

Complete Guide to Heat Exchanger Gaskets

Introduction

Heat exchanger gaskets are critical sealing components used in shell-and-tube, plate, and spiral heat exchangers to prevent leaks of high-temperature/pressure fluids. They must withstand thermal cycling, chemical exposure, and mechanical stress while maintaining a reliable seal.

Technical Features & Materials

Common Gasket Materials

Mater	ial	Max Temp (°C)	Pressure (BAR)	Chemical Resistance	Color Code
Compressed Non-/	Asbestos	260	150	Oils, water, steam	Blue
Graphite		500	200	Acids, alkalis, steam	Gray
PTFE		200	100	Strong acids, solvents	White
Spiral Wound (SS316 + Graphite)		800	300	Aggressive media	Silver/Gray
Rubber (EPDM/NBR)		120	25	Water, glycol	Black/Red

Key Properties

- Thermal Conductivity: 0.05–15 W/m·K (graphite = highest)
- Compressibility: 10–25% (CNA), 5–15% (spiral wound)



Standards & Certifications

Standard	Scope	Applicable Gasket Types
ASME B16.20	Metallic & semi-metallic gaskets	Spiral wound, ring joints
ASME B16.21	Non-metallic gaskets	CNA, PTFE, rubber
API 662	Heat exchanger gaskets (oil & gas)	Spiral wound, CNA
EN 1514	European flange gasket dimensions	All types
ISO 15848	Fugitive emissions standards	PTFE, graphite

Size Classes & Pressure Ratings

Standard Sizes (ASME/ANSI Flanges)

Flange Class	Pressure Rating (BAR)	Typical Applications
150#	20	Low-pressure water, air
300#	50	Process piping
600#	100	Refineries, power plants
900#	150	High-pressure steam

OHE	Flange	Pressure Rating	Typical Applications
Revolutionary Tec	Class	(BAR)	
	1500#	250	Offshore, subsea

Dimensions (Example: Spiral Wound Gaskets)

Nominal Size (inches)	ID (mm)	OD (mm)	Thickness (mm)
2"	52	102	4.5
6"	154	216	4.5
12"	309	381	4.5

Industry Applications

Industry	Gasket Type	Key Requirements		
Oil & Gas	Spiral wound (316SS/graphite)	High temp/pressure, sour gas resistance		
Power Generation	Graphite/CNA	Steam resistance, thermal cycling		
Chemical Processing	PTFE, rubber-lined	Acid/alkali resistance		
Heavy Industries	Metal-jacketed gaskets	Mechanical strength		



Handling & Storage Guidelines

Storage

- Temperature: <40°C (PTFE/graphite degrade above 50°C)
- Humidity: <60% RH (prevents moisture absorption in CNA)
- Stacking: Flat to avoid deformation (do not hang spiral wound gaskets)

Installation

- 1. Surface Prep: Clean flanges, remove old gasket residue.
- 2. Alignment: Ensure gasket is centered (no overhang).
- 3. Bolt Tightening:
 - Use ASME PCC-1 torque sequence (star pattern).
 - o Re-torque after 24hrs of operation.

Safety

- PPE: Gloves (for graphite/PTFE), safety glasses (during cutting).
- Ventilation: Required when machining PTFE (fumes hazardous).

Troubleshooting Common Issues

Issue	Root Cause	Solution
Leakage at joints	Incorrect gasket material	Upgrade to spiral wound/graphite
Gasket blowout	Over-compression	Use thicker gasket or higher-class material
Chemical degradation	Incompatible media	Switch to PTFE/rubber-lined

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Issue	Root Cause	Solution	
Bolt relaxation	Thermal cycling	Re-torque after 24hrs	

How to Order

Information Required

1. Heat Exchanger Type: Shell-and-tube, plate, etc.

2. Flange Details:

Size (NPS), class (150#, 300#), facing (RF, FF).

3. Operating Conditions:

o Temperature, pressure, media (e.g., H₂SO4, steam).

4. Material Preference:

o Graphite (high temp), PTFE (chemical resistance).

Order Channels

• Online Configurator: www.coheretech.in

Email: info@coheretech.in (attach flange drawings)

• Phone: +91 96003 00448

Lead Times

Stock Gaskets: 24–48hrs (standard sizes).

• Custom: 1–3 weeks (special materials/dimensions).

Compliance & Safety Data

Fire-Safe: API 6FB (spiral wound gaskets).

• FDA Compliance: PTFE gaskets for food/pharma.

MSDS: Available for all materials (graphite dust = irritant).