

Gasket Man cc

Data Specifications Sheet

Spiral Wound Gaskets

Spiral-wound gaskets comprise a mix of metallic and filler material. Generally, the gasket has a metal wound outwards in a circular spiral wound in the same manner but starting from the opposing side. This results in alternating layers of filler and metal. The filler material in these gaskets acts as the sealing element, with the metal providing structural support.

Applications

The V-shaped metal strip provides outstanding recovery, while the flexible filler guarantees excellent sealing. The spiral wound gasket is suitable for sealing under severely fluctuating temperature and pressure conditions such as:

Reliable in most applications

Allow lower clamping forces than solid gaskets

Depending on the application, the spiral wound gasket can be specified with outer and/or inner rings.

Advantages

Advantages of centering ring:

- Optimum gasket positioning between 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 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

Physical Properties / Technical Data

Filler	Single side confined			Both sides confined		
	Gasket stress (20oC)			Gasket stress (20oC)		
	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

Material	Temp (oC)		Max. Op Pressure (Bar)	Gas Tightness	Application
	Min	Max			
Graphite	-200	550	250	Good	Aggressive Media
PTFE	-200	250	100	Good	Aggressive Media
Non-Asbestos	-100	250	100	Good	Liquids & Gases