

How do I choose the right filter?

It is important to check the physical dimensions, especially threads and 'O' Ring sizes as these sometimes vary. Also check 'O' Rings and seals to ensure they are to the specification required for your system.

A. Check the thickness of the support cylinder: - Is it suitable for your application?

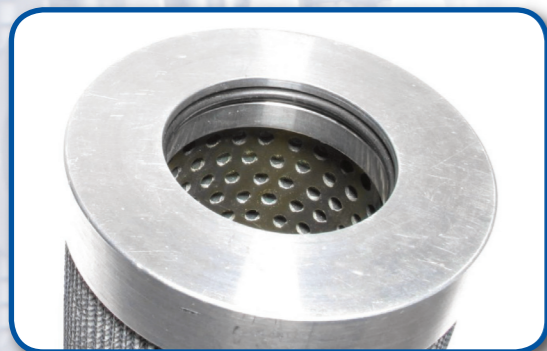


Fig. 1: Illustrates a high pressure support cylinder 3mm thick, collapse pressure: 210 bar.



Fig. 2: Illustrates a medium pressure support cylinder 1mm thick, collapse pressure: 10 - 20 bar.

B. If caps are not square, this could represent a possible leak path around the end of the filter media where it joins the cap.



Look to see if there are any holes in the media.
The easiest way to check this is to hold the filter close to a bright light while at the same time looking down the middle of the filter. It will soon become apparent if there any holes or flaws in the media.

C. Compare the depth and the number of pleats as shown below: Some manufactures reduce the number of pleats to cut costs, but this can effect Dirt Holding Capacity.

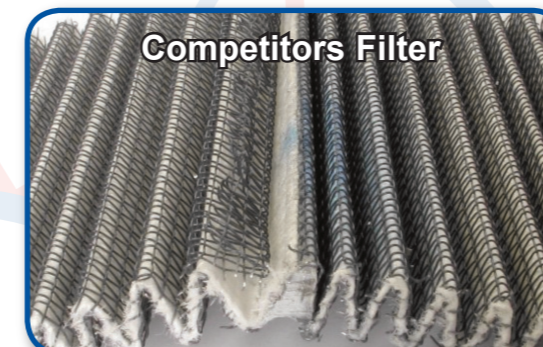
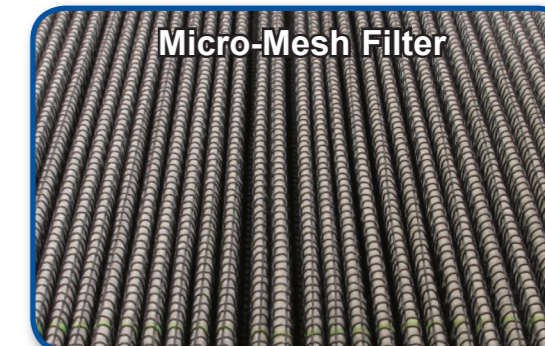


Competitors 34 Pleats **Micro-Mesh** 44 Pleats

You can easily check the depth and number of pleats by cutting open a filter. It is important to ensure there are no loose wires on the inside of the joint seam - see below:



Dirty Side

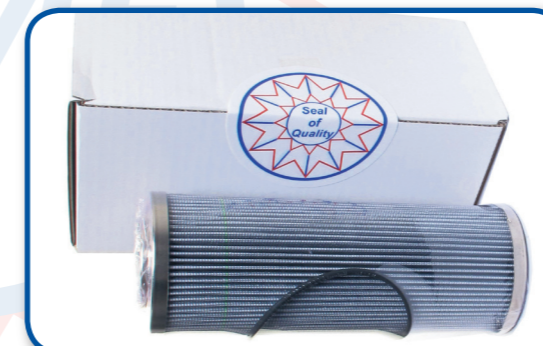


Clean Side



Competitors method of seaming shows there are loose wires on the clean side of the filter.

Micro-Mesh method of seaming shows there are no loose wires on either side of the filter.



D. Finally check the packaging to see if this is adequate to protect the filter in transit. A cheaper box will not absorb impact and could damage the filter inside without any physical sign on the box.

How do you know if you are getting value for money?

Any filter installed in a system will work in the short term and cost savings can make it an attractive proposition. However there is a possibility of catastrophic damage to your system if the wrong filter is selected.

How can we ascertain the quality of an alternative filter?

A filter's main function is to stop particles that could damage your system. Most filters are classified by their micron rating which can be either nominal or absolute:

Nominal: Is the average hole or micron size in the material, which means there are larger holes, for example a 10µ nominal rated material could have holes of 25µ.

Absolute: The maximum hole size in the material.

Efficiency: Filtration efficiency is classified as beta (β) ratio and is determined as follows:

$\beta \times = 200$: The filter is 99.5% efficient at x (μ rating)
 $\beta \times = 1000$: The filter is 99.9% efficient at x (μ rating)

How do we find the micron rating?

Unlike most of our competitors, Micro-Mesh filters have a colour band inserted at the time of manufacture which cannot be altered. These colours depict the absolute rating:

