Analysis of Thermal-Insulating Parameters in Two- and Three-Layer Textiles with Semi-Permeable Membranes

DOI: 10.5604/12303666.1215532

Abstract
The main goal of paper presented was to evaluate clothing products (including products coated by semi-permeable membranes) in respect of thermal comfort. To achieve this, the thermal-insulating parameters were measured using an Alambeta measuring instrument. The research program introduced a set of diversified materials of different raw material composition, membranes applied, weave, density etc. The test results were analysed in respect of the thermal-insulating parameters of multilayer products, particularly the membrane effect as a separating and protective layer.

Key words: membrane products, thermal-insulating parameters.

Introduction

Extended protection of the human organism against heat loss in specified climatic conditions is mainly determined by clothing created from a set of textile products. The basic parameters that determine the complete thermal insulation are the thermal insulation of each layer and the complete product, the temperature, flux velocity as well as the air humidity. The thermal insulation of the textile product is determined by its porosity, volumetric mass, thickness, thermal conductivity of fibres etc.

Some parameters of thermal insulation are of particular importance, cf. thermal absorption [1, 2]. This is a feature that allows to assess a material on the basis of feeling when touched: warm – cold, particularly when in contact with the skin.

The authors in [3] describe an investigation into protective clothing for firefighters based on the demand for radiant protective performance and heat-moisture transfer properties, which are closely associated with comfort performance. The outer shell and thermal barrier were changed to measure their effects on radiant protection and comfort performance.

The effects of textile properties on the microclimate inside caps and subjective wearing sensations were investigated in [4]. The temperature and humidity inside were influenced by the thickness, moisture retention, water absorption properties, and thermal conductivity of cap fabrics. Sumin et. al. [5] measured the functional properties of a mass-produced nanofibre web and investigated changes in functional properties that may occur as a result of laundering. The properties include the water transfer properties of waterproofness and vapour permeability as well as the thermal transfer properties of warm/cold feeling and thermal conductivity.

The most important features of outerwear protection against precipitation are impermeability to water and vapour permeability. Impermeability to water can be defined as the resistance of water penetration through the fabric and seams, measured by the hydrostatic pressure acting on the material until droplets appear on the material surface.

Multilayer materials with membranes are designed for sportswear, tourism and protective clothing. Various possibilities of combining membranes allow a free choice of outer material, carrier material and lining according to the criterion of fashion. Two-layer laminates, where the membrane is permanently connected to the outer fabric, require an additional layer in the form of a lining. The application of an additional layer (i.e. polar) in laminates increases the heat insulation of clothing.

The thermal insulation properties of single- and multilayer textile materials were measured by Matusiak using an Alambeta device [6]. The thermal insulation properties of materials, the parameters of particular components of the sets, and the configuration of layers were investigated.

The thermal properties of different cotton and angora rabbit fibre blended fabrics...
are investigated in [7] to combine the excellent characteristics of these fibres and produce knitted fabrics with better comfort properties. According to the end use, the optimum ratios were analysed.

Pamuk, Öndoğan & Abreu [8] evaluate the thermal comfort properties of different fabrics that are used in the manufacture of surgical gowns. The thermal conductivity, thermal absorption and thermal resistance were measured by means of an Alambeta measuring instrument.

In study [9], the natural and forced convective heat transfer characteristics of rib knit fabric were analysed. The effect of the rib design and other fabric properties such as fabric density and air permeability on the thermal behavior were considered.

To obtain the optimal textile structure in respect of thermal comfort, some unconventional methods can also be applied, cf. for example [10, 11].

The paper presented is a continuation of previous works concerning heat flux [12 - 16]. Some theoretical aspects relating to heat transport and various forms of heat exchange as well as coupled heat and mass transport to the surroundings are discussed in [12, 13]. Heat transfer and exchange processes can be analysed and discussed within selected textile structures [14] or the particular parts of clothing [15].

Textile products are porous materials of complex porosity. “External” porosity is caused by the void spaces in-between a basic textile structure made of woven fabric, knitted fabric or non-wovens. These spaces are filled by fluid i.e. gas (for example air) or liquid (for example, rain water or sweat). The “internal” porosity is a consequence of the void’s irregular spaces within the filaments, creating fibres which are also filled by fluid [16].

The thermal conductivity of textiles is strongly determined by the air content within the products in a dry state. The greater the porosity (i.e. the greater the air fraction within the textile structure), the smaller the volumetric mass. Thermal insulation grows as a directly proportional function of the air fraction. On the other hand, the greater the volumetric porosity, the smaller the thermal conductivity [17]. The additional problem is the impact of form durability on the behaviour during heat and mass transport. Some interesting problems are discussed in [18].

Textile products with semi-permeable membranes enable to create functional clothing which protects against wind and rain, and ensure the thermal transport of water vapour (sweat) form the skin to the surroundings. Depending on the destination of clothing, products with semi-permeable membranes are diversified in respect of the structure; two- and three-layer structures are usually applied. The external layer is typically made of woven fabric, knitted fabric and non-wovens, with the intermediate layer being a semi-permeable foil (i.e. membrane), whereas the internal layer is made of woven (i.e. lining) or knitted fabric.

Depending on the final destination, different two- and three-layer laminates are applied. Two-layer laminates can be characterised by (i) the membrane connected directly to the outer material and lining arranged separately and (ii) the membrane connected to the lining, whereas the outer material is separate. Three-layer laminates are a combination of covering material as the outer layer, membrane and lining or polar knitted fabric as the inner layer. The polar knitted fabric applied as an insulating layer leads to the improved thermal insulation of complex clothing.

The main goal of the paper was to determine the basic thermal-insulating parameters of multilayer textiles with semi-permeable membranes. These parameters can be used to assess the textile product comprehensively.

The novelty elements are the following: (i) Heat transport through the multilayer structures was analysed with simplifications introduced that are typical for the equipment used during the tests. (ii) A wide selection of two- and three-layer laminates with different material characteristics and diverse structures was investigated. (iii) The results are estimated in respect of the suitability to start work on an assessment system for textile materials due to their complex optimisation of thermal protection.

Materials tested

During the tests, the materials of the company Optex were used. The test program was planned in such a way that the materials were diversified in respect of the raw material composition, the membrane used and the weave.

The textiles tested are waterproof, semi-permeable clothing materials with membranes. Tests were conducted on specimens of new material, whose impermeability to water is at a level from 8 to 10 m of water. Code symbols and material characteristics are given in Tables 1, 2 & 3 (see page 82).

Test methodology

Determination of thermal-insulating parameters

Thermal-insulating parameters are determined by means of an Alambeta measuring instrument of the Sensora company [20]. The following parameters were selected to measure: the thermal conductivity coefficient, thermal diffusion, thermal absorption, thermal resistance, ratio of maximal and stationary heat flux densities, and the maximal heat flux density. Each clothing material was tested 20 times on both the outer as well as inner sides.

Membrane laminates are tested according to the following principles [21].

- Outer side. The outer woven fabric is located next to the upper heater.
- Inner side. The woven fabric is located on the lower head of the measuring instrument.

The samples were tested in a normal climate i.e. air temperature 293 K and relative humidity of air 65%.

Determination of thickness

Thickness can be determined according to Standard PN-EN ISO 5084:1999, Textiles. Determination of thickness of textiles and textile products. The measurement area of the pressure foot is 20·10⁻⁴ m², the applied pressure: 1000 Pa for the flat products, and 100 Pa for the convex products [19].

Principle of operation of Alambeta measuring device

The principle of operation of the Alambeta measuring device is based on mathematical analysis of the heat flux density transported through the material tested, which is the result of the tempera-
Table 1. Characteristics of clothing materials.

| Code | Characteristics | Surface mass, g/m² | Thickness, -10⁻³ m | Number of threads per decimeter (woven fabrics) | Weave (outer woven fabric) |
|------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
|      |                 |                   |                   | Number of warp threads | Number of weft threads |
| L1   | Two-layer laminate: PES woven fabric 100% membrane PES 100% | 145 ± 6 | 0.29 ± 0.02 | 503 ± 10 | 494 ± 15 |
| L2   | Two-layer laminate: PES woven fabric 30% + CO 70% membrane PU 100% | 220 ± 9 | 0.54 ± 0.02 | 276 ± 6 | 250 ± 8 |
| L3   | Two-layer laminate: PES woven fabric 100% membrane PU 100% | 160 ± 6 | 0.47 ± 0.02 | 323 ± 6 | 260 ± 8 |
| L4   | Two-layer laminate: PES woven fabric 100% membrane PES 100% | 165 ± 7 | 0.40 ± 0.02 | 386 ± 8 | 283 ± 6 |
| L5   | Two-layer laminate: PES woven fabric 100% membrane PU 100% | 190 ± 7 | 0.40 ± 0.02 | 418 ± 17 | 365 ± 22 |
| L6   | Two-layer laminate: PES woven fabric 100% membrane PU 100% | 140 ± 6 | 0.28 ± 0.02 | 571 ± 23 | 565 ± 34 |
| L7   | Two-layer laminate: PES woven fabric 100% membrane PES 100% | 290 ± 12 | 0.73 ± 0.02 | 470 ± 19 | 312 ± 19 |
| L1   | Three-layer laminate: PES woven fabric 70%,CV 30% membrane PES 100% | 370 ± 15 | 2.43 ± 0.02 | 618 ± 25 | 460 ± 28 |
| L2   | Three-layer laminate: PES woven fabric 70%,CV 30% membrane PES 100% | 394 ± 16 | 2.21 ± 0.02 | 214 ± 9 | 192 ± 12 |
| L3   | Three-layer laminate: PES woven fabric 70%,CV 30% membrane PES 100% | 330 ± 13 | 2.04 ± 0.02 | 271 ± 5 | 260 ± 8 |
| L4   | Three-layer laminate: PES woven fabric 70%,CV 30% membrane PES 100% | 330 ± 14 | 2.17 ± 0.04 | 271 ± 5 | 260 ± 8 |
| L5   | Three-layer laminate: PES woven fabric 70%,CV 30% membrane PES 100% | 285 ± 12 | 2.20 ± 0.03 | 503 ± 10 | 494 ± 15 |
| L6   | Three-layer laminate: PES woven fabric 70%,CV 30% membrane PES 100% | 310 ± 12 | 2.09 ± 0.05 | 271 ± 5 | 260 ± 8 |
| L7   | Three-layer laminate: PES woven fabric 70%,CV 30% membrane PES 100% | 193 ± 8 | 0.53 ± 0.02 | 503 ± 10 | 494 ± 15 |

Table 2. Characteristics of the tested knitted fabrics.

| Code | Characteristics | Surface mass, g/m² | Thickness, -10⁻³ m |
|------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| K1   | Polar knitted fabric: PES – 100% | 180 ± 9 | 2.19 ± 0.03 |
| K2   | Polar knitted fabric: PES – 100% | 120 ± 6 | 1.95 ± 0.03 |

Table 3. Characteristics of membranes.

| Code | Characteristics | Thickness, -10⁻³ m |
|------|-----------------|-------------------|
| M1   | Membrane: PU – 100% | 0.02 |
| M2   | Membrane: PES – 100% | 0.02 |
| M3   | Membrane: PTFE – 100% | 0.02 |

The thermal conductivity coefficient can be determined by means of heat flux density in the surrounding \( q_{\infty} \). The equation below gives the mean value of measurements within two different locations in the surrounding \( q_{1\infty} \) and \( q_{2\infty} \).

\[
\lambda_{\infty} = \frac{q_{\infty} b}{(T_{u} - T_{l}) + k q_{\infty}}
\]

The additional parameters are the thickness \( h \), empirical coefficient of heat transfer correction \( k \) and temperatures of upper \( T_{u} \) and lower sides \( T_{l} \).
Thermal resistance is determined using the Equation 3 in the reverse form.

\[ R_{ct} = \frac{(T - T_u) + q}{k q h} \]  

Equation 3

Thermal diffusion is a special parameter that describes the thermal insulation of clothing. Now the heat does not diffuse from the solid surface but from the surfaces of particular fibres, which defines the diffusion as a volume phenomenon. Therefore measurements of this parameter are quite difficult. However, we can determine the equation:

\[ a_d = \frac{\lambda_m}{\rho c_p} \]  

Equation 4

The left-hand side is a function of the mean thermal conduction coefficient \( \lambda_m \), density \( \rho \) and specific heat of the textile material \( c_p \).

Finally the thermal absorption is described mathematically as follows.

\[ a_s = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda_m}{\rho c_p}} \]  

Equation 5

Test results and statistical analysis

The significance of differences between the arithmetic mean values was estimated using variance analysis. Statistical analysis was determined by means of Statistica software [22].

The following definitions are introduced in order to analyse the results obtained.

- Independent factor: type of laminate.
- Dependent factors: parameters determined by the means of the Alem-beta measuring instrument i.e. thermal conductivity coefficient, thermal diffusion, thermal absorption, thermal resistance, ratio of maximal and stationary heat flux densities, and maximal heat flux density.
- Assessment of the significance of the impact factor: the factor influences the parameter of thermal insulation prescribed for the statistical significance \( p < 0.05 \), but it does not influence the parameter for \( p > 0.05 \).

Analysis of test results of thermal conductivity

Mean values of the thermal conductivity coefficient determined for both material sides are shown in Figure 1. The analysis of variance shows that the type of laminate considerably influences the values of the thermal conductivity coefficient (\( F = 696.5; p < 0.05 \)) because the thicknesses and structure are now different. Furthermore the values of the thermal conductivity coefficient are close irrespective of the laminate side, which can be the consequence of heat flux transfer through all material layers. A membrane can be incorporated into the external layer and the thermal conductivity is determined using the arithmetic average of the following coefficients: (i) combination of the fabric and membrane as outer layer, (ii) knitted fabric as the inner layer. In the case of a separate membrane, we calculate the mean value of the coefficients for (i) the fabric as the outer layer, (ii) the membrane, (iii) the knitted fabric as the inner layer. Thus the choice of the laminate side is insignificant for the value of the ther-
The analysis of test results of thermal diffusion shows that the type and side of laminate considerably influence the values of thermal diffusion ($p < 0.05$). Thus the diffusion strongly depends on the structure of the product and the different size of micropores within laminates. The smaller the pore dimensions, the lower the thermal diffusion.

It should be emphasised that all the graphs presented in Figures 2, 4 and 9 are functions and show only the trends of changing values between both sides of the fabric.

Differences in thermal diffusion for two-layer laminates (Figure 3) follow from the diversified structure and surface of each layer (the outer side is the external woven fabric i.e. textile material of discrete structure, and the inner side is the membrane i.e. material of continuous structure). It is evident that the heat transport is different in both cases because the diffusion depends on the density as well as specific heat of the material. The external fabric has a discrete structure of specified porosity, whereas the membrane pores are of insignificant diameter.

Thus the choice of side is also significant for the thermal diffusion. Two-layer laminates have the increased diffusion on the outer side compared to the inner side, which is a consequence of different physical properties of both laminate sides. The reduced diffusion on the the inner side is advantageous during use because this material portion is closer to the skin.

Different results are obtained for three-layer laminates because the thermal diffusion is higher on the outer side and lower on the inner side.

The analysis of test results of thermal absorption shows that the type of laminate considerably influences the values of thermal absorption ($p < 0.05$). The differences in absorption are caused by the different feeling of fabric on the outer side in relation to the inner surface.

**Figure 4.** Mean values of two factor analysis of variance for thermal absorption.

**Figure 5.** Mean values of thermal absorption for both material sides.

**Figure 6.** Mean values of thermal resistance for both material sides.
Similarly the side of the laminate considerably influences the values of thermal absorption. The majority of two-layer laminates have considerably lower thermal absorption of the outer side than the inner side, cf. Figure 5. The inner side is equipped with a membrane which creates a subjective cold feeling of the layer. The higher the absorption, the cooler the feeling of the laminate side, which is disadvantageous during use because the inner side of the laminate comes into contact with the skin. The user of clothing made from this laminate may feel uncomfortably cold. It follows easily that the skin surface is subjectively cooled, although there is no significant temperature difference between the laminate and the skin. Three-layer laminates behave differently when the inner side is made of knitted fabric. Thus the outer layer now has higher thermal absorption than the inner layer, which is favorable during use, because the skin touches a surface of warmer feeling.

Analysis of test results of thermal resistance

The analysis showed that the type of laminate has a significant impact on the value of thermal resistance. The results (Figure 6) for the two-layer laminates are in the range of 4.7 to 11.8 Km²W⁻¹, while for the three-layer laminates it is from 9.1 to 43.4 Km²W⁻¹. Large variations in the values result from the various thicknesses of layers and their conduction coefficients. Consequently for a prescribed thickness of the laminate applied it can be simply concluded that the greater the thickness (the highest thickness of the laminate 3L1), the higher the values of thermal resistance, hence better protection against the cold.

Analysis of test results of the ratio of maximal and stationary heat flux densities

The ratio of the maximal heat flux density $q_{max}$ to the stationary heat flux density $q_s$ is one of the parameters characterising the thermal insulation of a product and is a surface property like thermal absorption. The analysis showed that both types of laminate and their sides have a significant impact on the value of the ratio. The laminates tested have different values of the parameter (Figure 7) due to differences in the thickness, structure of the external fabric or the type of membrane.

In the case of two-layer laminates, the outer side has smaller values of the ratio $q_{\text{max}}/q_s$ than the inner side, which is disadvantageous during use because the inner side is positioned closer to the skin. Then the heat flux density penetrating the structure from the user to the surroundings increases. Moreover the feeling of the surface becomes colder and unpleasant for the user.

Other results more favorable to the user are determined for the three-layer laminates. Values of the ratio are higher for the outer than for the inner side.

Analysis of test results of maximal heat flux density

The type of laminate affects the maximal heat flux density because the results are significantly different (Figure 8). From the viewpoint of thermal-insulating properties, the maximal heat flux density should be characterised by low values. Then the heated air layer between the human body and product tested has greater thermal insulation than the laminate, which minimises heat loss. For the two-layer laminate, the density of the stationary heat flux is higher for the upper than inner side (Figure 9, see page 86), which reduces the thermal insulation of the laminate, being uncomfortable for the user. The inner side is closer to the skin surface than the outer one.

For the three-layer laminate there is a reverse relationship, which is favorable during use as the intensive heat transfer does not have a considerable bearing on
Clothes made from this material do not result from the feeling of knitted fabric. The user of ready-made clothing has a feeling of warmth, which is caused by the variable thickness of laminates. Lower values are obtained for the two-layer laminate, values of the ratio for the laminates tested indicate that the two-layer laminates are characterized by unfavorable surface properties (cold feeling). Another important parameter is thermal absorption. According to the results, the heat absorption depends strongly on the side of the laminate. The higher the absorption, the colder and the less comfortable the feeling of the surface. For the two-layer laminate, values of thermal absorption measured on the inner side are much higher than on the outer side. The inner side is made of a membrane or foil of smooth surface, which gives a cold feeling. In the case of three-layer laminates, lower values are obtained on the inner side, which was polar knitted fabric. The user of ready-made clothing has a feeling of warmth, which results from the feeling of knitted fabric. Clothes made from this material do not require additional insulation or a protective layer to secure the membrane against damage.

The analysis of thermal diffusivity showed that there are differences between the values of diffusion between the upper and inner side, with some laminates (3L1, 3L2, 3L3, 3L4, 3L5, 3L6) having considerable differences. Generally, the thermal diffusion in the case of two-layer laminates is at a low level, which indicates the slight ability of these products to transfer heat through pores. In the case of three-layer laminates, higher values of thermal diffusion are on the inner side. Diffusion depends on the material density, specific heat and porosity.

Values of the ratio of maximal and stationary heat fluxes vary greatly depending on the arrangement of the material sample during measurements. Values of the ratio for the laminates tested indicate that the two-layer laminates are characterized by unfavorable surface properties (cold feeling).

Clothing of very good heat-insulating properties is characterized by a low coefficient of thermal conductivity, low heat flux density, and thermal diffusion at a level which ensures low heat loss and simultaneous warm feeling resulting from the low thermal absorption. The studies concerning the heat-insulating properties of membrane laminates proved that better thermal insulation is provided by the three-layer laminates. Their good heat-insulating characteristics result from the low thermal conductivity, the feeling of warmth, the low heat flux density as well as the high thermal resistance.

A good example is the comparison of two textiles of similar thickness, i.e. the two-layer laminate 2L2 (0.54 mm) as well as the three-layer laminate 3L7 (0.53 mm), which is characterized by better thermal insulation properties.

The results obtained can be implemented into a comprehensive assessment system of textiles in respect of their thermal insulation. The partial results can be used to formulate a complex assessment function and next to determine the optimization criterion. Therefore our next goal is to create a complex assessment system concerning the thermal insulation of textile products, using the thermal insulating parameters obtained and global optimization theory.

**References**

1. Jasińska I, Frydrych I and Sybilaska W. Parameters of the thermal insulation of products type Gore-tex – Part I (in Polish). *Przegląd Włókienniczy* 2005; 6: 32-34.
2. Jasińska I, Frydrych I and Sybilaska W. Parameters of the thermal insulation of products type Gore-tex – Part II (in Polish). *Przegląd Włókienniczy* 2005; 7: 34-37.
3. Fanglong Z, Weiyuan Z and Minzhi C. Investigation of Material Combinations for Fire-fighter’s Protective Clothing on Radiant Protective and Heat-Moisture Transfer Performance. *Fibres and Textiles in Eastern Europe* 2007; 15, (60): 72-75.
4. Jun Y, Park Ch H, Shim H and Kang T J. Thermal Comfort Properties of Wearing Caps from Various Textiles. *Textile Research Journal* 2009; 79(2): 179-189.
5. Lee Sumin D Kimura, Keun Hyung Lee, J C Park and Ick Soo Kim The Effect of Laundering on the Thermal and Water Transfer Properties of Mass-produced Laminated Nanofiber Web for Use in Wear. *Textile Research Journal* 2010; 80(2): 99-105.
6. Matusiak M. Investigation of the thermal insulation properties of multilayer textiles. *Fibres and Textiles in Eastern Europe* 2006;14, 5(59): 98-102.
7. Nida Olgakoiglu, Pinar Celik, Tuba Bedez Ute, Arzu Marmarali and Huseyin Kadoglu. Thermal Comfort Properties of Angora Rabbit/Cotton Fiber Blended Knitted Fabrics. *Textile Research Journal* 2009; 79(10): 888-894.
8. Pamuk O, Öndoğan Z and Abreu M J. The Thermal Comfort Properties of Re-
usable and Disposable Surgical Gown Fabrics. Slovene Journal For Textile and Clothing Technology. Design and Marketing 2009; 52: 1–72, 1–3.
9. Uçar N and Yılmaz T. Thermal Properties of 1 x 1, 2 x 2, 3 x 3 Rib Knit Fabrics, Fibres and Textiles in Eastern Europe 2004; 3(47): 34-38.
10. Demš K, Radaszewska E and Turant J. Modeling of fiber-reinforced composite material subjected to thermal load. Journal of Thermal Stresses, 2012; 35, 7: 579-595.
11. Sztajnowski S, Kruścińska I, Sulak K, Puchalski M, Wrózek H and Bilska J. Effects of the artificial weathering of biodegradable spun-bonded PLA nonwovens in respect to their application in agriculture. Fibres and Textiles in Eastern Europe 2012; 96(6): 89-95.
12. Korycki R. Method of thickness optimization of textile structures during coupled heat and mass transport. Fibres and Textiles in Eastern Europe 2009; 17, 1(72): 33-38.
13. Korycki R and Szafranska H. Optimisation of pad thicknesses in ironing machines during coupled heat and mass transport. Fibres and Textiles in Eastern Europe 2016; 24, 1(115): 120-135.
14. Korycki R and Wieszowska A. Modelling of the temperature field within knitted fur fabrics. Fibres and Textiles in Eastern Europe 2011; 84, 1: 55 – 59.
15. Korycki R. Modeling of transient heat transfer within bounded seams. Fibres and Textiles in Eastern Europe 2011;19, 5(88): 112 – 116.
16. Sybilaska W and Korycki R. Analysis of coupled heat and water vapor transfer in textile laminates with membrane. Fibres and Textiles in Eastern Europe 2010; 18, 3(80): 65-69.
17. Multi-author work. Textile metrology, Vol. IV, Scientific and Technical Publishing House (WNT), Warsaw 1973.
18. Pawłowa M and Szafranska H. Form durability of clothing laminates from the standpoint of maintenance procedures. Fibres and Textiles in Eastern Europe 2007; 15, 3(62): 97-101.
19. PN-EN ISO 5084:1999. Textiles. Determination of thickness of textiles and textile products.
20. Manual of device Alambeta.
21. Frydrych I, Sybilaska W and Wajszczyk M. Analysis of Selected Physical Properties of Membrane Fabrics Influencing the Utility Comfort of Clothing. Fibres and Textiles in Eastern Europe 2009; 17, 6(77): 50-55.
22. Manual of Stat Soft. Inc. Statistica for Windows.

FILTECH 2016, Cologne
THE FILTRATION EVENT 2016
Conference, exhibition and short courses
October 11 - 13, 2016, Cologne, Germany

FILTECH 2016 Conference will feature once again the latest advances and techniques in liquid/solid and gas/particle separation (dust, gas & air filtration) in 3 days of in depth exposure. Technology and know-how transfer is a main target.

The topics are fundamentals, equipment and strategies to “Solid-Liquid-Separation” by filtration and sedimentation, as well as “Air and Gas Cleaning” by filtration, setting, electrostatic precipitation, scrubbing, and “Membrane Separation Technology”.

Plenary Lecture
- Prof. Gerhard Kasper, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Germany
Gas Cleaning with Pulse-Jet Filters: Emission Sources and Dust Abatement Strategies

Keynote Lectures
- Dr. Christof Asbach, IUTA, Germany
Long-term Stability and Energy Efficiency of Filtration Solutions
- Prof. Anti Häkkinen, Lappeenranta University, Finland
Role of Solid/Liquid Separation Technology in Circular Economy
- Prof. Eiji Iritani, Nagoya University, Japan
Approach to Membrane Filtration from the Perspective of Cake and Blocking Filtration Laws
- Prof. Hans Thelander, Chalmers University, Sweden
On local Cake Properties in Liquid Filtration
- Prof. Peter Walzel, Dr.-Ing. Damian Pieloth, Technical University Dortmund, Germany
Dust Removal in Scrubbers - State of the Art and Challenges
- Dr. Wolfgang Witt, Sympatec GmbH, Germany
Particle Size and Shape Analysis for Laboratory and Process Environment

Engineers, managers, researchers and scientists are invited to submit an Abstract for the FILTECH 2016 Conference.

FILTECH exhibition has an established track record in bringing together the technical and commercial sectors to develop global business relationships. This Exhibition is a must for all those concerned with designing, improving, selling or researching filtration and separation equipment and services. FILTECH is the international platform and solution provider for all industries covering every market segment.

One day prior to FILTECH 2016 two 1-day short courses will be held:
- Solid/Liquid Separation - Dr.-Ing. Harald Anlauf - Academic Director at the Karlsruhe Institute of Technology (KIT)
- Fine Dust Separation - Prof. Dr.-Ing. habil. Eberhard Schmidt - Full Professor for Safety Engineering/Environmental Protection at Wuppertal University

For further details see:
www.filtech.de →Conference