

70-80°

- - 1.14 / ³;
 - - 212° ;
 - - 4.5%;
 - - 1.51 / ° ;
 - - 15- 25;
 - - 680-800 ;
 - - 21-27%;
 - - 21000-44000 .
- 10% , 4-5 ,
- 100 , 150° 50%.
- 10-15%.
- :

- 10-13%;
- 20-25%;
- 3-5%.

40-45%.

()

31.

S-

$$S = U_m \cdot 4.39 / W, \quad 2/ ,$$

U_m -
4.39 -
W -

1³

S-31:

$$0.1 \quad 500 \quad 2/ ;$$

- 6;

313 663° 10° ;

±0.1° ,

- ±0.5° .

0.05 0.4 2/ . 2

2 -

		2/ ,	1 . ,	1 ³ , . .
1.		0.2-0.4	40-50	80-160
2.		0.1-0.3	40-50	80-160
3.	∅=0.2	0.1-0.2	60-70	25-120
4.		0.05-0.15	60-70	25-100
5.	∅=0.2	0.02-0.05	60-70	100-200

1. // 2. – 2002. – . 24-29.
2. // 2.- 1992. – . 54-57.
3. I : .- .3. – 2001. - . 89-92.
4. // « - - ».: 2009. - . 158-159.
5. / :,, ”, 2009. – 438 .

M.P.Omeltchenko, L.I.Kovalenko

FIBRED ATTACHMENTS FOR SYSTEMS OF WATER TREATMENT

The results of researches of physical and chemical properties of synthetic polyether and polyamid fibres which are used for the device of filter fibred attachments are resulted. Such attachments have a high specific surface, high porosity, low hydraulic resistance. Found out the phenomenon of aiming of positive charge on-the-spot fibres at flowing through attachment of stream of water. Transferred properties give high efficiency of fibred attachments, as filter environments at lighting up of water.

synfils, polyether and polyamid fibres, volume filtration, fibred attachments