

Dicalite®



**A
World of
Filtration
Experience**

For ...

**Longer Filter Cycles.
Faster Throughput.
Better Clarity.
Lower Cost!**

Use ...

Dicalite®

“HIGH PERFORMANCE FILTER AIDS”

<http://www.dicalite-europe.com>

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Preface



The comprehension of the name Dicalite® has developed to a world-wide fact. Indeed, we started only in 1930 our operations in California, but today the name of Dicalite® products for filtration and filler purposes has so widely spread across the world that everywhere we are known for quality, service and dependability.

Today, with our production units in every known continent of the world, and the steady improved technology, we represent for the customer a world-wide organisation that is supplying supreme quality of finished products in the filtration field on the basis of perlite, diatomite, and cellulose.

Our aim, through all the years, has been to serve our customers with products giving the highest performance in the applications asked for.

Our R&D departments have been working very closely together in order to obtain, world-wide, the best raw materials, giving the satisfaction customers are looking for in their filtration and filler applications.

Dicalite® and its people are there to provide you with the services as you have received more than half a century.

We are convinced this brochure, which is mainly pinpointing our developments and progress in perlite filter-aids and fillers, will contribute and be of assistance to your requirements as a customer in the fields where we can serve you.

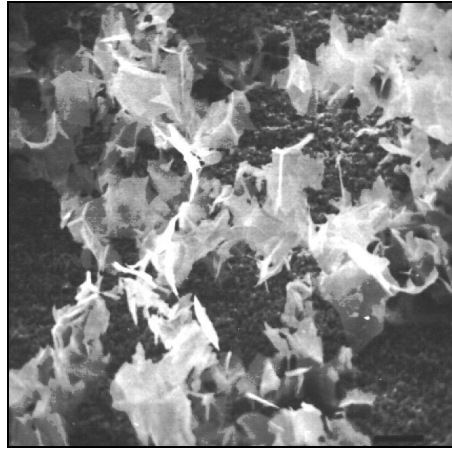
A World of Filtration Experience

Filtration is an integral part of plant operation. In today's competitive environment, it is essential to keep the cost of filtration down and flowrates at a maximum while maintaining clarity. Finding this balance is becoming increasingly difficult. For over 60 years, Dicalite® has been engaged internationally in the manufacture and sale of perlite, diatomite and cellulose filter aids and fillers.

Our emphasis on customer service has proven to be the most important driving force in the company's ability to produce high performance filter aids. Our products are backed by a staff of professionals to assist you in operating your process optimally. This bulletin is designed to provide a general understanding of filtration and what Dicalite® can offer you.

Perlite

Perlite in the natural state is a dense, glassy rock formed by volcanic action. When crushed and treated under proper conditions, it pops like popcorn, expanding to 20 or more times its original volume. A special milling and classification process gives Dicalite® perlite filter aids the structure and correct particle size range distribution needed for optimum performance.



Perlite is an amorphous mineral consisting of fused sodium potassium aluminium silicate. Dicalite® perlite filter aids are processed at temperatures exceeding 800 °C (1500 °F) which eliminates organic matter. They have extremely low solubility's in mineral and organic acids at both low and high temperatures.

Solubility's in strong alkalis will vary according to temperature and time of contact. Dicalite® perlite filter aids do not impart taste or odour to liquids being filtered.

A major advantage of Dicalite® perlite filter aids is that most weigh less per unit volume than standard diatomite filter aids. Pound for pound, this gives up to 20% greater filtering capacity resulting in comparable savings in filter aid usage, especially on rotary vacuum pre-coat filters.

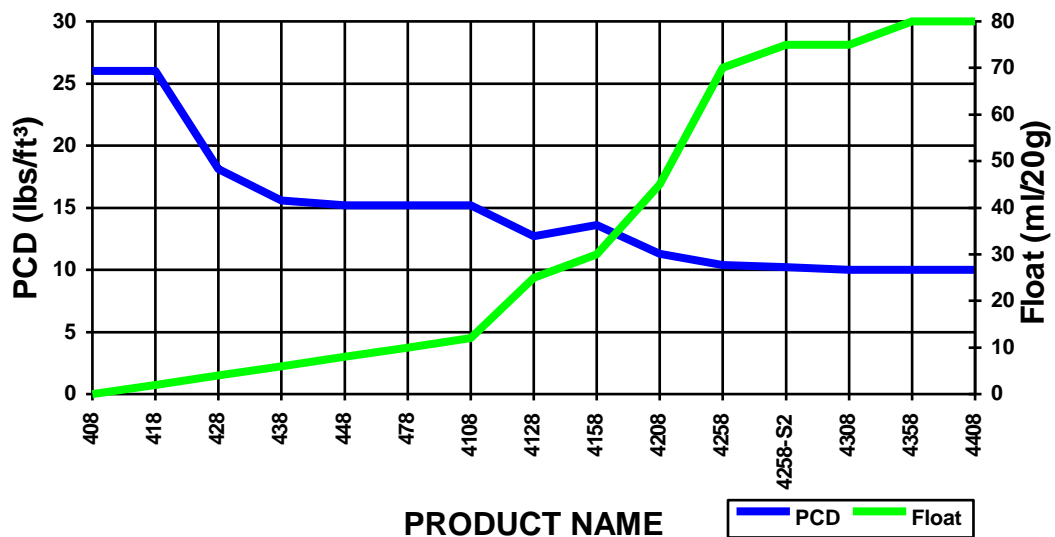
Chemical Analysis Perlite

Major Elements	Typical Range in %
SiO ₂	75 %
Al ₂ O ₃	14 %
Fe ₂ O ₃	1 %
Na ₂ O	2.5 %
K ₂ O	6 %
CaO	1 %
MgO	0.25 %
TiO ₂	0.1 %
Mn ₃ O ₄	0.1 %

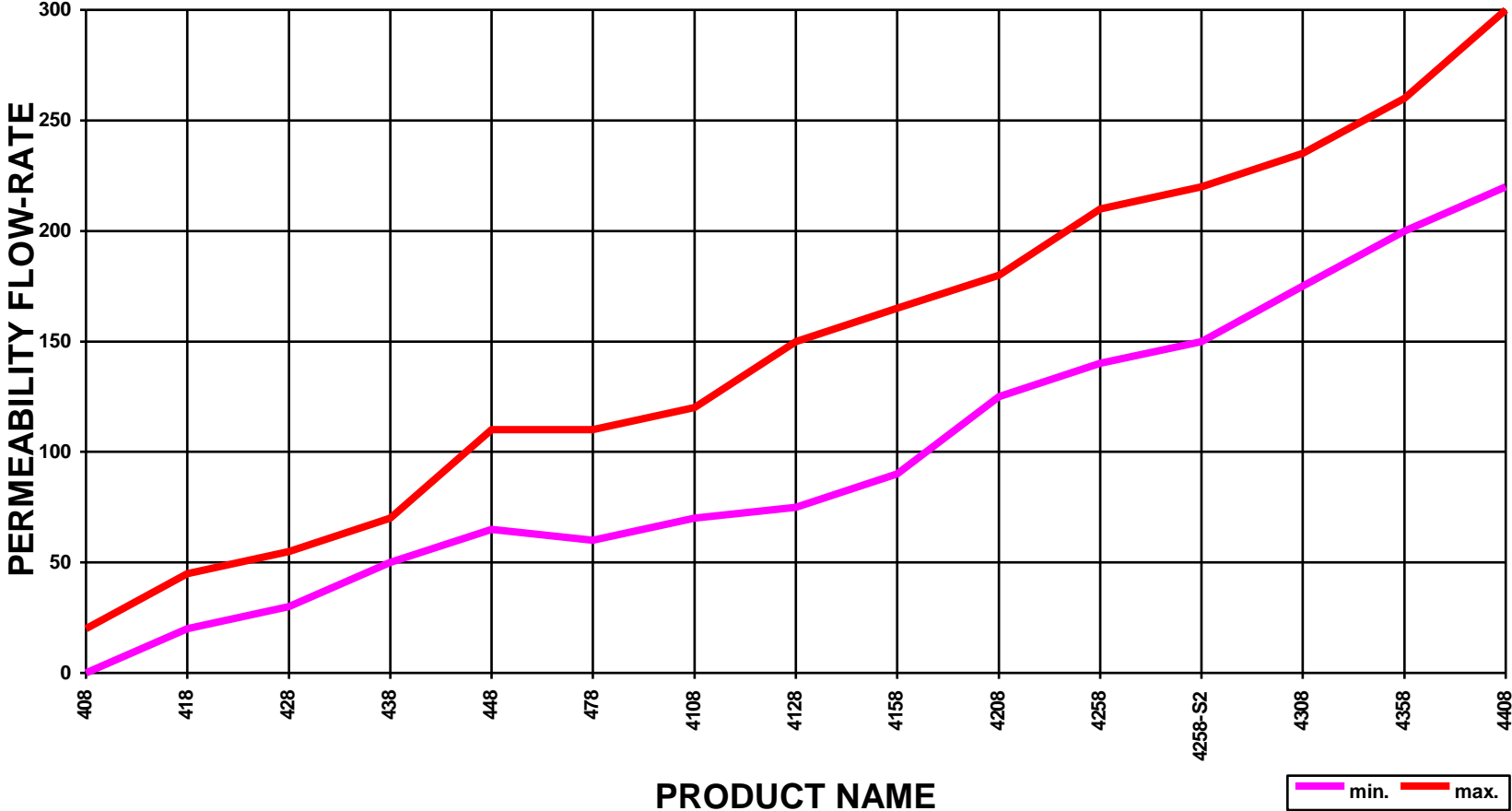
Typical Properties Dicalite® Perlite Filter Aids

Product	PFRv		PCD		Float	Packaging			Data
	min.	max.	min. lbs/ft ³	max. lbs/ft ³	max. ml/20g	net. kg per bag	length cm	colour (stripes)	Sheet Nr.
408		20	21.1		trace	20 / 25	100/110	red	0
418	20	45		26	2	20 / 25	100/110	red	1
BF	16	40		26	2	20 / 25	100/110	red	1A
428	30	55		18.1	4	20 / 25	100/110	red	2
438	50	70	11.5	15.6	6	20 / 25	100/110	red	3
448	65	110		15.2	8	16/18/2 2	100/110	green	4
478	60	110	12.5	15.2	10	20 / 25	100/110	yellow	5
4108	70	120	12.5	15.2	12	20 / 25	100/110	yellow	6
4128	75	150		12.7	25	16/20/2 2	100/110	yellow	7
4158	90	165	11.0	13.6	30	16/20/2 5	100/110	yellow	8
4208	125	180		11.3	45	16 / 20	100/110	yellow	9
4208-O	125	180		11.3	28	16 / 20	100/110	yellow	9A
4258	140	210		10.4	70	14 / 18	100/110	yellow	10
4258-P	130	195		10.6	30	14 / 18	100/110	yellow	10A
4258-S2	150	220		10.2	75	14 / 18	100/110	yellow	11
4308	175	235		10.0	75	14 / 18	100/110	yellow	12
4358	200	260		10.0	80	14 / 18	100/110	yellow	13
4408	220	300		10.0	80	14 / 18	100/110	yellow	14

Dicalite Perlite PCD and Float

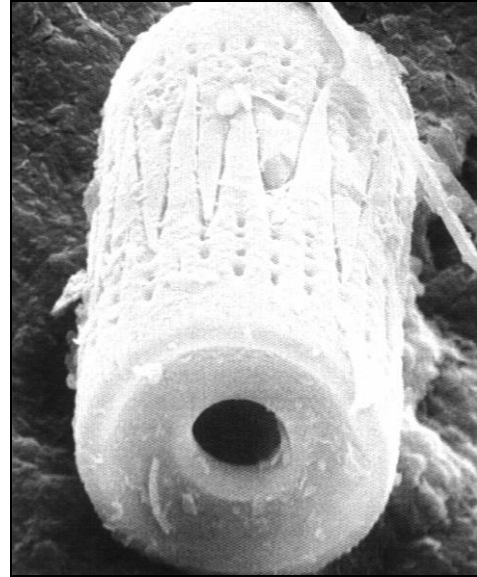


Dicalite Perlite Filter Aids



Diatomite

Diatomite has been used as a filter aid for nearly a century. The ore is a soft, friable siliceous mineral. It is composed of the skeletons of microscopic plants deposited on the bottoms of oceans and lakes after and during the Miocene Age, from 100'000 to 15'000'000 years ago. Under the microscope the particles of diatomite show up in a variety of forms: symmetrical figures resembling disks, rods, cylinders and snowflakes. It is this shape factor combined with the



rigidity of the particles that makes diatomite such an excellent raw material for the production of superior filter aids.

Diatomaceous earth is an amorphous form of silica containing a small amount of microcrystalline material. Filter aids are processed at above 800 °C (1500 °F). Both calcined and flux-calcined diatomite filter aids are free of organic matter and are non-adsorptive.

Dicalite® diatomite filter aids offer outstanding performance from the finest to the coarsest grades. These materials meet all requirements for good filter aids. This enables them to meet the exacting clarity and flow-rate demands of industrial filtration. Even more important, the user can depend on consistency and uniformity load after load.

Semiquantitative Spectrographic Analysis Diatomite

Major Elements	Calcined D.E. Typical range in w %	Flux-Calcined D.E. Typical range in w %
SiO ₂	96	95
Al ₂ O ₃	1.75	2
CaO	0.2	0.2
Fe ₂ O ₃	0.7	1
MgO	0.15	0.1
K ₂ O	0.05	0.08
Na ₂ O	0.4	1.6
TiO ₂	0.1	0.1

Typical Properties Dicalite® Diatomite Filter Aids

Product	PFRv		DARCIES Approx.	PCD		MPD Microns	Colour Product	Packaging		pH 10% slurry
	min	max		lbs/ft ³	kg/m ³			net. kg	colour	
CALCINED PRODUCTS										
215	12	16	0.02	26.5	424	10	pink	22.68	red	5 - 10
Superaid	16	24	0.04	26.5	424	11	pink	22.68	red	5 - 10
UF	24	36	0.08	26.5	424	15	pink	22.68	red	5 - 10
Speedflow	36	52	0.22	26.5	424	16	pink	22.68	red	5 - 10
231	52	65	0.36	27.5	440	18	pink	22.68	red	5 - 10
FLUX-CALCINED PRODUCTS										
341	70	85	0.65	25.0	400	24	white	22.68	blue	8 - 11
Speedplus	85	105	1.00	25.0	400	30	white	22.68	blue	8 - 11
375	105	125	1.40	23.1	370	35	white	22.68	blue	8 - 11
Speedex	120	140	1.80	23.1	370	39	white	22.68	blue	8 - 11
2500	140	165	2.40	23.1	370	53	white	22.68	blue	8 - 11
4200	165	190	3.30	23.1	370	56	white	22.68	blue	8 - 11
4500	190	210	4.00	23.1	370	67	white	22.68	blue	8 - 11
5000	210	230	5.00	23.1	370	70	white	22.68	blue	8 - 11
6000	260	300	8.00	23.1	370	91	white	22.68	blue	8 - 11
7000	290	340	11.00	23.1	370	96	white	22.68	blue	8 - 11

Size of solid particles removed by Dicalite® filteraids

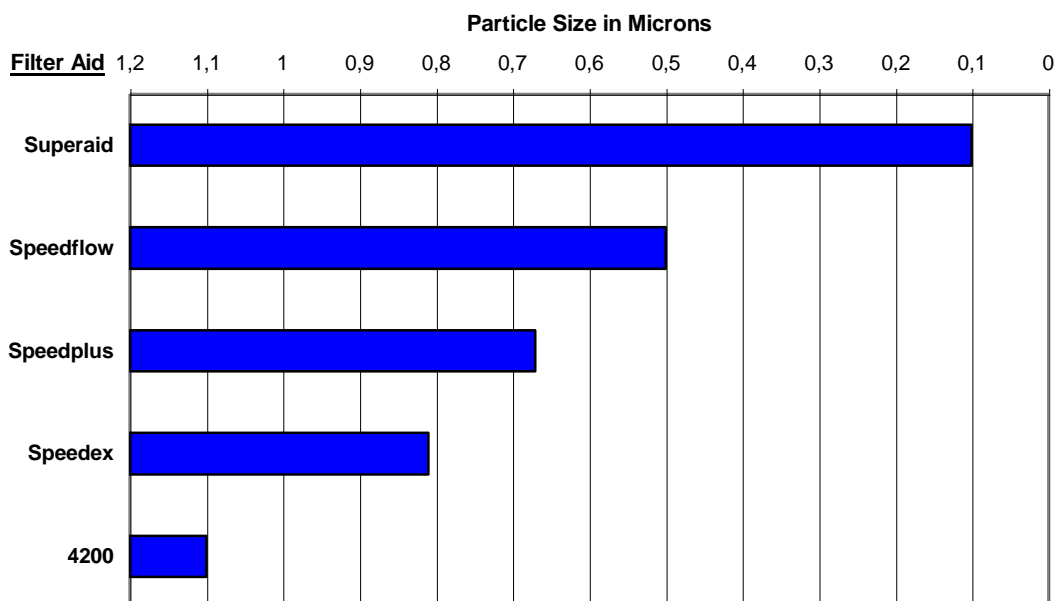
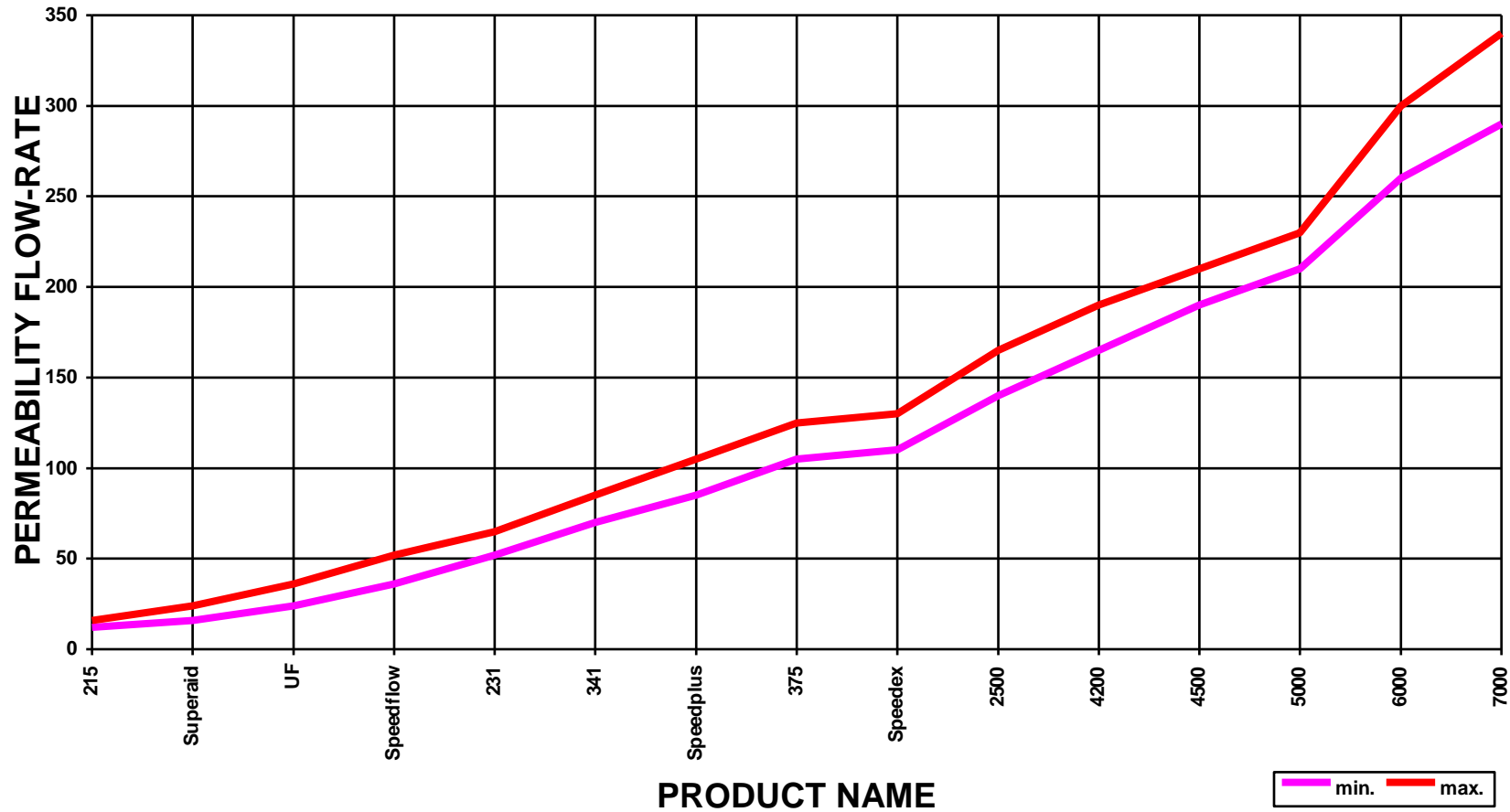


Chart showing the sizes of particles removed by 5 grades of diatomite filter aids. The data was established through the use of suspensions of uniform particles of known size.

0.2 Microns – Theoretical limit of resolution of optical microscope.

80.0 Microns – Smallest particle size visible to the unaided eye at 25 cm (10") distance.

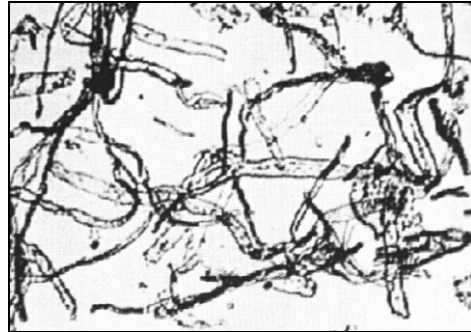
Dicalite Diatomite Filter Aids



Dicacel

Dicalite is the exclusive agent for Dicacel cellulose filter aids in Europe. Dicacel filter aids are used where fibres are essential or the chemistry demands cellulose.

In the production of cellulose filter aids, the pulp is thoroughly purified, then it is specially processed to give good filtration characteristics in a wide range of grades. It is essentially pure cellulose, practically ashless and non-abrasive.



Dicacel cellulose filter aids are widely used in filtering plating solutions and chemicals where soluble silica is undesirable. The purity and combustibility of Dicacel offers a distinct advantage in recovering catalysts by filtration. The same advantage holds in metallurgical filtration for recovering rare metals. Dicacel cellulose filter aids are extensively used for filtration of steam condensate from boiler operations.

In most cases, cellulose is used as a precoat on the filter septum for fixed bed filtration. It creates a porous mat or paperlike layer on the filter screen or cloth. The fibres bond together providing a fairly rigid medium. The fibres readily bridge even the coarser septum openings to build up a precoat in a minimum of time. Such a precoat will not crack under usual pressure changes; will plug small leaks in the filter septum; and will often remain on the septum when the pump is stopped. Dicalite® perlite and diatomite filter aids may be applied over the first Dicacel precoat or mixed directly with diatomite.

General Chemical Characteristics Dicacel

Cellulose content	+99 % (atro)
α-cellulose content:	+89 %
Ash content:	max. 0.3 %
Ether extract:	max. 0.1 %
pH:	5.5 - 6.5
Approximate moisture:	5 - 8 %
Iron:	40 - 50 ppm
Copper:	max. 10 ppm

Physical Properties Dicacel Grades

	Dicacel 1	Dicacel 2	Dicacel 4	Dicacel 10	Dicacel 20
Brightness (ISO)	+90 %	+90 %	+90 %	+90 %	+90 %
Permeability (darcies)	7.6 - 8.3	5.5 - 7.5	1.8 - 2.7	1.0 - 1.9	0.4 - 0.9
Non compr. bulk density (g/l)	30 - 50	110 - 150	150 - 185	180 - 210	
Dry compr. bulk density (ml/50g)	400 - 500	350 - 400	240 - 270	130 - 150	150
<u>Typical Screen Analysis (*)</u>					
on 40 mesh	5 - 15	1 - 5	0	0	0
thru 100 mesh	35 - 50	50 - 65	90 - 100	95 - 100	100
thru 200 mesh	10 - 20	15 - 25	40 - 50	85 - 95	97
(* ASTM E 11 - 70, on RO-TAP)					

Filtration

General Considerations

Filtration is the separation of solids from liquids by forcing the liquid to flow through a porous medium and depositing the solids on the medium. A filter aid is a finely divided material which, when added to the liquor to be filtered, helps control flow and solids removal. The septum, usually screen or cloth, serves principally as a support for the cake. The filter aid forms a porous layer on the septum and thus the filter aid is the filtering medium that traps the solids being removed and prevents them from blinding the septum. Filter aid filtration is mechanical, not chemical in nature. Irregularly shaped particles interlace and overlay in a fashion that leaves 85 to 95 % voids or open spaces. These voids form billions of microscopically fine interstices between the filter aid particles. The size of these openings is so minute that the unwanted solids are strained from the liquid. The vast number of openings compensates for their small size resulting in fast flowrates and brilliant clarity.

Good filter aids are light in weight, chemically inert and form high porosity filter cakes to maintain free flow of the liquid. The structure of the particles must be such that they will not pack too closely. This not only permits high initial liquid flow but also provides pore spaces to trap and contain the filterable solids and leave a high percentage of channels remaining open for flow. Particle size distribution must be tailored to permit precoating on coarse wire and yet give the desired flow rate and clarity. Dicalite® perlite, diatomite and cellulose filter aids meet these criteria. They are available in a variety of grades to suit the solids removal requirement of any application.

Pressure Filtration

General Operating Notes

The filter septum serves principally as the support for the filter aid cake. However, the effect of the septum on performance is sufficient to warrant careful selection. The size of the opening should be fine enough to retain the filter aid particles and allow a firm cake to be formed quickly while at the same time giving a minimum resistance to flow. The material must be able to withstand chemical, pressure and temperature conditions existing during filtration. The two most widely used septa are metal and cloth. The most common metal screen is 24 x 110 Dutch Weave. Addition of Dicalcel will improve the precoatability of finer grades.

Precoat

In most cases, the first step is formation of the precoat. It is a thin layer, 1.5 to 3.0 mm (1/16 - 1/8 inch), which protects the septum and ensures clarity by stopping the solids at the surface. The filter aid grade used for precoat must be carefully selected to allow the fastest possible flow yet trap the solids. A slurry is made from filtered liquid, or sometimes water, and filter aid. The concentration should be low as possible, 0.5 % is typical. Agitation in the precoat tank should be sufficient to keep the filter aid in suspension. Excessive agitation for extended time may break down the particles. Filter aids should be added at 500 to 1200 g/m² (10 - 25 lbs/100 ft²) of filter area. The precoat is formed by recirculating the filter aid slurry through the filter. The coarser particles deposit themselves first on the screen followed by smaller ones. Precoating rate of 40 litre/m²/min. (1 GPM/ft²) is normal. Much lower rates are used with higher viscosity liquids. There should be at least 0.07 kg/cm² (1 psi) differential pressure during the precoat process. Precoating liquor should clear up within 10 to 15 minutes.

Bodyfeed

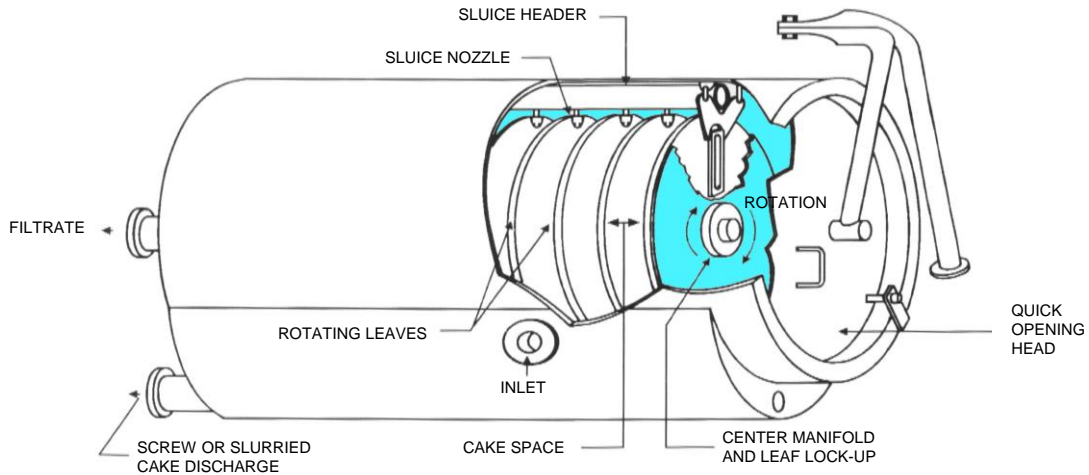
Addition of filter aid to the liquid to be filtered is referred to as bodyfeed. The type and grade as well as quantity to be added is vitally important to obtain the highest filtration flowrate consistent with the clarification required. Filter aid dosage varies with the solids content and other variables specific to each application. In general, a dosage of ½ of the percent solids by weight is close. Bodyfeed can be added directly to the tank of liquid to be filtered, or dosed from a slurry tank into the filter inlet.

Grade Selection

Clarity is considered by many engineers to be the most important measure of efficiency in filter aid filtration. A high quality filter aid is most important for uniform results day after day. Selection of the particular type and grade of filter aid having the correct particle size and distribution is a major factor. After these come many considerations such as the quantity of filter aid to be used; flowrate needed to meet plant production schedules, equipment limitations and general filtration conditions. All of these can best be resolved by tests using the actual liquid involved.

Types of Pressure Filters

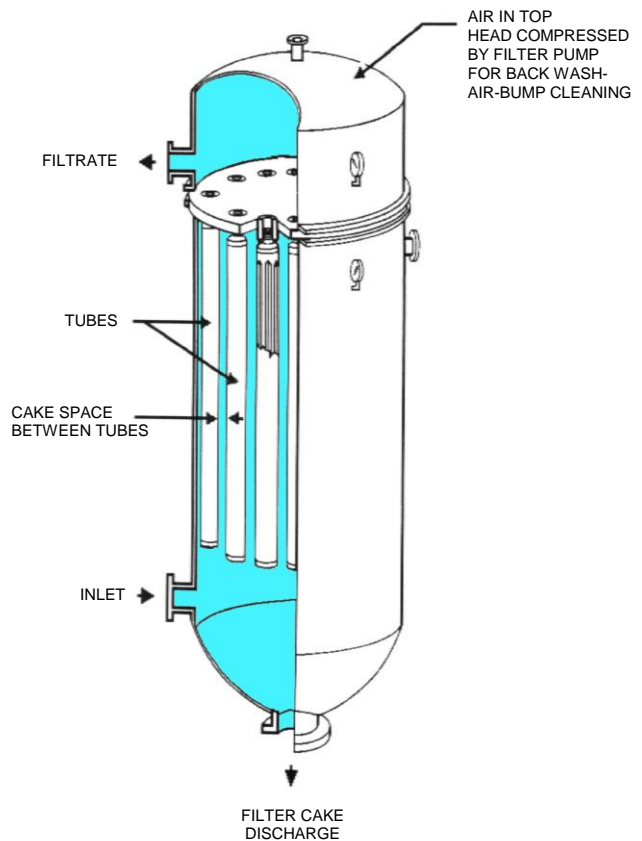
HORIZONTAL TANK-ROTATING LEAF AUTOMATIC JET SPRAY CLEANING FILTER



Horizontal Tank-Rotating Leaf-Sludging Filter

The leaves in this filter rotate during cleaning but are stationary during filtration. For wet discharge, the leaves rotate past a sludge nozzle. For dry discharge, the cake is removed by vibrating the leaves or by rotating them past a scraper or a brush and the released cake is a screw conveyor.

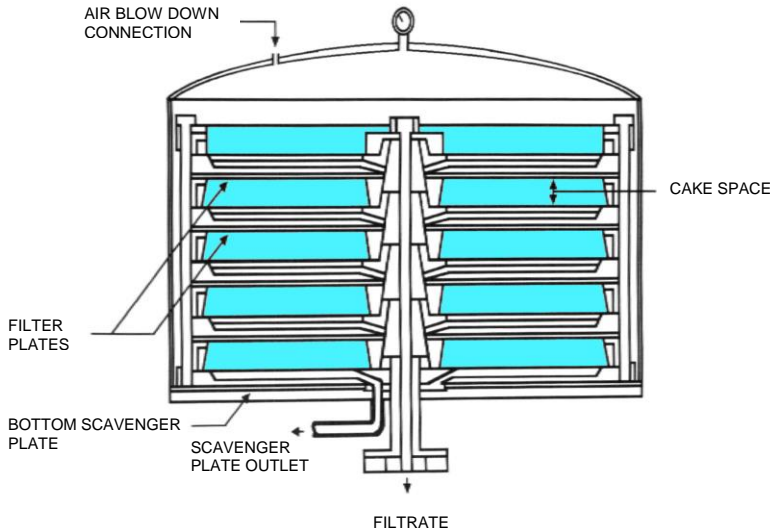
CANDLE FILTER



Tube or Candle Filter

The tube filter is a vertical tank filter with tubes suspended from a tube sheet. Filter cake is formed on the outside of the tube and filtrate flows up through the tube into the head and out. The tubes are cleaned by high rate backwashing often assisted by a hydraulic "pump".

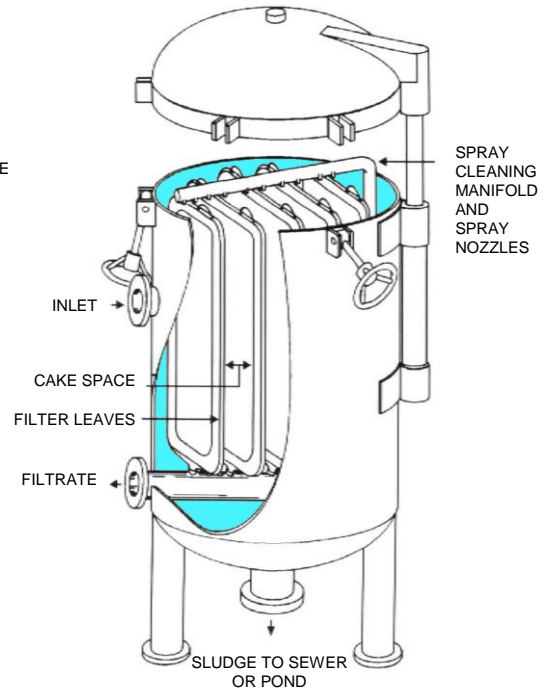
HORIZONTAL PRESSURE FILTER



Horizontal Plate Filter

Filtration takes place only from the top of the plate in this filter so that even with intermittent operation, the cake remains in place. In the filter shown, the leaf assembly is cleaned and dressed (usually with paper) outside of the filter. In other variations, the cake may be discharged by means of a rotating sluice or may be spun off by centrifugal force by rapidly rotating the leaves.

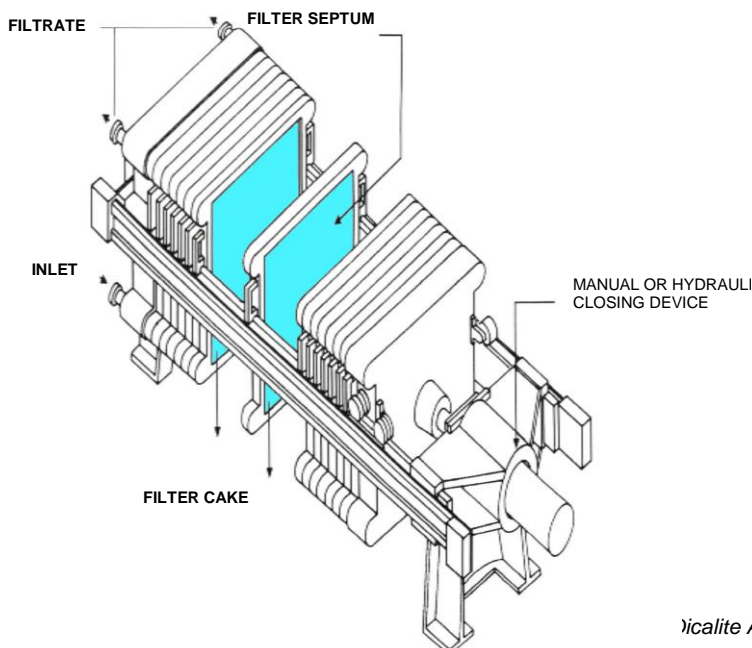
VERTICAL TANK – VERTICAL LEAF FILTER



Vertical Tank – Vertical Leaf Filter

This filter has small floor space requirements, but must have sufficient head room for removal of the leaves. It has a high ratio of filter area to filter shell volume. It can be made as a wet discharge sluicing filter (as shown) or as a dry cake discharge filter with leaf vibrators.

FILTER PRESS



Filter Press

The filter press has numerous versions. The illustration shows one with caulked-in metal septa with recessed cake space. Other types have flush plates dressed with paper or cloth separated by open frames where the cake is formed. The presses may be automated. Some operate up to 250 psi (18 atm). The filter is used where dry cake discharge is required and in systems where no dangerous or toxic fumes exist.

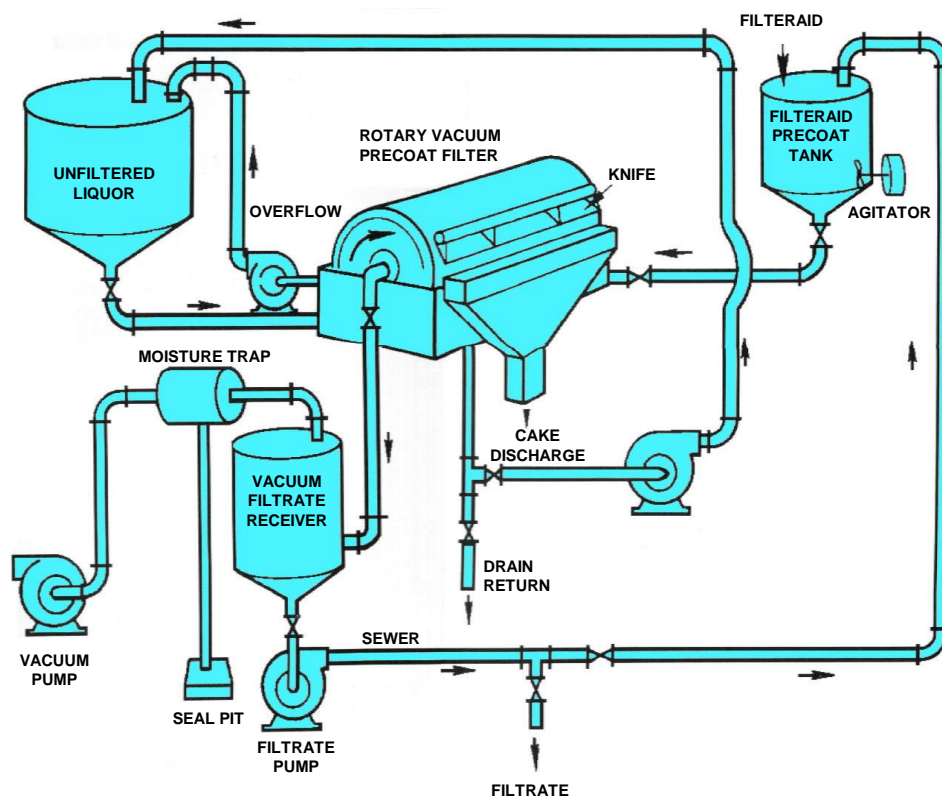
Rotary Vacuum Precoat

Rotary Vacuum Precoat Filters are typically used for thick, difficult to filter liquids or when the solids content is high. The precoat is formed on a drum with a cloth or metal-septum by recirculating a 2 - 5 % filter aid slurry. A 5 to 10 cm (2 - 4 inch) cake can be applied in an hour or less. Too rapid precoating rate and too high filter aid concentration can cause excessive cake cracking. The septum should be kept clean, as it can be a source of cake cracking and non-uniform thickness.

During the operating cycle, the process liquid passes through the cake leaving the solids on the precoat surface. A mechanically operated knife blade continuously shaves off the filterable solids and leaves a clean filtering surface. Selection of the proper depth of cut depends mostly on the nature and quantity of the solids. Cycle lengths vary from 8 to 24 hours typically, depending on depth of cut and cake thickness.

Flowrates are, for the most part, dictated by the filter aid solids and liquor viscosity. Common drum speeds range from 1 to 1/5 revolutions per minute. The optimum grade and type of filter aids is the grade which will maintain the solids on the surface of the cake. Optimum clarity occurs when solids are retained at the precoat surface. Dicalite® personnel are available to aid in this selection. Laboratory filtration's are a no risk method for investigating this and all other filtration variables.

Dicalite® perlite filter aids show superior performance in rotary vacuum filtration, with proven advantages in filter aid usage and resistance to cake cracking.



Perlite Functional Fillers

Dicalite® perlite functional fillers are a versatile family of mineral-based silicate products available throughout the world. A specialised Dicalite® process incorporating expansion, selective milling, and sizing determines the particle shape of each filler product. A variety of flake or di-, tri-, and tetrahedral particle shapes are obtained by this exclusive process. These unique shapes provide numerous functions including high surface area, permeability and reinforcement and have densities among the lowest of any of the mineral fillers. In addition to superior spatial loading, this property affords customers the added bonus of density control in their finished products. Dicalite® perlite fillers are off-white and do not interfere with the colouring of the products into which they are formulated.

Dicalite® perlite fillers are inert to all but strong acids or alkalis and have no residual surface reactivity. After processing they are free of any organic contamination.

Dicalite® offers several grades of perlite functional fillers, the most popular of which are described in the table below.

Typical Properties Dicalite® Perlite Functional Fillers

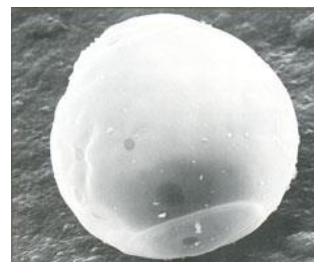
Product	Screen An.*		PCD		Float	Packaging			Data
	325 (%)	140 (%)	min.	max	max.	net. kg	length (cm)	colour	Sheet Nr.
GPE-08	2-5	0-1	21.1		trace	20 / 25	100/110	red	0G
GPE-18	2-5	0-1		26	2	20 / 25	100/110	red	1G
GPE-28	2-12	0-1		18.1	4	20 / 25	100/110	red	2G
GPE-38	2-15	0-3	11.5	15.6	6	20 / 25	100/110	red	3G
GPE-48	5-20	0-5		15.2	8	16/18/22	100/110	green	4G
GPE-78	10-25	2-7	12.5	15.2	10	20 / 25	100/110	yellow	5G
GPE-108	10-35	4-8	12.5	15.2	12	20 / 25	100/110	yellow	6G
GPE-128	15-40	7-31		12.7	25	16/20/22	100/110	yellow	7G
GPE-158	15-45	7-31	11.0	13.6	30	16/20/25	100/110	yellow	8G
GPE-208	20-50	13-25		11.3	45	16 / 20	100/110	yellow	9G
GPE-258	30-55	18-25		10.4	70	14 / 18	100/110	yellow	10G
GPE-258 S2	35-60	18-30		10.2	75	14 / 18	100/110	yellow	11G
GPE-308	40-70	20-35		10.0	75	14 / 18	100/110	yellow	12G
GPE-358	60-75	30-45		10.0	80	14 / 18	100/110	yellow	13G
GPE-408	60-80	30-50		10.0	80	14 / 18	100/110	yellow	14G

* Retained on U.S. Std. Sieve 325 Mesh = 0.044 mm, 140 Mesh = 0.105 mm (wet screening).

Dicaperl®

Hollow Glass Microspheres

Dicaperl® is a family of lightweight, hollow glass bubble fillers. Available in a variety of particle size ranges, with or without surface modifications, Dicaperl® is a very cost effective density reducing filler for any resin/binder system.



Silane-modified Dicaperl® functional fillers substantially reduce weight, reduce shrinkage, improve impact, nailing, stapling, and sanding properties of molded parts. The finest grades are used in RP/Composites including glass fiber reinforced products formed by both spray-up and hand lay-up production processes, where surface detail is critical. The coarser grades are used in cast or molded parts not requiring ultra-fine surface appearance.

Fine particle size, unmodified grades of Dicaperl® are quite effective as thickening, and anti-sag additives in specialty coatings. The coarser grades are used to produce texture and acoustical coating mixes, block filler paints, etc.

Dicaperl® products are available in a range of densities, degrees of whiteness and strengths to suit most formulating requirements. Two proprietary coating processes are used, resulting in two distinct series of products, the standard “10 Series” and the high performance “20 Series”.

The typical physical characteristics of the Dicaperl® grades are tabulated below.

Dicaperl® Product Summaries

PRODUCT GRADE	HP-210	HP-510 HP-910	HP-1510	HP-2010
Particle Shape	Bubble	Bubble	Bubble	Bubble
Average Particle Size (micron)	80-110	60-70	55-65	50-60
Max. Wt.% Retained on U.S. Std. Sieve No. 100	25	0-3	0-2	1.0
Bulk Density (dry), Lbs/ft ³	4.0-6.0	6.0-8.0	6.5-8.5	7.0-9.0

All Dicaperl® “Series 10 and Series 20” products are white, surface modified materials with a softening point of approximately 1000°C (1900°F) and a surface pH of 7. The surface modification is comparable to that obtained with conventional silanes containing organic functions such as amino, vinyl, cyclic epoxy, aliphatic epoxy, methacryloxy and mercapto groups. Unmodified grades designated HP-200, HP-500/HP-900, HP-1500 and HP-2000 are also available.

Diatomite Functional Fillers

Dicalite® Diatomite functional fillers are produced from diatomaceous earth, a versatile and valuable raw material. Diatomite consists of delicately constructed silica skeletons grown by uncounted microscopic organisms each with its own design. Deposits of these skeletons are collections of solid and perforated rods, disks, hemispheres, crescents and polygons. Because of their unusual physical structure the particles interlace and overlay in a random, three dimensional matrix which stiffens, reinforces and improves the durability of filled systems. This myriad of shapes also offers major advantages in terms of low density and high absorption.

Dicalite® is one of only a few companies in the world that manufacture a complete line of Diatomite functional fillers. These fillers are grouped into three categories based upon the nature of the processing. Products in these groups are classified according to colour, surface area, hardness and the particle characteristics.

The effective density of Dicalite® diatomite fillers is among the lowest of any mineral fillers at 1.98 to 2.33 gm/cc. Diatomite occupies up to 30 % more volume per pound than most competing minerals. This advantage is critical in those applications requiring light weighting.

The specifications of Dicalite® Diatomite Functional Fillers are tabulated below.

Typical Properties Dicalite® Diatomite Functional Fillers

Product:	SA-3
Brightness (G.E.):	72
Oil Absorption (GCOA), wt%	180
Water Absorption, wt%	250
Effective Density g/cc	2.2
Hegman Grind	4.0
On U.S. Std. Sieve No.	325
Max. % Retention	3.0
MPD (micron) by Malvern	8.0

Product:	WB6	SP-5
Colour	White	white
Brightness (G.E.):	93	85
Moisture %	0.5	0.5
Ig. Loss (dry basis) %	0.2	0.5
Specific Gravity	2.33	2.33
pH (10% slurry)	9-10	9-10
Oil Absorption (GCOA), wt%	120-130	130-140
Water Absorption, wt%	150-170	160-180
On U.S. Std. Sieve No.	325	140
Max. % Retention	1.0	4.0
MPD (micron) by Malvern	11.5	24.6

Notes

Permeability Flowrate (PFR_v)

The constant volume filtration flowrate is measured by the permeability method (S.T.M. Nr. I-9).

This relative value gives an idea of the filtration speed.

It is the fundamental characteristic which differentiates one filteraid grade from another when the particles are formed into a filter bed or cake. Permeability is related to particle size distribution.

Permeability Cake Density (PCD)

The wet cake density is also measured by the permeability method (S.T.M. Nr. I-9).

This value gives the wet cake density in lbs/ft³ (x16 ≈ kg/m³).

Perlite filteraids form lower density cakes than diatomite filteraids of comparable permeabilities. Densities of Dicalite[®] perlite filteraids are controlled at a level found to be optimum for most effective performance.

Float

The float is measured by S.T.M. Nr. O-4.

This value gives the amount of floating particles in ml/20g.

For more detailed information please contact your local Dicalite[®] sales office or our technical service representative in Gent at Tel. +32-9.250.95.50.