



Filtration is a process in which a fluid crosses over a material that allows the separation of the polluting agents, obtaining a cleaner solution and easy to reuse.

The filtration systems have become in the last years more and more necessary, due to technological advances. Because of this, the efficiency in the filtration takes more strength every day.

The filter media acts like a barrier that will allow the fluid to pass, meanwhile it retains the suspended solids. This media makes a selective separation; certain substances can cross it, but others can not.

**Some of the more common industrial applications are:**

- Surface Finishing
- Gun Drilling/Reaming
- Super Finishing
- Part Washing Systems
- Quenching
- Holing
- Tube Mills & Saws
- Others

One filter media is the non-woven fabric, which is formed by filaments united by mechanics, thermal or chemical ways, that give like result a porous surface. Some of the materials used for the nonwoven fabric are polypropylene, polyester, rayon and others.

Several processes for manufacture of these fabrics exist:

**Spunbond:** It consists of long and continuous extruded fibers, which stretch to be able to align the polymeric chains. This gives a strong resistance to the fabric.

**Metlblown:** It consists of short and noncontinuous fibers, which obtains a fabric with closedpores, to avoid the crossing of the particles, like dust, germs, etc.

**Wetlaid:** Is the combination of pulp fibers with meltblown of polypropylene. This process allows a very absorbent product due to the characteristics of pulp fibers.