GASKETS

Gaskets have a number of uses.

- They create a seal between two mating faces.
- They insulate a component from heat.
- They can be used to create a clearance between components.

PRODUCING A GASKET

- CONSIDER THE TYPE OF GASKET.
- CONSIDER THE MATERIAL.
- CONSIDER THE THICKNESS.
- CONSIDER THE METHOD TO BE USED.

ALWAYS PRODUCE THE HOLES BEFORE CUTTING THE GASKET.

GASKET MATERIALS

- CAF (ASBESTOS)
- RUBBER
- P.T.F.E.
- CORK
- GRAPHITE
- SOFT IRON
- GORTEX
- PAPER

PLUS MANY MORE

C.A.F GASKETS

COMPRESSED ASBESTOS FIBRE

- ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR FORMS OF GASKET MATERIALS.
- IT CAN WITHSTAND HIGH TEMPERATURES.
- IT CAN WITHSTAND HIGH PRESSURES.
- IT IS CHEAP TO PRUCHASE.
- IT HAS NOW BEEN PROVEN TO BE A KILLER IF ABUSED.

C.A.F. GASKETS

- NEW C.A.F. JOINTS DO NOT CAUSE A PROBLEM.
- C.A.F MUST NOT BE FILED OR GROUND.
- OLD C.A.F MUST BE DISPOSED OF CORRECTLY.

GASKETS

FACTORS LIMITING PERFORMANCE

- MATERIAL
- SIZE
- SHAPE
- THICKNESS
- POSITION
- SURFACE FINISH

PRODUCING A GASKET

TOOLS FOR MAKING GASKETS

- BALL PEIN HAMMER/FINGER PRESSURE
- COMPASS/DIVIDERS/TRAMMELS
- SCISSORS/SNIPS/NIBBLER
- BALL BEARING/WAD PUNCHES

PRODUCING A GASKET

THERE ARE 3 METHODS YOU CAN USE WHEN MAKING A GASKET

- TAPPING THE SHAPE OUT
- PRODUCING A PRINT
- MEASURING AND MARKING OUT

EACH HAS ITS BENEFITS AND DISADVANTAGES

GASKETS

- Gaskets should never be re-used.
- Wherever possible, gaskets should be obtained from the equipment supplier. These can be ordered by quoting the equipment number and part number required.
- Gasket requirements should be considered when planning a maintenance task.

TYPES OF GASKET

- FULL FACE GASKETS.
- RAISED FACE/RING GASKETS.
- SPIRAL WOUND GASKETS