



Fig. 5. Porosity of woven fabric of a phase 0.4266 with normal and limit density.

thickness $d_{wp(0.4266)} \gg d_{wft(0.4266)}$ and $L_{wp}^N \gg L_{wft}^{lim(0.4266)}$ is necessary.

Owing to the close arrangement of wefts face side of such woven fabric specifies absence of pores. The free flow between wefts is equal to zero $S_{wft}^{lim(0.4266)} = 0$. However the distance between warp threads essentially differs from zero: $S_{wp}^N \gg S_{wft}^{lim(0.4266)}$. Under these circumstances there is one more variant (Figure 5(b)) of penetrations of air, water and particles of any substances: instead of «a free flow» the flow is compelled to change a

direction of rectilinear movement and to get on a complex curve into backlashes between wefts and threads of warp S_{wp1} and S_{wp2} , excepting sites of the contact zones of wefts. Such movement of a stream of substances can be named as «Labyrinth».

For full exception of free and labyrinth flows of air, a liquid and particles of substances in woven fabric structure it is enough to use set of limiting density of an arrangement of a warp and weft threads (Fig. 5(c)). In this variant face side of a woven fabric corresponds to the first impression