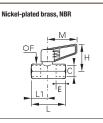
## **Universal Light Series**

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

2 T



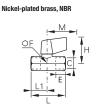


C	DN	€	E	F	Н	L	L1	M	kg
G1/4	4	0492 04 13	9	17	34	39.5	17	35	0.073
G3/8	7	0492 07 17	11	22	38	45	20	43	0.128
G1/2	10	0492 10 21	12	24	44	54	25	50	0.162
G3/4	13	0492 13 27	14	30	46	62	28	50	0.240

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





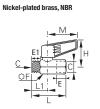


C	(DN)		E	F	Н	L	L1	M	kg
G1/4	4	0492 04 13 64	9	17	36	39.5	17	25	0.090

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







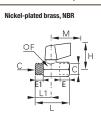
C	DN		E	E1	F	Н	L	L1	M	kg
G1/4	4	0491 04 13	9	7	17	34	39.5	17	35	0.070
G3/8	7	0491 07 17	11	8	22	38	45	20	43	0.124
G1/2	10	0491 10 21	12	10	24	44	53	24	50	0.160
G3/4	13	0491 13 27	14	12	30	46	59	25	50	0.238

Technical polymer handle

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







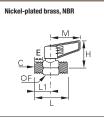
C	(DN)	<b>E</b>	E	E1	F	Н	L	L1	M	kg
G1/4	4	0491 04 13 64	9	7	17	36	39.5	17	25	0.092

Short handle in zamak

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





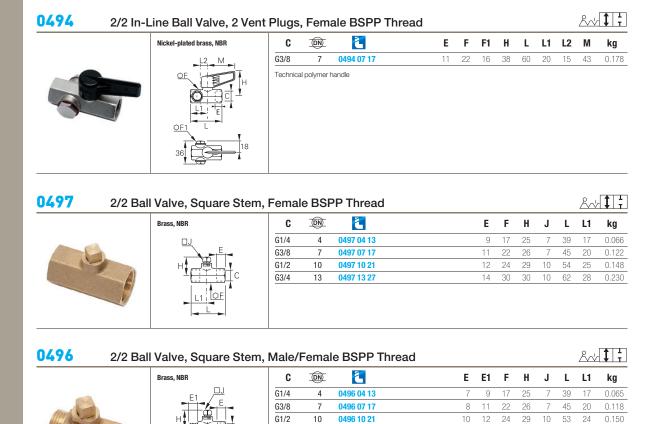


U	(DN)		_	г	п	L	LI	IVI	кg
G1/4	4	0490 04 13	7	17	34	39	17	35	0.070
G3/8	7	0490 07 17	8	22	38	44	20	43	0.109
G1/2	10	0490 10 21	10	24	44	53	24	50	0.160
G3/4	13	0490 13 27	12	30	46	59	25	50	0.233

Technical polymer handle



## **Universal Light Series**



G3/4

13

0496 13 27

## 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





Transportation

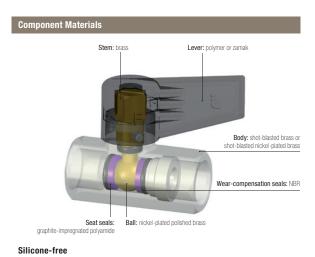
Packaging Textile Pneumatics Sawmills Rubber & Plastics

### **Technical Characteristics**

Compatible Fluids	Other flui of this ch	ds: see c	ompatibil	ity chart a	at the end	I
Working Pressure	Vacuum 1	to 12 bar				
Working Temperature	-20°C to	+80°C				
Tightening	Threads	G1/8	G1/4	G3/8	G1/2	G3/4
Torques	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).



#### 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)

## 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 11/4" diameters, divide the maximum pressure by 2.

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

	Maximum	Tempe	erature C	Universal	Standard	DVGW		Custom  20 22 26		ed Ser	ies	
Chemical Description	Pressure (bar)	Min.	Max.	and Light Series	Series	series	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 <sub>2</sub>	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 Di-Isobutylene	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



# Ball Valves: Usage Chart

Chemical Description	Max. Pressure		erature C	Universal and	Standard	DVGW		Cu	stomis	ed Ser	ies	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	(bar)	Min.	Max.	Light Series	Series	Series	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 <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	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 <sub>4</sub>	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 <sup>2</sup>	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.

6-26 **Elegris** 

Chemical Description	Max. Pressure	Temper	ature °C	Universal and	Standard Series	DVGW Series		Cu	stomis	ed Ser	ies	
	(bar)	Min.	Max.	Light Series			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

egris 6-27