

DRESSER® Life-time Gaskets

Dresser Compounded Rubber Gaskets

Pipe joints must be able to absorb pipe stress caused by natural forces and natural expansion, contraction, vibration and deflection while the line is in service. The sealing capabilities and the extreme flexibility of a Dresser coupled joint is made possible by the resilience of the rubber-compounded gaskets. Resiliency is the property that enables the gaskets to maintain pressure against the followers that confine it and, at the same time, allow for flexibility not found in rigid piping connections. Without it, a flexible joint is not possible!

Simply put, the absorption of pipeline stress permits each section of the pipeline to "float" in the joint ensuring a flexible piping system while avoiding leakage, line breaks, costly repairs and service interruptions.

Buna S (Grade 27) Max. Temp. 212°F*

The compound most generally used for plain gaskets is Buna S (Grade 27). This gasket has wide applications and is accepted as standard for most pipeline use. It is recommended for use on lines transporting both fresh water and salt water, natural and other gases, air, most acids, alkaline and sugar solutions and some refrigerants.

Buna N (Grade 42 - Nitrile) Max. Temp. 150°F*

Buna N (Grade 42) gaskets are resistant to oil, most aromatic and aliphatic hydrocarbons, natural gas fogging oil, condensates and gasolines.

Armored® Gaskets

Armored gaskets can be used to great advantage where low electrical-resistant joints are desired. The armor "bites" into the pipe providing metal to metal contact allowing easy passage of current where cathodic protection is a necessity.

The armor—an elastic, practically indestructible brass coil or helix—is molded into the gasket tip becoming an integral part of the gasket. When used with the proper grade/compound rubber, the armor shields the gasket material from the line content without interfering with the sealing efficiency of the gasket.

Fluorocarbon - Max. Temp. 350°F

Fluorocarbon gaskets are resistant to hydrocarbons, aromatic hydrocarbons, alcohols, organic acids, nitrogen-containing compounds, vegetable oils and greases.

Butyl -Max. Temp. 250°F

Butyl gaskets are resistant to hot air service, steam, hot water and miscellaneous aqueous solutions. They are also suitable for vegetable oils, organic chemicals, oxidizing acids and alkalies.

EPDM - Max. Temp. 300°F

EPDM gaskets provide excellent resistant to aging factors such as ozone, oxygen and elevated temperatures. This includes service in hot water, steam and dry heat. They are also suitable for handling popular chemicals such as ketones, alcohols, phosphate ester hydraulic fluids, glycols, dilute acids and alkalies.

High Temperature - Max. Temp. 1200°F

These braided flexible gaskets are designed specifically for the high temperature and abrasive atmospheres associated with services such as fly ash handling systems. As a replacement for asbestos, these gaskets are manufactured of a pure homogenous graphite bonded to a fiberglass carrier for strength and thermal durability. The braid over braid construction is die-formed and cut to length to fit proper coupling configurations resulting in a uniform tolerance which has proven itself as a reliable asbestos replacement.

Note: The non-resilient characteristic of this particular gasket material may result in a non leak-proof seal. This should be taken into consideration for this application.

WARNING NOTE: Temperature recommendations are for reference purposes only. Please consult Dresser Engineering for specific recommendations, product style, line content, working pressure and temperature ranges.

*For Dresser Styles 65 & 88 Fittings, the maximum temperature is 150°F

Dresser® Gasket Recommendations for SEVERE Service Conditions

LINE CONTENT	DRESSER GASKET	LINE CONTENT	DRESSER GASKET	LINE CONTENT	DRESSER GASKET
Acetic Acid (10% concentration)	Plain Gr. 27	Ethylene Dichloride	Armored Gr. 27	Sodium Metaphosphate	Plain Gr. 27
Ammonium Chloride	Plain Gr. 27	Ethylene Glycol	Plain Gr. 27	Sodium Perborate	Plain Gr. 27
Ammonium Phosphate (diabasic)	Plain Gr. 27	Ferric Chloride	Plain Gr. 27	Sodium Phosphate (monobasic, dibasic, tribasic)	Plain Gr. 27
Ammonium Phosphate (monobasic)	Plain Gr. 27	Ferric Sulfate	Plain Gr. 27	Sodium Sulfate	Plain Gr. 27
Barium Chloride	Plain Gr. 27	Formaldehyde	Plain Gr. 27	Sodium Thiosulfate (hypo)	Plain Gr. 27
Barium Hydroxide	Plain Gr. 27	Formic Acid	Plain Gr. 27	Soybean Oil	Plain Gr. 42
Benzene	Armored Gr. 42	Gelatin	Plain Gr. 27	Stearic Acid	Plain Gr. 42
Boric Acid	Plain Gr. 27	Hydrogen Peroxide	Plain Gr. 42	Styrene	Viton®
Butyl Acetate	Armored Gr. 42	Lacquers	Armored Gr. 42	Tannic Acid	Plain Gr. 27
Calcium Bisulfite	Plain Gr. 27	Magnesium Chloride	Plain Gr. 27	Tartaric Acid	Plain Gr. 27
Calcium Chloride	Plain Gr. 27	Nickel Sulfate	Plain Gr. 27	Trichloroethylene	Armored Gr. 42
Carbolic Acid, Phenol	Plain Gr. 27	Oxalic Acid	Plain Gr. 42	Vinegar	Plain Gr. 27
Carbon Dioxide, Wet	Plain Gr. 27	Phosphoric Acid	Plain Gr. 27	Vinyl Chloride	Plain Gr. 27
Carbon Tetrachloride	Plain Gr. 42	Picric Acid	Plain Gr. 42	Zinc Chloride	Plain Gr. 27
Citric Acid	Plain Gr. 27	Potassium Hydroxide	Plain Gr. 42		
Copper Cyanide	Plain Gr. 27	Potassium Sulfate	Plain Gr. 27		
Copper Sulfate	Plain Gr. 27	Puric Acid	Plain Gr. 42		
		Sodium Bicarbonate (baking soda)	Plain Gr. 27		