

PORE FILTRATION

THE COMPLETE GUIDE TO

BAG FILTERS

Everything You Need to Know
About Liquid Bag Filters,
Materials, Selection and
Industrial Applications



HIGH FLOW RATES

Large filtration area for
maximum throughput



EXCELLENT DIRT HOLDING CAPACITY

Longer service life and
fewer changes



COST-EFFECTIVE SOLUTION

Lower operating costs
and reduced downtime



SIMPLE & RELIABLE

Easy installation,
maintenance and
replacement

APPLICATIONS



WATER
TREATMENT



FOOD &
BEVERAGE



CHEMICAL
PROCESSING



PAINTS &
COATINGS



PHARMACEUTICAL
MANUFACTURING



OIL &
LUBRICANTS



GENERAL
INDUSTRIAL

**CLEANER LIQUIDS.
BETTER PERFORMANCE.**



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Introduction

Bag filtration is one of the most widely used methods of industrial liquid filtration, offering a simple, cost-effective and highly efficient solution for removing suspended solids from liquids. Used across industries including water treatment, food and beverage production, chemical processing, paints and coatings, pharmaceuticals and general manufacturing, bag filters provide high flow rates, excellent dirt-holding capacity and straightforward maintenance.

Unlike cartridge filters, which are designed for finer filtration and lower contaminant loads, bag filters are specifically engineered to process large volumes of liquid while capturing significant quantities of particulate matter. Their large filtration area allows them to operate at high flow rates with relatively low pressure loss, making them ideal for applications where productivity and operating costs are key considerations.

Available in a wide range of materials, micron ratings and bag sizes, liquid filter bags can be tailored to suit almost any industrial process. Selecting the correct filter bag involves understanding not only the required filtration performance but also the process fluid, operating temperature, chemical compatibility and housing design.

This guide explains how bag filters work, the differences between felt and mesh bags, the materials available, sizing considerations, flow calculations, housing selection and the industries that rely on bag filtration every day.

What is a Bag Filter?

A bag filter is a replaceable filtration element manufactured in the form of a flexible bag. Installed inside a dedicated filter housing, the bag captures suspended solids as liquid flows from the inside to the outside — or in some designs from the outside to the inside — depending on the housing configuration.

Unlike cartridge filters, which generally provide a relatively small filtration surface area, bag filters offer a much larger filtration area. This enables them to process higher flow rates while accommodating greater contaminant loads before requiring replacement.

Bag filters are commonly used for:

- Process water
- Cooling water
- Chemicals
- Food ingredients
- Paints
- Resins
- Adhesives
- Oils
- Lubricants
- Wastewater
- Solvents

Their simplicity, low operating costs and ease of maintenance make them one of the most economical filtration solutions available.

How Bag Filters Work

Bag filtration operates using a straightforward but highly effective principle. Contaminated liquid enters the filter housing and is directed into the filter bag. As the liquid passes through the filter media, suspended particles larger than the bag's pore size are retained while clean liquid exits the housing.

Depending on the media type, particle removal occurs either by:

- Surface filtration
- Depth filtration
- A combination of both

As contaminants accumulate within or on the bag, differential pressure gradually increases. Once the recommended pressure limit is reached, the filter bag is replaced.

The effectiveness of a bag filter depends on several factors:

- Filter media
- Micron rating
- Flow rate
- Contaminant loading
- Liquid viscosity
- Housing design

Correctly matching these variables ensures optimum filtration efficiency and maximises filter life.

Why Choose Bag Filtration?

Bag filters remain popular because they offer several advantages over alternative filtration technologies.

High Flow Rates

The large surface area of a filter bag allows high volumes of liquid to be processed with relatively low pressure drop.

Excellent Dirt Holding Capacity

Bag filters can retain large quantities of suspended solids before replacement, reducing maintenance frequency.

Cost-Effective Operation

Compared with cartridge filtration, fewer filter changes are often required, reducing consumable costs and production downtime.

Easy Maintenance

Replacing a filter bag is generally a quick and straightforward operation, particularly when used with modern swing-bolt or quick-release housings.

Flexible Filtration

Bag filters are available in a wide range of materials, micron ratings and sizes, allowing them to be adapted for many different applications.

Felt vs Mesh Filter Bags

One of the first decisions when selecting a bag filter is choosing between felt and mesh construction. Although they may appear similar, they perform very different filtration functions.

Felt Filter Bags

Felt bags are manufactured from layers of non-woven fibres, creating a three-dimensional filtration structure. This design enables particles to be retained throughout the thickness of the media, providing excellent dirt holding capacity.

ADVANTAGES

- High contaminant capacity
- Longer service life
- Suitable for fine filtration
- Excellent clarification
- Available in nominal and absolute efficiencies

Typical micron ratings range from 1 to 200 microns. Felt bags are widely used where fine particulate removal is required.

Mesh Filter Bags

Mesh bags are manufactured from woven monofilament fibres with precisely controlled openings. Rather than trapping contaminants throughout the media, mesh bags operate primarily by surface filtration. Particles larger than the mesh openings remain on the surface while clean liquid passes through.

ADVANTAGES

- Reusable in many applications
- Excellent dimensional stability
- Low pressure drop
- Ideal for coarse particle removal
- Suitable for viscous liquids

Typical micron ratings range from 25 to 1500 microns. Mesh bags are particularly useful where larger particles require removal and repeated cleaning is practical.

Felt vs Mesh Comparison

Feature	Felt	Mesh
Filtration Method	Depth	Surface
Dirt Holding Capacity	Excellent	Moderate
Fine Filtration	Excellent	Limited
Reusable	Generally No	Often Yes
Pressure Drop	Moderate	Low
Typical Applications	Fine clarification	Coarse screening

Filter Bag Materials

Selecting the correct filter media is critical to achieving reliable filtration performance. The three most common materials used in liquid filter bags are polypropylene, polyester and nylon, each offering different advantages depending on the process fluid, operating conditions and chemical compatibility.

Polypropylene Filter Bags

Polypropylene is one of the most widely used materials for liquid filter bags due to its excellent chemical resistance, low cost and suitability for a broad range of industrial applications. Polypropylene felt bags provide excellent dirt holding capacity and are particularly well suited to aqueous solutions.

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

- Water treatment
- Food processing
- Beverage production
- Chemicals
- Pharmaceutical manufacture
- Process water
- Wastewater
- Reverse osmosis pre-filtration

ADVANTAGES

- Excellent chemical resistance
- Broad pH compatibility
- Low extractables
- Cost-effective
- High dirt holding capacity
- Suitable for food contact applications

Polyester Filter Bags

Polyester offers excellent mechanical strength together with good resistance to many industrial chemicals. Its higher temperature capability makes it suitable for applications beyond the normal operating range of polypropylene.

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

- Paint manufacture
- Industrial coatings
- Printing inks
- Petrochemicals
- Cooling water
- Process chemicals
- Metalworking fluids

ADVANTAGES

- Excellent abrasion resistance
- High tensile strength
- Good solvent resistance
- Higher operating temperatures
- Durable construction

Polyester is commonly selected where higher temperatures or demanding mechanical conditions are present.

Nylon Filter Bags

Nylon filter bags are manufactured from woven monofilament mesh and are valued for their exceptional strength, dimensional stability and ability to be cleaned and reused in many applications. Unlike felt bags, nylon mesh provides precise particle retention through surface filtration.

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

- Paint filtration
- Ink production
- Food processing
- Resin manufacture
- Adhesives
- Coatings
- Cooling water
- Chemical processing

ADVANTAGES

- High mechanical strength
- Excellent abrasion resistance
- Reusable in many applications
- Precise pore openings
- Low pressure drop
- Long service life

Because nylon mesh bags can often be cleaned and reused, they provide an economical solution where coarse filtration and repeatable performance are required.

Filter Bag Ring Types

The sealing ring is one of the most important components of a liquid filter bag. It ensures the bag seals correctly inside the filter housing, preventing liquid from bypassing the filtration media. Selecting the correct ring type is essential for maintaining filtration efficiency and compatibility with the filter housing. The most common ring materials are polypropylene, galvanised steel and stainless steel.

Polypropylene Rings

Polypropylene rings are lightweight, corrosion-resistant and compatible with a wide range of chemicals. They are commonly used in conjunction with polypropylene felt filter bags and plastic bag filter housings.

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

- Water treatment
- Food processing
- Beverage production
- General industrial filtration
- Chemical processing

ADVANTAGES

- Excellent chemical resistance
- Corrosion resistant
- Lightweight
- Cost-effective
- Suitable for many aqueous solutions

Polypropylene rings are ideal where metal components may be susceptible to corrosion.

Galvanised Steel Rings

Galvanised steel rings provide excellent rigidity and mechanical strength at an economical price. They are commonly used in general industrial applications where aggressive chemicals are not present.

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

- Paint manufacture
- Process water
- Oils
- Lubricants
- General manufacturing

ADVANTAGES

- High mechanical strength
- Excellent sealing
- Cost-effective
- Suitable for many industrial applications

Galvanised rings should generally be avoided where prolonged exposure to highly corrosive chemicals may occur.

Stainless Steel Rings

Stainless steel rings offer outstanding corrosion resistance and mechanical durability. They are commonly specified for demanding applications involving aggressive chemicals, elevated temperatures or hygienic processing.

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

- Pharmaceutical production
- Chemical processing
- Food manufacturing
- Beverage filtration
- High-temperature applications
- Marine environments

ADVANTAGES

- Excellent corrosion resistance
- High temperature capability
- Exceptional strength
- Long service life
- Hygienic construction

Stainless steel rings are often selected where long-term durability and chemical resistance are essential.

Standard Filter Bag Sizes

Industrial filter bags are manufactured in several standard sizes to ensure compatibility with commonly available filter housings. Although custom sizes are available, most liquid filtration systems use one of four industry-standard dimensions.

Bag Size	Diameter	Length	Typical Surface Area
Size 1	180 mm	430 mm	Approximately 0.25 m ²
Size 2	180 mm	810 mm	Approximately 0.50 m ²
Size 3	100 mm	230 mm	Approximately 0.09 m ²
Size 4	100 mm	380 mm	Approximately 0.16 m ²

Size 1 Filter Bags

Size 1 bags are widely used where installation space is limited or moderate flow rates are required. Typical applications include:

- Chemical dosing systems
- Pilot plants
- Smaller process lines
- Laboratory-scale production

Size 2 Filter Bags

Size 2 bags are the most common industrial bag filter size. Their larger filtration area provides:

- Higher flow rates
- Greater dirt holding capacity
- Longer service life
- Reduced replacement frequency

Typical applications include:

- Water treatment
- Food production
- Chemical processing
- Paint manufacture
- General industrial filtration

Size 3 and Size 4 Filter Bags

These compact bag sizes are typically used in specialist equipment where space restrictions prevent the use of larger housings. They are often found in:

- OEM equipment
- Cooling systems
- Small process skids
- Laboratory systems

Understanding Micron Ratings

The micron rating determines the size of particles the filter bag is designed to remove. Common micron ratings include:

Micron Rating	Typical Application
1 µm	Fine clarification
5 µm	Membrane pre-filtration
10 µm	Process filtration
25 µm	Equipment protection
50 µm	Sediment removal
100 µm	Coarse filtration
200 µm	Large particle removal
500 µm	Screening applications

Choosing the correct micron rating involves balancing filtration efficiency, flow rate and filter life. Using an excessively fine bag may reduce service life without providing additional process benefits.

Flow Rate Calculations

Correct filter sizing is essential for maintaining efficient system performance. Flow rate depends on several factors:

- Bag size
- Micron rating
- Liquid viscosity
- Differential pressure
- Contaminant loading
- Filter media

TYPICAL MAXIMUM FLOW RATES

Filter Bag	Typical Maximum Flow Rate*
Size 1	Up to 20 m³/hr
Size 2	Up to 40 m³/hr

* Actual flow rates depend on liquid properties, housing design and acceptable pressure loss.

When designing a filtration system, engineers should avoid operating continuously at the maximum recommended flow rate. Oversizing the housing often provides:

- Lower pressure drop
- Longer bag life
- Improved filtration efficiency
- Reduced operating costs

Pressure Drop in Bag Filters

As liquid passes through the filter bag, resistance to flow creates a pressure difference across the media. This differential pressure (ΔP) gradually increases as contaminants accumulate.

Factors affecting pressure drop include:

- Micron rating
- Flow rate
- Bag material
- Liquid viscosity
- Contamination level
- Bag size

Monitoring differential pressure provides the most reliable indication of when a filter bag should be replaced.

Dirt Loading Capacity

One of the major advantages of bag filtration is its exceptional dirt-holding capacity. Compared with many cartridge filters, filter bags can retain significantly greater quantities of particulate matter before requiring replacement. This is due to:

- Large filtration surface area
- Thick filtration media
- High contaminant volume
- Progressive loading throughout the felt

Benefits include:

- Longer service intervals
- Reduced maintenance
- Lower consumable costs
- Improved production uptime

The actual dirt-holding capacity depends on:

- Particle size
- Particle concentration
- Flow rate
- Filter media
- Bag dimensions
- Process conditions

For applications with heavy contamination, staged filtration using progressively finer micron ratings can significantly extend filter life.

Choosing the Right Bag Filter Housing

Selecting the correct housing is just as important as choosing the filter bag itself. The housing must be capable of handling:

- Required flow rate
- Operating pressure
- Process temperature
- Chemical compatibility
- Number of filter bags

COMMON HOUSING MATERIALS

Stainless Steel

Suitable for:

- Food processing
- Pharmaceuticals
- Chemicals
- Water treatment

Carbon Steel

Typically used for:

- Industrial water
- Oils
- Cooling water
- General manufacturing

Polypropylene or Plastic Housings

Ideal for:

- Corrosive chemicals
- Smaller systems
- Laboratory applications

The housing should also incorporate an effective sealing arrangement to prevent bypass and ensure all process fluid passes through the filter bag.

Single Bag vs Multi-Bag Housings

The choice between single and multi-bag filter housings depends primarily on flow rate and maintenance requirements.

Single Bag Housings

Single bag housings are compact, economical and suitable for lower flow applications. Typical uses include:

- Small process lines
- Pilot plants
- Water treatment skids
- Batch production

ADVANTAGES

- Lower initial cost
- Compact footprint
- Easy maintenance
- Simple installation

Multi-Bag Housings

Multi-bag housings contain several filter bags operating in parallel. This significantly increases flow capacity while reducing pressure drop.

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

- Large-scale water treatment
- Chemical manufacturing
- Food production
- Industrial process lines
- High-flow cooling water systems

ADVANTAGES

- Higher flow rates
- Longer service intervals
- Reduced downtime
- Improved operational efficiency
- Lower pressure loss at high flow

For continuous industrial processes, multi-bag systems often provide the most economical long-term filtration solution.

Industrial Applications of Bag Filters

Bag filtration is used across almost every industrial sector due to its ability to process high liquid volumes while effectively removing suspended solids. By selecting the correct filter media, micron rating and housing configuration, bag filters can be adapted to a wide range of applications.

Water Treatment

Water treatment is one of the largest markets for liquid bag filtration.

Bag filters are commonly installed to remove sediment, rust, sand and suspended solids before water enters sensitive downstream equipment such as cartridge filters, reverse osmosis systems and UV sterilisation units.

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

- Municipal water treatment
- Borehole water
- Process water
- Cooling water
- Boiler feedwater
- Wastewater treatment
- Reverse osmosis pre-filtration
- Irrigation systems

Using bag filters as the first stage of filtration helps reduce maintenance costs and extends the life of downstream equipment.

Food & Beverage Processing

Food and beverage manufacturers rely on bag filters to protect product quality while maintaining efficient production.

Filter bags remove particulate contamination from ingredients and process liquids without significantly restricting flow rates.

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

- Brewing
- Wine production
- Bottled water
- Soft drinks
- Dairy processing
- Sugar solutions
- Edible oils
- Syrups
- Liquid food ingredients

Food-grade polypropylene and polyester filter bags are widely used where compliance with food contact requirements is essential.

Chemical Processing

Chemical manufacturers require filtration systems capable of handling a broad range of aggressive process fluids while maintaining reliable performance.

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

- Acids
- Alkalis
- Solvents
- Fine chemicals
- Process intermediates
- Industrial cleaners
- Resins
- Adhesives

Correct material selection is essential to ensure chemical compatibility and maximise filter life.

Paints, Coatings and Inks

Bag filters play an important role in the manufacture of paints, coatings and printing inks by removing gels, pigments, dried particles and process contamination.

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

- Decorative paints
- Industrial coatings
- Powder coating liquids
- Printing inks
- Pigment dispersion
- Resin filtration

Nylon mesh bags are particularly popular where reusable filtration is preferred.

Oil, Lubricants and Petrochemicals

Bag filtration is widely used throughout the petrochemical industry to protect pumps, valves, instrumentation and downstream process equipment.

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

- Lubricating oils
- Hydraulic fluids
- Diesel
- Fuel oils
- Process oils
- Base oils
- Cooling lubricants

High dirt-holding capacity makes bag filters particularly effective where particulate contamination levels fluctuate.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturing

Although membrane and cartridge filters are typically used for final sterile filtration, bag filters are frequently employed during the earlier stages of pharmaceutical production.

TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

- Bulk chemical preparation
- Utility water systems
- Cleaning solutions
- Raw ingredient filtration
- Process water
- CIP systems

By removing larger particles before fine filtration, bag filters help reduce operating costs and extend the service life of high-value membrane cartridges.

Cost Comparison

One of the main reasons organisations choose bag filtration is its excellent balance between filtration performance and operating costs. Compared with cartridge filtration, bag filters generally offer higher dirt-holding capacity and lower replacement frequency, particularly in applications with moderate to heavy particulate loading.

Initial Investment

Bag filter housings are typically available as:

- Single-bag systems for lower flow rates
- Duplex systems for continuous operation
- Multi-bag housings for high-flow industrial processes

While larger multi-bag systems require a greater initial investment, they often reduce long-term operating costs through longer service intervals and reduced downtime.

Consumable Costs

Compared with pleated cartridges, filter bags generally provide:

- Lower replacement costs
- Higher contaminant capacity
- Fewer filter changes
- Reduced maintenance labour

This makes bag filtration particularly attractive for applications where large quantities of suspended solids are present.

Operational Efficiency

Because bag filters operate at relatively low pressure drops, pumping costs can often be reduced compared with more restrictive filtration technologies. Correct filter sizing further improves efficiency by:

- Maintaining higher flow rates
- Reducing pressure loss
- Increasing filter life
- Lowering energy consumption

Bag Filters vs Cartridge Filters

Feature	Bag Filters	Cartridge Filters
Typical Flow Rates	High	Moderate
Dirt Holding Capacity	Excellent	Good
Fine Filtration	Moderate	Excellent
Replacement Frequency	Lower	Higher
Consumable Cost	Lower	Higher
Initial Housing Cost	Moderate	Moderate
Typical Applications	Bulk filtration	Fine filtration

Bag Filters vs Pleated Filters

Feature	Bag Filters	Pleated Filters
Surface Area	Large	Very Large
Feature	Bag Filters	Pleated Filters
Dirt Holding Capacity	Excellent	Very Good
Filtration Precision	Moderate	High
Flow Rates	High	Moderate to High
Best Use	Bulk solids removal	Fine process filtration

How to Select the Right Bag Filter

Choosing the correct bag filter requires consideration of the complete filtration process rather than simply selecting a micron rating.

1

Step 1 – Identify the Process Fluid

Consider:

- Water-based or solvent-based
- Chemical composition
- Temperature
- Viscosity
- Particle type

2

Step 2 – Select the Filter Media

Typical recommendations include:

- Polypropylene — water, chemicals, food processing, general industrial use
- Polyester — higher temperatures, paints, coatings, petrochemicals
- Nylon Mesh — coarse filtration, reusable applications, paints, resins, adhesives

3

Step 3 – Choose the Micron Rating

The required particle removal level determines the micron rating. For example:

- 100–200 µm for coarse screening
- 25–50 µm for equipment protection
- 5–10 µm for fine clarification
- 1 µm for critical pre-filtration

4

Step 4 – Calculate Flow Requirements

Ensure the selected bag size and housing can accommodate:

- Maximum process flow
- Peak demand
- Acceptable pressure loss

Oversizing often provides longer service life and lower maintenance costs.

5

Step 5 – Verify Housing Compatibility

Confirm compatibility with:

- Pressure rating
- Temperature
- Chemical exposure
- Bag size
- Seal type

Common Problems and Troubleshooting

Even well-designed filtration systems can experience issues if filters are incorrectly selected or maintained.

Short Filter Life

POSSIBLE CAUSES

- Micron rating too fine
- Excessive contamination
- High flow velocity
- Incorrect bag size

Solution: Increase bag size, introduce staged filtration or install a coarser pre-filter.

Low Flow Rate

POSSIBLE CAUSES

- Blocked filter bag
- High viscosity liquid
- Undersized housing

Solution: Replace the filter bag or review the housing design and operating conditions.

Filter Bypass

POSSIBLE CAUSES

- Incorrect bag installation
- Damaged sealing ring
- Incompatible housing

Solution: Inspect the bag seating, retaining basket and seal arrangement before returning the system to service.

Excessive Pressure Drop

POSSIBLE CAUSES

- End-of-life filter bag
- Excessive contaminant loading
- Incorrect micron selection

Solution: Replace the bag and assess whether a staged filtration system would improve performance.

Maintenance and Replacement

Routine maintenance ensures reliable filtration performance and extends the life of the filtration system. Operators should regularly monitor:

- Differential pressure
- Flow rate
- Product quality
- Housing seals
- Basket condition

Filter bags should normally be replaced when:

1. Pressure drop reaches the recommended operating limit.
2. Flow rate falls below process requirements.
3. Product quality begins to decline.
4. Preventative maintenance schedules require replacement.

Housing interiors should also be cleaned during bag replacement to prevent contamination and ensure effective sealing.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is a bag filter?

A bag filter is a replaceable filtration element designed to remove suspended solids from liquids. It is installed inside a dedicated housing and is widely used in industrial liquid filtration.

What is the difference between felt and mesh filter bags?

Felt bags provide depth filtration and higher dirt-holding capacity, making them suitable for fine particulate removal. Mesh bags provide surface filtration with precise openings and are often reusable.

Which filter bag material is best?

The best material depends on the application. Polypropylene is ideal for water and many chemicals, polyester offers greater temperature resistance, and nylon mesh is well suited to reusable coarse filtration.

What is the most common filter bag size?

Size 2 is the most commonly used industrial filter bag due to its high flow capacity and excellent dirt-holding performance.

How often should filter bags be replaced?

Replacement intervals depend on contaminant loading, flow rate and pressure drop. Monitoring differential pressure provides the most reliable indication of when a filter bag has reached the end of its service life.

Can filter bags be reused?

Most felt filter bags are designed for single use. Nylon monofilament mesh bags can often be cleaned and reused, provided they have not been damaged or chemically degraded.

What micron rating should I use?

The correct micron rating depends on the size of the particles being removed and the process requirements. Choosing the appropriate rating balances filtration efficiency, flow rate and service life.

Conclusion

Bag filters provide one of the most practical and economical solutions for industrial liquid filtration. Their ability to process high flow rates, retain significant quantities of particulate matter and accommodate a wide range of liquids makes them an essential component in countless filtration systems.

Whether used in water treatment, food and beverage production, chemical processing, paints and coatings or pharmaceutical manufacturing, selecting the correct filter media, micron rating, bag size and housing ensures reliable filtration performance and minimises operating costs.

By understanding the differences between felt and mesh bags, choosing the appropriate material and correctly sizing the filtration system, engineers can optimise process efficiency while extending filter life and reducing maintenance requirements.

PoreFiltration offers a comprehensive range of liquid filter bags and bag filter housings, available in multiple materials, micron ratings, ring styles and standard industry sizes. Combined with expert technical support, these solutions can be tailored to meet the demands of virtually any industrial filtration application.

Cleaner Liquids. Better Performance.

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