The Hot-One System

Standard Hot-One system Gate Mate 4^{TM} nozzles

Types - GMB

The Gate Mate 4[™] nozzle is used under a hot manifold and is ideal for fast-cycling multi-cavity molds and thin walled parts. Its compact design permits centerline-to-centerline distances for use in smaller molds, or increased cavitation in larger molds. Thermocouple placement provides better heater control and the overall nozzle design gives improved thermal insulation.



Tips for Gate Mate 4^{TM} nozzles - GMT



Used with general purpose materials. Standard tip is made of copper alloy.



Used to eliminate potential flow lines. Thru hole tip is made of copper alloy.



Used with abrasive materials. Hard wear tip is made of carbide.



Used to align the flow lines. No hole tip is made of copper alloy.



Heater, thermocouple and tip are both replaceable. The Gate Mate 4[™] is available in a wide variety of lengths and can be fitted with five different tip styles, allowing a great flexibility in applications, with most types of plastic materials and a broad range in molding weight.





Used with small gates. Super sharp tip is made of copper alloy.

How to order

To order a complete Gate Mate 4[™] GMB nozzle:

- 1. Select one of the available Sub-Assembly reference numbers.
- 2. Select the reference number of the corresponding tip.
- 3. Both reference numbers as listed under 1. and 2. are required to get the right delivery.

D-M-E

Standard Hot-One system

Installation Instructions - Gate Mate 4^{TM} nozzle - GMB



Fitting instructions

- 1. Machine the nozzle's seat directly into the mold for best results.
- 2. For best gate appearance (lowest gate vestige), design tip to be ,0 to 0,13 mm back from the cavity at room temperature. Maintain a minimum clearance of 0,25 mm around the tip through the gate in the "hot" position. To achieve best material flow, position tip up to 0,5 mm maximum back from cavity. This position will result in a higher gate vestige.
- 3. Provide maximum water cooling in cavity insert around gate.
- Machine seat area following dimensions carefully. Hold the 19^{H6} diameter, as this is a seal-off dimension.
- 5. Ensure minimal thermal contact between nozzle and mold, especially under nozzle shoulder.
- 6. Route wires through wire channel in retainer plate.
- 7. Provide a gate dimple on core/cavity opposite gate, this will allow for best material flow.

Gate shell insulator - GSI

It fills the space near the gate in Gate Mate 4[™] type applications. This avoids stagnation of the injected plastic material near the gate, and makes color changes easier. The material used is virgin Polyimide, selected for its unique mechanical, thermal and chemical resistance. Its stability in long periods of time and its low thermal conductivity make it an ideal choice. Moreover, the slightly elastic behaviour of virgin Polyimide ensures a perfect sealing of the gate shell space. The Gate shell insulator is particularly suitable when injecting plastic materials that degrade easily, either short or long term. In many cases, the frozen layer of the processed resin will be eliminated completely so that no stagnation will occur.



REF.	Α	A1
GMB 0150 EX	50,8	49,8
GMB 0151 EX	63,5	62,5
GMB 0152 EX	76,2	75,2
GMB 0153 EX	88,9	87,9
GMB 0154 EX	101,6	100,6
GMB 0155 EX	127,0	126,0
GMB 0156 EX	152,4	151,4

Dim. A1 refers to the thru hole tip.

IMPORTANT: Use also "A" value for the installation of thru hole tips.

Note:

The expansion factor must be taken into consideration prior to machining for, and installing nozzle.

 $\begin{array}{l} \Delta A = A \; x \; \alpha_{\text{C}} \; x \; 10^{\,6} \; x \; \Delta T \\ \alpha_{\text{C}} = 16.8 \; \text{-} \; 0.026 \; x \; A \\ \Delta T = \text{nozzle set point -} \; 20^{\circ}\text{C} \end{array}$

Example:

Given a 127 mm A dimension, with a nozzle setpoint temperature of 260 °C. $\Delta A = 127 \text{ x} (16,8 - 0,026 \text{ x} 127) \text{ x} 10^{\circ} \text{ x} (260 - 20 \text{ °C}) = 0,41 \text{ mm}$ Thus F* = 127 + 0,41 \cong 127,41 mm

Please note that the above information is given as an example and not valid for GMT 0300. Use half the value for carbide tips. Variations may occur based on mold configurations and cooling factor. In some instances, it may be necessary to obtain an empirical factor.











GMB EHR

Тір

Remark: Tip is not recommended for abrasive materials. For applications involving highly abrasive engineering grade resins, contact *D-M-E*.

Installation Instructions



Gating



The Hot-One System

Standard Hot-One system

Nozzles

Spare Parts - EHA - CIA - GMB

			5	Spare parts	for nozzle	es			To be o	ordered separ	ately	
	Quick Selection Chart	Seal ring	Square coil heater + TC type 'J'	Cast-in heater + TC type 'J'	Square coil heater without TC	Thermo- couple	Тір	Sprue gate EHT	Extended sprue gate EHT	Ring gate EHT	Point gate EHT	
					@ — 1		A	Standard GMT	3 Hard wear GMT	Super sharp GMT	Thru hole GMT	No hole GMT
	Hot-One Nozzles	0	8		8							
	REF. EHA	REF. EHR	REF. SCH	REF. Cih	REF. SCH	REF. TCG	REF. GMT	REF. EHT	REF. EHT	REF. EHT	REF. EHT	REF. GMT
Conventional nozzles Series 250	EHA 0001 EX EHA 0002 EX EHA 0003 EX EHA 0004 EX EHA 0005 EX EHA 0006 EX		SCH 0081 SCH 0082 SCH 0083 SCH 0084 SCH 0085 SCH 0086					EHT 0010 EX EHT 0011 EX EHT 0012 EX	EHT 0013 EX EHT 0014 EX EHT 0015 EX	EHT 1001 EX EHT 1002 EX EHT 1003 EX EHT 1004 EX	EHT 0005 EX EHT 0041 EX	
Conventional nozzles Series 375	EHA 0007 EX EHA 0008 EX EHA 0009 EX EHA 0010 EX EHA 0011 EX EHA 0012 EX EHA 0013 EX EHA 0015 EX	EHR 0155	SCH 0087 SCH 0088 SCH 0090 SCH 0090 SCH 0091 SCH 0092 SCH 0093 SCH 0094 SCH 0095					EHT 0016 EX EHT 0017 EX EHT 0018 EX	EHT 0019 EX EHT 0020 EX EHT 0021 EX	EHT 1006 EX EHT 1007 EX EHT 1008 EX EHT 1009 EX EHT 1037 EX EHT 1038 EX	EHT 0039 EX EHT 0042 EX	
Conventional nozzles Series 625	EHA 0016 EX EHA 0016 EX EHA 0017 EX EHA 0018 EX EHA 0019 EX EHA 0020 EX EHA 0021 EX EHA 0022 EX	EHR 0156	SCH 0096 SCH 0097 SCH 0098 SCH 0099 SCH 0100 SCH 0100 SCH 0101 SCH 0102	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				EHT 0022 EX	EHT 0023 EX	EHT 1040 EX		
	CIA	EHR	SCH	СІН	SCH	TCG	GMT	Sprue gate EHT	Ext. sprue gate EHT	Ring gate EHT	Point gate EHT	
High performance nozzles Series 250	CIA 0001 EX CIA 0002 EX CIA 0003 EX CIA 0004 EX CIA 0005 EX CIA 0006 EX CIA 0007 EX	EHR 0154		CIH 0081 EX CIH 0082 EX CIH 0083 EX CIH 0084 EX CIH 0085 EX CIH 0086 EX CIH 0087 EX				EHT 0010 EX EHT 0011 EX EHT 0012 EX	EHT 0013 EX EHT 0014 EX EHT 0015 EX	EHT 1001 EX EHT 1002 EX EHT 1003 EX EHT 1004 EX	EHT 0005 EX EHT 0041 EX	
High performance nozzles Series 375	CIA 0008 EX CIA 0009 EX CIA 0010 EX CIA 0011 EX CIA 0012 EX CIA 0013 EX CIA 0014 EX CIA 0015 EX	EHR 0155		CIH 0088 EX CIH 0089 EX CIH 0090 EX CIH 0091 EX CIH 0092 EX CIH 0093 EX CIH 0094 EX CIH 0095 EX				EHT 0016 EX EHT 0017 EX EHT 0018 EX	EHT 0019 EX EHT 0020 EX EHT 0021 EX	EHT 1006 EX EHT 1007 EX EHT 1008 EX EHT 1009 EX EHT 1037 EX EHT 1038 EX	EHT 0039 EX EHT 0042 EX	
	GMB	EHR	SCH	СІН	SCH	TCG	GMT	Standard GMT	Hard wear GMT	Super sharp GMT	Thru hole GMT	No hole GMT
Gate Mate 4™	GMB 0150 EX GMB 0151 EX GMB 0152 EX GMB 0153 EX GMB 0154 EX GMB 0155 EX GMB 0156 EX	EHR 0155			SCH 0061 SCH 0062 SCH 0063 SCH 0064 SCH 0065	TCG 0060 TCG 0061 TCG 0062 TCG 0063 TCG 0064 TCG 0065 TCG 0066		GMT 2	GMT 0300	GMT 0301	GMT 0302	GMT 0303
Mini Gate Mate	GMB GMB 0108 GMB 0100	EHR EHR 0155	SCH	CIH CIH 0100	SCH	TCG TCG 0100	GMT GMT 0100					

The Hot-One System

Standard Hot-One system

Nozzles

Spare Parts - EHA - CIA - GMB





The Hot-One System

The Hot-One concept

Micro system

The benefit of the Micro Hot-One system can be subscribed to the implementation of a new and revolutionary generation of heating elements, developed and patented by **D-M-E**. These insulated and cast-in heating elements feature a special multi-layer

construction and reduce heat loss to the mold by up to 60 %.

Because of the flat temperature profile and fast reaction to temperature fluctuations, the Micro Hot-One system is most suitable for materials that are difficult to process. A nozzle diameter of 17 mm and minimal heat loss to the mold allow for center-to-center distances below 20 mm without accumulation of heat.

The air insulation between heating element and mold can be limited to 0.3 - 0.5 mm. Because of the small dimension and geometry of the orifice diameter, color and material change are realized very quickly.

Shot weights between 0.5 g and 12.0 g in single or multi-cavity molds are possible. The consequent usage of special titanium alloys for all system components in contact with the mold helps with the heat regulation of this Hot-One system.







Installation Instructions





The Hot-One System

Micro Hot-One system Multiple gate nozzles

Types - MGS

The Multiple gate nozzle developed by **D-M-E** increases the potential number of cavities for a mold by allowing up to six cavities per nozzle. It provides precise temperature control resulting in an excellent temperature balance between the individual gates.



How to order

- To order a complete Multiple gate nozzle:
- 1. Select one of the available Sub-Assembly reference numbers.
- 2. Select the reference number of the corresponding Point gate or Thru hole tip of the Screw head type.
- 3. Both reference numbers as listed under 1. and 2. are required to get the right delivery.

Remarks: For single application, use the insulating ring WTO 3000. Radius to be made by customer. For applications under a manifold, use the seal ring EHR 1150.



The Multiple gate nozzle fits into a small mold base, cutting equipment cost and reducing the size of the injection machine required. The nozzle tips are made of a wear resistant material that provides high thermal conductivity and long service life.



Tips for Multiple gate nozzles







Micro Hot-One system

Installation Instructions - Multiple gate nozzles - MGS





Installation Instructions - Tips for Multiple gate nozzles - MEP - MEO



The Hot-One System

Micro Hot-One system

Nozzles

Spare Parts - MEP - MEO - MSP - MSO - MGS

				Spa	re parts for nozz	les		To be ordered separately
	Selea Ch Mii Hot-	ick ction aart cro One izles	Body DEP B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B	Cast-in heater TC type 'J'	Flange	Seal ring	Material	Spacer ring
	REF.	REF. MEP	REF. DEP	REF. MHD	REF. MDS	REF. MSR	REF. Mat.	REF. ASF
Screw head nozzles Point gate type		MEP 0060 MEP 0070 MEP 0080 MEP 1060 MEP 1070 MEP 1080	DEP 0060 DEP 0070 DEP 0080 DEP 1060 DEP 1070 DEP 1080	MHD 0044 MHD 0054 MHD 0064 MHD 0044 MHD 0054 MHD 0064	MDS 0001	mon	Standard Wear resistant	
		MEO	DEO	MHD	MDS	MSR	Mat.	ASF
Screw head nozzles Thru hole type		MEO 0060 MEO 0070 MEO 0080	DEO 0060 DEO 0070 DEO 0080	MHD 0044 MHD 0054 MHD 0064	MDS 0001		Standard	
		MSP	DSP	MHD	MDS	MSR	Mat.	ASF
Flat head nozzles		MSP 0060 MSP 0070 MSP 0080	DSP 0060 DSP 0070 DSP 0080	MHD 0044 MHD 0054 MHD 0064	MDS 0001	MSR 6408	Standard	ASF 0218
Point gate type		MSP 1060 MSP 1070 MSP 1080	DSP 1060 DSP 1070 DSP 1080	MHD 0044 MHD 0054 MHD 0064	MDS 0001	MSR 6408	Wear resistant	ASF 0218
		MSO	DSO	MHD	MDS	MSR	Mat.	ASF
Flat head nozzles Thru hole type		MSO 0060 MSO 0070 MSO 0080	DSO 0060 DSO 0070 DSO 0080	MHD 0044 MHD 0054 MHD 0064	MDS 0001	MSR 6408	Standard	ASF 0218

					Spare par	ts for nozzles		
		Body	Insulating ring	Support block (lower)	Support block (upper)	Band heater	Thermo- couple Type 'J'	Seal ring
				-			ſ	
	REF.	REF.	REF.	REF.	REF.	REF.	REF.	REF.
	MGS MGS 3802 MGS 3804 MGS 6003	• •	WTO WTO 3000	ECB 0501 ECB 0501 ECB 0501 ECB 0502	ECB ECB 0500	BHF BHF 3870 BHF 3870 BHF 3890	ТСМ ТСМ 0003	EHR EHR 1150
Multiple gate nozzles	MGS 6006	•		ECB 0502		BHF 3890		



Micro Hot-One system

Nozzles

Spare Parts - MEP - MEO - MSP - MSO - MGS













The Hot-One System

Micro Hot-One system

Nozzles

Spare Parts - MEP - MEO - MSP - MSO - MGS















Standard Hot-One system

Machining Instructions Manifold, Nozzle plate, Mold plate gate machining dimensions for:

Conventional and High performance Hot-One nozzles, Gate Mate 4[™], Mini Gate Mate.

Machining dimensions for heated adapter



The Hot-One System

Micro Hot-One system Machining Instructions

Manifold, Nozzle plate, Mold plate gate machining dimensions for:

Micro Hot-One nozzles and Multiple gate nozzles.





D-M-E

The Hot-One concept

Osco® Valve Gate system

The Osco[®] Valve Gate system from *D-M-E* represents the ultimate in part cosmetics, knit line control and part quality over the widest spectrum of applications including large, multi-gated parts and family molds with unbalanced flow.

This superiority can be attributed to the floating hydraulic cylinder/valve pin assembly which provides positive indivual gate shut-off

The key to the system's operation is the method to open and close each gate. In the opening cycle, delay timers activated by the machine's high-pressure clamp circuit allow injection pressure to build. At a determined time, hydraulic cylinders retract the valve piston/pin assembly at each gate, permitting material to flow into the mold cavity at an increased velocity. Secondary individual timers positively close each gate after the proper pre-set fill time, eliminating overpacking while allowing other gates to remain open until their optimum fill time is reached.

Two nozzle styles are available: the Full-Body nozzle is suggested when a circular nozzle mark is allowed, the Bodyless nozzle offers impeccable cosmetics, feeding directly into the part.



Manifold Ancillaries Riser pads (no view)



The Hot-One System

OSCO[®] Valve Gate system

Full-Body nozzles - FBV

The Full-Body Valve Gate nozzle is designed to feed the part or runner and is ideal for use where the nozzle circular mark is allowed. It is supplied with a thermocouple controlled spiral heater that distributes heat throughout the nozzle uniformly.



The unique removable tip construction provides maximum flexibility. There is no need to replace the whole unit, yet it has longer life than conventional floating pin units, which causes misaligned pin/orifice engagement.



D-M-E The Hot-One System

Osco® Valve Gate system

Installation Instructions - Full-Body nozzles - FBV



How to order

To order a complete Osco[®] Valve Gate nozzle:

- 1. Select one of the available reference numbers of the Osco® Valve Gate nozzles Full-Body type.
- 2. Specify the T-diameter of the tip.
- 3. Specify the O-diameter, which can be of any size between min. and max.

The Hot-One System

OSCO[®] Valve Gate system

Bodyless nozzles - BLV



The Bodyless type nozzle is designed to feed directly into the molded part and to be used where the typical circular mark of the conventional nozzle is not allowed. It is supplied with a thermocouple controlled spiral heater that distributes heat throughout the nozzle uniformly. The nozzle is equipped with a pin guide to assure concentricity within the valve pin and the tapered opening, eliminating the typical wear at the opening. No need for hardened cavity steel.



D-M-E

Osco® Valve Gate system

Installation Instructions - Bodyless nozzles - BLV



How to order

To order a complete Osco® Valve Gate nozzle:

- 1. Select one of the reference numbers of the Osco[®] Valve Gate nozzles Bodyless type.
- 2. Specify the O-diameter, which can be of any size between min. and max.

The Hot-One System

Osco® Valve Gate system Nozzles

Spare Parts - FBV - BLV

		Body	Seal ring	Square coil heater + TC type 'J'	Pin guide	Valve pin	Valve pin retainer	Full-Body tip	Bodyless tip	Pin bushing retainer	Manifold pin bushing	Hydraulic cylinder
	Quick Selection Chart		0						÷		H	
	L	REF.	REF.	REF.	REF.	REF.	REF.	REF.	REF.	REF.	REF.	REF.
	Full-Body	FBV	EHR	SCH	PG	VP	VG-VPR	VG-FBT	VG-BLT	PBR	PB	VG-HCA
	FBV 520	•	2111	SCH 0081		•1	10 11 1	VOI DI	VO DEI			VOINDA
	FBV 525	•	1	SCH 0082								
	FBV 530	•	-	SCH 0083								
Series 50	FBV 535	•	EHR 0154	SCH 0084	PG 50	VP 50X14	VG 50-VPR	VG 50-FBT		PBR 50	PB 50	VG 50-HCA
Cones 50	FBV 540	•		SCH 0085								
	FBV 540	•	1	SCH 0085								
	FBV 550	•	-	SCH 0080								
	FBV 1020	•		SCH 0087								
	FBV 1020	•	-	SCH 0088								
	FBV 1025	•	-	SCH 0089								
	FBV 1030		-									
Series 100		•	EHR 0155	SCH 0091	PG 100	VP 100X14	VP 100-VPR	VG 100-FBT		PBR 100	PB 100	VG 100-HCA
	FBV 1040	•	-	SCH 0092								
	FBV 1050	•	-	SCH 0093								
	FBV 1060	•	-	SCH 0094								
	FBV 1070	•		SCH 0095								
	FBV 2040	•	-	SCH 0096								
	FBV 2050	•	-	SCH 0097								
	FBV 2060	•	1	SCH 0098								
Series 200		•	EHR 0156	SCH 0099	PG 200	VP 200X14	VG 200-VPR	VG 200-FBT		PBR 200	PB 200	VG 200-HCA
	FBV 2080	•		SCH 0100								
	FBV 2090	•		SCH 0101								
	FBV 2100	•		SCH 0102								
	Bodyless	BLV	EHR	SCH	PG	VP	VP-VPR		VG-BLT	PBR	PB	VG-HCA
	BLV 520	•		SCH 0081								
	BLV 525	•	1	SCH 0082								
	BLV 530	•	1	SCH 0083								
Series 50	BLV 535	•	EHR 0154	SCH 0084	PG 50	VP 50X14	VP 50-VPR		VG 50-BLT	PBR 50	PB 50	VG 50-HCA
	BLV 540	•	1	SCH 0085								
	BLV 550	•	1	SCH 0086								
	BLV 560	•	1	SCH 0087								
	BLV 1020	•		SCH 0088								
	BLV 1025	•	1	SCH 0089								
	BLV 1020	•	1	SCH 0090								
	DI V 1025	•	1	SCH 0091								
Series 100	BLV 1035	•	EHR 0155	SCH 0092	PG 100	VP 100X14	VP 100-VPR		VG 100-BLT	PBR 100	PB 100	VG 100-HCA
	BLV 1040	•	1	SCH 0092								
	BLV 1050	•	1	SCH 0093								
	BLV 1000	•	1	SCH 0094								
	BLV 1070 BLV 2040	•		SCH 0095								
		●	-	SCH 0096 SCH 0097								
	BLV 2050		-									
Coris - 000	BLV 2060	•		SCH 0098	DO	VD 00000						vo
Series 200		•	EHR 0156	SCH 0099	PG 200	VP 200X14	VP 200-VPR		VG 200-BLT	PBR 200	PB 200	VG 200-HCA
	BLV 2080	•	4	SCH 0100								
	BLV 2090	•	-	SCH 0101								
	BLV 2100	•		SCH 0102							1	

The Hot-One System

Osco® Valve Gate system

Nozzles

Spare Parts - FBV - BLV





D-M-E

The Hot-One Manifold

Balanced flow pattern

To ensure an equal fill of all cavities, *D-M-E*'s hot-runner specialists design most manifolds so that each melt channel has the same flow length and pressure drop from the machine nozzle to the gate.

This ensures natural rheologically balanced flow channels producing the lowest shear stress which results in maximum productivity and molded product integrity.

D-M-E manifolds are compact and can make use of tubular heaters featuring a uniform temperature profile along their length.

Each manifold is finished to specific internal diameter requirements based on shot size, resin type, and pitch. This allows the manifold to more accurately perform to your specific application.





Terminal mounting boxes:

provide the easiest and most economical method of mounting power and thermocouple connectors on the mold. Each box is pre-cut and drilled for quick mounting of the connector to the box, and box to the mold.

Available in 15 and 30 Amp. version for 5, 8 and 12 zone main frames. Connectors to be ordered separately.

Nozzles:

a large array of sizes and designs, with many different gating types, different materials and heater styles. With the modular concept "sub-assembly plus tip", hundreds of combinations are possible, and all kinds of thermoplastic materials have been successfully injected.

Tubular heaters:

pressed into place in a precisely machined groove on both faces of the manifold, for uniform temperature, fast warm-up with moderate specific power for improved economy and long heater life. The heater groove is kept shallow to allow an excellent heat distribution combined with a reduced manifold height. Moreover, the tubular heater is accurately shaped according to the contour of the manifold.

Thermocouples:

thermocouples are of the J-type and designed to respond fast to the slightest temperature fluctuation. They are also strategically located to achieve the best temperature control. The number of thermocouples and thus of control zones will depend on the shape and on the total installed power, keeping in mind the maximum current allowed per zone (15 A or 30 A depending on the control modules) and an even distribution of the load per phase.

Support blocks:

support blocks and riser pads are supplied at choice in steel for easy machining or in titanium for better insulation and temperature uniformity.

Insulating plate:

for reduced heat losses. Asbestos-free, high hot compressive strength and longer life.

D-M-E provides upon request the fully machined manifold plate(s), top clamp plate and risers with the required pockets, water lines, wire channels, and asbestos-free insulating board.

Reflector plates:

reflector plates are used on manifolds fitted with tubular heaters to reduce heat losses and provide a more uniform temperature whilst avoiding the costly operation of casting the heaters in the grooves. Also, replacement is easier in the rare event of heater failure.

Manifolds:

quality tool steel adapted to the application, with balanced flows as required. Streamlined melt channels with carefully machined bends in the end plugs. Two types of heaters are available; cartridge or tubular, for increased design flexibility, and optimal performance.

D-M-E

The Hot-One Manifold

Package systems

D-M-E supplies complete or *package manifold systems* including all manifold components as well as fully machined top clamp and manifold plates.

D-M-E s package systems are fully assembled and have been electrically and mechanically tested to ensure perfect operation.

Standard manifolds

A wide range of standard manifold configurations is available.



Manifold recommendations and guidelines







Guidelines for the use of a manifold block

To ensure success of each runnerless application, it is important that mold designers take the following factors into consideration:

- 1. Selection of proper steel for the nozzle gate area.
- Proper machining of gate detail to supplied print. (p. 49/ 50)
- **3.** Proper cooling of the gate area to ensure proper gate vestige and to minimize drool or stringing of the material.
- **4.** Adequate cooling in the nozzle plate, manifold retainer plate and/or support blocks (used to enclose the system), and the top clamp plate.
- 5. Use of the proper number and size assembly screws.
- **6.** Allowance for adequate system cold clearance to permit later thermal expansion.

Prior to system assembly, we strongly suggest you complete the following checks and establish the procedures that will facilitate proper system assembly :

- Check the parts list to ensure that all components are of the proper part numbers, and that correct quantities are supplied.
- **2.** Check all supplied heaters for proper resistance in ohms (Ω) and for good resistance to ground conditions by doing the following:
 - **a.** Refer to table supplied in the design package for each heater used in your system.
 - **b.** Note the resistance.
 - **c.** Measure each corresponding heater's resistance and determine if they are equivalent.



Guidelines for the use of a manifold block

(Insufficient resistance to ground is defined as a reading to ground of 200.000 Ω or less.)

- d. Heater resistance should be $\,\pm$ 10 % of listed rating.
- **e.** The electrical resistance is calculated as follows: U^2
 - $R = \frac{U^2}{P}$
 - R = electrical resistance in Ω (ohm)
 - U = electrical tension in V (Volt)
 - P = electrical power in W (Watt)

3. Manifold:

Confirm that the nozzle locations are correct. Use the supplied manifold drawing to establish the shape of the clearance pocket needed in the manifold retainer plate.

Nozzle Plate

Note the dowel pin locations on your *D-M-E* supplied print and transfer this information to your nozzle plate design.

Provide the adequate number and size water lines around nozzle locations and under the manifold shape.

Confirm the nozzle plate thickness is as specified on the supplied drawings. *This dimension is important because a change in plate thickness will affect the total stack up of the system and alter the machining dimensions of the nozzle counterbore (C-Bore).*

Note the nozzle C-Bore depth and transfer this value to your design. The nozzle plate should be specified in *D-M-E* steel 3 or an equivalent. Provide a wire channel to protect and properly route wiring to the terminal box. *Do not run wire channels under the manifold, because manifold temperatures may cause wire damage.*

Note:

To prevent rotation during installation, key the nozzles before starting. This procedure will facilitate tip removal for replacement or clearing of foreign material from the nozzle tips once the system is assembled. If the cavity contour is machined onto an extended length sprue gate-style tip, the nozzles have to be keyed to prevent rotation. We also recommend that all systems incorporate the use

of wire channels to properly route, as well as protect, system wiring.

Manifold Retainer Plate

The manifold retainer plate should encompass the entire manifold. Provide adequate number and size water lines around manifold pocket. The supplied drawing should be used to establish proper clearance around the manifold. Again, proper clearance is critical. Location of the terminal mounting box must be determined. Attach the terminal mounting box to the mold following the directions given in the *D-M-E 2000* catalog, page 8d-17. A slot (vent) should be cut from the clearance pocket loca-

A slot (vent) should be cut from the clearance pocket located toward the bottom side of the manifold retainer plate. (Recommended size: 1.5 mm deep and 25 mm wide.) The manifold retainer plate should be specified in *D-M-E* steel 3 or equivalent. Finally, if necessary, provide proper clearance for nozzle heater leads in the underside of the manifold retainer plate.

Top Clamp Plate

Identify locations of upper support pads on the *D-M-E* supplied print and transfer this information to your top clamp plate design. These support pads will be mounted to the underside of the top clamp plate. Provide adequate number and size water lines over the manifold shape. Transfer the matching machining dimension for the locating ring pocket from the supplied prints. The top clamp plate should be specified *D-M-E* steel 1 or equivalent.

Nozzle Measurements

Follow the steps and procedure outlined on the following pages to ensure proper system assembly.

- 1. Check the head height of all nozzles being used.
- Check the "A" dimension of the nozzle assemblies to ensure this dimension is within specification and to establish a base for all other dimensions. (*Figure* 1)





Inspect the nozzle plate that will house the nozzle bodies for flatness. Ensure the wire channels are free of any burrs and that all directional changes incorporate generous radii. All nozzle head counterbore depths (*Figure 2*) are to be +0.025 to 0.000 mm from the design dimension. Measure the counterbore in three locations to ensure flatness.

(Figure 1)



D-M-E

Guidelines for the use of a manifold block

4. Head Height :

Install the nozzles into their respective counterbores. Do not install the nozzle seal rings at this time. Check the height from the top of the nozzle head to the plate in which the nozzles are installed. (*Figure 3*)



(Figure 3)

Grinding Support Pads :

Note:

Mark the nozzle bodies on their outer diameter with the location in which they will be installed.

Pay particular attention to systems that utilize different length nozzles. On multi-cavity molds, the marked number will normally reflect the cavity number, which in turn will match the temperature control zone number. Each nozzle counterbore should be numbered with its appropriate location. Use the "U" corner as a location reference.

With each manifold and component system, **D-M-E** supplies a wiring diagram indicating probable locations. If the supplied diagram does not suit your needs, it is important that the diagram be remarked or a new diagram be made.

A copy of the revised wiring diagram should be forwarded to *D-M-E*'s Applications Engineering Department to keep the system file current. This will facilitate troubleshooting any problems that might arise at a later time.

5. If needed, size the manifold center support to a dimension of +0.000 to -0.025 mm to the height of the nozzle heads found in Step 4. Grind both sides of the center support pad to ensure parallelism.
(Please note: The support pads are manufactured from a non-magnetic material. Fabricate a fixture plate to the

grinder.)

6. Properly position the manifold using two dowel pins. The first dowel will be located at the center of the manifold. Install this dowel through the center support pad. The second dowel location normally will be positioned at one of the manifold ends.

The end location will be machined in the form of a slot, which will allow for expansion of the manifold when it reaches operating temperature. The length of these dowel pins should be 1.5 mm less than the combined depths of their installation holes in the nozzle (or "A") plate and the manifold, plus the height of the center support pad determined in Step 6. The 1.5 mm dimension ensures that the dowels do not hold the manifold off the nozzles.

The use and proper location of these dowels is important to ensure nozzle drop locations line up accurately with the nozzle flow channel holes. Install dowel pins and check that their height meets the above criteria.

- 7. Check the manifold thickness (dimension "H"). Do not include the reflector plates in this measurement.) Next, test-fit the manifold block over the nozzles and dowel pins, making sure that the manifold lies flat across the nozzles with no rocking motion.
- Establish the "D" dimension by adding the average "C" dimension to the "H" manifold thickness.



9. Before installing the manifold retainer plate, check the thickness of the retainer plate (dimension "E"). Carefully install the manifold retainer plate taking care not to pinch any wiring. Check for proper clearance around the perimeter of the manifold to the manifold retainer plate, and also around the manifold heater termination areas.

Note:

It may be necessary to machine clearance slots in the manifold retainer plate to clear the nozzle heater leads.

10. Size and install the upper support pads into the underside of the top clamp plate. (Please note: The upper support pads are manufactured from a non-magnetic material. Fabricate a fixture to the grinder to hold the support pad.) This dimension will be the difference between the "E" dimension minus the "D" dimension minus cold clearance.

D-M-E

Guidelines for the use of a manifold block

Note:

Use the following formula to determine cold clearance: [" H" x (T° processing in °C - 20) x 11,5 x 10⁻⁶ - 0,076] x 46 mm "H"

"H" = the manifold thickness. Do not include reflector plates in this measurement.

- **11.** Test-fit the top clamp plate to check interference between upper support pads and any manifold components or wiring. Check the Nozzle "**X**" dimension (*Figure 5*). This dimension should fall within ± 0.025 mm of each other. Remove the top clamp plate and inspect the manifold area. Remove the retainer plate and set it aside temporarily.
- **12.**Next remove the manifold, taking care to protect wiring, and prepare to install seal rings into the head of the nozzles. Check to see that all nozzles and their locations are properly marked. Mark all nozzles, power and thermocouple leads to ensure proper connection into the system terminal box. At this time, it is possible to wire-up the nozzle assemblies to the power and thermocouple connectors.
- 13.Clean seal ring counterbores, install seal rings, and then carefully install the manifold into position without displacing the seal rings from their locations.It is now time to wire-up the power and thermocouple

leads to the proper connectors.

Clean and install the manifold retainer plate.

Do not pinch wiring.

Clean and install the top clamp plate. Then torque down the bolts that tie the top clamp plate to the nozzle plate using the torque values specified on the system design drawing.

14. Determine the locating ring cut-off dimension "G" (*Figure 5*). If a drool ring is used, measure down from the surface of the locating ring flange to the nozzle seat flange on which the drool ring rests. Subtract 0.25 mm to determine dimension "G". Machine the locating ring skirt length to this dimension. Finally, install the drool ring and locating ring onto the top clamp plate. If the locating ring rests directly on the manifold, please refer to page 66.

15. Final assembly:

Carefully assemble the top clamp plate. Use caution to avoid pinching any of the system wiring. Install all assembly screws and torque down as required. Recheck all wiring for continuity. Bench test the unit.



D-M-E

Guidelines for the use of a manifold block

Wiring Guidelines

1. Ground connection :

A ground connection must exist between the runnerless molding system (mold base) and the temperature control system. This is accomplished via the mold power cable, which contains a ground wire (green or green/yellow) provided on the connector.

To prevent electrical shock and ensure personal safety, the grounding wire should be connected to the mold base or the terminal box itself.

- 2. Power and thermocouple connector placement : Do not place the mold's power or thermocouple plugs in any area where they will be exposed to extreme temperature or humidity.
- 3. Confirm zone numbering with respect to cavity numbers.

4. Wire channels : Use wire channels to ensure that wiring for nozzle and manifold (including thermocouples) is routed away from the manifold. Use retainer clips to hold the wiring in the channels to prevent wires from being cut or pinched during final assembly.

- Recheck resistances of heaters and T/Cs. Compare to previous results. If values are different, trouble-shoot the system. Compare these values to those provided on your design.
- Adding additional wire to nozzle heater lead: If additional lead length is required, use the same type of wire and use crimp contacts.
- 7. Adding additional wire to thermocouple leads: If additional lead length is required, use only type "J" thermocouple wire (positive (+) white, negative (-) red).

Note:

In the event that multiple zones are ganged together to minimize the required number of control zones, it will be necessary to use one pair of thermocouple wires per ganged set of nozzles. Run other thermocouple leads into the therminal box, insulating and identifying each for use as spares if required at a later date.

Perform the following checks before installing the runnerless molding system into the press :

- 1. With the system properly grounded, execute an electrical check of each control zone for both power and thermocouple connections. Check the heater leads for continuity. The resistance checked to ground of all heater leads must be greater than 200.000 Ω (200 K Ω).
- Check each thermocouple circuit for continuity. It is also important to check for continuity between thermocouples and heater elements. There should be no circuit between the heater element and the thermocouple.

- **3.** Bench test the unit with the temperature controller set at 150 °C. Ensure all heaters come up to the desired set point. If desired set point is not reached, trouble shoot the system.
- 4. When the mold is installed in the press and all water connections are made, plug the power and thermocouple cables into the mold terminal box.

Note:

Confirm the mainframe is off before making connections to the mold.

5. Set the temperature controller to the correct processing temperature for the material being molded.

Note:

Allow all heaters to go through a moisture dryout process.

- 6. Bring the system up to the correct processing temperature. Turn on mold water (cooling) and close the mold. Extremely cold water is not necessary. Water temperature of 40 °C should keep the "A" side of the mold from expanding at a different rate than the "B" side of the mold.
- 7. When the runnerless molding system has reached set point and is normalized, the temperature controllers will show a green light in the center of the deviation light display.
- Make sure that the machine nozzle orifice is as large as, but not larger than, the nozzle seat orifice on the manifold.

This will allow maximum throughput to the runnerless molding system and the mold cavities.

- **9.** Be certain that the nozzle radius on the machine barrel matches the nozzle seat radius on the manifold to prevent drooling. This should ensure a leak-proof seal.
- Purge the barrel to ensure stable material enters the manifold.
- **11.** Move the machine nozzle into position against the manifold nozzle seat.

Manifold Filling Procedures :

- **1.** Ensure that the machine's nozzle tip is properly seated on the manifold nozzle seat.
- 2. Set machine back pressure to 20 to 35 bars.
- **3.** Run the extruder until material flows through all nozzle orifices (gates). Run for an additional 5-15 sec. Then clear gates and all mold surfaces of material. If the machine nozzle will not stay against tool, see *Notes* following these instructions.
- 4. Move the sled back and decrease back pressure to normal setting.
- 5. Set decompression/suck back at a minimum of 12 mm to control drool.
- 6. Set molding parameters.
- 7. Move sled forward.
- 8. Start the molding process.
- 9. Check the system for leaks.

D-M-E

Guidelines for the use of a manifold block

Notes & General Comments :

- If the system will not start up, throttle down or shut off water to the "**A**" plate. Water to the nozzle plate should remain on.

- If the machine will not extrude with the tool open, close the tool, jog the screw forward, open the tool, close the tool, and jog the screw forward again.

- If the machine nozzle will not stay against nozzle, proceed with caution. Set injection forward pressure to 10 bars. Set injection speed to slow, making sure the system is up to temperature. Move the sled into the tool and cautiously jog injection forward until material flows through gates. If necessary, raise the injection pressure in steps up to, but not exceeding 35 bars. Clear gates and all mold surfaces of material. Finally, start the molding process.

- Never inject plastic through the hot runner system with the mold open.

Important:

Please treat these suggestions as guidelines only. Always follow standard moldmaking industry practices to ensure the proper function of the mold and runnerless system.

CAUTIONS !

Make sure you wear proper safety equipment such as gloves and face shield at all times.

Never use a torch to open frozen-off gates. This may damage tips, gate detail, or the mold itself.

If you insert anything into the gate or tip to clear it, you must first back the machine nozzle away from the tool. Check for drool out the back of the manifold before you start. Drool here will indicate little or no pressure in the manifold.

Never inject any runnerless molding system with high injection pressure when the mold is open.

During the first 15 min. of operation, check system for leaks. Loss of shot size could be an indication of leakage.

Check to see that all cooling fans are operating in temperature control main frames.

Input voltage to the main frame system must not be less than 208 vac.

Voltages less than 240 VAC will require an extended time to bring the system up to its proper operating temperature. Lower voltages decrease effective wattage. For example: at 208 VAC, the effective wattage is 25 % less than that at 240 VAC.

– PIC-24 G –

Mold power input connector

Connection diagram



New mold power connector PIC-24 G

All new *D-M-E* Hotrunner systems will be fitted with the new PIC-24 G connector.

The PIC-24 G replaces the PIC-25 G connector and provides for the higher continuous power requirements of hotrunner systems and is conform with the new CE regulations. This modular connector, like its predecessor, connects 12 heating zones to the temperature controller unit.

The contacts are rated 20 Amps at 400 Volts and the connector's footprint is only slightly larger than before. The main frames, MFPX-5, 8 or -12 G, are equipped with the new power cable MPC-24 G that fits the new PIC-24 G mold power connector.

However, to overcome the transition problems from old to new style, D-M-E offers the possibility to use adapter cables (length 0.5m).

 $\mathsf{MPC}\text{-}2524$: connects molds with the old PIC-25 G to the new $\mathsf{MPC}\text{-}24$ G power cable.

 $MPC\mbox{-}2425$: connects molds with the new PIC\mbox{-}24 G to the old MPC\mbox{-}25 G power cable.

Furthermore, the *D-M-E* terminal mounting boxes PTCX and PICX are provided with an extra plate so that both styles power connectors can be fitted.

D-M-E

The Hot-One Manifold

Manifold layout - steel **D-M-E** 3 (1.2312) or steel **D-M-E** 5 (1.2344)



* For a correct regulation of the distributor channels, install the thermocouple as close as possible to the distributor channel and symmetrical to the heaters.

Manifold V	Natt density
Melt temperature	Optimal power
T (°C)	density (W/Cm ³)
T≤250	2,0
T≥250	2,5

** Torque socket head cap screws M12 DIN 912 in 12.9 steadily with 25 NM. (*) Indicative value only - varies with plastic material and shot weights (Consult *D-M-E* if in doubt) (**) With tubular heater

The Hot-One Manifold - Height recommendations

Series 250, 375, GMB, Micro

Series 250, 375, GMB, Micro

Series 375, 625 When more 'Watt density' is required

ΔT

α

 $\Delta LD = \alpha \times LD1 \times \Delta T$

LD1 = Nozzle distance

= For instance

 Δ LD = Expanded nozzle distance

mold temperature

(from ref. point) in mm

= Processing temperature in °C -

With tubular heaters

D-M-E steel n° 3 (1.2312) = 0.0000138



Manifold with heater retainer plates and single level rectangular heater

4		
I		

heater

Simple manifold Manifold with heater with single level retainer plates and single level heater

Min 66

Solid Manifold with dual level heaters

Manifold with heater retainer plates and dual level heaters

L



Ŧ

The Hot-One System

The Hot-One Manifold

Ancillaries Hot-One Manifold



REF.

D SW

G



Provides a replaceable and interchangeable interface between manifold and machine nozzle.

L

EHN 0001EX 38,10 32,00 M20x1,5 28,60 15,80 22,10 7,90 15,5 15,00

EHN 0002EX 38,10 32,00 M20x1,5 28,60 15,80 22,10 7,90 0 15,00

EHN 0003EX 47,60 38,00 M24x1,5 44,50 19,00 34,80 9,50 15,5 18,50

EHN 0004EX 47,60 38,00 M24x1,5 44,50 19,00 34,80 9,50 0 18,50

L1 L2

d

н

R

D-M-E

The Hot-One Manifold













DI



D-M-E

The Hot-One Manifold Ancillaries - Manifold heaters Cartridge heaters

Although these heaters do not employ integral thermocouples, they are designed and constructed to run at higher molding temperatures and provide longer life than conventional heaters.



Heater shape provides added surface contact. Retainer plate is required for installation.





Heater puller to be ordered separately.

			•	,
REF.	L	L1	d	Watt 230 V
CHS 1119	85			460
CHS 1120	100			530
CHS 1121	115			600
CHS 1122	125			665
CHS 1123	135			735
CHS 1124	150			800
CHS 1125	165			870
CHS 1126	175			940
CHS 1127	190	15	12,5	1000
CHS 1128	200	15	12,5	1080
CHS 1129	215			1100
CHS 1130	235			1240
CHS 1131	265			1380
CHS 1132	285			1500
CHS 1133	365			1880
CHS 1134	445			2300

These heaters are used in conjunction with heater pullers. They ensure easy removal of blind or through hole installation.



Watt density for all cartridge heaters is 14 Watts per cm² and 6 Watts per cm² for rectangular heaters. (240 VAC, 900 mm leads with 150 mm of stainless steel lead protection)

Standard		E	CH
REF.	L	d	Watt 230 V
ECH 1103	100		460
			400
ECH 1104	115		530
ECH 1104 ECH 1105	115 130	-	
			530
ECH 1105	130	-	530 600
ECH 1105 ECH 1106	130 140	- - - -	530 600 665
ECH 1105 ECH 1106 ECH 1107	130 140 150		530 600 665 735
ECH 1105 ECH 1106 ECH 1107 ECH 1108	130 140 150 165	12.5	530 600 665 735 800
ECH 1105 ECH 1106 ECH 1107 ECH 1108 ECH 1109	130 140 150 165 180	12,5	530 600 665 735 800 870
ECH 1105 ECH 1106 ECH 1107 ECH 1108 ECH 1109 ECH 1110	130 140 150 165 180 190	12,5	530 600 665 735 800 870 940
ECH 1105 ECH 1106 ECH 1107 ECH 1108 ECH 1109 ECH 1110 ECH 1111	130 140 150 165 180 190 205	12,5	530 600 665 735 800 870 940 1000
ECH 1105 ECH 1106 ECH 1107 ECH 1108 ECH 1109 ECH 1110 ECH 1111 ECH 1112	130 140 150 165 180 190 205 215	12,5	530 600 665 735 800 870 940 1000 1080
ECH 1105 ECH 1106 ECH 1107 ECH 1108 ECH 1109 ECH 1110 ECH 1111 ECH 1112 ECH 1113	130 140 150 165 180 190 205 215 230	12,5	530 600 665 735 800 870 940 1000 1080 1100
ECH 1105 ECH 1106 ECH 1107 ECH 1108 ECH 1109 ECH 1110 ECH 1111 ECH 11112 ECH 1113 ECH 1114	130 140 150 165 180 190 205 215 230 250	12,5	530 600 665 735 800 870 940 1000 1080 1100 1240
ECH 1105 ECH 1106 ECH 1107 ECH 1108 ECH 1109 ECH 1110 ECH 1111 ECH 1112 ECH 1113 ECH 1114 ECH 1115	130 140 150 165 180 190 205 215 230 250 280	12,5	530 600 665 735 800 870 940 1000 1080 1100 1240 1380

. . . .

Can be installed in through hole or installed using retainer plate construction.

Installation



D-M-E

The Hot-One Manifold

Ancillaries - Tubular Manifold heaters

D-M-E s tubular heaters are the most versatile heater elements to economically provide efficient heat transfer. Their implementation contributes greatly to the design of a balanced and reliable manifold system.

Depending on the application, tubular heaters can be manufactured into many shapes: straight, U-shape, *circular, hairpin, W-shape.* This feature allows the design of higher wattage systems where watt density is a limiting factor. A thorough heat transfer analysis is required to make a success of each application.

The design of a tubular heater system is based on variables such as: temperature limits, power requirements, space limitations, medium to be heated, and heated length.

The heated length may not extend into a sharp bend area. *D-M-E* s tubular heaters have proven to be durable and relia-

ble. They are available in a large variety of dimensions.

Safety

Electrical heaters are inherently dangerous! Care should be taken to read and completely understand the installation and maintenance manual before installing and wiring the heater. Any installation and maintenance performed on the heater shall be done by a qualified electrician, in accordance with the electrical codes as they apply. It is the user's responsibility to ensure that the heater being used is properly selected and installed in the application.

The Caution Symbol (exclamation point) alerts you to a "CAUTION", a safety or functional hazard which could affect your equipment or its performance.

The Warning Symbol (lightning bolt) alerts you to a "WARNING", a safety hazard which could affect you and the equipment.

Installation

Proper heater installation will result in efficient heat transfer, safe operation, and long heater life.

1. Megohm precheck :

burgesting and/or storage, the possibility of moisture absorption by the insulation material within the element is possible. To ensure proper megohm values a minimum 500 VDC megohm meter (Megger) should be used to ensure that the megohm reading between the heater terminal and the heater sheath is more than 10 megohms when the unit is at room temperature.

If a low megohm value exists, two alternative methods can be used to remedy the situation. The best method is to remove all terminal hardware and bake out the heater at no higher than 120 °C overnight or until an acceptable reading is reached. The second method is to energize the unit at low voltage in air until the megohm is at an acceptable reading.

- 2. Protection of heater elements from over temperature : The use of temperature controls to regulate heating process and prevent heater over temperature is highly recommended to ensure safer heater operation. It is the user's responsibility to ensure safety of the installation.
- **3.** Make sure that the electrical leads connecting the heaters to the temperature control unit, have a sufficient caliber.

Sheath

Performance capability: maximum temperature of 872 °C. Sheath is made of corrosion resistant steel.

Typical configurations







D-M-E

The Hot-One Manifold

Ancillaries - Manifold heaters

Tubular heaters

Never allow heated section to extend past edge of manifold



ceramic insulator

- All shapes and dimensions possible
- Balanced manifolds
- Long life heaters
- Consult **D-M-E**



sheath

refer to chart below

coil

cold pin

Lmm	< 500	< 1000 ≥ 500	< 2000 ≥ 1000	< 2800 ≥ 2000	< 3600 ≥ 2800	< 4300 ≥ 3600
Ċ	25	32	38	42	44	51

*M = C + 13 + 0,005 x L



Use the following formula to determine cold clearance: ["H" x (T° processing in °C - 20) x 11,5 x 10^{-6} - 0,076] X $\frac{46}{"H"}$ mm

"H" = the manifold thickness. Do not include heater covers in this measurement.

The Hot-One System

The Hot-One Manifold

Ancillaries - Thermocouples

D-M-E Bayonet thermocouples are made of 0,5 mm stranded glass-insulated wires. The grounded hot junction is in the end of a 4,78 mm OD stainless steel protecting tube for fast response and long life. The tube features a round tip and is fitted with a stainless steel spring loaded bayonet fitting. Lead wires are protected by rugged 4,78 mm flexible armor (lead wire calibration is ANSI Type 'J' Iron/Constantan).



Armor cable is 1 m long, spade lugs are attached at the end of the lead wires for easy connection to terminal strip or plug.

Adjustable bayonet type thermocouples fit hole depths up to 266 mm and will conform to any angle.



The Hot-One System

The Hot-One Manifold

Ancillaries - Thermocouples



Ancillaries - Others



Supports manifold opposite nozzles. Reduces heat loss and maintains spacing between manifold and clamping plate.



Maintains spacing between manifold and support plate, and titanium greatly reduces heat loss.



Support manifold center spacing, while minimizing heat transfer from manifold. The titanium greatly reduces heat loss.



The titanium support block greatly reduces heat loss.



REF.

EHM 1217

EHM 1621

Μ

M12 x 1,75

M16 x 2

EHM 2025 M20 x 2,5

L2 SW

2,0

REF.

GZ 6 x 16

EDR 1615 20 16 1,5

EDR 1010 14 10 1,0

EDR 0810 12 8 1,0

EDR 0610 10 6 1,0

EHM 2215 22x1,5 12,5 10

 EHM 1620
 16x2,0
 9
 8

 EHM 1420
 14x2,0
 16
 6

EHM 1217 12x1,75 16 6

D-M-E Runnerless Molding Systems

For

16 6 EEP 2001

20 8 EEP 2002

20 10 EEP 2003



Applications Engineering

Quotation nr

Runnerless Molding Worksheet

Request for quotation

Part details

Part name:
Part supplied: YES / NO
Material:
Filler: INO GLASS OTHER
%
Flame retardant: YES / NO
Part weight:
Number of parts:
Total shot weight:
Number of injection points / part:
Part gate location:

System specifications

New mold	Retrofit		
Mold base to be quoted:	YES / NO		
Protrusion of probe:			
Max. dimension of hot-runner plate:			
Color change:	YES / NO		
Frequency:			
Which colors:			
<i>D-M-E</i> temperature controllers required: YES / NO			
D-M-E assistance require	ed for:		
- hot-runner assem - wiring: - start-up:	nbly: YES / NO YES / NO YES / NO		
Preferred molding system	ו:		

Comments:

Company:	Telephone:	
Name:.	Telefax:	
Position:		
Address:		

The Hot-One System

IMPORTANT

"This Runnerless Molding System was designed in all fairness by **D-M-E** Applications Engineering according to the state-of-the-art, and is the result of a long experience combined with up-to-date computer-assisted methods. Also the design was made according to the then available information.

For Runnerless Molding Systems supplied complete by **D-M-E**, manifold and components, a guarantee is implied that the molten plastic material will be delivered at the cavity gate in good conditions of discharge flow, pressure and integrity, provided that the material is genuine and does not present an abnormal behavior.

Because other important process and product design parameters are not under the control of the Runnerless Molding System designer, *D-M-E* will not be responsible for any problem that will affect the molded part. However, *D-M-E* will offer its best support to solve those problems.

The liability of *D-M-E*, if any, is limited to the value of the delivered manifold and Runnerless Molding components."

* This booklet cancels and replaces all preceding ones. All rights reserved for technical modifications.



We Build Productivity

Runnerless Molding Systems



Hot Sprue Bushings

• Separate leaflet

Runnerless Molding Systems

- The Cool-One system
- The Hot-One system
- Standard system
- Micro system
- Osco® Valve Gate system



Temperature Controllers

• Separate leaflet

