the axial force value is increased, the estimated surface pressure and the actual surface pressure on the gasket do not match. The surface pressure to which the gasket is subjected cannot be perceived.

[0012] Regarding such issues, the inventor has obtained findings that a change in the shape of a gasket depends on a load applied from between flanges and it is beneficial to observe the shape change in order to control the gasket tightening. Patent Literatures 1 and 2 do not disclose or suggest such issues. The configuration disclosed in Patent Literatures 1 and 2 cannot solve such issues.

[0013] Therefore, an object of the present disclosure is to directly observe a change in the shape of a gasket that is subjected to a load between flanges and to use the observation result for the gasket tightening control to improve the gasket and a technique for controlling the gasket based on the issues and findings described above.

Solution to Problem

Summary

[0014] In order to achieve the above object, a gasket according to one aspect of the present disclosure includes an outer cut formed in a non-restrained portion adjacent to a restrained portion restrained between flanges, in which a shape of the outer cut changes due to a load applied to the restrained portion.

[0015] In order to achieve the above object, a control method according to one aspect of the present disclosure includes a step of placing, between flanges, a gasket including an outer cut of which a shape changes in response to a load applied, a step of applying a load to the gasket restrained between the flanges, and a step of measuring the shape of the outer cut changed in response to the load applied, in which tightening the gasket is controlled based on the shape.