Dutch Weave - Technical Data

Geometrical pore size µm	Cloth-Designation	Elastic Limit warp/fill Rp N/cm	Number of Pores N Poren/cm²	AsK mm²/cm	AsS mm²/cm	Porosity %	A_{0rel} %	Weight kg / m²	Cloth Thickness mm	Eu
45	80 x 400	200 / 210	9.400	0,39	0,59	62	19	0,82	0,26	245
45	80 x 300	210 / 255	7.440	0,42	0,75	62	20	0,92	0,31	209
72	50 x 250	150 / 320	3.700	0,30	0,94	65	16	1,03	0,36	103
91	40 x 200	210 / 400	2.400	0,40	1,17	65	15	1,30	0,46	86
120	30 x 150	260 / 520	1.400	0,49	1,50	65	16	1,61	0,59	59
153	24 x 110	500 / 720	770	0,96	2,17	63	13	2,64	0,88	68
162	20 x 150	200 / 500	930	0,39	1,50	68	27	1,53	0,61	39
256	14 x 88	550 / 900	370	1,08	2,67	66	23	3,13	1,14	37
301	12 x 64	650 / 1200	240	1,34	3,51	65	22	3,90	1,44	29
306	8 x 85	150 / 900	210	0,32	2,67	69	28	2,44	1,00	20

A_0rel: = theoretical free flow are, through which the filtrate can flow relative to the area subject to the flow.

AsK and AsS: the effective cross section of the cutting edges, which run perpendicular to the wires to absorb drag. AsK = warp direction. AsS = fill direction.

Rp = maximum permissible stress on the cloth in the warp or fill direction without causing lasting and significant deformation.

The **porosity, weight and thickness** are approximate values. These depend largely on the tolerance of the wires.

Eu: The non-dimensional Euler number describes the ratio of pressure forces to inertial forces for the different weave specifications at similar flow conditions. The higher the Euler number of a weave specification, the higher the pressure loss of this weave specification will be. The Euler number allows comparison of differing weave specifications in terms of pressure loss.
The geometric pore size defines the diameter of the largest sphere passing through the weave.

The values given are typical values for the filter cloths. They should not be used to infer any warranted qualities.
Spoerl reserves the right to make technical changes and improvements at any time.