

Dispensit® 1053-10C Hot Melt

3A3108E

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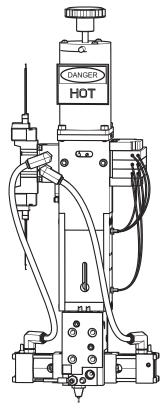
Patented meter and dispense system for precise one-component micro-dispensing. For professional use only. Not for use in explosive atmospheres.

2000 psi (14 MPa, 138 bar) Maximum Outlet Fluid Working Pressure 1200 psi (8 MPa, 38 bar) Maximum Material Inlet Pressure 100 psi (0.7 MPa, 7 bar) Maximum Air Working Pressure 110°F (43°C) Maximum Ambient Temperature 300°F (149°C) Maximum Operating Temperature)



Important Safety Instructions

Read all warnings and instructions in this manual and all related manuals. Save all instructions.



Therm-O-Flow Valve shown is with controls/motor and solenoid harness integrated

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Related Manuals

Component manuals in U.S. English.

Part	Description
3A0261	1053/1093 Control Box, Instructions - Setup - Operation
302913	Therm-O-Flow [®] Accessory Heat Zone Controls, Instructions - Parts List
309100	Temperature Controller, Instructions
334129	Therm-O-Flow 20, Instructions - Parts
334130	Therm-O-Flow 200, Instructions - Parts

Warnings

The following warnings are for the setup, use, grounding, maintenance, and repair of this equipment. The exclamation point symbol alerts you to a general warning and the hazard symbols refer to procedure-specific risks. When these symbols appear in the body of this manual or on warning labels, refer back to these Warnings. Product-specific hazard symbols and warnings not covered in this section may appear throughout the body of this manual where applicable.

WARNING



SKIN INJECTION HAZARD

High-pressure fluid from dispensing device, hose leaks, or ruptured components will pierce skin. This may look like just a cut, but it is a serious injury that can result in amputation. Get immediate surgical treatment.



- Engage trigger lock when not dispensing.
- Do not point dispensing device at anyone or at any part of the body.
- Do not put your hand over the fluid outlet.
- Do not stop or deflect leaks with your hand, body, glove, or rag.
- Follow the Pressure Relief Procedure when you stop dispensing and before cleaning, checking, or servicing equipment.
- Tighten all fluid connections before operating the equipment.
- Check hoses and couplings daily. Replace worn or damaged parts immediately.



TOXIC FLUID OR FUMES HAZARD

Toxic fluids or fumes can cause serious injury or death if splashed in the eyes or on skin, inhaled, or swallowed.

- Read Safety Data Sheet (SDS) to know the specific hazards of the fluids you are using.
- Store hazardous fluid in approved containers, and dispose of it according to applicable guidelines.
- Always wear impervious gloves when spraying or cleaning equipment.



PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Wear appropriate protective equipment when in the work area to help prevent serious injury, including eye injury, hearing loss, inhalation of toxic fumes, and burns. Protective equipment includes but is not limited to:

- Protective eyewear, and hearing protection.
- Respirators, protective clothing, and gloves as recommended by the fluid and solvent manufacturer.



FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD

Flammable fumes, such as solvent and paint fumes, in work area can ignite or explode. Paint or solvent flowing through the equipment can cause static sparking. To help prevent fire and explosion:



- Use equipment only in well ventilated area.
- Eliminate all ignition sources; such as pilot lights, cigarettes, portable electric lamps, and plastic drop cloths (potential static sparking).





- Never spray or flush solvent at high pressure.
- Keep work area free of debris, including solvent, rags and gasoline.
- Do not plug or unplug power cords, or turn power or light switches on or off when flammable fumes are present.
- Use only grounded hoses.
- Hold gun firmly to side of grounded pail when triggering into pail. Do not use pail liners unless they are anti-static or conductive.
- Stop operation immediately if static sparking occurs or you feel a shock. Do not use equipment until you identify and correct the problem.
- Keep a working fire extinguisher in the work area.







WARNING



ELECTRIC SHOCK HAZARD

This equipment must be grounded. Improper grounding, setup, or usage of the system can cause electric shock.

- Turn off and disconnect power cord before servicing equipment.
- Use only grounded electrical outlets.
- Use only 3-wire extension cords.
- Ensure ground prongs are intact on power and extension cords.
- Do not expose to rain. Store indoors.



EQUIPMENT MISUSE HAZARD

Misuse can cause death or serious injury.

- Do not operate the unit when fatigued or under the influence of drugs or alcohol.
- Do not exceed the maximum working pressure or temperature rating of the lowest rated system component. See **Technical Data** in all equipment manuals.
- Use fluids and solvents that are compatible with equipment wetted parts. See **Technical Data** in all equipment manuals. Read fluid and solvent manufacturer's warnings. For complete information about your material, request Safety Data Sheet (SDS) from distributor or retailer.
- Do not leave the work area while equipment is energized or under pressure.
- Turn off all equipment and follow the Pressure Relief Procedure when equipment is not in use.
- Check equipment daily. Repair or replace worn or damaged parts immediately with genuine manufacturer's replacement parts only.
- Do not alter or modify equipment. Alterations or modifications may void agency approvals and create safety hazards.
- Make sure all equipment is rated and approved for the environment in which you are using it.
- Use equipment only for its intended purpose. Call your distributor for information.
- Route hoses and cables away from traffic areas, sharp edges, moving parts, and hot surfaces.
- Do not kink or over bend hoses or use hoses to pull equipment.
- · Keep children and animals away from work area.
- Comply with all applicable safety regulations.



MOVING PARTS HAZARD

Moving parts can pinch, cut or amputate fingers and other body parts.

- Keep clear of moving parts.
- Do not operate equipment with protective guards or covers removed.
- Pressurized equipment can start without warning. Before checking, moving, or servicing equipment, follow the **Pressure Relief Procedure** and disconnect all power sources.



PLASTIC PARTS CLEANING SOLVENT HAZARD

Many solvents can degrade plastic parts and cause them to fail, which could cause serious injury or property damage.

- Use only compatible water-based solvents to clean plastic structural or pressure-containing parts.
- See **Technical Data** in this and all other equipment instruction manuals. Read fluid and solvent manufacturer's Safety Data Sheet (SDS) and recommendations.



BURN HAZARD

Equipment surfaces and fluid that is heated can become very hot during operation. To avoid severe burns:

Do not touch hot fluid or equipment.

Isocyanate Conditions











Spraying or dispensing materials containing isocyanates creates potentially harmful mists, vapors, and atomized particulates.

Read material manufacturer's warnings and material MSDS to know specific hazards and precautions related to isocyanates.

Prevent inhalation of isocyanate mists, vapors, and atomized particulates by providing sufficient ventilation in the work area. If sufficient ventilation is not available, a supplied-air respirator is required for everyone in the work area.

To prevent contact with isocyanates, appropriate personal protective equipment, including chemically impermeable gloves, boots, aprons, and goggles, is also required for everyone in the work area.

Material Self-ignition







Some materials may become self-igniting if applied too thickly. Read material manufacturer's warnings and material MSDS.

Keep Components A and B Separate







Cross-contamination can result in cured material in fluid lines which could cause serious injury or damage equipment. To prevent cross-contamination:

- Never interchange component A and component B wetted parts.
- Never use solvent on one side if it has been contaminated from the other side.

Moisture Sensitivity of Isocyanates

Isocyanates (ISO) are catalysts used in two component foam and polyurea coatings. ISO will react with moisture (such as humidity) to form small, hard, abrasive crystals, which become suspended in the fluid. Eventually a film will form on the surface and the ISO will begin to gel, increasing in viscosity. If used, this partially cured ISO will reduce performance and the life of all wetted parts.

NOTE: The amount of film formation and rate of crystallization varies depending on the blend of ISO, the humidity, and the temperature.

To prevent exposing ISO to moisture:

- Always use a sealed container with a desiccant dryer in the vent, or a nitrogen atmosphere. Never store ISO in an open container.
- Keep the ISO lube pump reservoir (if installed) filled with Graco Throat Seal Liquid (TSL[™]), Part 206995. The lubricant creates a barrier between the ISO and the atmosphere.
- Use only moisture-proof hoses compatible with ISO.
- Never use reclaimed solvents, which may contain moisture. Always keep solvent containers closed when not in use.
- Always lubricate threaded parts with ISO pump oil or grease when reassembling.

Changing Materials

NOTICE

Changing the material types used in your equipment requires special attention to avoid equipment damage and downtime.

- When changing materials, flush the equipment multiple times to ensure it is thoroughly clean.
- Always clean the fluid inlet strainers after flushing.
- Check with your material manufacturer for chemical compatibility.
- When changing between epoxies and urethanes or polyureas, disassemble and clean all fluid components and change hoses. Epoxies often have amines on the B (hardener) side. Polyureas often have amines on the B (resin) side.

Grounding



This product must be grounded. In the event of an electrical short circuit, grounding reduces the risk of electric shock by providing an escape wire for the electric current.

Metering valve: attach ground wire from grounding lug to true earth ground. See Figure 16 on page **26** and Figure 17 on page **27**.

Fluid hoses: use only electrically conductive hoses.

Feed system components: attach ground wire from grounding lug to true earth ground. See feed system manual for grounding points.

Fluid supply container: follow local code.

Solvent pails used when flushing: follow local code. Use only conductive metal pails, placed on a grounded surface. Do not place the pail on a nonconductive surface, such as paper or cardboard, which interrupts grounding continuity.

Overview

This single-component meter and dispense device accurately meters liquid and semi-paste materials.

The machine is designed for applications that require very small and precisely dispensed beads and/or dots of material at a wide range of material inlet pressures.

The ratio of the flow rate/stroke length to pump shaft area provides the adjustable pressure intensification needed to move the separate liquids through the needle with a flow rate suitable for production requirements.

This manual focus on using the Dispensit with two feed systems: Therm-O-Flow and Micro (Hot) Melt. Information about the complete systems is included. See **Sequence of Operation** on page **16**.

Cycle Detection Spool Sensors

The spool sensors are magnetic reed switches and must be connected to an electrical control. An LED on the switch illuminates to indicate the shifting of the spool.

Component Identification

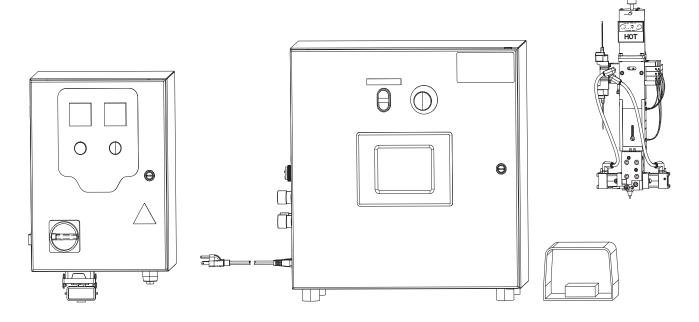
Typical System Configuration

Two-zone accessory heat controls - part no. 243698 (optional) shown

Four-zone accessory heat controls - part no. 243699 (optional)*

Valve controls with foot switch and plug (optional)

Therm-O-Flow Metering Valve (shown with optional motor)



System shown with optional valve and heat controls

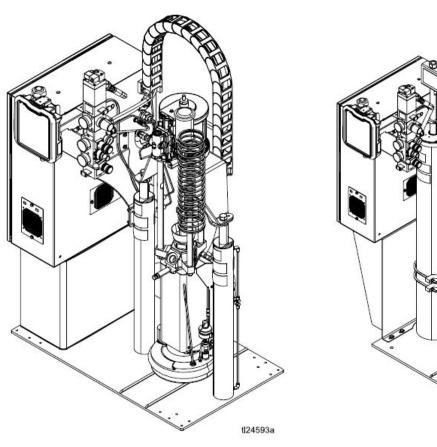
Fig. 1: System Configuration

* The Micro (Hot) Melt metering valve can only be used with four-zone heat controls.

Typical Feed System Components

Therm-O-Flow 20, Hot

Therm-O-Flow 200, Hot



tl24543a

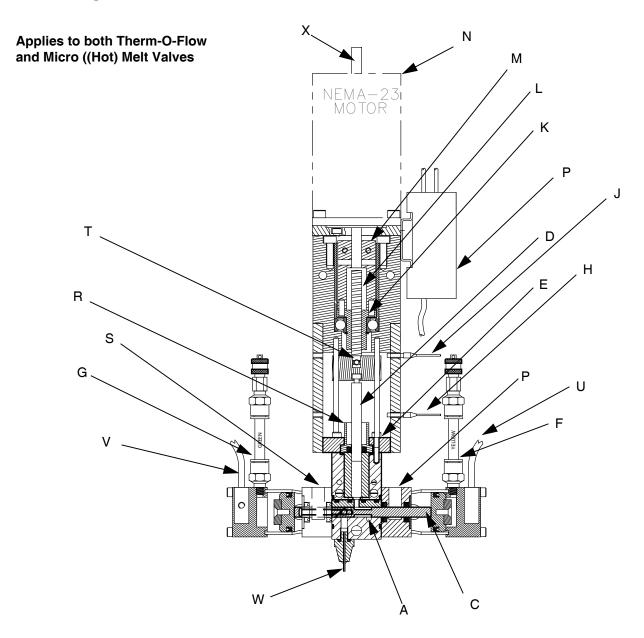
Fig. 2: Therm-O-Flow Feed System Component



0.3 kg (300 ml) Heated Cartridge Pressure Feed

Fig. 3: Micro (Hot) Melt Feed System Component

Metering Valve



Key:

- A Material Inlet
- B Grounding Lug (not shown)
- C Spool
- D Metering Rod
- E Oil Cup Retaining Block
- F Dispense Air Inlet
- G Reload Air Inlet
- H Lower Sensor
- J Upper Sensor
- K Drive Nut
- L Drive Screw
- M Drive Coupling
- N Motor
- P Sensor Amplifiers
- R Oil Cup
- S Wet Cups
- T Drive Locking Screw
- U Spool Sensor Close
- V Spool Sensor Open
- W Needle Assembly
- X Manual Adjustment Knob

Fig. 4: Metering Valve Parts

Micro (Hot) Melt Feed System

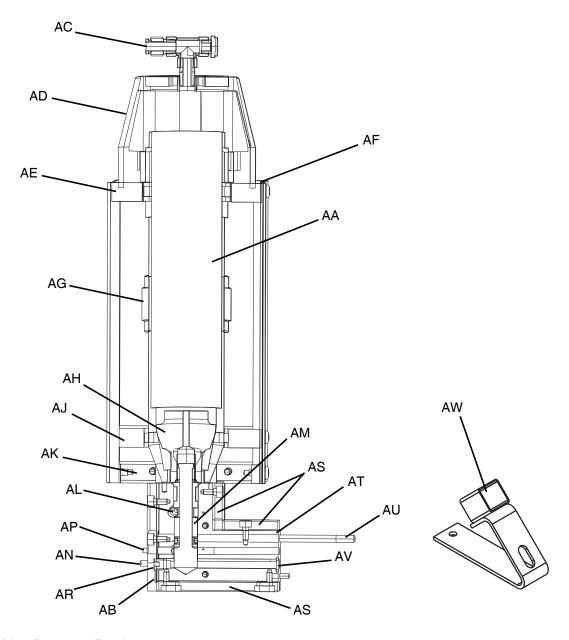


Fig. 5: Heated Cartridge Pressure Feed

Key:

AA 0.3 kg (300 ml) Heat Tube*

AB Ground Lug

AC Pressure Air Inlet

AD Hand Tightened End Cap

AE Top Insulation

AF Front and Back Cover

AG Heat Band and RTD Sensor

AH Nozzle

AJ Middle Insulation

AK Bottom Insulation

AL Quick Release Pin

AM Quick Release Body

AN Heat Rod

AP RTD Sensor

AR Pipe Plug

AS Insulation

AT Housing

AU Fasteners

AV O-ring AW Bench Tool

^{*} Material cartridge supplied by others.

Setup



NOTE: See Figure 6, Air and Fluid Schematic.

1. For the Therm-O-Flow feed system, perform the setup procedure for the Therm-O-Flow system components. See **Related Manuals** on page **2**.

For the Micro (Hot) Melt feel system, refer to Figure 5 and install the 0.3 kg (300 ml) material cartridge as follows:

- a. Remove the quick release pin (AL), then pull the feed system out of the housing.
- b. Place the divorced feed system into the supplied bench tool (AW).
- c. Remove the end cap (AD).
- d. Remove the protective seal from the outlet end of the material cartridge.
- e. Install the material cartridge into the heat tube (AA), piercing the outlet end.

- Install the end cap, piercing the inlet end.
- g. Install the feed system back into the housing.
- h. Install the quick release pin (AL) back into the housing.

Add heat to the Micro (Hot) Melt feed system. See **Related Manuals** on page **2**.

- Place an in-line air pressure regulator, air-water separator filter, and shut-off/bleed valve between the air supply and the control solenoids.
- Connect each 1/4 in. outside diameter supplied air line to the corresponding control solenoid. See Component Identification starting on page 7.
- Connect fluid lines from the feed system to the metering valve material inlets. See Component Identification starting on page 7.

Air and Fluid Schematic

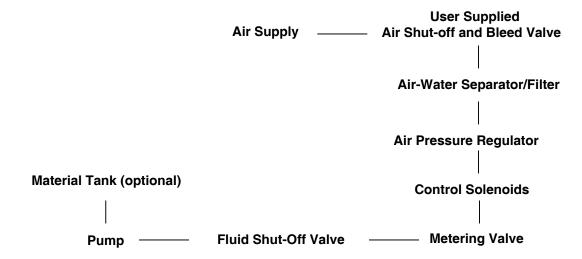


Fig. 6: Air and Fluid Schematic

Mounting the Therm-O-Flow Metering Valve

Refer to Figures 7 and 8 to mount the Therm-O-Flow metering valve.

NOTE: The valve shown is for controls/motor integrated with the needle assembly P6545-12H (19 GA).

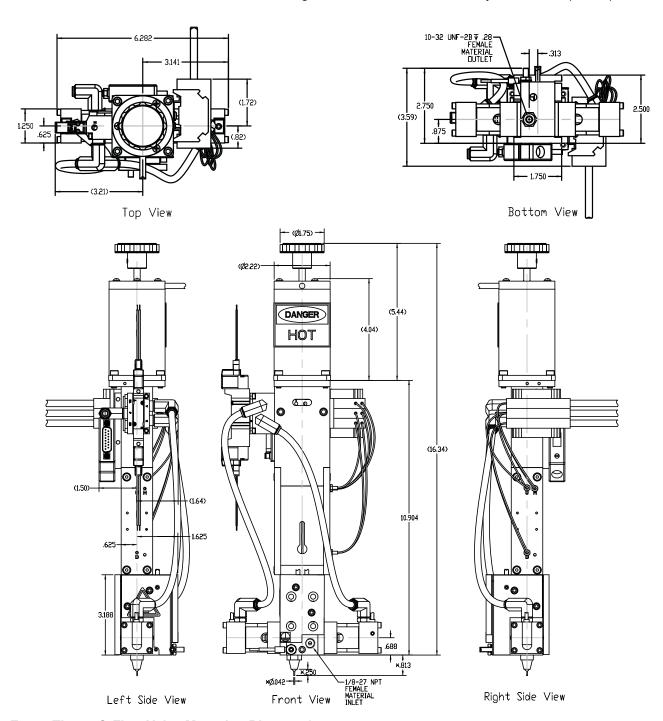


Fig. 7: Therm-O-Flow Valve Mounting Diagram 1

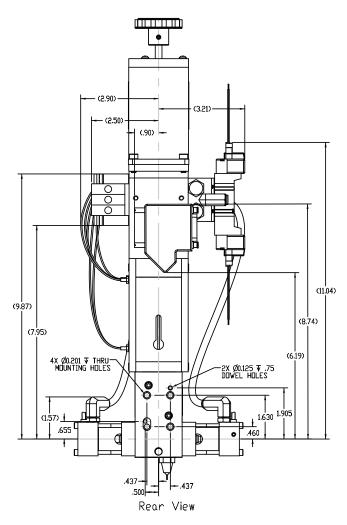


Fig. 8: Therm-O-Flow Valve Mounting Diagram 2

Mounting the Motor

If using a non-Graco motor with the dispense valve, use the following diagram to install the non-Graco motor onto the valve.

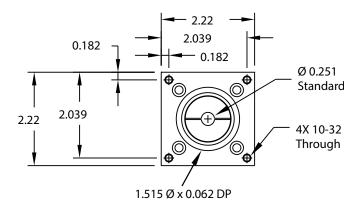


Fig. 9: Motor Mounting Diagram

Motor Specifications

Frame: NEMA 23

Torque at Typical Dispense Speed: 180 oz-in. (11.25 in-lb) at 10 revolutions per second (1/2 in. rod travel per second) or less. Above 10 revolutions per second, the power declines.

Torque at Maximum Speed: 117 oz-in (7.3 in-lb) at 20 revolutions per second (1 in. of rod travel per second).

Motor Face Pilot Boss: 1.5 in. diameter by 0.0625 in. projection from motor face flange.

Shaft Size: 0.25 diameter by 0.75 in. projection from motor face pilot boss to end of shaft.

Mounting the Micro (Hot) Melt Metering Valve

Refer to Figures 10 and 11 to mount the Micro (Hot) Melt metering valve.

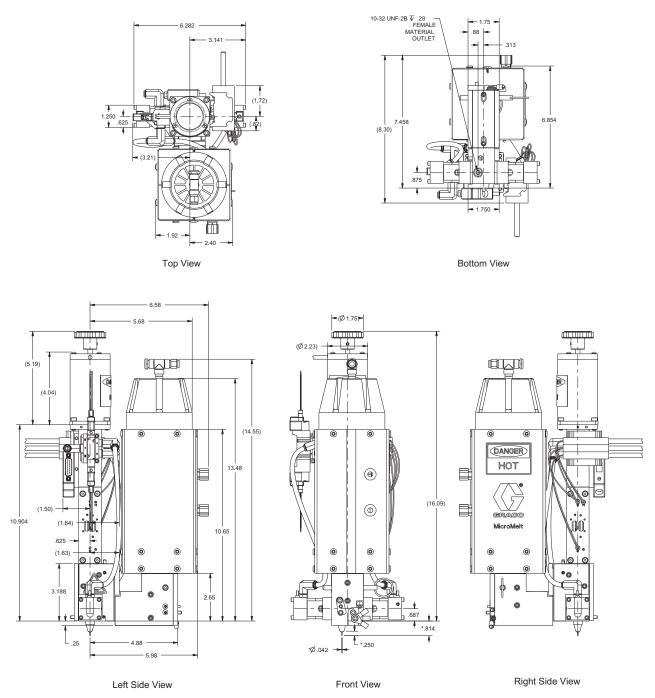


Fig. 10: Micro (Hot) Melt Valve Mounting Diagram 1

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Fig. 11: Micro (Hot) Melt Valve Mounting Diagram 2

Startup



1. Lubricate the metering rod port in the oil cup retaining block and fill the spool valve ports with compatible lubricant such as mesamoll or silicone oil.

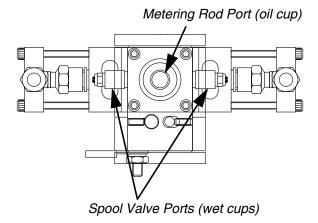


Fig. 12: Top View with Top Section Removed

For the Therm-O-Flow feed system, pressurize the feed systems connected to the metering valve to prime the system.

For the Micro (Hot) Melt Feed System, adjust the material air pressure regulator to the desired working pressure.

See **Technical Specifications** on page **31** for maximum material inlet pressure.

3. Dispense several full stroke shots until material is air-free and has good shut-off at the nose.

NOTE: Very viscous, compressible materials may continue to leak or drip after the system is primed. Reduce flow rate as required to produce air-free dispense.

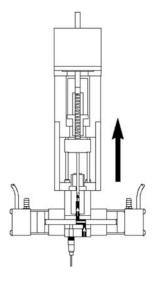
NOTE: Very thin materials may require tilting the valve greater than 45 degrees and dispensing shots until material is air-free. Remove oil from the cups before proceeding.

Operation

The operation of the 1053-10C metering valve is controlled by an external source. If a control box was purchased, refer to the 1053/1093 Control Box Setup - Operation Instructions. See **Related Manuals** on page **2**.

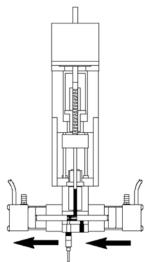
Sequence of Operation

Step 1: Reload



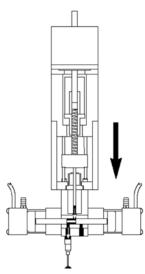
- Spool shifts to the right
- Material feed inlet is opened
- Material is transferred into the metering chambers by a pressurized feed system
- Outlet port is blocked
- Metering rod is retracted to a precise position determining the volume of each material

Step 2: Shift



- Balanced spool shifts to the dispense position
- Material path to the needle is opened
- Material feed inlet port is blocked
- Metering rod remains in the retracted position

Step 3: Dispense



- Metering rod extends
- Material is dispensed from the metering chamber into the needle

Upon completion of the dispense stroke, the metering rod and the spool shift back to the reload position.

Pressure Relief Procedure





Follow the Pressure Relief Procedure whenever you see this symbol

- Retract the metering rod. Refer to the 1053/1093 Control Box Setup - Operation Instructions. See Related Manuals on page 2.
- 2. Close the fluid shut-off valve.
- 3. Remove the needle.

NOTE: If material is moisture sensitive and the needle will be exposed for extended periods of time, completely submerge the removed needle into a compatible cleaning chemical.

- 4. Dispense 5 shots. The shots should be at least 75% of the full stroke.
- 5. Extend the metering rod into the tubes. If Graco controls are provided with the system, refer to the 1053/1093 Control Box Setup Operation Instructions. See **Related Manuals** on page **2**.
- 6. Close the incoming air shut-off/bleed valve that supplies air to the metering valve.
- 7. For the Therm-O-Flow feed system, close the incoming air shut-off/bleed valve that supplies the Therm-O-Flow system. Follow the Therm-O-Flow pressure relief procedure. See **Related Manuals** on page **2**.

For the Micro (Hot) Melt feed system, adjust the material air pressure regulator to zero psi.

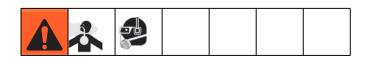
Shutdown



- 1. Perform the Pressure Relief Procedure.
- 2. Inspect the metering rod for material buildup. Clean as necessary.
- 3. Lubricate the metering rod with compatible lubricant such as mesamoll or silicone oil.
- Remove the needle and replace it with the 10-32 set screw.

NOTE: If material is moisture sensitive and the needle will be exposed for extended periods of time, completely submerge the removed needle into a compatible cleaning chemical.

Maintenance



Perform the following procedures once a shift.

NOTE: If material is leaking, see **Troubleshooting** on page **18**.

Material Reservoirs

Check material levels and refill as necessary. Ensure that the material reservoirs are properly vented.

Air-Water Separator Filter

Check the condition of the desiccant filter. Replace as necessary.

Metering Rod Port (oil cup)

Lubricate with compatible lubricant such as mesamoll or silicone oil. See Figure 12 on page **15**.

Spool Valve Port (wet cups)

Fill with compatible lubricant such as mesamoll or silicone oil. See Figure 12 on page **15**.

Troubleshooting



Perform the **Pressure Relief Procedure** before performing any troubleshooting procedures.

Problem	Cause	Solution
Metering valve stalling and no material being dispensed despite adequate input pressure	Blocked needle	Check needle for cured material; replace as required.
Metering valve not discharging nor- mal or full volume	Low material level in reservoirs	Fill material reservoirs and prime the machine.
	Air in material tank	Fill reservoir and prime machine.
Material leaks past spool valve	Spool valve worn or damaged	Replace the spool valve.
The 1053 valve will not cycle	Cycle detection sensors not working	Check connections or replace as needed.
The 1053 valve cycles slowly	Oil cup/wet cups are not supplied with lubrication	Add lubrication. Note: Lubrication must be compatible with all seals.
The 1053 valve drools or leaks	Air is trapped in the valve	Prime the valve until air/free material is visible.
	Seals are worn	Replace the seals.
Spool will not actuate	Low air pressure	Increase air pressure to approximately 20-30 psi.
	Cured material on spool	Check spool for cured material, replace as required.
	Seals are worn	Replace the seals.

Schematics

The schematics are included in the 1053/1093 Control Box Setup - Operation Instructions. See **Related Manuals** on page **2**.

For custom machines, the schematics will be included in the assembly drawings manual.

Rebuild



Perform the **Pressure Relief Procedure** before performing any of the procedures in this section.

Before proceeding:

- Remove the material feed line and the pump material out of the valve.
- 2. Shut power off from the control panel and disconnect the main power.
- 3. Disconnect the motor wire harness from the system.
- 4. Loosen the home and spool sensor set screws.
- Note the position of the sensors and slide them out of the valve.
- 6. Disconnect the air lines.

Disassembly

Refer to Figure 13 on page **20** for the following description.

Disassembly of the 1053 Valve Section

- 1. Remove the motor from the mounting plate (21).
- 2. Remove the mounting screws to remove the valve from its support.
- 3. On the right side of the valve, remove the valve end cap (23). The valve piston (22) is inside the end cap.

NOTE: If necessary, remove the valve piston from the valve end cap by applying low air pressure through the valve to push out the valve piston.

- 4. Remove the seal plate (12).
- 5. Repeat steps 3 and 4 for the left side of the valve.
- 6. Push out the spool rod (7) with a finger. If it does not slide out, tap it gently using a wood or plastic dowel.

NOTE: A worn spool and sleeve assembly must be replaced with a new (matched) assembly. If you are rebuilding multiple valves, be sure to keep the spools and sleeves matched.

- 7. Remove the side blocks (15) from the bottom block (10) and the top block (6).
- 8. Remove the valve body (9) from the bottom block by removing the socket head screws (29).
- 9. Remove the dispense sleeve (25) from the valve body.
- 10. Slide the bottom block away from the metering rod (1) and the guide rods (30).
- 11. Remove the seal cup (2) from the bottom block.
- 12. Remove the Posipak seal (28) from the seal cup (2).
- 13. Slide the guide rods out of the connection block (16).
- 14. Remove the metering rod from the connection block.

NOTE: Only perform the steps below if the motor coupling section needs to be rebuilt.

Disassembly of the Motor Coupling Section

- 15. Loosen the screws (35) to disconnect the connection block (16) from the lead screw (18).
- 16. Remove the mounting plate (21) from the top block (6).
- 17. Remove the socket head screws (34) from the top block.
- 18. Remove the retaining sleeve (19) from the top block.
- 19. Remove the lead screw (18) and the lead screw nut (17) from the top block.

Model 1053-10C Parts

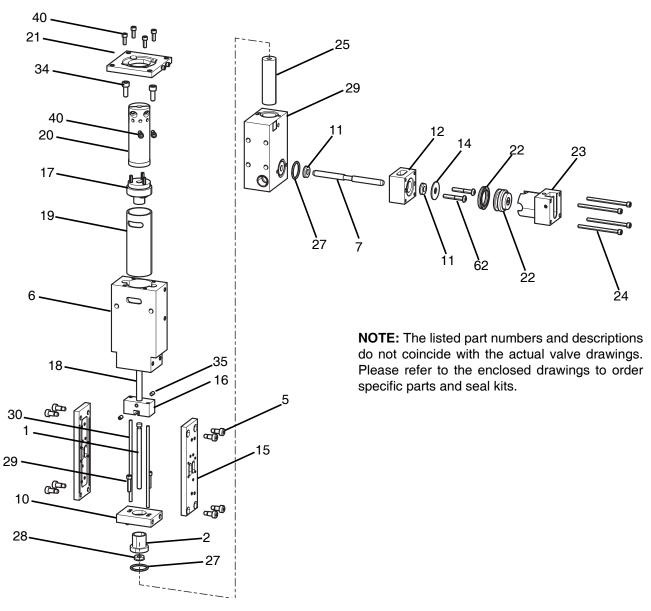


Fig. 13: Model 1053-10C Hot Melt

1 Metering Rod 15 Side Block (2) 25 Dispense Sleeve Seal Cup 16 Connection Block 2 27 O-Ring Lead Screw Nut 5 Screw (8) 17 28 Posipak Seal Top Block 18 Lead Screw 29 Screw (2) 6 7 Spool Rod 19 Retaining Sleeve 30 Guide Rod (2) 9 Valve Body 20 **Motor Coupling** 34 Screw (2) 10 **Bottom Block** 21 Mounting Plate 35 Screw (2) Posipak Seal (4 22 Valve Piston (2 40 Screw (6) 11 Seal Plate (2) 23 Valve End Cap (2) 12 62 Screw (6) 14 Seal Retainer (2) 24 Screw (8)

Assembly

Before proceeding, remove any old o-rings or seals from the valve and discard, clean the valve parts with an appropriate solvent and replace o-rings and seals with new parts from the seal kit. Use Krytox 203GPL (part number 84/0200-K3/11) for lubricating valve parts, including seals and o-rings.

Refer to Figure 13 on page 20 for this description.

Assembly Of 1053-10C Valve Section

NOTE: Check the metering rod (1), Dispense Sleeve (25), and Spool Rod (7) for wear. If they are worn, secure replacements before proceeding.

NOTE: Use caution as you install the new U-cup and Posipak seals so that they are not pinched or torn. Do this by making sure they are lubricated, and by tucking the lips of the seal inward before uniformly pushing them into position.

- 1. Lubricate the spool outer diameter.
- 2. Insert the Spool Rod (7) carefully into the Valve Body (9), rocking it to ease it into place.

Install the Seal Plates on the Main Body

- 3. Install a lubricated O-ring (27) on the left side of the valve body next to the sleeve part of the spool.
- Install two lubricated Posipak Seals (11) in the left Seal Plate (12) so that the O-ring side of both Posipaks are facing the Valve Body (9). Be sure to tuck the lip of the Posipak seal into its cavity to avoid tearing it.
- Position the left Seal Plate (12) with the oil cup upwards and slide it over the spool part of the spool rod with the counter bore for the Seal Retainer (14) facing out. Slide the seal retainer over the spool and install two socket head screws (62) using purple thread locker. Torque fasteners to 9-11 in-lbs 1.0-1.2 N*m)..
- 6. Repeat steps 3 through 5 for the right side seal plates.

Install the Dispense Sleeve and Connect the Motor & Motor Coupling Assembly

- Lubricate the dispense sleeve bore in the Valve Body (9). Insert the Dispense Sleeve (25) into the valve body. Check for threads that may be in the inside of the sleeve due to tapping during removal and make sure these are at the top.
- 8. Place lubricated O-ring (27) over the dispense sleeve and against the valve body.
- 9. Insert the Seal Cup (2) into the Bottom Block (10).
- 10. Slide a lubricated Posipak Seal (30) into the seal cup with the O-ring side facing down.
- 11. Lubricate the Metering Rod (1) and slide it carefully through the Posipak Seal (28), seal cup and bottom block so that it projects about 1/2 in. through this assembly.
- Using the projecting Metering Rod to guide the assembly into the Dispense Sleeve, slide the Bottom Block down against the Valve Body and secure it with the Socket Head Screws (29).
- 13. Pull the Metering Rod away from the Valve Body so that the end of it is only slightly in the Dispense Sleeve.
- 14. Slide the key slot in the Connection Block (16) over the end of the Metering Rod.
- 15. Insert the Guide Rods (30) through the Connection Block and into the Bottom Block.

NOTE: If the motor and motor coupling assembly have been disassembled, refer to **Motor and Motor Coupling Assembly** on page **23** and reassemble them before proceeding with these next steps.

- 16. Position the motor and motor coupling assembly above the valve body assembly and bring them together so that the Guide Rods (30) enter their holes in the Top Block (6) and the end of the lead Screw (18) seats in the connection block.
- 17. Install the Socket Head Screws (35) into the connection block against the groove in the lead screw.

18. Install the left side block (15) with the screws (5). Insert the clear plastic guards (not shown) into the slots in the left side block so that the access hole in the guard is toward the top of the valve. Install the right side block so that the guards seat in the slots and secure with the screws.

Mount the Valve End Caps to the Seal Plate Cups

- Install a lubricated U-cup seal into the groove of the left Valve Piston (22). The piston is thicker on one side of the groove. The lip of the seal must be facing the thicker section.
- 20. Lubricate the bore in the left Valve End Cap (23). Slide the spool shift piston into the left end cap tucking the lip of the U-cup seal into the end cap carefully.
- 21. Install the piston/end cap onto the left Seal Plate (12) using four Socket Head Screws (24). Torque fasteners to 7-9 in-lbs (0.8-1.0 N*m). Tighten the screws in a cross pattern gradually to prevent binding due to misalignment (like you would tighten lug nuts on a car tire).
- 22. Push the Spool Rod (7) into the left side until it contacts the piston.
- 23. Repeat steps 19 through 22 for the right side.
- 24. Install any removable needles that were previously removed.
- 25. If your valve has cycle detection, slide the cycle detection sensors into the slots on the end caps and secure with the set screws. Do not over-tighten the set screws as the sensors may be damaged.
- 26. Connect the air lines.
- 27. Perform the **Setup** procedure (see page **11**) and then the **Startup** procedure (see page **15**), if required.

Motor and Motor Coupling Assembly

Disconnect electrical power before servicing the motor and motor coupling assembly. Refer to Figure 14 on page **24** for this description.

1. Assemble the Motor Coupler (20) by inserting the Roll Pins (33) and the Socket Head Screws (40).

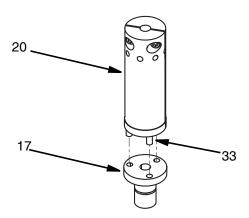
NOTE: This step is only required if the motor coupler has been disassembled for service or removed from the motor.

- 2. Assemble the Lead Screw Nut (17) with the Bearing (32) and e-ring (31).
- 3. Thread the Lead Screw (18) into the Lead Screw Nut assembly until the lead screw is flush with the top of the nut.
- 4. Slide the lead screw and the nut assembly into the Divorced Section (6).
- Slide the Bearing Retaining Sleeve (19) into the divorced section, taking care to line up the slots in the two pieces. Secure it in place with Socket Head Cap Screws (34).
- 6. Secure the Motor Mounting Plate (21) to the Divorced Section (6) using Socket Head Cap Screws (40).
- 7. Place the motor coupler on the motor shaft and torque the screws to 9-11 in-lbs (1.0-1.2 N*m) leaving about 1/2 in. of motor shaft visible between the motor coupler and the motor.
- 8. Insert the motor coupler through the motor mounting plate, align the three roll pins and insert them into the lead screw nut, and gently seat the motor.

NOTE: This step is only required if the motor coupler has been disassembled for service or removed from the motor.

9. Remove the motor and the motor coupler, tighten the screws, and reassemble the securing motor to the motor mounting plate using Socket Head Cap Screws (44).

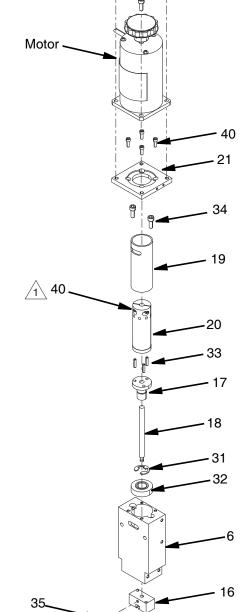
Motor and Motor Coupling Parts



Pin Alignment

Motor and Motor Coupling Parts

Ref	DESCRIPTION
6	Top Block
16	Connection Block
17	Lead Screw Nut
18	Lead Screw
19	Retaining Sleeve
20	Motor Coupling
21	Mounting Plate
31	Retaining Ring
32	Bearing
33	Roll Pin
34	Screw
40	Screw
44	Screw



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Torque to 9-11 in-lbs (1.0-1.2 N*m).

Motor and Motor Coupling Installation. Location of the Motor shaft in the Motor Coupling is important for proper electrical control of the dispense valve.

Fig. 14: Motor and Motor Coupling

Electrical Requirements

See Related Manuals on page 2 for valve with controls/motor integrated.

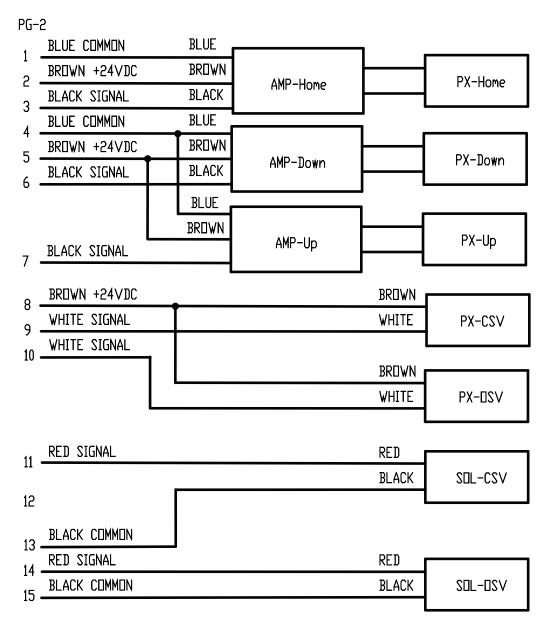


Fig. 15: Inputs and Outputs

Therm-O-Flow Metering Valve

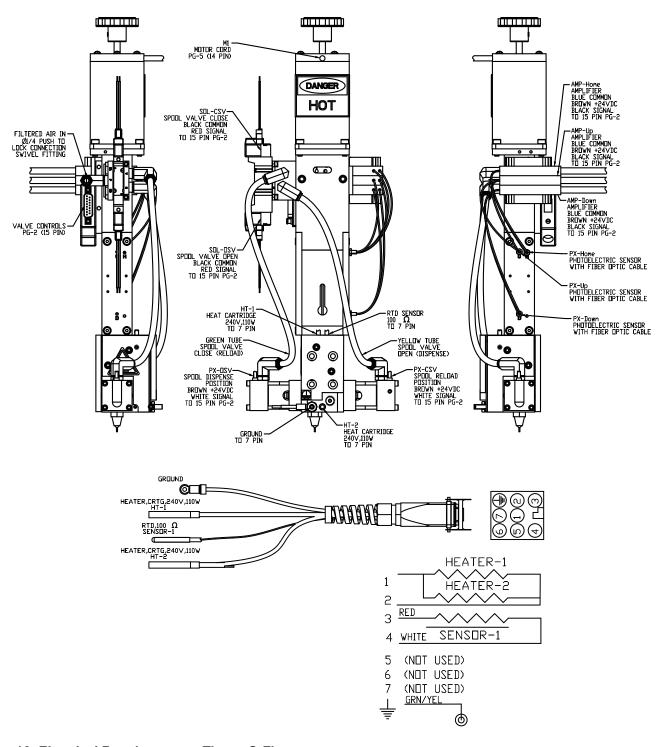


Fig. 16: Electrical Requirements - Therm-O-Flow

Micro (Hot) Melt Metering Valve

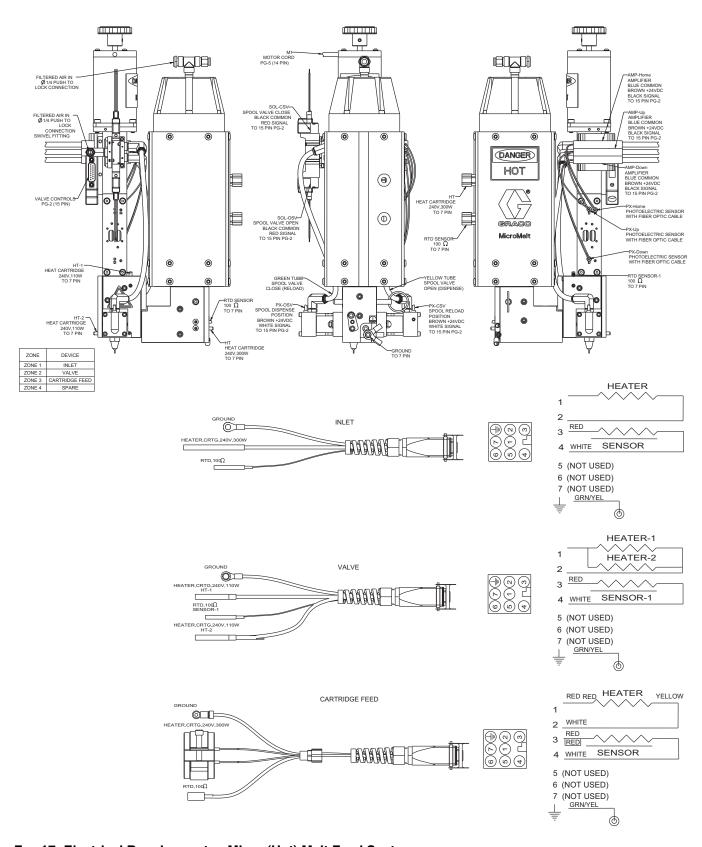


Fig. 17: Electrical Requirements - Micro (Hot) Melt Feed System

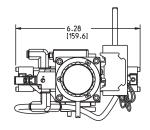
Dimensions

NOTE: The assembly dimensions are listed with the standard Graco motor.

NOTE: The needle is dependent on the application.

Therm-O-Flow Metering Valve

Dimensions are in inches (mm)



Top View

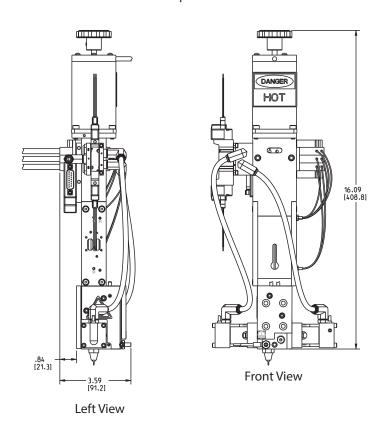
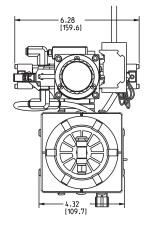


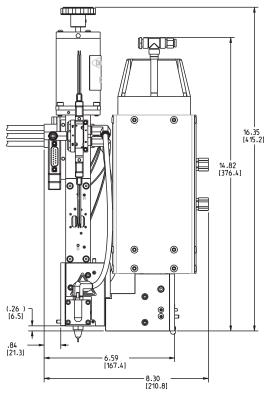
Fig. 18: Therm-O-Flow Metering Valve Dimensions

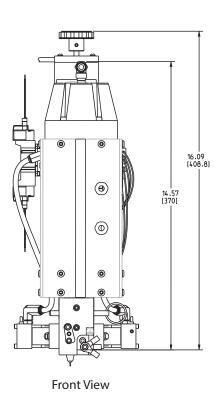
Micro (Hot) Melt Metering Valve

Dimensions are in inches (mm)



Top View





Left View

Fig. 19: Micro (Hot) Melt Metering Valve Dimensions

Needle Options

Part No.	Description	Inner Diameter
*P6545-12E	NEEDLE, 1050, ASSY,BRS, 16GA, RW, VIT	0.047 in. (1.19 mm)
P6545-12F	NEEDLE, 1050, ASSY,BRS, 18GA, RW, VIT	0.033 in. (0.84 mm)
**P6545-12H	NEEDLE, 1050, ASSY,BRS, 19GA, RW, VIT	0.027 in. (0.69 mm)

- Needle hub material is brass to prevent heat dissipation.
- Needle length is 0.250 +/- 0.003. Other lengths subject to custom design.
- Each needle contains one sealing flouroelastomer O-Ring. Part No. 556553.
- * 16 gauge needle is the largest option with the 10-32 UNF 2B thread in the main body.
- ** 19 gauge needle is the option supplied without previously specified requirements.
- Other gauge sizes subject to custom design.

Technical Specifications

NOTE: See the feed system manuals for dimensions, weights, and wetted parts lists for those components. Dimensions, weights, and wetted parts for components not covered in the component feed system manuals and for combined assemblies are listed below.

Maximum Ambient Temperature 110°F (43°C) Maximum Operating Temp 300°F (149°C)

Maximum Outlet Fluid Working Pressure2000 psi (14 MPa, 138 bar)Maximum Air Working Pressure100 psi (0.7 MPa, 7 bar)Minimum Air Working Pressure70 psi (480 kPa, 4.8 bar)

Maximum Material Inlet Pressure Metal Sleeves: 1200 psi (8 MPa, 83 bar)

Supplied Air Requirements 1 to 3 cfm at 80 psi to 100 psi

Shot Size Range (depending on metering rods selected) 0.002 cc to 3.150 cc

Maximum Cycle Rate (application dependent, heat

required)

Material Inlet Port (Therm-O-Flow only)

Material Outlet Port

Weight

Up to 15 cycles per minute (with standard Graco motor)

1/8-27 NPT Female

10-32 UNF-2B Female x .028 inch deep.

Therm-O-Flow Metering Valve: 12-14 lb (5.44 - 6.35 kg) with standard Graco motor: 16-18 lb (7.26 - 8.16 kg) Micro (Hot) Melt Metering Valve: 24-27 lb (10.89-12.25 kg) with standard Graco motor: 28-30 lb (12.70-13.61 kg) Metering Valve: hardened steel, 303/304, 404, UHMWPE,

Tungsten, carbide, fluoroelastomer, EPDM, PTFE

Wetted Parts

California Proposition 65

CALIFORNIA RESIDENTS

MARNING: Cancer and reproductive harm – www.P65warnings.ca.gov.

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Original instructions. This manual contains English. MM 3A3108

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