





Depth Filtration

Effective at removing a broad range of particulate, depth cartridges are typically used to provide economic, consistent and efficient batch, pre and final filtration.







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Acknowledgments:

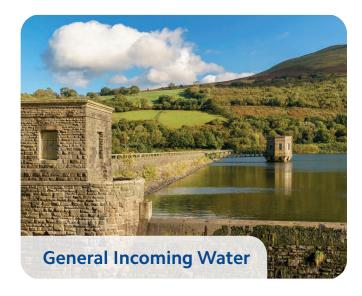
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Typical Applications

The most popular choice for general incoming water, depth cartridges provide excellent dirt-holding capacity and a greater level of filtration accuracy over alternative technologies, such as bag filters. Depth has traditionally been a simple, low cost solution for wide range particle reduction, more recently complex technologies have enabled more targeted removal within specific applications.

Although used extensively for general particulate removal, many cartridges have also been developed using modified materials and advanced techniques for improved temperature resistance, chemical compatibility, precise filtration for exact classification as well as bespoke solutions for challenging applications.



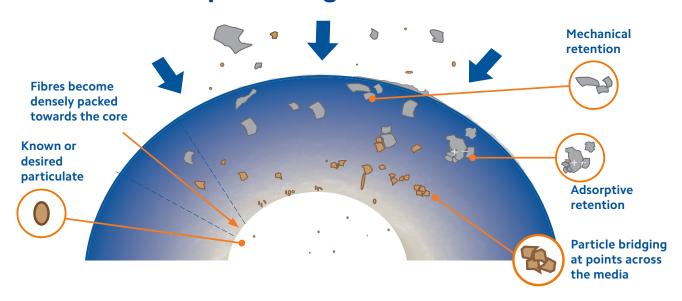




What is Depth Filtration?

Successfully used in a variety of applications, depth filtration utilises a thick layer of media to effectively trap and retain various particulate. Commonly specified as the first stage of a filtration cascade, more advanced manufacturing techniques have now developed depth cartridges suited to improving downstream filtration.

Cross-Section of a Depth Cartridge



How do Depth Filters Work?

As liquid from the inlet is sent twisting and turning on a tortuous path through the filter cartridge, particles become caught in the densely packed fibres of a depth filter - this sieving or interception is known as mechanical retention. With the introduction of graded-depth filtration, a broad range of particulate can be captured across the entirety of the depth media.

From outside to in, the media fibres become densely packed with larger particulate captured first, allowing smaller particles to be progressively intercepted. As well as the physical interception, fibres also naturally attract particles via Van de Waals force. This adhesion process is known as adsorptive retention.

Typical Applications

Depth filtration offers a myriad of solutions to suit many applications:

- Incoming water
- Pre-RO
- General pre-filtration
- Particulate removal
- High temperatures
- Aggressive solvents
 Food grade compatibility
- Food grade compatibility
- High viscosity liquids
- Adhesives
- Paints and inks

Technology Developments

For over 50 years, string wound cartridges have been used as a basic form of filtration. Development in manufacturing processes and technologies have resulted in more advanced cartridges with improved performance characteristics and capabilities.









Spun Bonded Fibres

Advanced range of solutions for efficient prefiltration or particulate classification

- The most popular option for sediment reduction
- More precise filtration over wound technology
- Particulate is retained throughout the depth of the filter media
- Increased void volume
 (available space for particulate to be retained) maximises dirt holding capacity
- Suitable for applications from batch process to drinking water

Wound String Fibres

Ideal for high temperature and chemical compatibility applications

- Tried and tested technology
- Cost effective particulate filtration
- Multiple options of filter media and core material
- Suitable for high temperature and aggressive chemicals
- Wide micron rating options from 0.5 to 150 micron

Specialist Materials

Ideal for high viscosity and high temperature applications

- Specially designed for more challenging applications
- Technologies applied to overcome high viscosity processes
- Products for superior performance in paint and ink applications
- Cartridges infused with antibacterial additives



Wound Glass Fibre

1-100 micron

The primary choice across the whole range of cartridges for effective filtration in very high temperature applications, the glass fibre media with a stainless steel core suits applications up to 400°C. Media migration is significantly reduced

by the internal voile layer which controls fibre release downstream from the cartridge. The SWF has excellent compatibility when filtering strong oxidising agents, as well as acids and is often used to filter oils when heated to reduce viscosity.

Key Features

- Temperatures up to 400°C
- Excellent chemical compatibility
- Stainless steel core for added strength at high temperatures

Typical Applications

- Oxidising agents
- Acids
- High temperature oil applications



Efficiency

Max. Operating Temperature 400°C

Max. Operating Pressure Differential 1.4 bar at 400°C



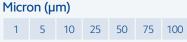
Filter Media

Glass Fibre Glass Fibre woven tape voile

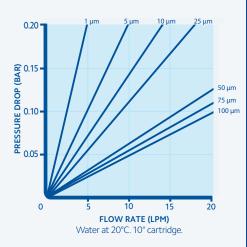
Core

304L Stainless Steel



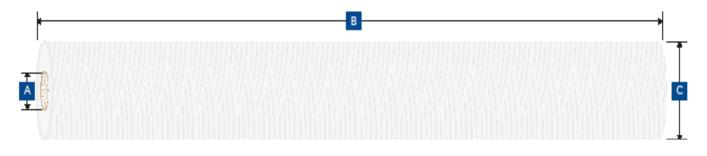


Length (") 10 20 30 40





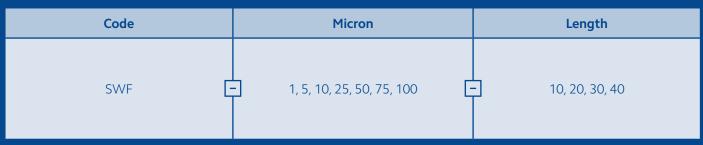
Dimensions & Packaging



		Dimensions (mm)	
Length (")	Α	В	С
10	28	254	63
20	28	508	63
30	28	762	63
40	28	1016	63

Pack	aging
Box Qty	Box Weight (kg)
24	9
24	17
9	11
9	15

Part Number



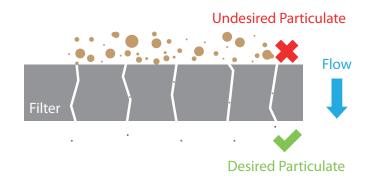
e.g. SWF-10-40

Industry Terms Explained

The filtration industry and its associated technical terms can sometimes be misleading or confusing, with different manufacturers using various testing parameters and terminology to promote certain elements of their products performance. Fileder have compiled a list of technical jargon typically used within the industry to help explain filter performance, benefits and key features.

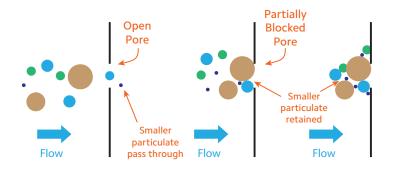
Classification

This process, sometimes referred to as 'sharp-cut off', removes the targeted contaminants whilst retaining smaller desirable or acceptable particles such as colour, flavour and odour, which are critical to the final product.



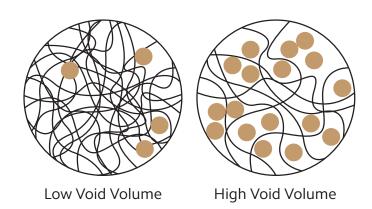
Micron Rating Creep

As a filter cartridge is used, the pores within the filter matrix become partially or completely blocked by the retained particulate. This means that particulate smaller than the micron rating of the cartridge can sometimes be filtered from the incoming fluid. Specialised cartridges, such as the CP2, are designed with an advanced fibre matrix to reduce the effects of micron rating creep.



Void Volume & Void Volume

Maximising the available internal space for retained particulate, whilst maintaining cartridge strength and efficiency, is the key to producing an effective filter cartridge. Modern manufacturing techniques use extremely fine fibres resulting in lightweight construction to optimise the void volume of the cartridge, increasing its dirt holding capacity and therefore effectively increasing its service life.



Beta Ratio Explained

The table below shows the relationship between beta ratio and filter efficiency:

Upstream Contaminant Concentration (mg/l)	Downstream Contaminant Concentration (mg/l)	Beta Ratio	Filter Removal Efficiency (%)
	1000	10	90
	500	20	95
10000	100	100	99
	10	1000	99.9
	2	5000	99.98

e.g. upstream ÷ downstream = beta ratio 10000 ÷ 10 = 1000

Beta Ratio

Bringing a standardised method to determine filter efficiency, beta ratio testing, typically used for high efficiency cartridges, measures controlled contaminant such as AC fine test dust at a specific micron size both upstream and downstream of a filter element. The beta ratio is calculated by dividing the number of particulate recorded on the upstream side of the filter by the number of particulate recorded downstream. The higher the beta ratio, the more efficient the cartridge at that micron rating.

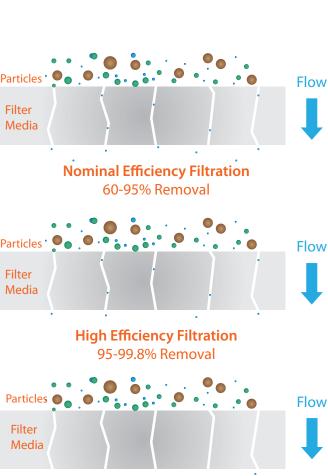
Count: 10000 Count: 2

Nominal Efficiency Rating

Nominal rating describes the ability of a filter to remove particulate at the stated micron size and above e.g. 80% at 10 micron. For improved classification and particle reduction high efficiency cartridges remove at least 95% of contaminate. There is no standardised method to determine the nominal rating of a filter, therefore some manufacturers will not state their products efficiency or will use larger particulate to increase the value. To make product comparison and selection as simple as possible, Fileder list the particle removal efficiency of each filter at its given micron rating.

Absolute Efficiency Rating

The absolute rating of a filter describes the diameter of the largest particle that would pass through the filter under laboratory conditions. In the filtration industry it is typically used to describe a filter with an efficiency of 99.9% or above at a specific micron size, e.g. 99.9% at 1 micron. Absolute rated filters are recommended for use in more critical applications and processes where known filtrate quality is essential.



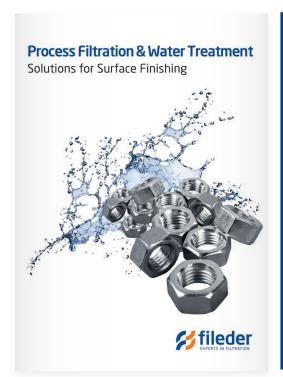
Beta Ratio: 10000 / 2 = 5000

Absolute Efficiency Filtration

≥99.9% Removal



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fileder	High Flow Filtration
fileder	Water Treatment - Carbon & Media Cartridges
fileder	Filter Housings
fileder	Bag Filtration
fileder creas in occasion	Pure Water Membranes
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fileder	Water Softening & Conditioning
fileder	UV Systems
fileder	Food Service
fileder	Filtration & Water Treatment Rental
fileder	Installation & Servicing



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£ fileder	Filtration for Municipal Water with DWI
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Contact us

Application Brochures

Product Brochures

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