

High Temperature Gasket and Packing Testing

Mark Ruffin























High Temperature Gasket Performance Testing























High Temperature

Issues and Challenges



Limited sealing materials can withstand temperatures above 850 °F and provide an effective seal.



High temperature sealing materials, such as Inhibited **Graphite, Vermiculite,** Mica and combinations of these materials are commercially available.



There's no test method widely used to evaluate long-term exposures to high temperatures.











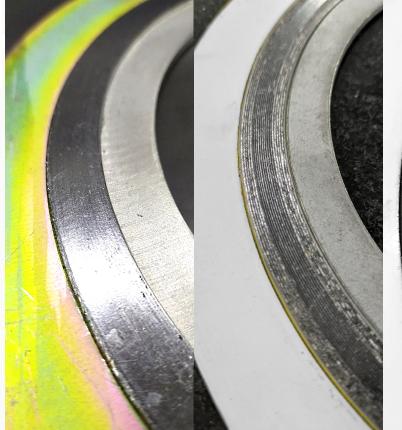














Inhibited Graphite Graphite / Mica Graphite 6

Style 3: Vermiculite

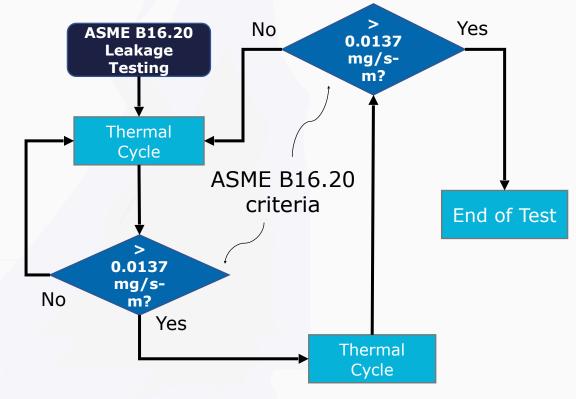
Style 3: Mica

2022



Test Protocol 2017 performance test procedure was used to evaluate the sealability at room temperature.

- The flange temperature was cycled between 1200 F and room temperature. Sealability testing took place during the room temperature portion of each cycle.
- Thermal cycling continued until the leak exceeded the failure criteria of ASME B16.20's performance test two consecutive times (0.0137 mg/m·s)
- Gasket Seating Stress: 8000 psi
- Test Pressure: **580psi** with **Methane**.
- Test Samples: Inhibited Graphite (IG), Graphite / Mica Graphite (GMG), Vermiculite (V), Mica (M)









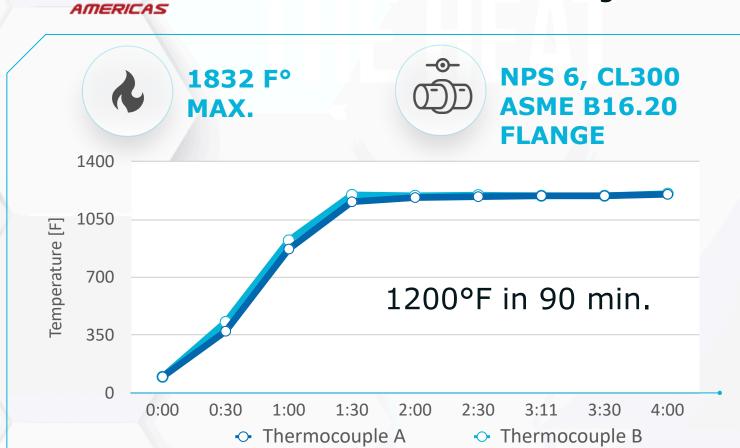






The Test Rig

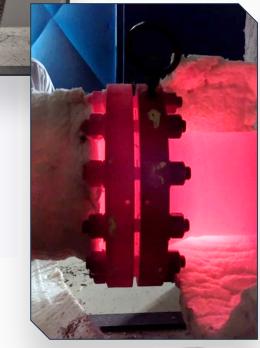
Characteristics of the test rig





Room Temp

1200 °F



















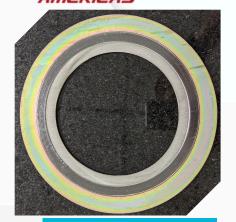








Test Materials



Graphite











Style 2: Graphite / Mica / Graphite



















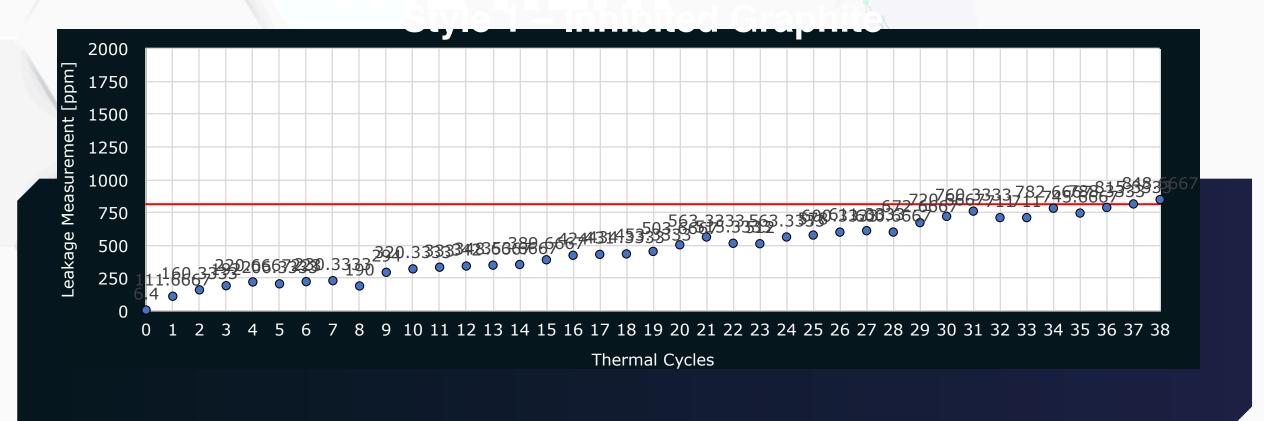
SWG

Test Results



2022

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE LEAKAGE 813 PPM























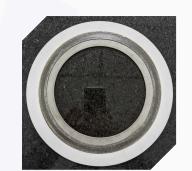




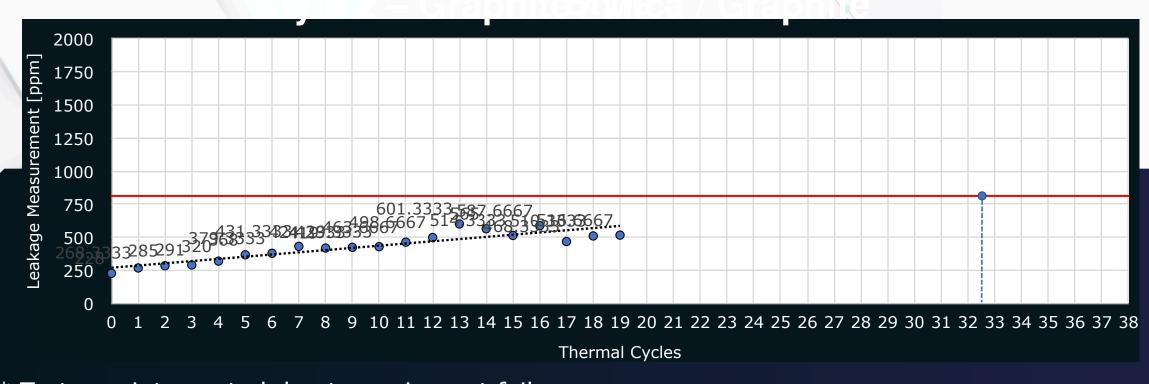
SWG

Test Results





2022





























SWG

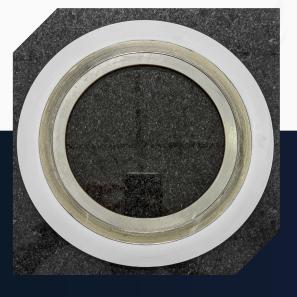
2022

Test Results

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE LEAKAGE 813

Style 3 - Vermiculite

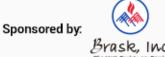
Cycle #	Average Leakage [ppm]		
Cycle 0	20		
Cycle 1	> 10,000		
Cycle 2	> 10,000		



Style 4 – Mica

Cycle #	Average Leakage [ppm]		
Cycle 0	> 6,000		
Cycle 1	> 10,000		





















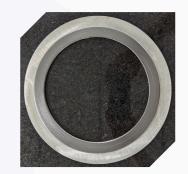




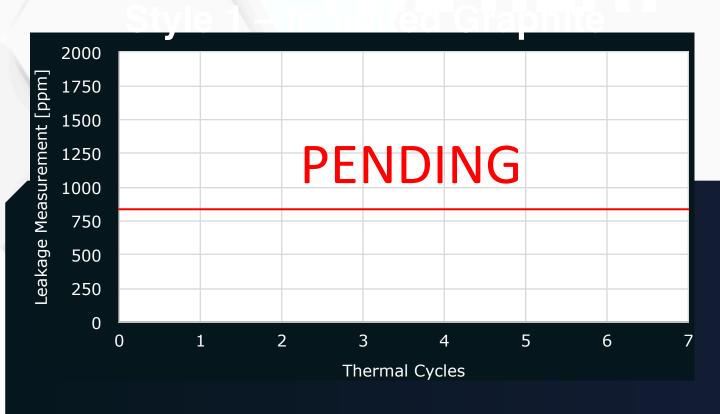
KAM

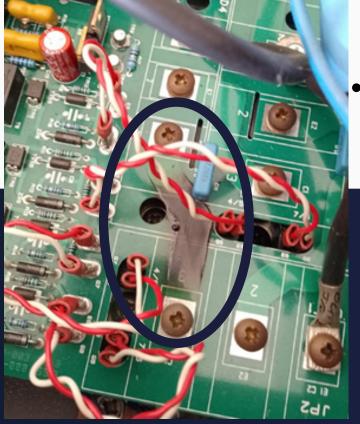
Test Results

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE LEAKAGE 837

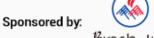


2022





 IGBT short circuit























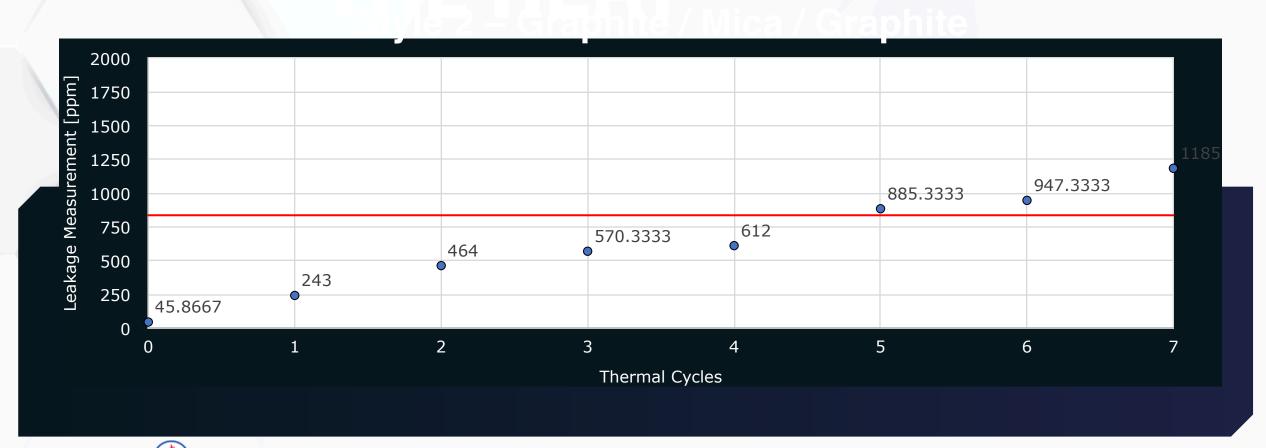
KAM

Test Results

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE LEAKAGE 837



2022



























KAM

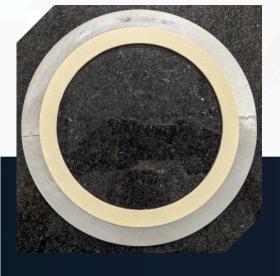
Test Results

2022

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE LEAKAGE 837

Style 3 - Vermiculite

Cycle #	Average Leakage [ppm]		
Cycle 0	0.2		
Cycle 1	> 10,000		
Cycle 2	> 10,000		



Style 4 - Mica

Cycle #	Average Leakage [ppm]		
Cycle 0	> 10,000		
Cycle 1	> 10,000		
Cycle #	Remaining Pressure [bar]		

Cycle 0 10

5 Cycle 1

























Conclusions

Both Gasket Styles



Style 4 (M) did not meet B16.20 criteria at room temperature.



Despite its good sealability at room temperature, Style 3 (V) did not maintain a sufficient seal after thermal cycling



Inhibited Graphite Graphite Mica Graphite

Vermiculite























Conclusions

SWG Conclusions



Style 1 (IG) and Style 2 (GMG) presented superior results when compared to Style 3 (V) and Style 4 (M). Long term testing is necessary for validation.

KAMSCONS IMPRESENTED superior results when compared to Style 3 (V) and **Style 4**(M). Style 1 still needs to be tested. Long term testing is necessary for validation.



Inhibited Graphite

Style 2: Graphite Mica Graphite

Style 3: Vermiculite

























High Temperature Packing Weight Loss















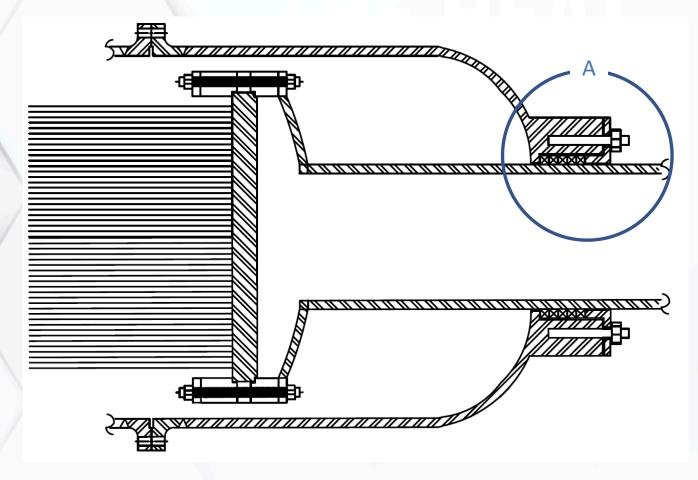


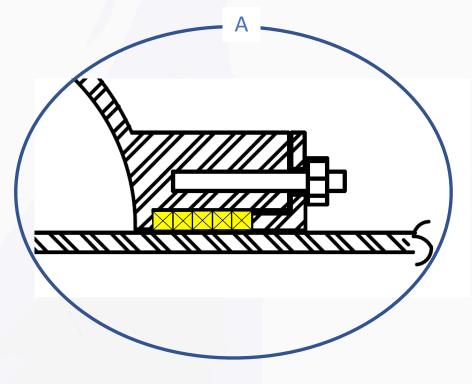


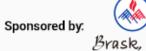




Packing in Heat Exchangers



























General Packing Information



3 General Categories for Packing



Dynamic Equipment (pumps, blowers, mixers etc.)



Control Valves



Isolating Valves

- Packing designed for slower shaft speeds
- Typical packing for isolating style valves operating in low emission services are primarily graphite based with Inconel mesh
- The addition of PTFE increases sealability performance and reduces stem drag























Graphite Oxidation

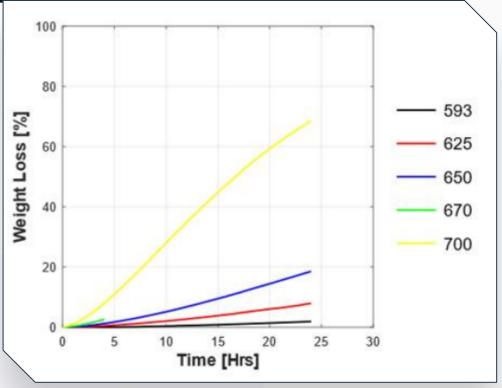
High Temperature Evaluation of Graphite



In the presence of oxygen, graphite oxidizes



Graphite oxidation can be quantified by measuring the weight loss of a sample at a particular temperature over a particular time period

























Fugitive Emissions Packing Weight Loss Testing



Test Objective



Determine if the weight loss characteristics of graphite based packing differ from graphite by comparing weight loss results

Test Procedure Summary



Samples were weighed



Heated for 1 hour at 302°F



Cooled and weighed again



Reheated to 1238°F for 4 hours



Cooled and weighed again























Fugitive Emissions Packing Weight Loss Testing

Test Samples



3 different graphite grades were used to make graphite tape, knitted yard and rope packing







GRAPHITE



























Fugitive Emissions Packing Weight Loss Testing

Test Results

W _T (%/hr.)	Graphite 1	Graphite II	Graphite III
Tape	1.17 ± 0.12	1.07 ± 0.75	3.62 ± 1.08
Knitted Yarn Inconel®	1.51 ± 0.44	1.61 ± 0.26	5.48 ± 1.08
PTFE Imp. Packing (<10% PTFE)	7.06 ± 1.17	7.86 ± 1.71	15.49 ± 0.48

% Increase of W _T	Graphite 1	Graphite II	Graphite III
Tape - Knitted Yarn Inconel®	29	50	51
Knitted Yarn Inconel® - PTFE Imp. Packing	368	388	177























Packing Weight Loss

Conclusion



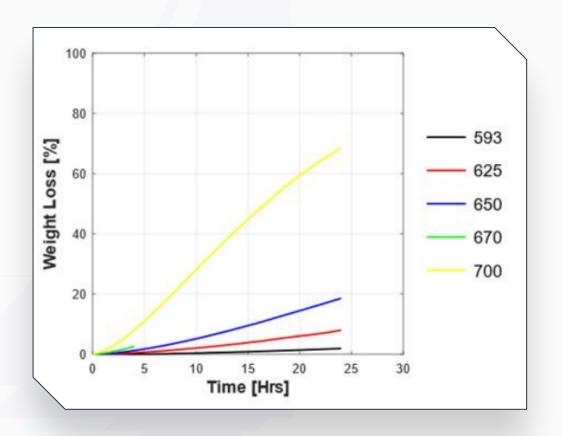
Graphite based packing with Inconel® mesh and PTFE typically seals better than the same packing without PTFE

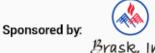


The increase of weight loss for packing with PTFE is not proportional to the amount of added PTFE.



When choosing heat exchanger tail pipe packing, the increase sealability created by the addition of PTFE should be weighed against the increase in weight loss at high temperatures.



























Thank You!

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