

Quick Reference Sheet

Category:

Cast iron valves

Item Class 63: Cast iron valves

Item Class 64: Cast iron butterfly valves

Model(s):

T-301, T-303, T-311, T-19, T-335AB, T-335AB-G, T-337AB, T-337AB-G, T-365AB, T-365AB-G, T-367AB and T-367AB-G

Technical features and facts:

- All models are designed to be installed between **class 125 or class 150** companion flanges only.
- All models are rated **200 W.O.G.**
- The size range for all models is **2” through 8”** and references nominal pipe size, not copper tube size.
- This is the only grouping of valves to include a 5” nominal size.
- All models are made of **ASTM A-126** specified cast iron.
- All models are designed for commercial and industrial installations, not residential.

Butterfly valves:

- All butterfly valves are **epoxy-coated** and all other valve models **painted**.
- The butterfly valves do not have a steam pressure rating. All other models are rated at **125 W.S.P.**
- The butterfly valves offer **bubble-tight** shutoff, like ball valves.
- Like ball valves, butterfly valves can be **throttled**.
- The **aluminum-bronze disc** on all butterfly valve models is the most common, and is compatible with a wide range of medias. Contrary to the information in the catalog, we do not offer ductile iron or stainless steel disc options.
- All butterfly models feature a **raised seat-face**, eliminating the need for a flange gasket.

Gate, check and y-strainer

- The T-301, T-303 and T-311 have replaceable bronze seats
- The T-19 Y-strainer does not have traditional screens. All sizes have **perforated sheet** strainers.
- The T-301 and T-303 models offer **drip-tight** shutoff.
- These models are all equipped with “flush-face” flange end connections, which require a “full-face” flange gasket.
- Models T-301, T-303 and T-311 are also categorized as an “IBBM type” series, meaning “Iron body, bronze mount” which describes the replaceable bronze seat feature.

Other related products:

Bronze companion flanges: Are class 150 and could be installed on all cast iron models.

S-650: The PVC butterfly valve series, which are all wafer-type.

S-651: The gear-operated version of the S-650, they’re offered only in the 8”, 10” and 12” sizes.

F.A.Q.:

Q. Is it OK to use a cast iron gate valve on potable water systems?

A. No. Typically, flanged potable water systems require flanged cast-iron gate valves to be A.W.W.A. (American Water Works Association) compliant, which requires the entire valve (inside and out) to be epoxy-coated, verses just painted.

Q. Do we have gaskets and hardware for attaching any Legend cast iron valves to the companion flanges?

A. No. Because of the vast differences in installation temperatures, pressures and medias, the correct gasket and attaching hardware can vary dramatically. This creates a demand for an entirely separate gasket material and hardware industry, which is related, but not “packaged” with flanged fittings or valves.

Q. How many bolt holes are there?

A. The number of bolt holes, diameter of the bolt holes themselves and bolt circle pattern in either valves or companion flanges is determined by identifying its Class. Since all Legend flanged-end valves are Class 125 / Class 150, then they have the following number of bolt holes:

Valve nominal size:	Number of bolt holes:
2”	4
2-1/2”	4
3”	4
4”	8
5”	8
6”	8
8”	8

This information also appears on **page five** of the Cast Iron Valves catalog section.

Q. What is the main difference between a wafer-type and lug-type butterfly valve?

A. Both terms describe the body type of the butterfly valve. A wafer-type valve body describes a valve with indexing holes or no holes at all, cast as part of the body. This body type must be “sandwiched” between two companion flanges when installed. The indexing holes only serve as a guide for the hardware as it connects from one flange to the other, with the valve in-between. A lug-type valve body describes a valve with thread-tapped (threaded) “ears” or “lugs” cast as part of the body. This type will always have the same number of corresponding lugs as the number of bolt holes in the companion flange (e.g. 2” T-365AB has four tapped lugs, to fit a 2” companion flange with four bolt holes). Lug-type valves don’t have to be installed between two flanges. They can be used in “dead-end” service, where the valve is the last component on the line. This is because the valve is actually threaded to the companion flange.