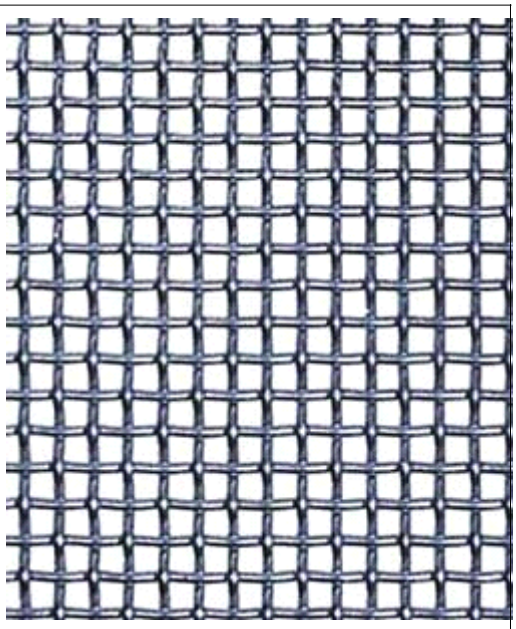
Stainless Steel Wire Mesh



Stainless steel wire mesh is the most popular woven screen in the industrial world. It is known for its corrosion resistance and strength.

Stainless steel wire mesh contains chromium and nickel. It is non-magnetic in the annealed condition. After stainless steel wire mesh has been woven, it may become slightly magnetic due to cold working.

Wire Materials: Type 304, Type 304 L, Type 316 and Type 316 L.

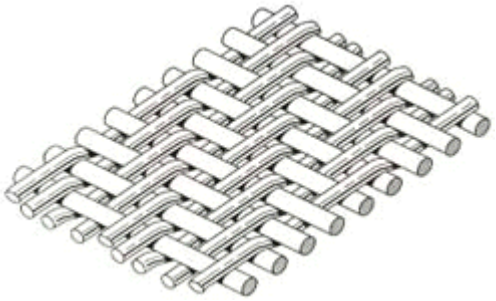
Type 304 often refers to "18-8" (18% chromium, 8% nickel). T-304 is the basic stainless alloy commonly utilized for wire cloth weaving. It withstands outdoor exposure without rusting and resists oxidation at an elevated temperature up to 1400 Degrees. Type 304 L is similar to T-304.

Type 316: It is stabilized by addition of 2% molybdenum. T-316 is an "18-8" alloy. Type 316 has better resistance to pitting corrosion than other chromium-nickel stainless steels where brines, sulfur-bearing water, halogen salts or chlorides are present.

Type 316 L: Type 316 L is similar to T-316, the difference being the reduced carbon content for better wire cloth weaving and secondary welding characteristics.

TWILL WEAVE

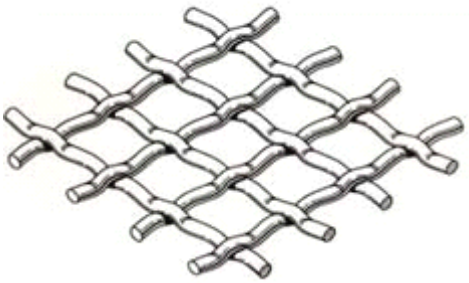
Twill: Wire Cloth in which each warp wire and each shute wire pass successively over and under the two adjacent wires -- along both the warp and shute directions. This pattern permits the weaving of heavier wires in varying meshes.



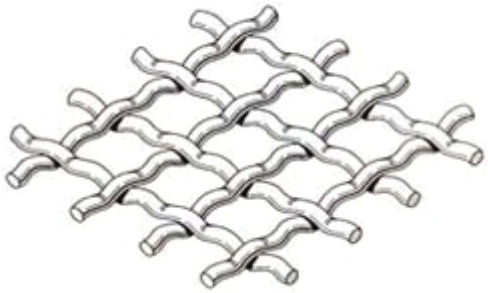
PRE-CRIMP WEAVES

Pre-Crimp: Typically found in coarser wire cloth or space cloth specifications. Here, the wires are crimped prior to weaving. The pre-crimp action enables both the warp and shute wires to nest securely with each other restricting their random movement and ensuring an accurate and consistent opening size. This weaving technique adds strength and rigidity to the wire cloth.

Lock Crimp: A refinement of the pre-crimp technique. The crimping of the warp and shute wires is done in such a manner to actually "lock" the wires together at their point of intersection, offering further assurance of movement without wire.



Inter-Crimp or Multiple Crimp: Another enhancement of the basic pre-crimp weaving. Both the warp and shute wires are crimped with extra corrugations between the points of intersection. This technique is usually required when weaving large openings with fine wires. Inter-crimp weaving assures the proper locking of the warp and shute wires and adds rigidity and accuracy.

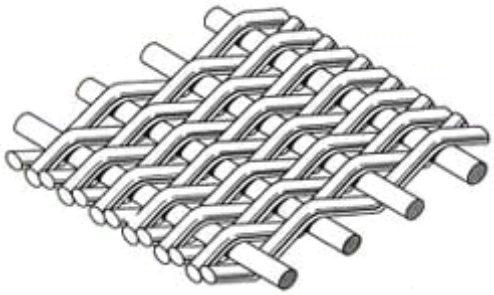


DOUBLE CRIMP WEAVE

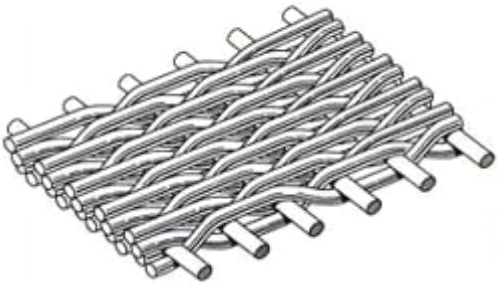
Plain Weave or Double Crimp: This is the most common type of wire cloth. Here, the wires are not crimped before woven. The corrugation or depression that is crimped into both the warp and shute wires is a result of a plain weave pattern calls for each shute wire to pass over and under successive rows of warp wires and vice versa, like interlacing fingers.

FILTER CLOTH

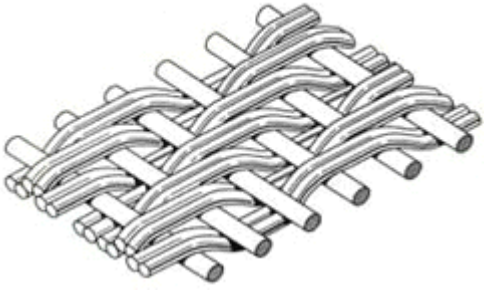
Plain Dutch Weave: Similar interlacing as in Plain Weave, except the warp wires have larger diameter than the shute wires. The lighter shute wires are driven up closely thus forming a dense filtering medium. This weaving displays a tapered or wedge-shaped opening.



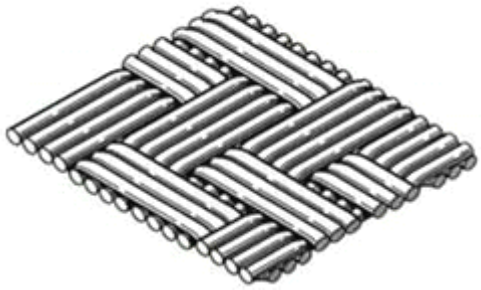
Twill Dutch: This filter cloth specification technically combines the Twill Weave and Dutch Weave described above. The warp wires with larger diameters successively pass over and under the shute wires with lighter diameter. Each pass of the shute wires shifts the over and under movement wires. The shute wires are driven up closely, resulting in a tightly woven filter cloth with tapered or wedge shaped openings.



Twill Dutch Double: Similar to Twill Dutch Weave. By proper selection of the wire sizes, the shute wires actually overlap each other when driven up tightly into position. This permits double wires per inch in the shute direction. This type of wire cloth is usually considered as a Micronic Grade filter cloth.



Stranded: In this type of weaving, both the warp and shute wires are made up of separate wires, rather than a single wire. This weaving is woven in the twill pattern, producing an exceptionally strong and tight mesh.



Specification

Mesh/Inch	Wire Diameter		Aperture		Open Area	Weight(LB) /100 Square Foot
	Inch	MM	Inch	MM		
1x1	.080	2.03	.920	23.37	84.6	41.1
2X2	.063	1.60	.437	11.10	76.4	51.2
3X3	.054	1.37	.279	7.09	70.1	56.7
4X4	.063	1.60	.187	4.75	56.0	104.8
4X4	.047	1.19	.203	5.16	65.9	57.6
5X5	.041	1.04	.159	4.04	63.2	54.9
6X6	.035	.89	.132	3.35	62.7	48.1
8X8	.028	.71	.097	2.46	60.2	41.1
10X10	.025	.64	.075	1.91	56.3	41.2
10X10	.020	.51	.080	2.03	64.0	26.1
12X12	.023	.584	.060	1.52	51.8	42.2
12X12	.020	.508	.063	1.60	57.2	31.6
14X14	.023	.584	.048	1.22	45.2	49.8
14X14	.020	.508	.051	1.30	51.0	37.2
16X16	.018	.457	.0445	1.13	50.7	34.5
18X18	.017	.432	.0386	.98	48.3	34.8
20X20	.020	.508	.0300	.76	36.0	55.2

20X20	.016	.406	.0340	.86	46.2	34.4
24X24	.014	.356	.0277	.70	44.2	31.8
30X30	.013	.330	.0203	.52	37.1	34.8
30X30	.012	.305	.0213	.54	40.8	29.4