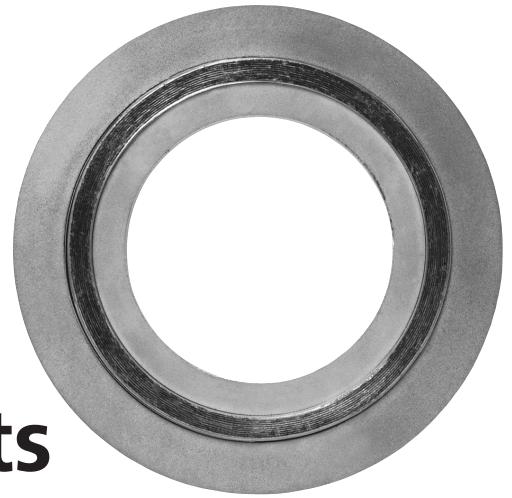




Manufacturers and distributors of sealing and jointing materials.

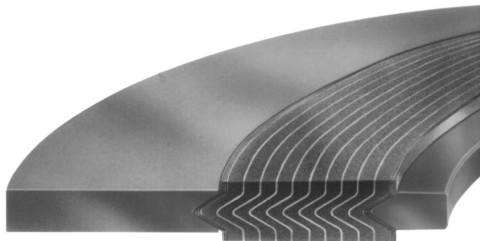


DATA / SPECIFICATION SHEET

Spiral Wound Gaskets

DESCRIPTION

Spiral wound gaskets consist of a V-shaped metal strip spirally wound in combination with a soft, filler material. The metal strip provides outstanding recovery, while the flexible filler guarantees excellent sealing. Due to this combination of materials the spiral wound gasket is suitable for sealing under severely fluctuating temperature and pressure conditions. Depending on the application the spiral wound gasket can be specified with or without inner rings.



PROPERTIES

Spiral wound gaskets are suitable for use across a wide gasket stress range.

Spiral wound gaskets can be used to seal fluid pressures up to 250 bar and from cryogenic temperatures up to elevated temperatures of 1000°C.

Because of the robust design of the spiral wound gasket it is simple to install without damage although care should be taken in transporting and installing large diameter gaskets without inner or outer guide rings.

The outer guide ring simplifies assembly and prevents blow out of the gasket.

By combining different winding materials and metals, the gasket can be tailored to suit a wide variety of operating conditions.

The gasket is non adhesive and is easily removed.

Spiral wound gaskets will not damage flange surfaces.

SEATING STRESS

Spiral wound gaskets should preferably be mounted within the following gasket stress range to ensure a leak-proof connection.

Filler	Single side confined			Both sides confined		
	Gasket stress (20°C)			Gasket stress (20°C)		
	Min (N/mm ²)	Opt. (N/mm ²)	Max (N/mm ²)	Min (N/mm ²)	Opt. (N/mm ²)	Max (N/mm ²)
Graphite	50	95	180	50	122	400
PTFE	50	80	130	50	110	250
Non Asbestos	55	90	150	55	130	300

FLANGE SURFACE

The recommended surface roughness of the flange faces, between which a spiral wound gasket is to be mounted, is 3.2 - 6.3 umRa (125-250 RMS), also referred to as smooth finish.

STANDARD PROFILES



RF1
Gasket only



IR
Gasket with inner ring



SG
Gasket with guide ring to act as compression stop



SG-IR
Standard gasket with inner and outer rings



SG-RTJ
Special gasket for RTJ flanges



HX-R
For large diameter heat exchangers



HX-RIR
As HX-R but with inner ring

MORE INFORMATION ON REVERSE



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SPECIAL PROFILES

Profile with a GT-ZONE

In the event of a graphite filled spiral wound possibly causing an undesirable reaction between graphite and the medium to be sealed, or of possible medium contamination, the problem can be solved by using a spiral wound gasket with a GT-Zone.

The spiral wound element of a GT-Zone gasket consists of outer windings of non-asbestos or ceramic material with a central winding zone made of graphite or PTFE (depending on the operating conditions) to improve gas tightness.

The result is a spiral wound gasket which:- will not pollute the sealed medium and gives excellent gas tightness.

PROFILE SELECTION

Advantages of centering ring:-

The spiral wound gasket centering ring offers the following advantages:

- Optimum gasket positioning between the bolts.
Protection of the sealing element.
Additional security against gasket blow-out.
Acts as a compression limiter preventing overloading and over-compression of the spiral wound element.
Prevents radial flow of soft fillers, such as PTFE.

Advantages of the inner ring:

- Prevents radial flow of soft fillers, such as PTFE.
Reduces turbulence, minimising flow resistance and crevice corrosion.
Acts as an additional heat shield when the spiral wound gasket is subjected to high temperatures.

Inner and outer rings are particularly recommended for use on spiral wound gaskets exceeding class 600lbs, but specifically recommended for high temperatures and pressures to optimise reliable sealing performance.

For special flanges (male-female, tongue and groove, etc.) the type of spiralwound gasket selected will depend on the flange geometry, operating conditions and bolt specifications. Novus specialists will be pleased to assist you where necessary.

FILLER MATERIAL

The table below may be used to select the correct filler.It should be pointed out that graphite will be the optimum filler in most cases. Only where graphite could cause media pollution, or is not chemically resistant, should the use of another type of filler material be recommended. In such cases, an alternative solution might be to use a gasket with a GT-zone.

Table with 5 columns: Material, Temp(°C) Min Max, Max. Op Pressure (Bar), Gas Tightness, Application. Rows include Graphite, PTFE, Non-Asbestos, and Novus Therm.

Graphite

Graphite is a universally applicable, high quality material with the following properties:

- Very good chemical resistance
Resistant to high (fluctuating) temperatures and pressures
Resistant to ageing
Excellent gastightness

PTFE

PTFE is a high quality synthetic material with the following properties:

- Excellent chemical resistance
Resistant to temperatures up to 250°C
Resistant to ageing
Excellent gastightness

Novus Therm

is an aluminium silicate suitable for applications at high operating temperatures.The material is characterised by poor gastightness and is therefore used in combination with graphite.

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