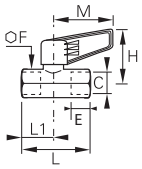
Universal Light Series

0492 2/2 In-Line Ball Valve, Female BSPP Thread



Nickel-plated brass, NBR



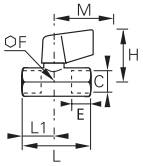
C	DN		E	F	H	L	L1	M	kg
G1/4	4	0492 04 13	9	17	34	39.5	17	35	0.073
G3/8	7	0492 07 17	11	22	38	45	20	43	0.128
G1/2	10	0492 10 21	12	24	44	54	25	50	0.162
G3/4	13	0492 13 27	14	30	46	62	28	50	0.240

Technical polymer handle

0492..64 2/2 In-Line Ball Valve, Short Handle, Female BSPP Thread



Nickel-plated brass, NBR



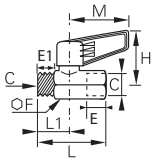
C	DN		E	F	H	L	L1	M	kg
G1/4	4	0492 04 13 64	9	17	36	39.5	17	25	0.090

Short handle in zamak

0491 2/2 In-Line Ball Valve, Male/Female BSPP Thread



Nickel-plated brass, NBR



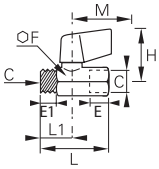
C	DN		E	E1	F	H	L	L1	M	kg
G1/4	4	0491 04 13	9	7	17	34	39.5	17	35	0.070
G3/8	7	0491 07 17	11	8	22	38	45	20	43	0.124
G1/2	10	0491 10 21	12	10	24	44	53	24	50	0.160
G3/4	13	0491 13 27	14	12	30	46	59	25	50	0.238

Technical polymer handle

0491..64 2/2 In-Line Ball Valve, Short Handle, Male/Female BSPP Thread



Nickel-plated brass, NBR



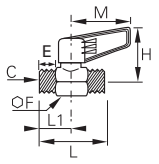
C	DN		E	E1	F	H	L	L1	M	kg
G1/4	4	0491 04 13 64	9	7	17	36	39.5	17	25	0.092

Short handle in zamak

0490 2/2 In-Line Ball Valve, Male BSPP Thread



Nickel-plated brass, NBR



C	DN		E	F	H	L	L1	M	kg
G1/4	4	0490 04 13	7	17	34	39	17	35	0.070
G3/8	7	0490 07 17	8	22	38	44	20	43	0.109
G1/2	10	0490 10 21	10	24	44	53	24	50	0.160
G3/4	13	0490 13 27	12	30	46	59	25	50	0.233

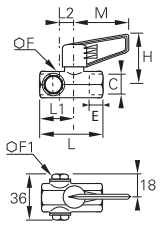
Technical polymer handle

Universal Light Series

0494 2/2 In-Line Ball Valve, 2 Vent Plugs, Female BSPP Thread



Nickel-plated brass, NBR



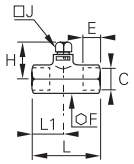
C	DN		E	F	F1	H	L	L1	L2	M	kg
G3/8	7	0494 07 17	11	22	16	38	60	20	15	43	0.178

Technical polymer handle

0497 2/2 Ball Valve, Square Stem, Female BSPP Thread



Brass, NBR

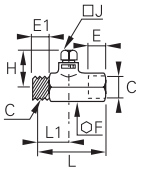


C	DN		E	F	H	J	L	L1	kg
G1/4	4	0497 04 13	9	17	25	7	39	17	0.066
G3/8	7	0497 07 17	11	22	26	7	45	20	0.122
G1/2	10	0497 10 21	12	24	29	10	54	25	0.148
G3/4	13	0497 13 27	14	30	30	10	62	28	0.230

0496 2/2 Ball Valve, Square Stem, Male/Female BSPP Thread



Brass, NBR



C	DN		E	E1	F	H	J	L	L1	kg
G1/4	4	0496 04 13	7	9	17	25	7	39	17	0.065
G3/8	7	0496 07 17	8	11	22	26	7	45	20	0.118
G1/2	10	0496 10 21	10	12	24	29	10	53	24	0.150
G3/4	13	0496 13 27	12	14	30	30	10	59	28	0.222

Ball Valves, Universal Light Series

Using the Universal Series technology, the Parker Legris light series valves offer the advantages of **compactness**, **ease of operation** and **long-term reliability**.

Product Advantages

Easy-to-Use

- Ease of operation due to the low friction design
- The short levers may be repositioned and exchanged
- Extremely compact
- Wide range of configurations

Maximum Efficiency

- Excellent performance under vacuum
- Full flow
- Chemical nickel-plated brass with high phosphorous content for outstanding corrosion resistance
- Automatic seal wear compensation system

Reliability

- Tried-and-tested technology
- Forged brass provides mechanical strength and long service life
- 100% leak-tested in production
- Date coding to guarantee quality and traceability





Applications

Vacuum
Transportation
Packaging
Textile
Pneumatics
Sawmills
Rubber & Plastics

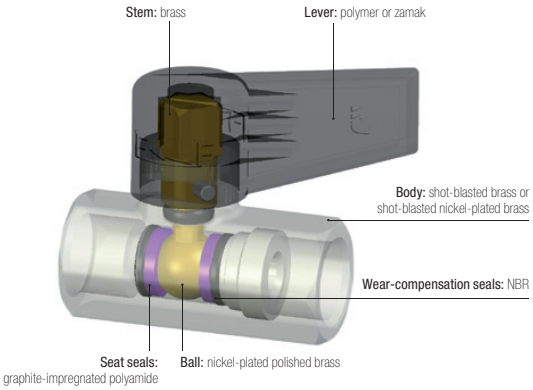
Technical Characteristics

Compatible Fluids	Compressed air Other fluids: see compatibility chart at the end of this chapter
Working Pressure	Vacuum to 12 bar
Working Temperature	-20°C to +80°C

Tightening Torques	**Threads**	G1/8	G1/4	G3/8	G1/2	G3/4
	daN.m	0.10 to 0.20	0.10 to 0.20	0.15 to 0.25	0.20 to 0.35	0.50 to 0.70

Reliable performance is dependent upon the type of fluid conveyed, component materials and tubing being used.
Guaranteed for use with a vacuum of 755 mm Hg (99% vacuum).

Component Materials



Silicone-free

Regulations

DI: 97/23/EC (module PED A - diameters greater than 25 mm)
DI: 2006/42/EC (Machinery Directive)
DI: 2002/95/EC (RoHS)
RG: 1907/2006 (REACH)

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Ball Valves: Usage Chart

The chart below shows the compatibility between valves and fluids along with their pressure and temperature characteristics.

Certain models have a maximum working pressure which differs from that given in this table. In this case, the pressure is shown in the heading for the model number in question.

N.B.: Above 32 mm or 1¼" diameters, divide the maximum pressure by 2.

If the fluid you are using is not shown in this chart, please contact us.

Chemical Description	Maximum Pressure (bar)	Temperature °C		Universal and Light Series	Standard Series	DVGW series	Customised Series					
		Min.	Max.				20	22	26	27	30	32
"Aromatic" hydrocarbons	20	-20	+60					●				
Acetone and other ketones	20	-20	+60									●
Acetophenone	20	-20	+60									●
Acetylene - Acetone	20	-20	+60									●
Acetylene (gas)	20	-20	+60	●	●	●						
Alcohol (100%)	20	-20	Boiling									●
Aluminium (liquid suspension, thick)	40	-20	+90	●	●	●						
Amyl alcohol	20	-20	Boiling									●
Animal fats, greases	20	+5	+200		●	●			●			
Antifreeze or glycol (diluted)	40	-20	+40	●	●	●						
Argon (gas) Ar	20	-20	+60	●	●	●						
Barium - Hydroxide	20	-20	+40									●
Benzaldehyde	20	-20	+60									●
Benzene	20	-20	+60					●				
Benzyl alcohol	20	-20	Boiling					●				
Borax (pastes or solutions)	20	-20	+60									●
Brake fluids (automobile)	20	-20	+90									●
Bromochlorotrifluorethane	20	-20	+60		●	●			●			
Butadiene (hydrocarbon)	20	-20	+60							●		
Butane	20	-20	+60	●	●	●						
Butanol	20	-20	Boiling					●				
Butyl alcohol	20	-20	Boiling					●				
Butylene (hydrocarbon)	20	-20	+60					●				
Carbon dioxide gas CO_2	40	-20	+60	●	●							
Castor oil	40	-20	+90	●	●							
Compressed air	20	-25	+180					●				
Creosotes	20	-20	+60							●		
Cresols	20	-20	+60							●		
Crude oil	20	-20	+40				●					
Cutting oil	40	-20	+90	●	●							
Decalin (hydrocarbon, solvent)	20	-20	+60							●		
Detergents (solutions)	20	-20	+100									●
Diacetone alcohol	20	-20	Boiling									●
Diesel oils	40	-20	+90	●	●							
Di-Esters	20	-20	+90					●				
Di-Isobutylene	20	-20	+60							●		
Di-Pentane	20	-20	+60					●				

The above recommendations are given in good faith. However, since each application is different, it is advisable to undertake tests in actual working conditions.

Ball Valves: Usage Chart

Chemical Description	Max. Pressure (bar)	Temperature °C		Universal and Light Series	Standard Series	DVGW Series	Customised Series					
		Min.	Max.				20	22	26	27	30	32
Di-Pentene (solvents, varnish)	20	-20	+60					●				
Di-Phenyl-Oxide (thin detergents)	20	-20	+60							●		
Distilled water	40		+90	●	●	●						
Edible fats	20	+5	+200		●				●			
Edible oils	20	+5	+200		●				●			
Erytrene (see Butadiene)	20	-20	+60							●		
Ethane (gas) $CH_2 CH_3$	20	-20	+60	●	●							
Ethane (hydrocarbon gas)	20	-20	+60							●		
Ethyl alcohol	20	-20	+60									●
Ethylene glycol (antifreeze) - see Glycols	20	-20	+120									●
Fatty alcohols	20	-20	Boiling					●				
Fuel oils	40	-20	+40	●	●	●						
Fuels-Diesels	40	-20	+40	●	●							
Gaseous oxygen (ambient air)	20	-20	+40								●	
Glycerine	20	-20	+40	●	●							
Glycol (for antifreeze, lubricants)	40	-20	+40	●	●							
Graphite in suspension in water, oils and greases	40	-20	+90	●	●							
Greases (from petroleum)	40	-20	+90	●	●							
Helium (gas)	20	-20	+60								●	
Heptanal	20	-20	+50	●	●							
Hexane (solvent)	20	-20	+60								●	
Hydraulic oils (petroleum-based)	40	-20	+90	●	●							
Hydrogen (gas)	20	-20	+60								●	
Inks	20	-20	+60							●		
Insecticides	20	0	+40	●	●	●						
Iso-Butane (aliphatic hydrocarbon)	20	-20	+60							●		
Iso-Octane	20	-20	+60							●		
Isopropyl alcohol	20	-20	Boiling									●
Krypton (gas) Kr	20	-20	+60	●	●	●						
Light water	40		+80	●	●	●						
Lighting gas	20	-20	+40			●						
Methane (gas) CH_4	20	-20	+60	●	●	●						
Methanol	20	-20	Boiling									●
Methyl alcohol	20	-20	Boiling									●
Methylated spirit	40	-20	+40	●	●	●						
Mineral oils	40	-20	+90	●	●							
Natural gas	20	-20	+40			●						
Natural waxes (vegetable, beeswax, carnauba, Chinese, lignite)	40	-20	+90							●		
Neatsfoot oil	40	-20	+90	●	●	●						
Neon (Gas) Ne	20	-20	+60	●	●	●						
Nitrogen (gas) N^2	40	-20	+90	●	●	●						
Oil (petroleum-based) and water emulsions	40	-20	+90	●	●	●						

The above recommendations are given in good faith. However, since each application is different, it is advisable to undertake tests in actual working conditions.

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Ball Valves: Usage Chart

Chemical Description	Max. Pressure (bar)	Temperature °C		Universal and Light Series	Standard Series	DVGW Series	Customised Series					
		Min.	Max.				20	22	26	27	30	32
Oils "synthetic"	20	-20	+100									●
Ordinary petrol	20	-20	+40	●	●							
Oxygenated water	40	-20	+30				●					
Paints and relevant solvents	20	-20	+60		●	●			●			
Paraffin oil	40	-20	+90	●	●	●						
Paraffins	20	-20	+60	●	●	●						
Pentane (liquid hydrocarbon)	20	-20	+60	●	●	●						
Pentanols 1 and 2	20	-20	Boiling									●
Petrol "super"	20	-20	+40				●					
Petroleum mineral oils	20	-20	+160					●				
Phenol (aqueous or alcoholic)	20	-20	+60		●	●			●			
Propane	20	-20	+60	●	●	●						
Propanols 1 and 2	20	-20	Boiling									●
Propanone 2	20	-20	+60									●
Propene or Propylene	20	-20	+60					●				
Propyl alcohol	20	-20	Boiling									●
Propylene or Propene	20	-20	+60					●				
Rapeseed oil	40	-20	+90	●	●							
Saponifying liquids	20	-20	+30	●	●	●						
Seawater	40		+80	●	●	●						
Seawater (high temperature)	20		+150			●				●		
Soaps	20	-20	+100									●
Soaps (liquid or paste)	40	-20	+40	●	●	●						
Sodium carbonate (with water)	20	0	+40	●	●	●						
Starch (gels or pastes)	40	+10	+40	●	●	●						
Steam	20	-20	+150									●
Toluene (terpenic hydrocarbon)	20	-20	+60		●	●			●			
Trichlorethylene	20	-20	+65					●				
Turpentine	20	-20	+50	●	●	●						
Varnish and paints	20	-20	+60		●	●			●			
Vaseline	40	-20	+60	●	●	●						
Vaseline oil	40	-20	+90	●	●	●						
Water (carbonated)	40		+90	●	●	●						
Water (high temperature)	20		+150			●						●
Xenon (gas) Xe	20	-20	+60	●	●	●						
Xylene	20	-20	+60					●				

The above recommendations are given in good faith. However, since each application is different, it is advisable to undertake tests in actual working conditions.