

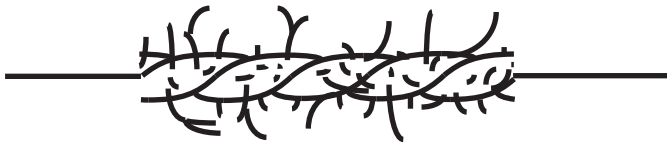
Fabric weave information



Monofilament yarns create media with good cake discharge, high throughput and resistance to blinding

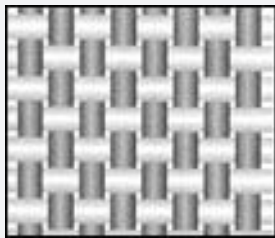


Multifilament yarns produce media with good filtration efficiency and high tensile strength

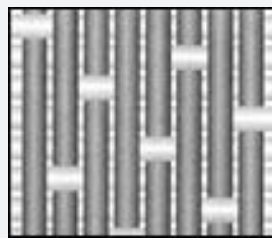


Staple spun yarns are used for high filtration efficiency and resistance to abrasion

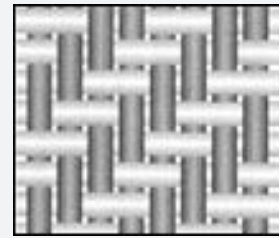
Versatility can be created by a using a combination of yarn types and weaves



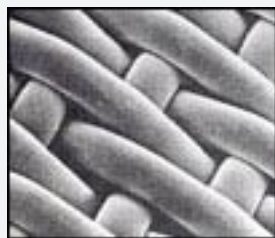
Plain weave produces a tight rigid structure and a high filtration efficiency



Satin weave creates a bulky media with good mechanical properties and flexibility



Twill weave creates a smooth release surface which is flexible and resistant to blinding



Filter fabrics with a so-called **long-mesh structure**, produced from monofilament yarns, have proved highly efficient for filtration due to their particularly smooth surface.



Filter fabrics made from **multifilament yarns** ensure a definable flow rate and reliable filter effect.



Filter fabrics made from **staple fibre yarns** provide a virtually closed surface and high separation efficiency on account of their voluminous structure.

Fibre properties

Fibre	Max. temp	Resistance to				
		Acids	Alkalis	Oxidising agents	Hydrolysis	pH range
Polypropylene	90 °C	Excellent	Excellent	Poor	Fair	0-14
Polyester	135 °C	Good	Poor	Fair	Poor	2-8
Polyamide (nylon)	110 °C	Poor	Good	Poor	Poor	4-14
PTFE (Teflon)	150 °C	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	Excellent	1-14
PPS	150 °C	Excellent	Excellent	Fair	Excellent	0-14
PVC	80 °C	Excellent	Excellent	Fair	Excellent	0-14