



1) Remove the entire regulating valve assembly, and install the threaded part of the tool as far into the block as it will go, without using undue force. Finger tight should be more than enough (figures 1 & 2).

2) Use a flashlight and try to check the condition of the seat before you start to work on it, so that you will have a better idea of when you have dressed the seat sufficiently. It is very important to not overdo the dressing operation by pressing on the cutting head too hard, or by continuing to use the cutting head too long.

3) Put white lithium grease on the cutting head, and then slide it in against the orifice in the block. You can rotate the big knurled handle on the end of the cutting head clockwise while you gently press inward against the seat (figures 3 & 4).

NOTE: The purpose of the white lithium grease is to trap the metal debris that will collect between the cutting edges of the tool. The debris is so fine that it appears more like a "puree" in the white grease, rather than actual cuttings.

4) Remove the tool after 10 to 15 seconds to inspect the hole, and the cutting head. The white lithium grease should be slightly discolored by trace amounts of cutting debris, and (ideally) you should be able to see a very slight bevel around the edge of the seating hole in the block. It is best to remove the grease and apply fresh each time so that you can see that you are actually cutting. The primary purpose of the grease is to trap the cuttings and prevent them from falling into the block.

5) Reinsert the tool and continue dressing, while checking your progress frequently. It is not uncommon to see the beveled edge developing a bit unevenly around the circumference of the hole. This simply means that the hole was slightly off center. As soon as you can see that your cutting head is hitting all the way around the hole, you are finished.



figure 1



figure 2



figure 3



figure 4