



Wound Cartridge Filters

Series FC

Features:

- True Depth Filtration
- Various Core and Wind Material Combinations -- including Preleached Filbrillated Polypropylene
- Chemical and Temperature Compatibility
- Wide Choice of Porosities



Recommended Applications:

- Chemical Processing
- Pharmaceutical
- Electronics/Plating
- Coatings
- Magnetic Coatings
- Photo Emulsions
- Food and Beverage
- Photo Processing
- Oil Patch
- Others

Why FilterCor Wound Cartridge Filters?

1. Greater Solids Holding Capacity

Wound cartridge filters are manufactured using a high speed, continuous wind process which creates a superior one-piece filter with hundreds of diamond shaped tunnels that get progressively smaller from the outer diameter to the core. Finer particles are progressively trapped as fluid travels to the center of the filter allowing for much greater retention capacity than that which is associated with straight surface filter media of the same dimensions and porosity. The winding pattern provides 3.5 square feet per 10" cartridge filter. For each 10" filter length there will be approximately 1/2 to 1 lb. retention of solids before replacement becomes necessary. The amount of solids retained depends on the type of solids in the solution as well as the head pressure developed by the pump.

2. Wide Choices of Porosities, Lengths and Diameters

Our wound cartridge filters reject particles from as low as 0.5 micron to 150 micron and are available in standard lengths ranging from 3" to 40", or longer on special orders. We offer a standard nominal 1" inside diameter and optional inside diameters of 7/8", 1 3/8", and 30mm. Our standard outside diameter is 2 1/2" with optional outside diameters ranging from 2" to 4 1/2". Thus, you can tailor your filtration system to your specific needs and economics, whether it be for single pass or recirculation filtration.

3. Temperature and Chemical Compatibility

We offer a wide selection of wind and core materials so you can select the appropriate combination for your filtration needs. Wind materials include: standard, fibrillated, FDA and utility grade polypropylene, natural cotton, bleached cotton, rayon, polyester, nylon, modacrylic, and heat cleaned glass fiber. Core materials include: polypropylene, tin plated steel, 304 stainless steel, and 316 stainless steel.

4. Longer Service Life

Wound cartridge filters offer true depth filtration with high dirt holding capacity and extremely low media migration. Thus, even when the particle distribution of the contaminant is broad, These filters have excellent dirt holding capacity because of density and structure. Therefore, it is not unusual for a set of cartridges to filter many millions of gallons of fluid before requiring replacement. This means less equipment downtime, extended life for chemical solutions, cleaners, oils, coolants, and liquids, not to mention the savings in labor and materials.



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Mineral Acids	Oxidizing Agents
Organic Solvents	Alkalies
Zinc Chloride	Organic Acids
Caustic Soda	Portable Water
Ferric Hydroxide	Demineralized Water
Planting Solutions	Photographic Solutions
Animal, Petroleum and Vegetable Oils	Ethyl Alcohol
	Pre-membrane Filtration

Standard Polypropylene

Recommended for concentrated acids and alkalies, strong oxidizing agents, corrosive fluids, and gases. FDA and Non-FDA available -- Consult factory. Easily incinerated to traces of ash. Excellent micro-organism resistance. For use to 200°F.

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Fibrillated Polypropylene - "Electronic Grade"

Non-migrating slit film polypropylene free of extractables recommended for use in ultra-pure liquids, electronics, and plating where non-leaching is critical. No extractables or sizing agents present. Chemical resistance equal to standard polypropylene. Low moisture adsorption and outstanding abrasion resistance. Lowest static propensity of any man-made fiber. High dry or wet strength.

Strong Acids	Diluted Acids
Concentrated Alkalies	Animal, Petroleum and Vegetable Oils
Oxidizing Agents	
Organic Acids	

Modacrylic

For strong acids, concentrated alkalies, and oxidizing agents. For use to 200°F. Not recommended for organic solvents.

Organic Solvents	Organic Acids
Alkalies	Animal, Petroleum and Vegetable Oils
Dilute Acids	
Strong Acids	

Polyester

Chemical resistance similar to polypropylene, with higher temperature resistance. For use to 350°F.



Vegetable Oils - Fatty Acids
Beverages - Citric Acids
Hydrocarbons - Alcohols
Demineralized Water
Photographic Solutions
Organic Solvents
Animal, Petroleum and Vegetable Oils

Bleached Cotton

Bleached to meet FDA standards for distilled water, beverages, vegetable oils, petroleum, fatty acids, and alcohols. For use to 300°F. Poor micro-organism resistance.

Vegetable Oils - Fatty Acids	Paints
Beverages - Citric Acids	Organic Solvents
Hydrocarbons - Alcohols	Petroleum Oils
Process Water	

Natural Cotton

For oils, water, paints, organic solvents, alcohols, and petroleum. Non-FDA applications. For use to 300°F.

Oxalic Acid	Organic Solvents
Phosphoric Acid	Oils
Sulfuric Acid	Organic Acids
Oxidizing Agents	Strong Acids
Sodium Cyanide	Dilute Acids
Nitric Acid	

Heat Cleaned Glass Fiber

Traces of oil sizing removed by heat cleaning, yielding virgin glass fiber. Recommended for high temperatures and high corrosion applications. For use to 750°F.

Organic Solvents	Oils
Organic Acids	Alkalies
Alcohols - Hydrocarbons	Fatty Acids

Rayon

Fluid compatibility similar to bleached cotton, but with more coarse fibers, and less absorbent than cotton. Swells in aqueous solutions. For use to 300°F.

Organic Solvents	Alkalies
Process Water	Hydrocarbons

Nylon

For special process applications, concentrated alkalies, and hydrocarbons. Excellent micro-organism resistance. For use to 300°F.



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Core Selection Guide

Media Type	Description
Polypropylene	Economical core of choice for most applications in water and corrosives to 200° F. FDA material.
Tin Plated Steel	General purpose metal core for oils, solvents, paints, and other non-FDA applications. For use to 400° F. These cores are vapor de-greased to remove trace amounts of oil or residue prior to winding.
304 SS	For high temperature applications on diluted acids and moderately corrosive fluids. FDA applications. For use to 750° F. These cores are vapor helically-welded to eliminate a possible source of filtrate contamination and vapor-degreased to remove trace amounts of oil or residue prior to winding.
316SS	For high temperature applications on strong acids and highly corrosive fluids. FDA applications. For use to 750° F. These cores are vapor helically-welded to eliminate a possible source of filtrate contamination and vapor-degreased to remove trace amounts of oil or residue prior to winding.
Core Cover	For fiber migration control. Core material compatible with and/or equal to the resistance of the fiber is standard. Materials include voile, polypropylene, nylon, polyester, fiberglass, etc.
End Treatment	For additional fiber migration protection. End treatment is compatible with and/or equal to the resistance of the fiber medium.
Extended Core	Available in polypropylene and 316SS only. Extended cores eliminate chamber V-posts and increase cartridge change-out time.

General Cartridge Filtration Guide

1. Cartridge filtration is favored in systems where the contaminant levels are less than 0.01% by weight (<100ppm)
2. Cartridges need to be replaced when the differential pressure (AP) approaches 35 psid.
3. Never exceed a differential pressure (AP) of 75 psid because the cartridge could collapse or "unload" the contaminants.
4. Clean initial pressure drop in liquid applications should be a differential pressure of 2-5 psid.
5. The cost of filtration increases as the micron rating of the cartridge decreases. "Never do a better job of filtration than you must or than is required."
6. The lower the flow rate, the greater the contaminate-holding capacity of the filter tube. Flows in excess of 5 gpm per 10" tube are not recommended, with 2.5-3 gpm being preferred.
7. Over sizing your cartridge vessel will help minimize the flow rate per cartridge. We recommend a minimum of 1-10" cartridge per 50 gallons of solution to be filtered. When 2-10" cartridges per 50 gallons are employed, cartridge consumption is reduced by approximately 29%. When 4-10" cartridges per 50 gallons are employed, cartridge consumption is reduced by approximately 50%.
8. Also, over sizing by a factor of 4 doubles the dirt holding capacity per cartridge as well. Consider series filtration in lieu of single.

Nomenclature

FC	P	10	R	10	P	V	SOC	ISW	L
FC-Standard	FilterCor Media	Micron Rating	Tube O.D	Length	Core Type	Core Cover	End Treatment	Packaging	Label
	U - Natural Cotton	0.5	R = 2 1/2"	4"	P = Polypropylene	No symbol = none	No symbol = none	IW - Individual Bag	Individual Label
	C - Industrial White Cotton	1	A = 2"	6"	T = Tin Steel	C = cover compatible with media	T = treatment compatible with media	ISW - Individual Shrink Wrap	
	BC - FDA Bleach Cotton	3	B = 2 3/8"	9 3/4"	S = 304SS		(P)E - Poly Core Insert		
	P - Industrial Polypropylene	5	C = 2 3/4"	9 7/8"	A = 316SS		SOC - 222 O-Ring & Cap		
	PDN - FDA, Polypropylene	10	S = 4-1/2"	10"	X = special		SOF - 222 O-Ring & Fin		
	R - Rayon (Viscose)	15		12"			PS - Poly spring		
	K - Polyester	20		19 1/2"			B - Buna Gasket		
	N - Nylon	25		20"					
	PX - Fibrillated	30		29 1/4"					
		40		30"					
		50		39 1/4"					
		75		40"					
		100		0 = special					
		150							
		200							

Packaging

Length	Number of Cartridges per case
4"	30
6"	30
9 3/4"	30
9 7/8"	30
10"	30
12"	30
19 1/2"	15
20"	15
29 1/4"	15
30"	15
39 1/4"	10
40"	10



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