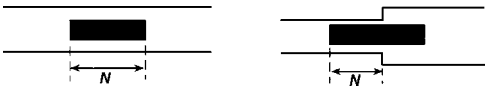
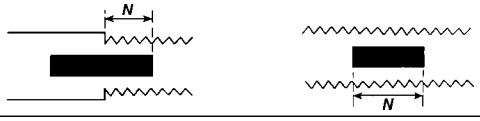
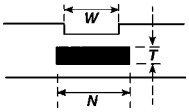
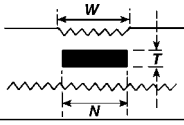
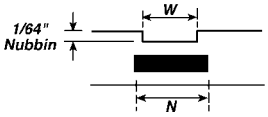
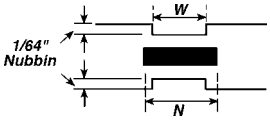
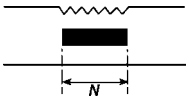
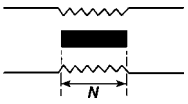
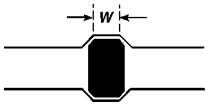
Effective Gasket Seating Width

Flange and Gasket Diagram		Basic Gasket Seating Width, B_0	
		Column 1 (Solid flat metal and ring joint gaskets)	**Column 2** (Spiral wound, metal jacketed, corrugated metal, grooved metal gaskets)
1a		$\frac{N}{2}$	$\frac{N}{2}$
1b*			
1c	 $W \le N$	$\frac{W+T}{2}, \left[\frac{W+N}{4} \text{max.}\right]$	$\frac{W+T}{2}, \left[\frac{W+N}{4} \text{max.}\right]$
1d*	 $W \le N$		
2	 $W \le \frac{N}{2}$	$\frac{W+N}{4}$	$\frac{W+3N}{8}$
3	 $W \le \frac{N}{2}$	$\frac{N}{4}$	$\frac{3N}{8}$
4*		$\frac{3N}{8}$	$\frac{7N}{16}$
5*		$\frac{N}{4}$	$\frac{3N}{8}$
6		$\frac{W}{8}$	

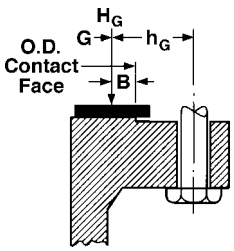
N = Width of gasket
W = Width of contact area (raised face or serrations)
T = Thickness of gasket

B_0 = Basic seating width of gasket
B_1 = Effective seating width of gasket

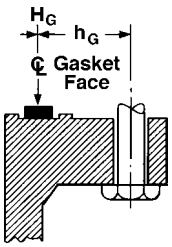
$B_1 = B_0$ if $B_0 \le 1/4"$;
$B_1 = (\sqrt{B_0})/2$ if $B_0 > 1/4"$

* Where serrations do not exceed 1/64" depth and 1/32" spacing, choose 1b or 1d.

H_G = Gasket load reaction force
G = Diameter of gasket load reaction force
h_G = Distance from G to bolt circle diameter



For $B_0 > 1/4"$



For $B_0 \le 1/4"$