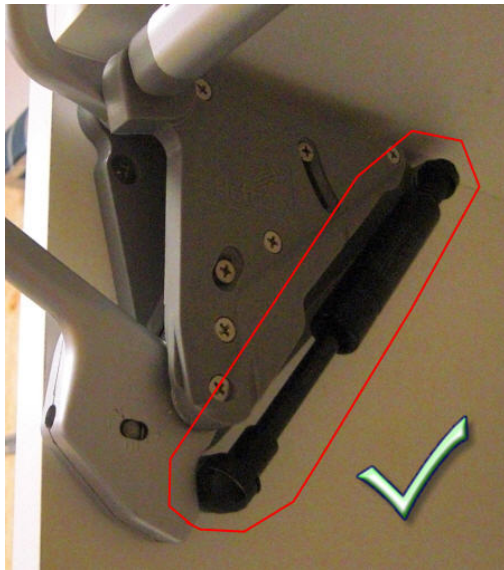
Gas pressure springs are filled with gas (nitrogen) and oil. The oil has several uses. It helps to lubricate the piston rod. It also collects on top of the seal, forms an additional barrier between the interior of the spring and the surrounding and like this helps keeping gas pressure loss low. However, this can only work, if the piston rod faces downwards (see image above). Therefore, storage and installation of the spring must be done with the piston rod facing downwards.

**ATTENTION:** Storage ALWAYS with piston rod facing downwards, NEVER with piston rod facing upwards (otherwise loss of pressure may occur!)

**ATTENTION:** Mounting ALWAYS with piston rod facing downwards (otherwise loss of pressure may occur!) (See photo page 8)



Storage time should be kept as short as possible because the durability could be affected by long or improper storage.



Correct!



Wrong!

Other technical information:

- Operating temperature between  $-30^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $+80^{\circ}\text{C}$
- Oil for lubrication of the piston rod, sealing of the sealing gap and dampening of opening action
- Due to technical reasons there can be tolerances of the spring force of up to 15%, these possible fluctuations will be considered in the dimensioning of the spring strength
- The gas pressure spring cannot be completely sealed to the outside, approximately 2-3% of the gas escapes from the spring every year ("Permeation")
- Gas pressure spring does not hold the flap closed; the spring always aims to open the flap
- If the selection table specifies two spring strengths, the stronger spring has to be chosen



"6582YG" = Part number

"0450N" = Details of spring force

"317/09" = Production day / Production year

→ See also references to complaints that have arisen.





### Assignment Article Numbers & Spring Force

Catalogue number	Spring force
9079618	150 N
9079619	200 N
9079622	250 N
9079624	300 N
9079626	350 N
9079628	400 N
9079630	450 N
9079632	500 N

Catalogue number	Spring force
9079635	550 N
9079637	600 N
9079644	650 N
9079645	700 N
9079647	750 N
9079650	800 N
9079651	850 N

### Selection of the Correct Spring

The required spring force depends on the chosen fitting variant, the inner cabinet height and the weight of the flap.

In the catalogue documentation, tables which allow the selection of the correct spring can be found. If the selection table specifies two springs, then the stronger spring has to be chosen.

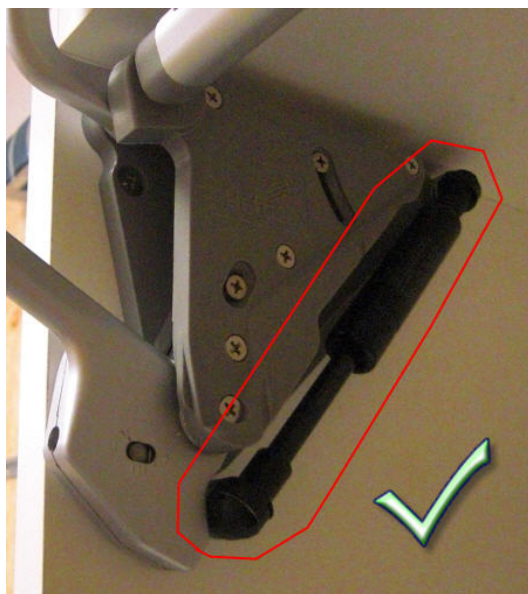
**ATTENTION:** For selection of the correct spring strength, the exact weight of the front including the handle must be considered.



### Mounting of the Gas Pressure Spring

The gas pressure springs are clipped on to the fitting with ball cups fitted on ball pins. The ball cup is locked in position on the ball pin by means of steel spring.

The gas pressure spring must be fitted with the piston rod facing downwards; otherwise an increased loss of pressure and premature malfunction of the spring is possible (see photo S.10)



Correct!



Wrong!

### Disfitting of the Gas Pressure Spring

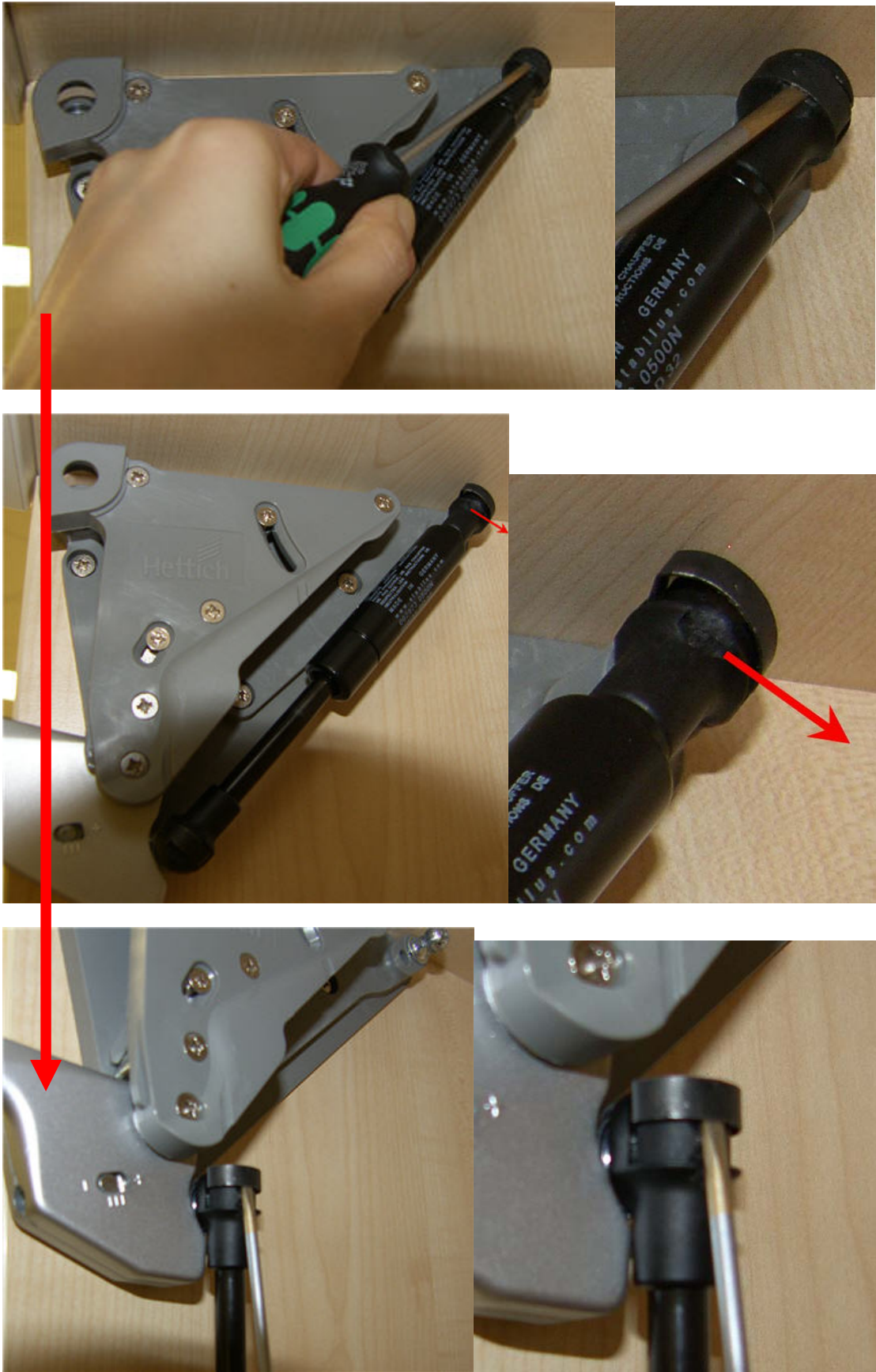
To disassemble the spring, the steel spring is loosened at the top ball pin using a fine screwdriver and the ball cup is removed from the pin.

**ATTENTION:** Hold the flap in place, risk of injury!

The spring is turned downwards and the steel spring of the lower ball cup is loosened and the spring is removed. (See photos page 11)

**ATTENTION:** To use the spring, if needed, in another fitting, the spring steel should not be slipped fully from the ball cup.





### 3 Fitting

#### 3.1

#### Preparation of Fitting

##### Contents Fittings Set

4x brass expanding dowel with hex head for holes Ø10x12mm, to drive into the flap

4x M6-threaded screw with hex socket in the head, to connect the fitting arm to the flap

6x Euro screws with Pozidriv for holes Ø5x12, to screw the fitting into the cabinet

2x allen keys in the required sizes



##### Preparation of the Cabinet

- Drill the holes (Ø5x12) for securing the fitting into the cabinet.  
**TIP:** Use the drilling template included in the box
- If required, drill holes for the mounting plates in the cabinet and fix the mounting plates (Lift Advanced HF & HK)  
**ATTENTION:** Position the hinge min. 90 mm from the inner edge of the cabinet side!



##### Preparation of the Flap(s)

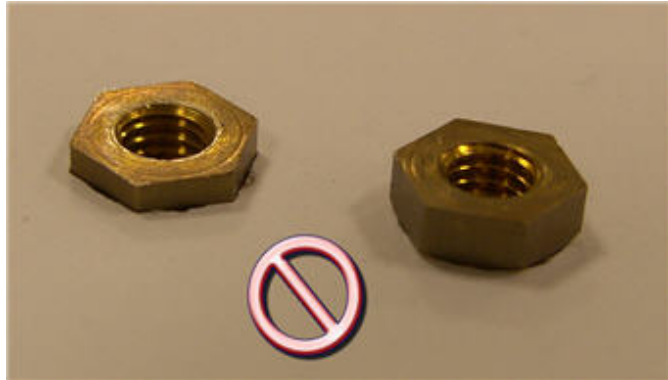
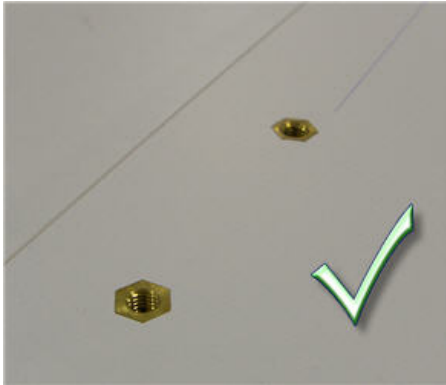
- Calculate hole positions (see catalogue documentation)
- Drill the holes (Ø10x12)  
**TIP:** The more accurate the holes are drilled, the lesser adjustments are required later. In case of inaccurate holes, the flaps can maybe not be brought to the correct position by using the adjustment possibility given in the fitting.
- If required, drill holes for the hinge and mount the hinge (Lift Advanced HF top flap & HK)



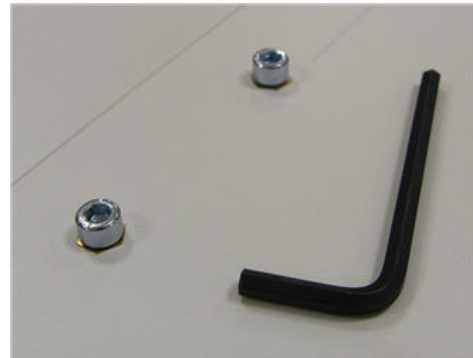
**ATTENTION:** Position the hinge min. 90 mm from the inner edge of the cabinet side!

- Flush insertion of the brass expanding dowels

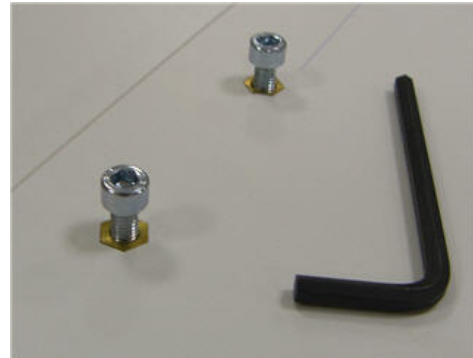
**ATTENTION:** Dowels must be absolutely flush inserted. Better a little too deep than projecting outside!



- Screw in the M6-screws into the dowel far enough that the dowels expand (Expanding the dowel will prevent the dowel from rotating during the subsequent fitting)



- Screw out the M6-screws again until only a few turns of the screw thread remain in the dowel (for the top flap HF and flap HK remove the screws)



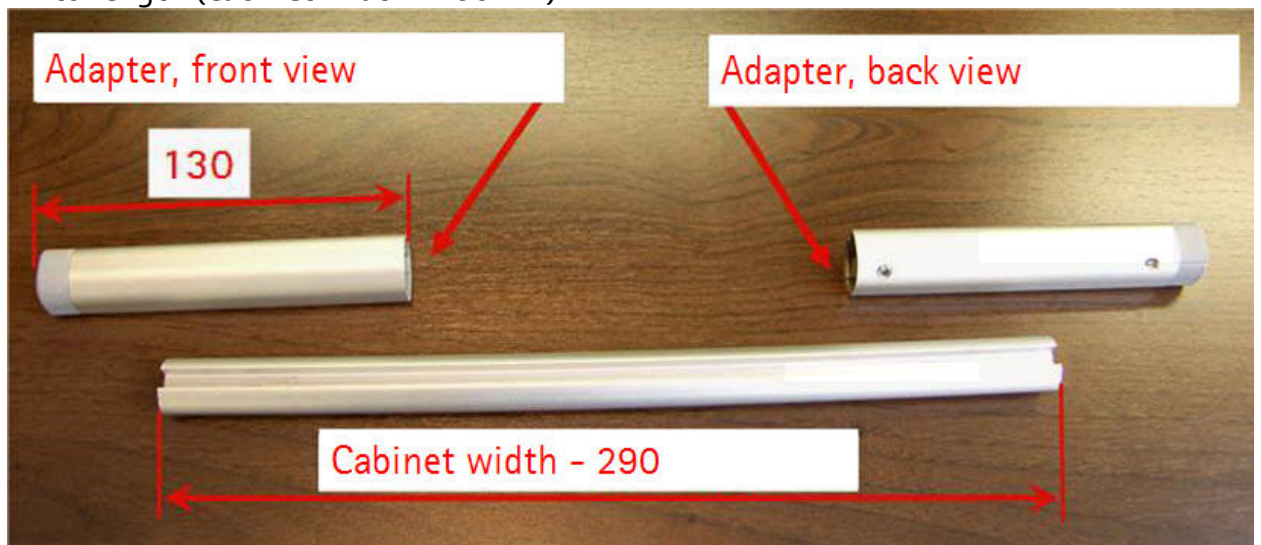
- For Lift Advanced HF, if required, fit spacer for centre joint (see page 21 "Usage of Spacers")

### Preparation of Cross Member (only for Lift Advanced HL & HS)

- For cabinet widths of 600mm, 1200mm and 1800mm, cross members are available (the cross member automatically adjusts to different side panel thicknesses from 16-19mm)



- For other cabinet widths, the mid section of the cross member must be cut to length (cabinet width– 290mm)



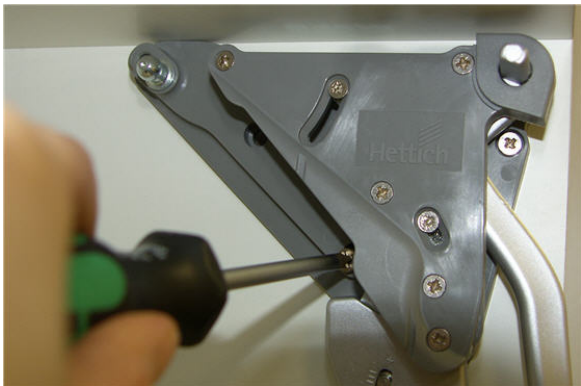

## 3.2








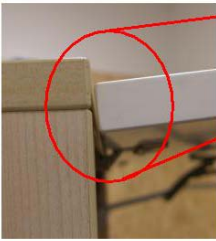
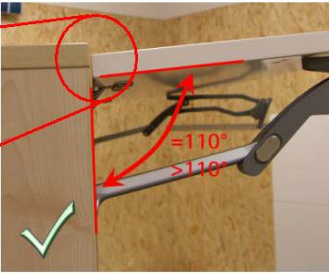
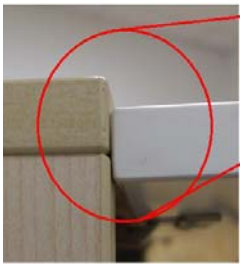
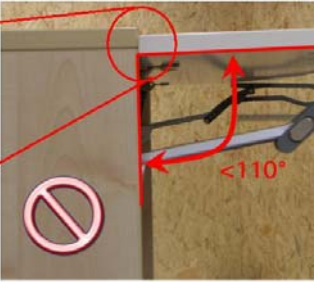

## Fitting Lift Advanced HF

All the fitting steps shown are to be executed in the sequence presented below. Ignoring any fitting step can lead to severe damages and defect of the fitting or the fitting not being properly adjustable.







**ATTENTION:** The fitting steps, especially 4, 6 and 8 are to be followed **NECESSARILY**.





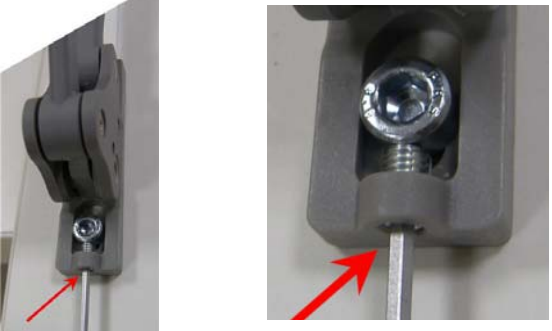


1	Fix the fitting into the cabinet	
2	Check whether spacer must be used	Hole position "J" of the bottom flap smaller than 65mm → Fit the spacer on the flap (see also page 21 "Usage of Spacers ")
3	Mount the top flap to the cabinet with the hinges	

	<p>Adjust the joints of the top flap at the hinges</p> <p><b>ATTENTION:</b> It is absolutely necessary that the joint of the top flap is adjusted at this point during the fitting!</p>		
4	<p><b>TIP:</b> Use stop attachments as this will simplify the adjustment of the joint.</p> <p>Check the fit of the flap by pressing the corner of the flap from the front; in case of air between the flap and the cabinet, readjust the hinge.</p>	  <div data-bbox="1091 925 1198 1021"> <p>Bestell-Nr. 0072 120 0046 695</p> </div>	
5	<p>Hold up the flap and clip on the gas pressure springs</p> <p><b>ATTENTION:</b> Piston rod pointing downwards!</p>		
6	<p>Screw the fitting arm to the top flap (M6-screws in expanding dowel)</p> <p><b>ATTENTION:</b> It must be ensured that the top flap can be opened fully (min. 110°) and does not get jammed in by the top panel (in this case: change the depth adjustment of the hinge)</p>	   	



		
7	<p>Close the flap</p> <p><b>ATTENTION:</b> When closing, there could be crack sound, because the joint screws have not been tightened (see next step in fitting)</p>	
8	<p>Tighten the screw on both sides in the joint!</p> <p><b>ATTENTION:</b> This fitting step is <u>extremely important</u>. If the screw is not fixed or not tightened sufficiently, it will result in increased wear and tear of the joint and the premature breakdown of the fitting!</p> <p>(see also defect pictures, page 33)</p>	 
9	<p>Open the flap.</p> <p><b>ATTENTION:</b> Risk of injury due to very forceful opening because the bottom flap is not yet installed!</p>	
10	<p>Hang the bottom flap in the fitting with the pre-mounted screws.</p>	

11	<p>Tighten the screws</p> 
Adjust the joint of the bottom flap	
12	<p>Height adjustment +/- 2mm</p> 
	<p>1. Loosen the mounting screws</p> 
	<p>2. Lower the flap: turn out the set screw</p> 
	<p>2. Raise the flap: Screw-in the set screw</p> 

3.  
Tighten the screws



**ATTENTION:** While using spacers (see page 21), the bottom flap must be set as high as possible so that no air remains between the spacers.



13

Lateral adjustment



Screw-in the set screw:  
Fitting is pushed to the outside.



Move the flap to the right: Screw in the set screw at the left fitting arm, screw out the set screw at the right fitting arm

Move the flap to the left: Screw in the set screw at the right fitting arm, screw out the set screw at the left fitting arm

14

Tilt adjustment



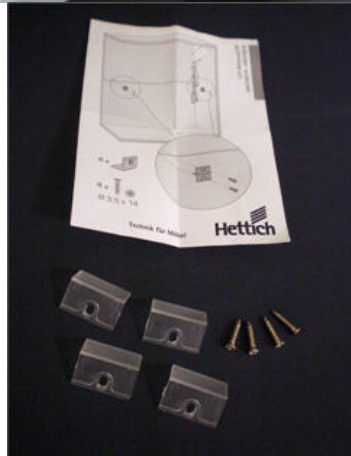
## Usage of Spacers

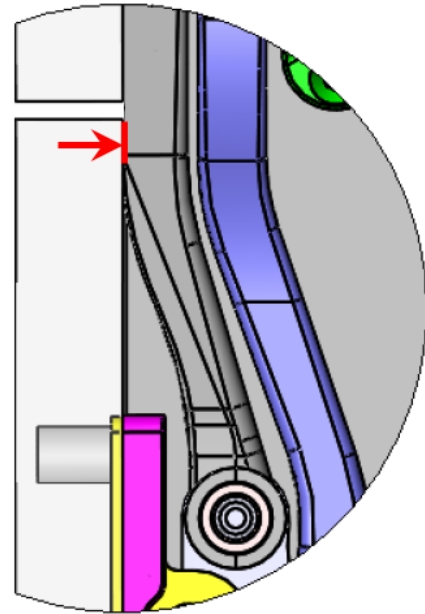
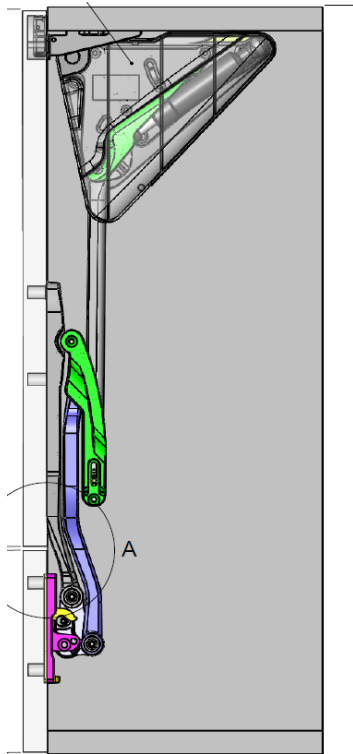
To prevent the flap connection from overstretching during opening (by pulling the handle, the bottom flap is pushed backwards in the central joint), spacers must be placed in the central joint. This is required if the bottom flap can not support itself against the fitting arm, which might be the case with very high cabinets or unequally divided flaps.

The spacers are included with the fitting Lift Advanced HF for the cabinet heights 700 – 770mm (Article 9079614) and 770 – 925mm (Article 9079615) and must be installed if the position of the upper hole on the bottom flap (value "J" see catalogue) is less than 65 mm from the upper edge of the flap.

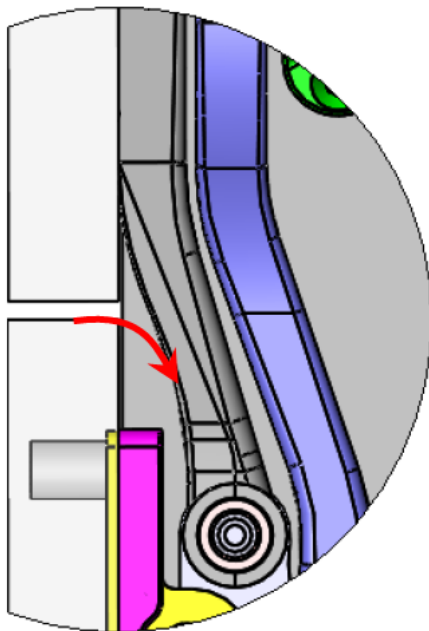
The spacers can only work effectively if no air is left between the angles.

Therefore bottom flap has to be adjusted upwards until the spacers are pressed against each other. The overstretching of the bottom flap connection leads to wear and tear of the tilt adjustment and after some time the bottom flap no longer stays straight in front of the cabinet, but tilts forward at the top edge ( see also defect picture, page 33).

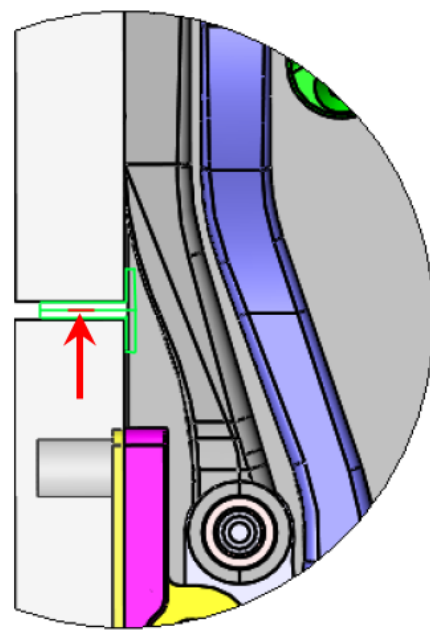




Bottom flap is supported by the fitting arm, spacer not required.



Bottom flap cannot support itself on the fitting arm, spacer required.

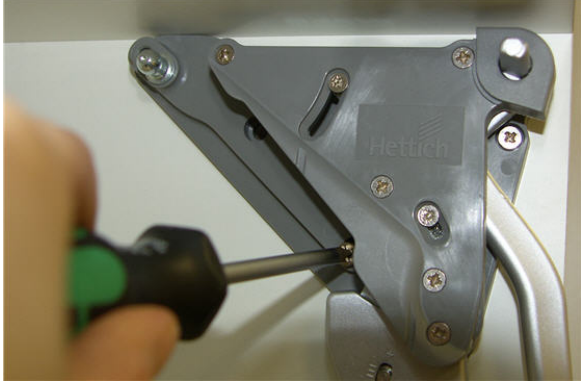

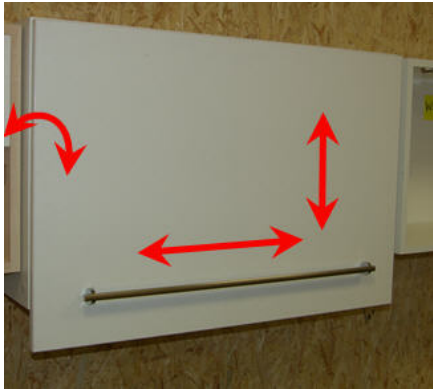


With the help of the spacer, the central reveal can be defined and the bottom flap cannot be overstretched.






## 3.3

## Fitting Lift Advanced HK

All the fitting steps shown are to be executed in the sequence presented below.

1	Fix the fitting into the cabinet	
2	Mount the top flap to the cabinet with the hinges	
3	Adjust the joints of the flap at the hinges	



4	<p>Hold up the flap and clip-on the gas pressure spring</p> <p><b>ATTENTION:</b> piston rod points downward!</p>		
5	<p>Fix the fitting arm to the flap (M6-screws in expanding dowel)</p> <p><b>ATTENTION:</b> While tightening the screws, fix them in the middle position of the elongated holes of the fitting arm</p>		
6	<p>If the flap does not close correctly, there could be two reasons</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Closing damper too strong → reduce closing damper (see page 30)</li><li>2. Tension in the fitting (depending on the hinge fitting) → Loosen the screws of the front adapter and change the position of the screws in the elongated holes by pushing the adapter, fix the screws again.</li></ol>		



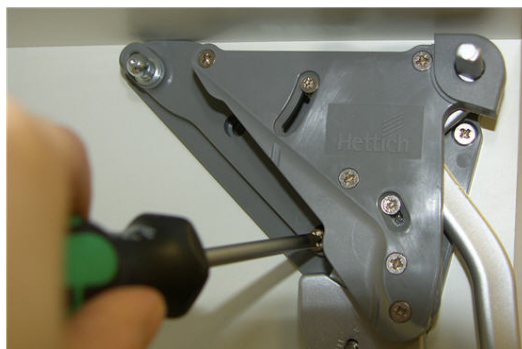
## 3.4

## Fitting Lift Advanced HL &amp; HS

All the fitting steps shown are to be executed in the sequence presented below.

1

Fix the fitting into the cabinet



2

Clip-on the gas pressure spring

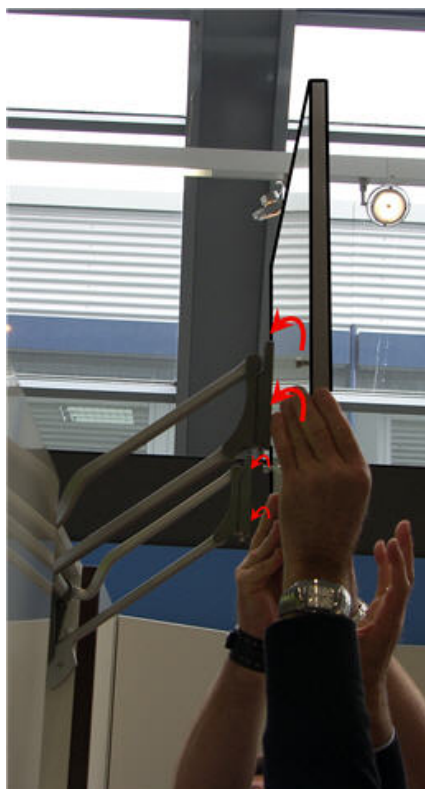
**ATTENTION:** Piston rod points downward!



3

Hang the flap in the fitting with the pre-assembled M6-screws and tighten the screws.

**ATTENTION:** While tightening, hold the parts of the front adapter in alignment. Otherwise it can lead to the twisting of the parts of the front adapter. (see also defect picture, page 33)



Mount the cross member. Push the middle part of the cross member several times strongly towards the left and the right in the adapters to push the adapters tightly onto the pins of the fitting.

Centre the middle part and fix the set screws of the adapter

**TIP:** Due to aesthetic reasons, the set screws should point backwards.



4



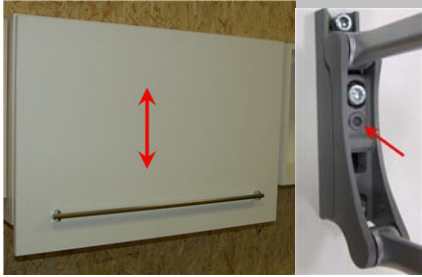


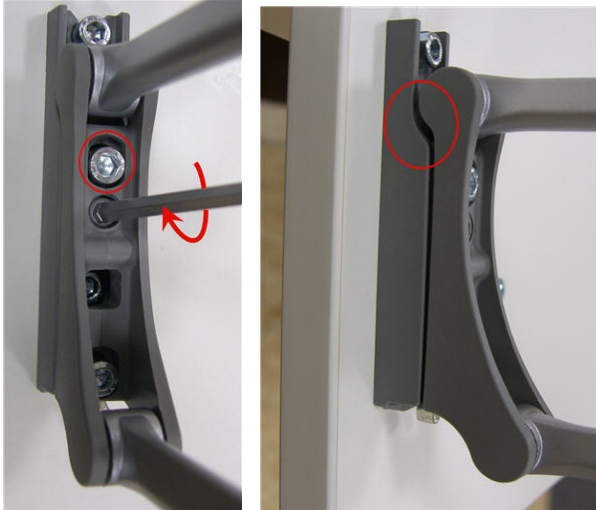

**ATTENTION:** If the cross member has been fitted earlier than the flap or if the flap has been disassembled again for some reason, the fitting should not be pulled down at just one side



**ATTENTION:** Because of the shape of the fitting arm for Lift Advanced HS, it can happen that the fitting arm touches the front edge of the top panel. In this case opening needs to be reduced (see page 31)



Adjust the joint of the bottom flap

<p>5</p>	<p>Height adjustment</p>  <p>The diagram consists of two parts. On the left, a white rectangular panel is shown with a red double-headed vertical arrow indicating the range of height adjustment. On the right, a close-up of the grey mounting bracket is shown with a red arrow pointing to one of the two screws used for adjustment.</p>
<p>1.</p>	<p>Loosen the screws</p>  <p>A close-up photograph of the mounting bracket's adjustment mechanism. Two screws are visible, each with a red arrow pointing to its head, indicating they should be loosened.</p>
<p>2.</p>	<p>Height adjustment in the maximum position</p>  <p>Two photographs showing the bracket at its maximum height. The left photo shows the bracket with a red circle around the top screw and a red curved arrow indicating a counter-clockwise rotation. The right photo shows the bracket mounted on a wall, with a red circle highlighting the top of the bracket's vertical travel.</p>
<p>2.</p>	<p>Height adjustment in the minimum position</p>  <p>Two photographs showing the bracket at its minimum height. The left photo shows the bracket with a red circle around the bottom screw and a red curved arrow indicating a clockwise rotation. The right photo shows the bracket mounted on a wall, with a red circle highlighting the bottom of the bracket's vertical travel.</p>
<p>3.</p>	<p>Tighten the screws</p>  <p>A close-up photograph of the mounting bracket's adjustment mechanism, similar to the one in step 1. Two screws are visible, each with a red arrow pointing to its head, indicating they should be tightened.</p>

6

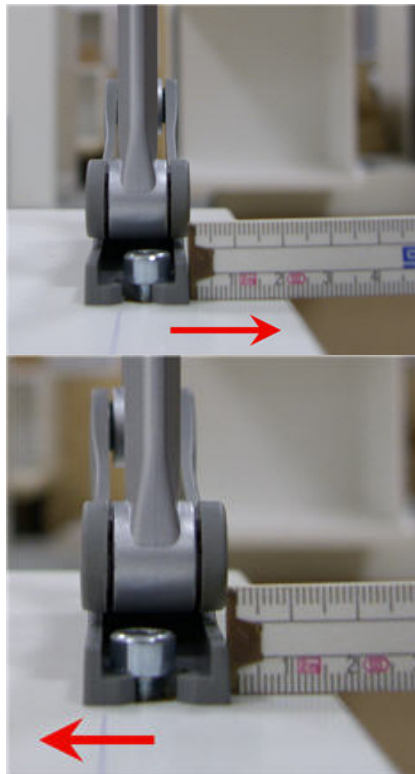
Lateral adjustment



1.  
Loosen the screws on  
both front adapters



2.  
Bring the flap in the  
desired position by  
hand.

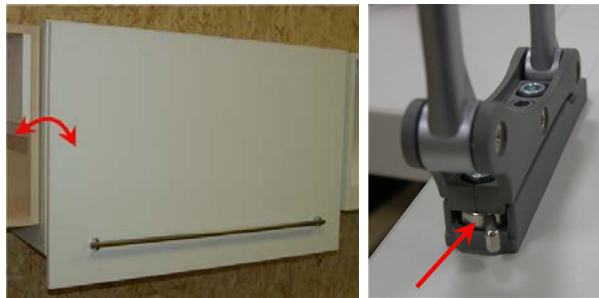


3.  
Tighten the screws on  
both front adapters



7

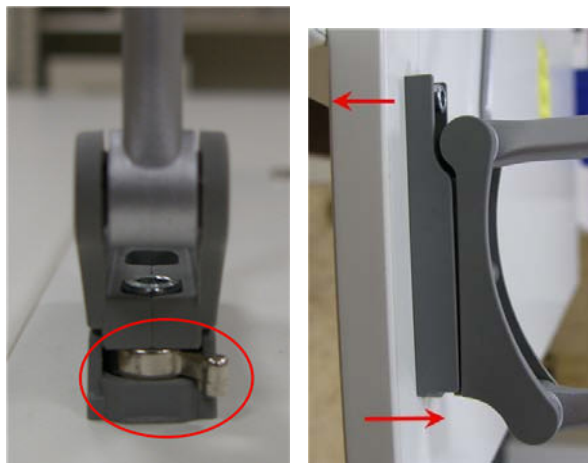
Tilt adjustment



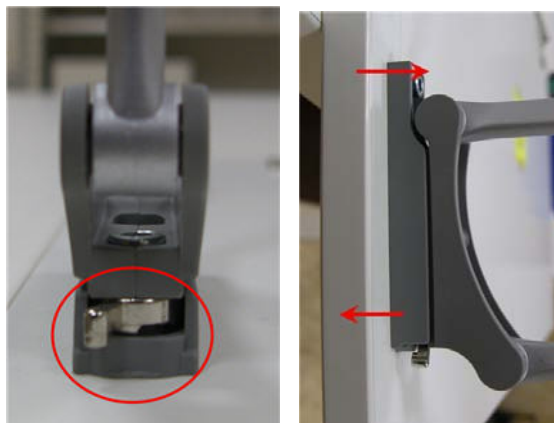
1.  
Loosen the screws



2.  
maximum tilt  
adjustment



2.  
minimum tilt  
adjustment



3.  
Tighten the screws



**ATTENTION:** Adjustment will be visible only after the screws are tightened





## 4 Adjustment

### 4.1 Adjustment of Gaps

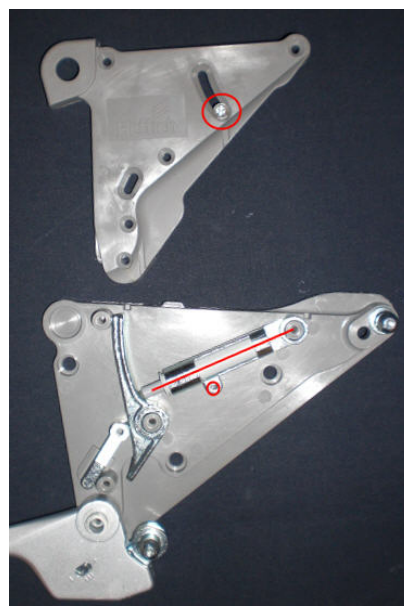
The adjustment of gaps is shown in section 3 for each case of the fitting of fittings.

### 4.2 Adjustment of the Closing Damper

After the fitting is completed as per section 3, the closing action of the flap should be checked and optimised if required. The fitting comes with the damper adjusted to maximal strength. If the flap does not close or closes very slowly, then the damping action should be reduced. For this, loosen the screws indicated (do not take out) and push the damper down as required and then tighten the screw again.



Maximum dampening action



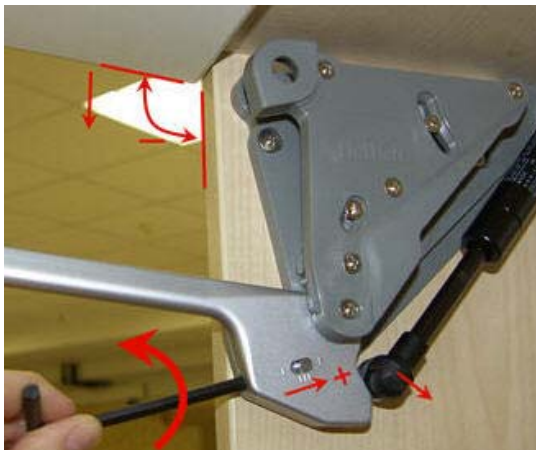
Minimum dampening action

## 4.3

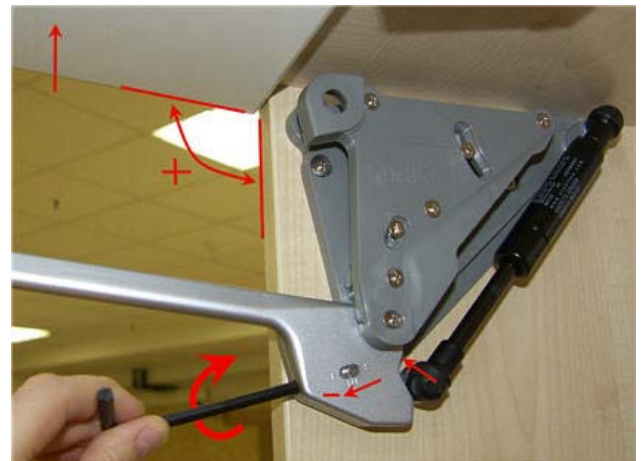
## Adjustment of the spring force



- Fine alignment depending on the flap weight and personal instinct of the user
  - Adjustment  $\pm 10\%$  of the spring force
  - By increasing the spring force, the opening angle is decreased minimally
- ATTENTION:** The spring force should be adjusted equally on both the sides.



Spring force max



Spring force min

## 4.4

## Adjustment of the Opening Angle Stop

With the help of the opening angle stop, the upper end position of the flap can be regulated downwards, so that it is possible, e.g. for shorter persons to comfortably operate the flap.

The adjustment is set to maximum opening of the flap from the factory. In order to reduce the opening, the below given screw must be loosened. Then pull the fitting arm a little downwards to the required opening and push down the opening angle stop with the help of a screwdriver till the opening angle stop rests on the fitting arm. Tighten the screw firmly in the required position.

**ATTENTION:** The screw must be firmly tightened; otherwise the opening angle stop moves again into the original position due to the pressure of the fitting arm.



Maximum opening angle



Minimum opening angle

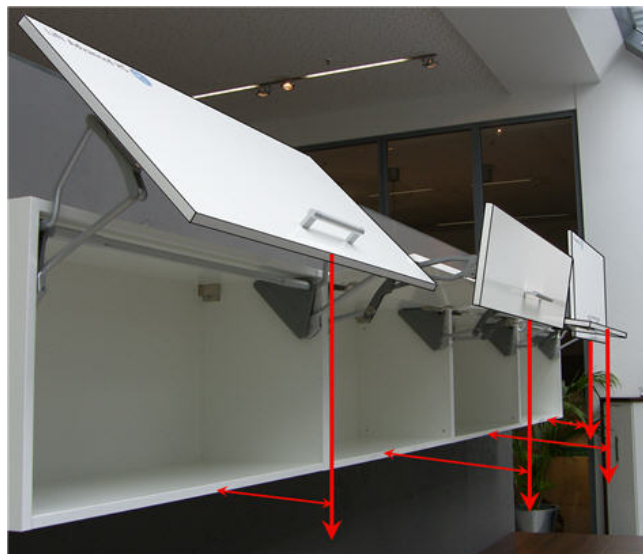
**ATTENTION:** Due to the shape of the fitting arm for Lift Advanced HS, it can happen that the arm touches the front edge of the cabinet top panel. In this case, the opening has to be reduced.



**TIP:** It is advisable to reduce the opening for Lift Advanced HK. The beginning of the closing action is more comfortable as less force must be applied.



**Background:** In comparison to other opening types, the comparatively stronger spring is used for the same flap size and weight for HK because the lever which is formed by the flap is the biggest; the spring force must be overcome by the user while closing and it is the highest at the start of the closing action.

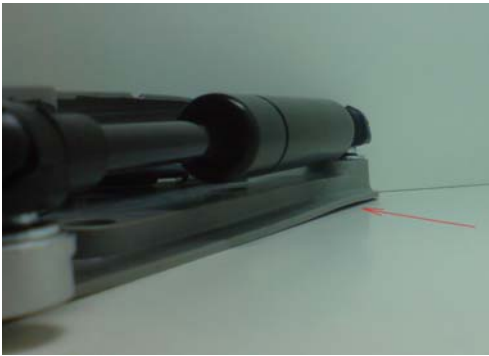




## 5 Description of Defects and their Correction

### 5.1 All Variants

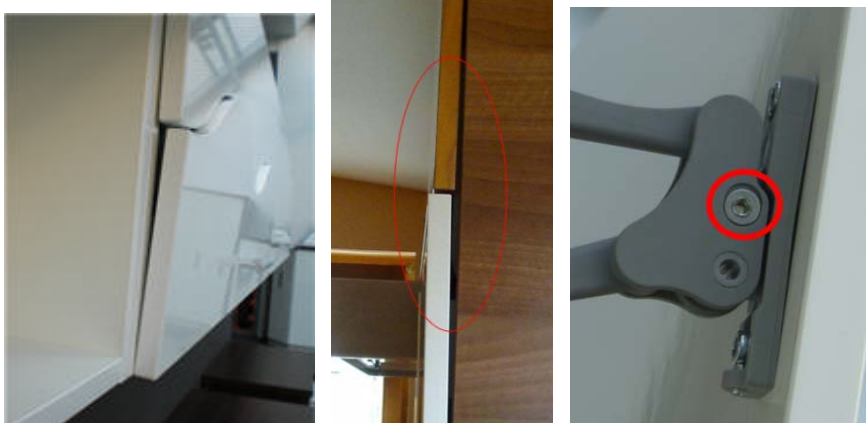
#### Distortion of the fitting base plate




Details	Cause	Correction	Prevention
1. Distortion of fitting base plate	Happens possibly due to usage of very strong gas pressure springs. Does not affect the function of the fitting and is not visible after the installation of the cover cap, hence is not a defect or a reason for complaint.	-	-

## 5.2 Lift Advanced HF

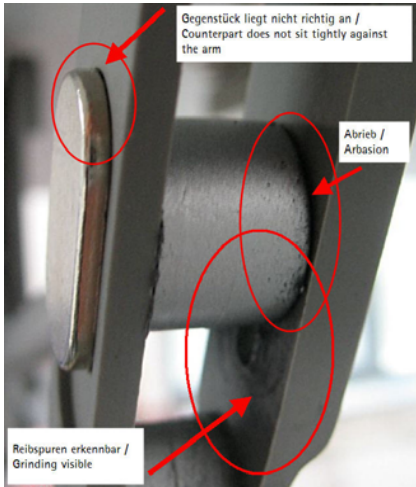
Top flap closes properly, bottom flap tilts forward




Details	Cause	Rectification	Prevention
1. while installation	Overlay adjustment on the hinge has been done after the tightening of the joint screw	Remove the bottom flap, loosen the joint screw, do the adjustment at the hinge as required. Tighten the joint screw. Fit the bottom flap again. (see also page 12)	While fitting, after the fastening of the joint screws, do not carry out any adjustments at the hinge.
2. after some time of use	Tilt adjustment screw on the front fitting is worn-out and can no longer hold the flap straight. (see photo) This is a result of overstretching of bottom front fitting during the usage on very huge cabinet heights. (see also page 15)	If the defect has happened recently and the wearing out of the screw has not progressed too far, then the transparent spacers can be introduced in the central joint. This will prevent a further overstretching of the front fitting.	Fitting of the spacer in situations as described in page 21 ( $J < 65\text{mm}$ )

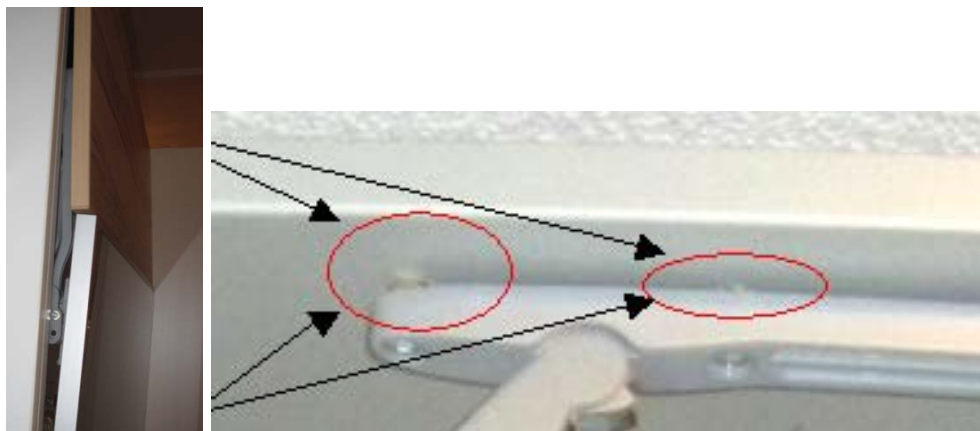
		<p>If no permanent solution can be attained by the usage of spacers, the fitting has to be exchanged.</p> <p><b>ATTENTION:</b> while installing a new fitting, spacer has to be fitted</p>	
3. for aluminium frames	Aluminium frame is not fixed with flush mounted screws. If the screws lie in the range of the fitting arms, the screw head prevents the flat attachment of the flap on the fitting arm.	Connecting screws of the frame have to be fitted flush.	Connecting screws of the frame have to be fitted flush.

## Fitting arms are bent outwards, arms eventually grinding in the cabinet



Details	Cause	Rectification	Prevention
	<p>During fitting, the joint screw has not been used or not been fixed firmly. Hence the upper metal arm moves against the lower plastic arm and this leads to abrasion and wearing out. After some time there is so much play in the joint that the metal arm tilts and the plastic arm pushes outward. In case of continued wear, the fitting arm grinds against the cabinet</p>	<p>The wear and tear cannot be undone. The fitting must be replaced.  <b>ATTENTION: Fitting instruction has to be followed correctly!</b></p> 	<p>Pay attention to the fitting sequence and carry out all the fitting steps carefully.</p>

## Flap does not close correctly



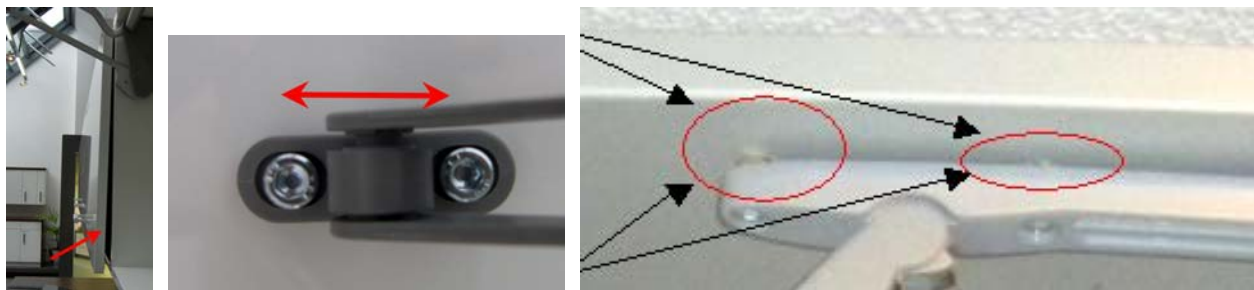
Details	Cause	Rectification	Prevention
1. while assembling	Dowel on the flap not inserted flush (see photo)	Disassemble the fitting, flush fit the dowel and re-fit	Dowels must be fitted flush in the flap.
	Closing damper too strong	Reduce closing damper action (see page 30)	-
	Top flap wrongly mounted, fitting sequence not followed.	Disassemble both the flaps, loosen the joint screws and carry out the installation as per specification.	Follow the fitting sequence!
2. after some time of use	Wear and tear in the joint (see page 38 "Fitting arms are bent outwards")	see page 40 "Fitting arms are bent outwards"	see page 40 "Fitting arms are bent outwards"

**Flaps close very loudly**

Details	Cause	Rectification	Prevention
	In the fitting arm, there is a spring steel which pulls the flap close (like a cup hinge). The spring steel pulls the flap very strongly over the last centimetres, this might make a noise at the time of closing. <u>This is NOT a defect, but a feature of the fitting.</u>	Use Sensys hinges or Intermat hinges with additional damper.	-


### 5.3 Lift Advanced HK

Flap is tilted in front of the cabinet / Flap does not close properly



Details	Cause	Rectification	Prevention
1. while fitting, the flap sticks out on the top	Depth adjustment of the hinge	Adjust the depth adjustment of the hinge	-
2. while fitting, the flap sticks out at the bottom	Dowel on the flap not inserted flush (see photo)	Disassemble the fitting, flush fit the dowel and re-fit	Dowels must be fitted flush in the flap.
	Tension in the fitting	Open the flap, loosen the front mounting screws on the flap and push the front mounting in the elongated holes. (see photo)	While assembling, place the front mounting screws in the centre of the elongated holes. This setting should be suitable for when drilling of the hinges / mounting plates and the fitting have been carried out exactly.
	Closing damper too strong	Reduce closing damper action (see page 30)	-

Fitting arms bend outwards

			
Details	Cause	Rectification	Prevention



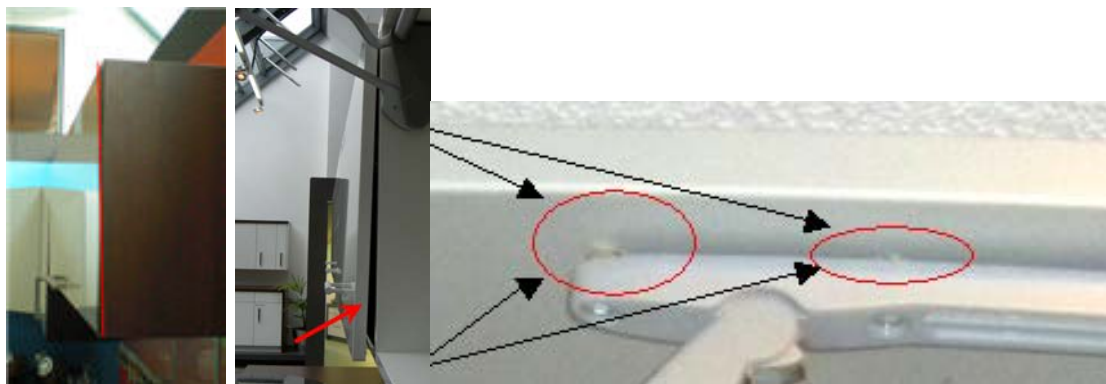
## 5.4 Lift Advanced HS / HL

### Fitting arms grind against the cabinet



Details	Cause	Rectification	Prevention
While assembling	Front adapter has twisted itself, top part (blue coloured in photo) lies sideways on the base plate (orange coloured) (Can happen while fastening the fixing screws)	Loosen the screws between the parts, align the parts (see photo) and tighten the screws again, while ensuring the alignment of the parts by hand	Check the alignment of the parts during fitting.

## Flaps stays tilted in front of the cabinet / Flap does not close correctly



Details	Cause	Rectification	Prevention
1. while assembling	Dowel on the flap not inserted flush (see photo)	Disassemble the fitting, flush fit the dowel and re-fit	Dowels must be fitted flush in the flap.
2. while fitting, the flap sticks out on the top	Tilt adjustment on the front adapter loosely or wrongly installed	Carry out tilt adjustment and fasten the fixing screws	-
3. while fitting, the flap sticks out at the bottom or parallel in front of the cabinet	Tilt adjustment on the front adapter loosely or wrongly installed	Carry out tilt adjustment and fasten the fixing screws	-
	Closing damper too strong	Reduce the closing damper action (see page 30)	-

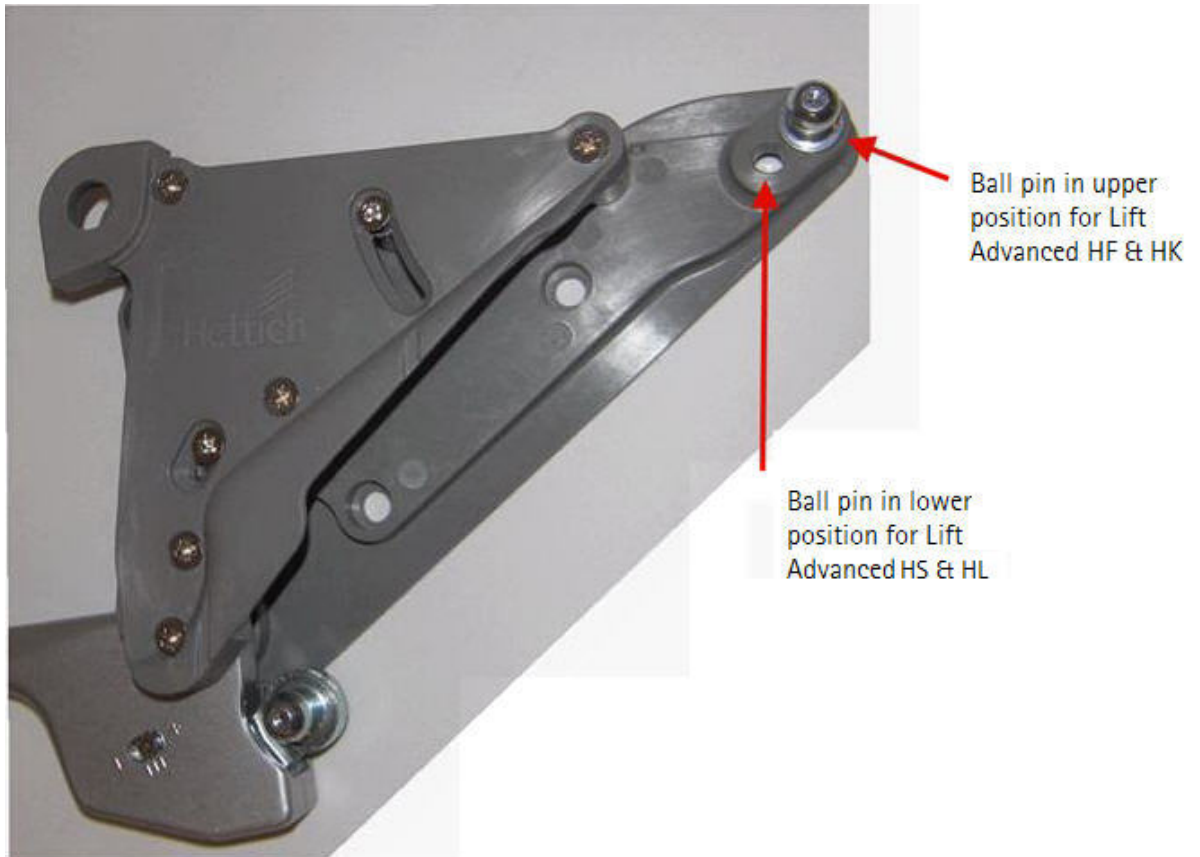
## Fitting arm collides with the cabinet top panel when open (only HS)



Details	Cause	Rectification	Prevention
	Depending on the spring force , the settings of the spring force and the opening angle stop, it can happen that the fitting arm touches the top panel in the end position.	Reduce the opening, if necessary, increase the spring force setting	—

## 6 Others

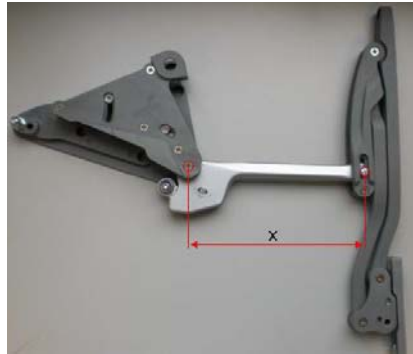
### 6.1 Location of the contact points of the gas pressure springs



The base plate of the fitting is identical for all the 4 opening versions. However the placement of the upper ball pins for the types Lift Advanced HF and HK is different from Lift Advanced HL and HS (see photo). A few times in the past, it has happened that the ball pins were wrongly installed at the factory. Meanwhile, the cause for the mistake in fitting was eliminated. The wrong placement of the upper ball pin has an effect on the opening angle of the flap. If a customer complains regarding an extremely small opening angle, the position of the upper ball pin has to be checked.

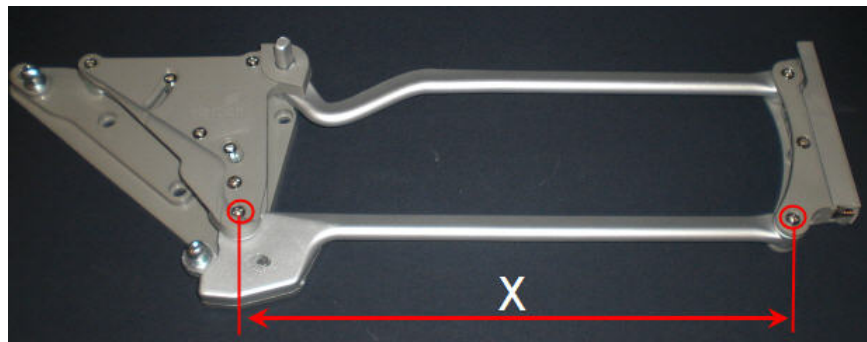
## 6.2 Identification of the Fittings when fitted

In the versions Lift Advanced HF and Lift Advanced HL, there are variants which are suitable for different cabinet heights. Following representation should enable the user to exactly identify the fitting and check if the correct fitting has been installed.



Lift Advanced HF

Lift Advanced HF	Lift Advanced HL	X
9079605	9079595	155mm
9079607	9079597	190mm
9079610	9079598	220mm
9079614	9079599	250mm
9079615	9079600	280mm



Lift Advanced HL