PHIFER INCORPORATED

WIRE CLOTH TERMINOLOGY

TERMINOLOGY

SELVAGE

describes the finished edges of the material, that is, the fill wires are woven in continuously, forming a smooth or finished edge running the length of a roll. Generally speaking, a selvage edge will increase the stability of a mesh and provide a safety edge for handling

SHUTE/FILL

refers to the wire or yarn that runs across the width of the mesh or fabric

RAW EDGE

refers to the edge of the mesh that is not continuously woven or has been slit

PLAIN WEAVE

means “over one and under one”

BASKET WEAVE

a mesh of two or more wires/yarns interwoven to simulate the look of a basket

MESH COUNT

the number of openings per linear inch. The mesh is counted by starting from the center of one wire or yarn and counting the number of openings to a point one linear inch away. For example, 8 X 8 mesh indicates that, in one linear inch, there are eight (8) openings. Likewise, a 20 X 20 mesh indicates that in one linear inch, there are twenty (20) openings

OFF-COUNT MESH

describes a woven mesh that does not have the same mesh count in both directions. As a result, the mesh is rectangular, not square. Off-Count Mesh is common in insect screen specifications. Example: 18 X 16

GAUGE OR WIRE/YARN DIAMETER

the thickness of individual wires or yarns in the mesh. It is preferred to use decimals or mm when stating wire or yarn thickness, since there are different gauge systems for various metal types. Refer to our wire gauge chart (link to gauge chart) for more information

TWILL WEAVE

mesh pattern in which each wire/yarn is woven alternately over two wires then under two successive wires. Twill and Plain mesh are the two patterns most often used in filtration applications

CALENDARED MESH

refers to wire or fabric mesh that has passed through a pair of heavy rollers to reduce the thickness of the mesh OR to flatten the intersections to yield a more smooth surface