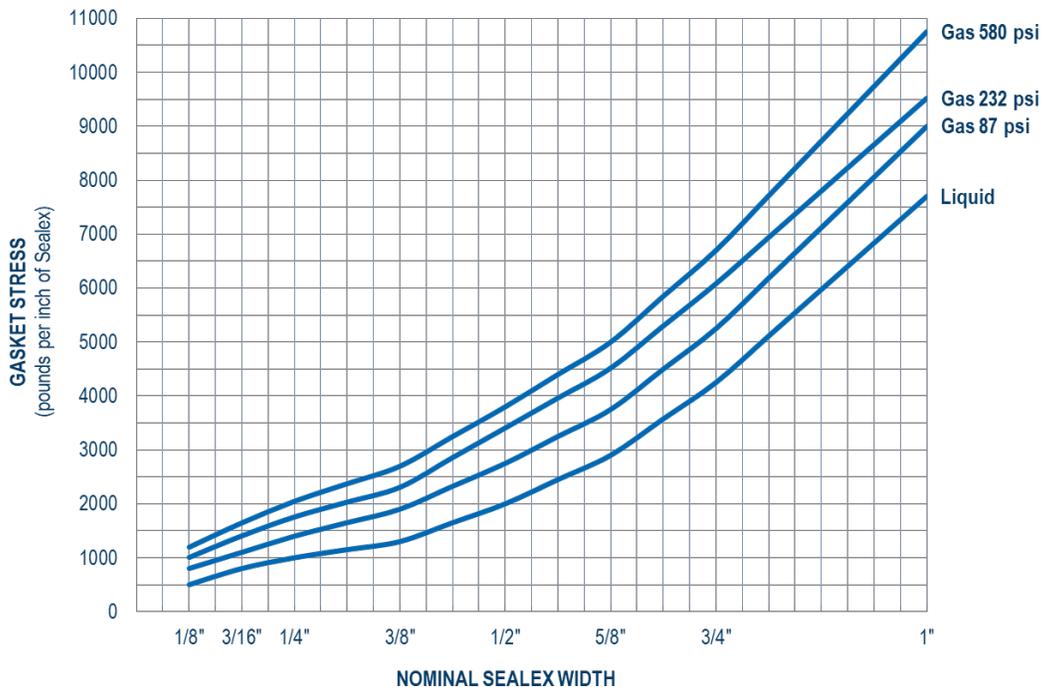
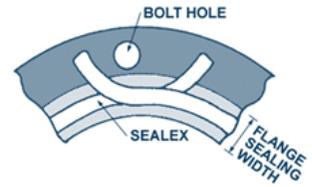


SEALEX[®] JOINT SEALANT

Recommended Assembly Gasket Stress

In order to perform effectively as a gasket, use the following guideline to calculate the clamping load required when using SEALEX[®].

- » Select the SEALEX[®] width based on effective flange sealing width. Use a size with a nominal width of between one-third to one-half of the effective flange sealing width.
- » To determine the length of SEALEX[®] needed, use a length slightly longer than the actual circumference of the perimeter of the seal to allow a short overlap of the two ends adjacent to the bolt holes.
- » Using the graph below, determine the gasket stress at operating pressure in pounds per inch based on the media being sealed (from liquid to gas at 580 psi).



- » To calculate the total clamping force per linear inch of SEALEX[®], multiply the gasket stress by the length (inches) of SEALEX[®] used.
- » Convert the total clamping force to the required bolt torque based on the number and size of bolts. To calculate the torque required per bolt (lb/ft), use the following equation:

$$Torque = \frac{F \times CO \times BD}{12 \times N}$$

Where: F = Total clamping force (lbs.)
 CO = Bolt friction coefficient (loss due to friction)
 BD = Bolt diameter in inches
 N = Number of bolts

The ability of a gasket to make and maintain a seal depends not only on the style and quality of the gasket material, but also on medium being sealed, the flange design, the amount of pressure applied to the gasket by the bolts and how the gasket is assembled onto the flanges and tightened. These factors are beyond the manufacturer's control.

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