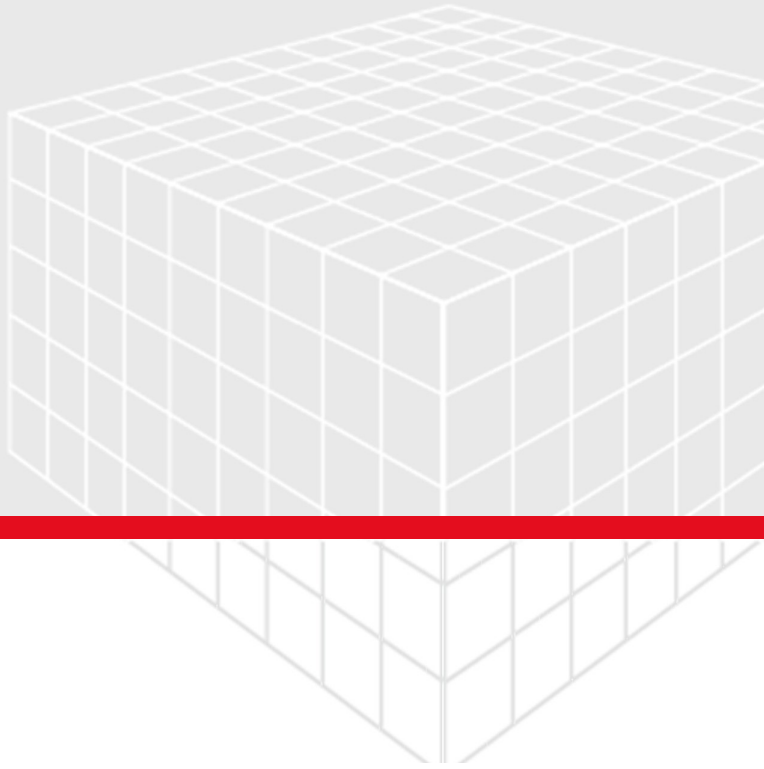
PleatGeo

User Guide



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PleatGeo

1 PleatGeo

Pleating refers to the practice of folding a material into homogenous parallel strips – known as pleats. Pleats are widely used in filtration applications because pleating of the filter media results in an increase of filtration surface area for a given filter volume. A well-designed pleated filter medium achieves a lower pressure drop for any given flow rate.

Pleated media are indispensable for the removal of suspended solids during air/gas and liquid filtration for a multiplicity of industrial applications, such as aerospace, pharmaceutical processing, hospitals, health care, nuclear fuels, nuclear power, and electronic micro-circuitry (computer chips).

The design of a pleated filter for a particular application needs to address crucial parameters such as flow rate (usually in cubic meters or feet per second), filter efficiency (percentage of reduction of micron particles), and filter life span.

These filter specifications depend to a great extent on the type of filtering media (paper, polypropylene - PP, polyethylene - PE, polyester - PET, fiberglass, nonwoven textile, etc.). When the filter media material cannot be pleated or easily collapses when subjected to high pressures, it is possible to laminate one or both sides of the media with wire to prevent pleat collapse under high pressures and maintain consistent flow.

Cylindrical pleated filter elements are widely used because they provide a lot of filter area in limited space, with the well-known benefits of low pressure drop and high filter capacity. As one cannot simply predict the behavior of a pleated filter from experiments on flat sheet media, GeoDict additionally provides the option to model cylindrical pleated filter elements. These models permit the design of filters that use such cylindrical filter elements based on the simulation of the pressure drop, filter efficiency and filter lifetime. Compared to the methodologies of Computer-Aided-Design (CAD), our 3D image-based approach works completely automatic and requires no manual meshing steps before the simulations can run.

A pleat is a folded filter medium that can be of rectangular or cylindrical shape and sandwiched between an inner and an outer support structure. These support structures can be welded-netted or woven. The support structure can be missing altogether.

New in GeoDict 2026

- M-Pleat with multiple heights is possible for Cylindrical Pleat 36

Learn to use PleatGeo:

- Rectangular Pleat 5
  Create a rectangular pleated filter element.
- Cylindrical Pleat 31
  Create a cylindrical pleated filter element.

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Find illustrative application examples on the website.
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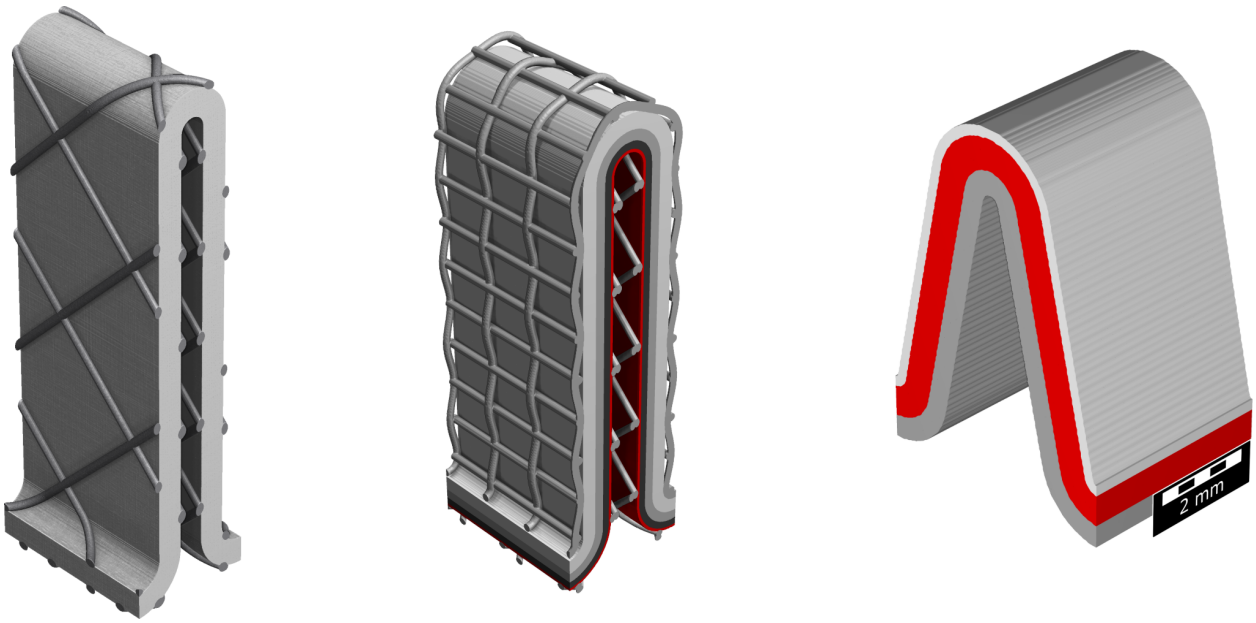
1.1 Rectangular Pleat

Use **Rectangular Pleat** to create a straight or rectangular pleat filter. The pleats can be combined with an inner and/or outer support structure. These support structures may consist of welded mesh or woven material. Alternatively, the filter can be manufactured without any support structure.



The Rectangular Pleat command:

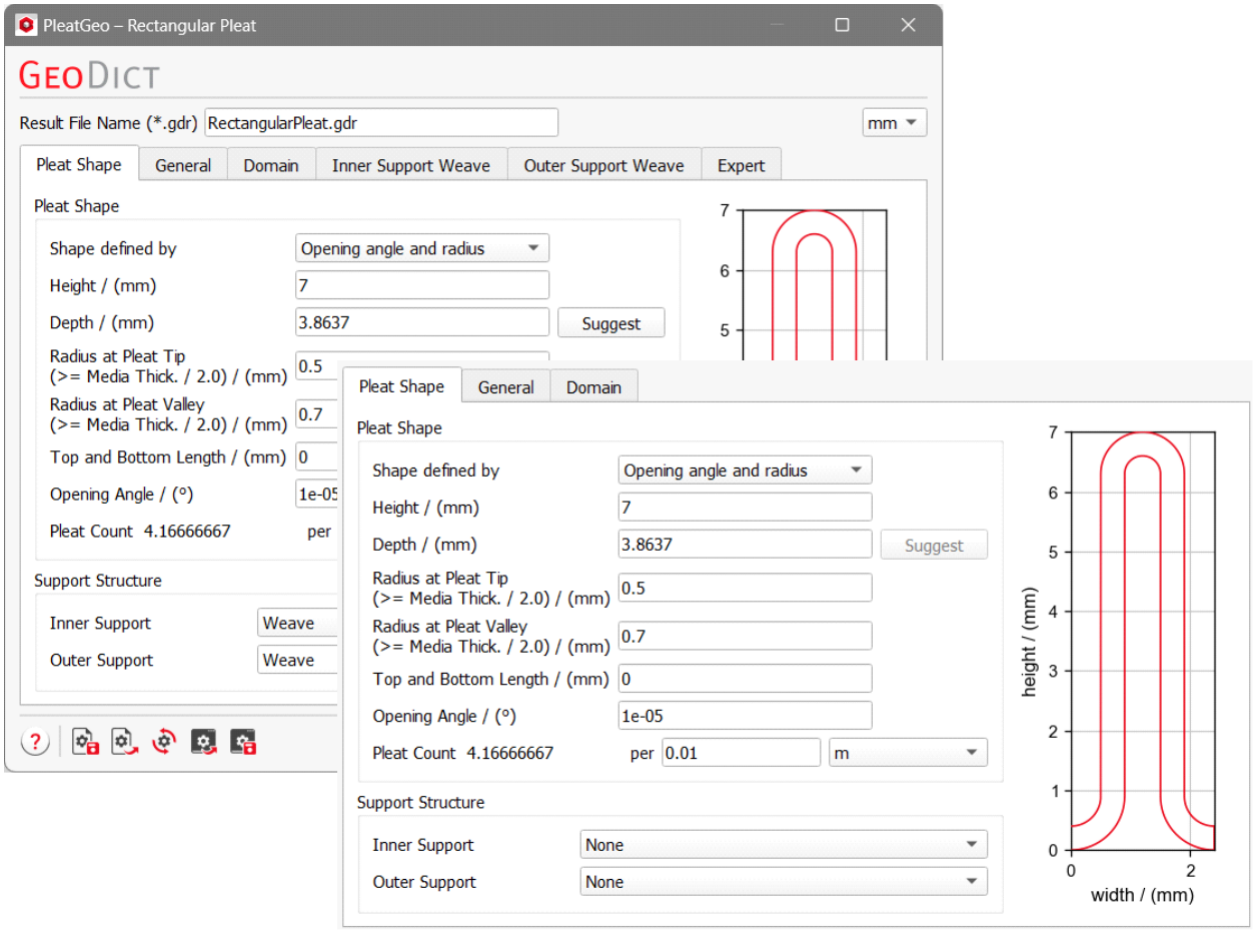
- Options 5
  Define the pleat generation parameters.
- Results 28
  The result of the rectangular pleat generation is explained.

1.1.1 Options

Clicking the pleat **Options**' **Edit...** button, opens the **Rectangular Pleat Options** dialog. At the top left of the **Rectangular Pleat Options** dialog, enter a **Result File Name (*.gdr)**. The **Result File Name** is applied to both the results file (*.gdr), and to the results folder that are saved in the project folder. The ***.gdr** (GeoDict result) files contain the complete information on the current structure generation.

At the top right of the **Rectangular Pleat Options** dialog, the available **units** (m, mm, and µm) are selectable from the pull-down menu.

The parameters for the pleat generation are organized into **Pleat Shape**, **General**, **Domain**, **Inner Support Netting** (or **Inner Support Weave**), **Outer Support Netting** (or **Outer Support Weave**), and **Expert**, accessible through tabs.



When creating pleats without inner or outer support, only the **Pleat Shape**, **General**, and **Domain** tabs appear.

Clicking **OK** confirms the entered pleat options and clicking **Cancel** closes the **Rectangular Pleat Options** dialog and discards the current modifications.

The parameters for the pleat generation are grouped into:

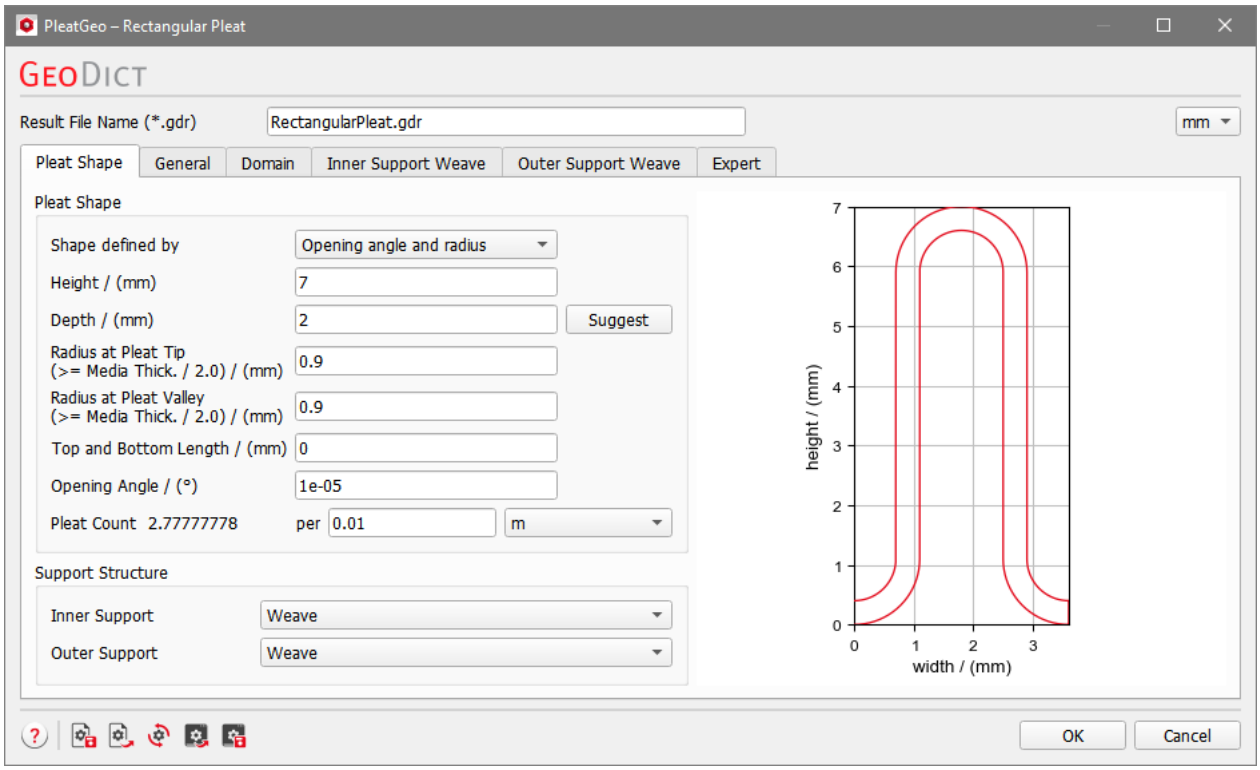
- Pleat Shape 7
  The options to specify the pleat shape of rectangular pleated filter.
- General 14
  To specify the general parameters such as inlet, outlet, medium thickness and layers.
- Domain 17
  The parameters for the domain of the rectangular pleated filter structure.
- Inner (and Outer) Support Netting and Weave 20
  The input parameters for the inner or outer support netting or weave.
- Expert 27
  The advanced settings for inner or outer support netting or weave.

Pleat Shape

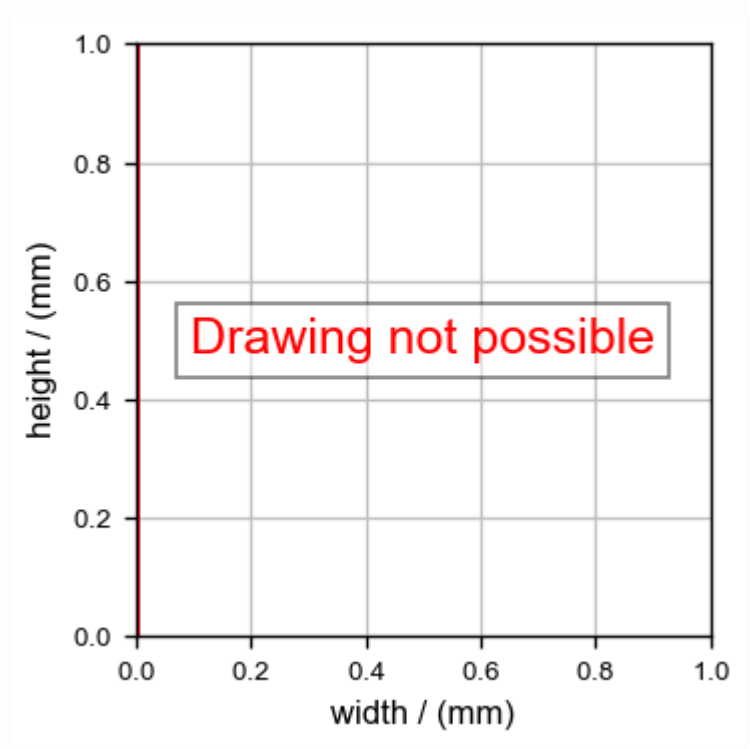
The shape properties of the pleat structure are entered under the **Pleat Shape** tab. These parameters are grouped into the panels **Pleat Shape** and **Support Structure**.

Pleat Shape

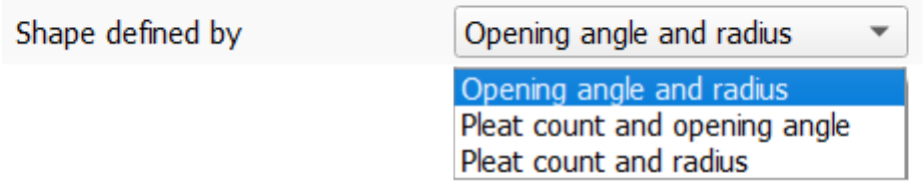
When entering **Pleat Shape** parameter values, the pleat preview at the right of the panel changes interactively and displays the effect of these adjustments on the pleat shape.



If invalid values are entered, the preview shows the error message "**Drawing not possible**" and no pleat can be generated.



Shape defined by



There are three different options to define the pleat's shape. The combinations **Opening angle and radius**, **Pleat count and opening angle** or **Pleat count and radius** can be chosen from the pull-down menu. As the three parameters **Opening Angle**, **Radius** and **Pleat Count** are not independent, the respective third parameter is computed automatically from the others.

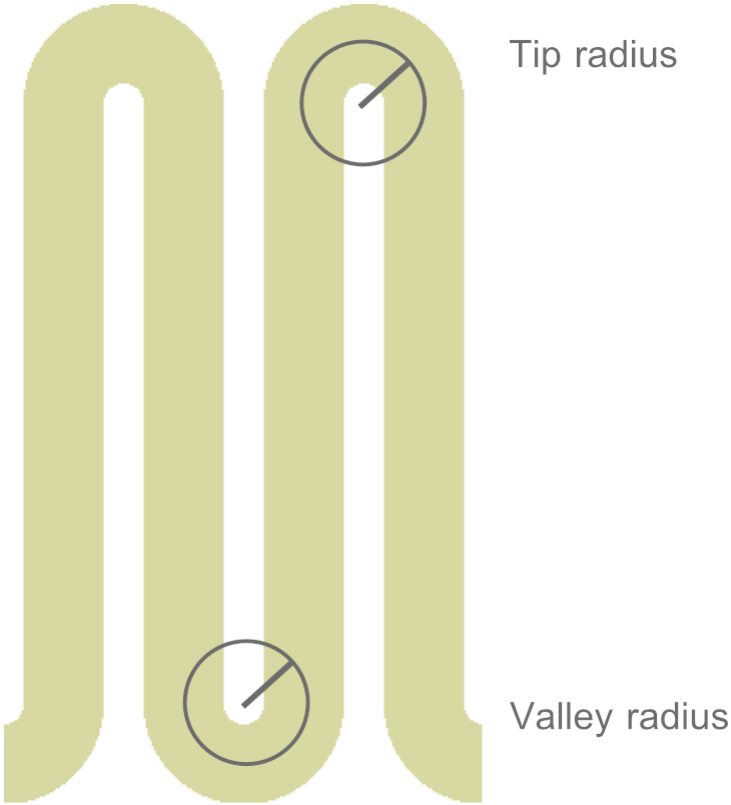
Height and Depth

Pleat **Height** and pleat **Depth** are the physical dimensions of a single pleat in the Z- and Y-directions, respectively. Clicking the **Suggest** button shows the pleat **Depth** value that is recommended for the inner and outer support parameters. The suggested value is the minimum to generate one netting (or weave) unit cell in Y-direction. If no inner and outer support is chosen, **Suggest** is grayed out.

Only a short segment of the length of the pleat is modeled. This length in X-direction, or pleat width, is calculated automatically from the mesh parameters so that it corresponds to the period length of the mesh. This choice gives the smallest possible representative structure of the pleat that is usable for property computations.

Radius at Pleat Tip / Valley

The values of **Radius at Pleat Tip** and **Radius at Pleat Valley** determine the upper pleat radius and lower pleat radius measured at the upper or the lower folds of the pleat.



If **Pleat count and radius** is chosen for defining the pleat's shape 8, only the top radius can be edited, as the bottom radius is set to the same value.

Defining the shape by **Pleat count and Opening Angle** also leads to same values for Radius at Pleat Top and Radius at Pleat Valley, but then both cannot be edited.

Otherwise, if **Opening angle and radius** is chosen, the values of radius at pleat tip and radius at pleat valley can be different. Observe how the pleat (repeated using the ProcessGeo module) achieves a different form when the pleat radii vary while other pleat parameters are kept constant.

Top and Bottom Length

Pleat **Top and Bottom Length** controls the distance between two folds of the pleat medium in X-direction. A straight piece in the defined length is inserted both in the top and in the bottom crest.

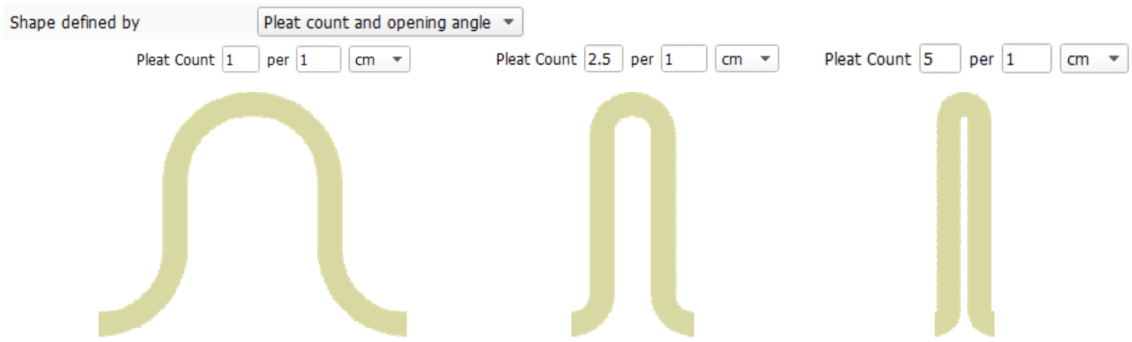
Opening Angle

The **Opening Angle** determines the angle between the pleats in the ZX-plane.

Variations of the **Top and Bottom Length** and the **Opening Angle** allow many different pleat geometries.

Pleat Count

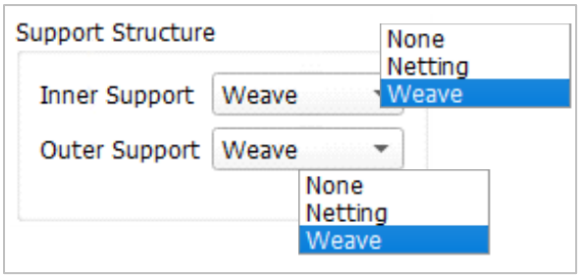
Pleat Count defines the number of pleats in the specified distance. The values for number and distance can be entered in the boxes. The available units are m, cm, or inch. Observe the variation in pleat shape for different pleat counts after selecting **Pleat count and opening angle** (for **Shape defined by**).



Support Structure

The two pull-down menus display the available choices for the support structure.

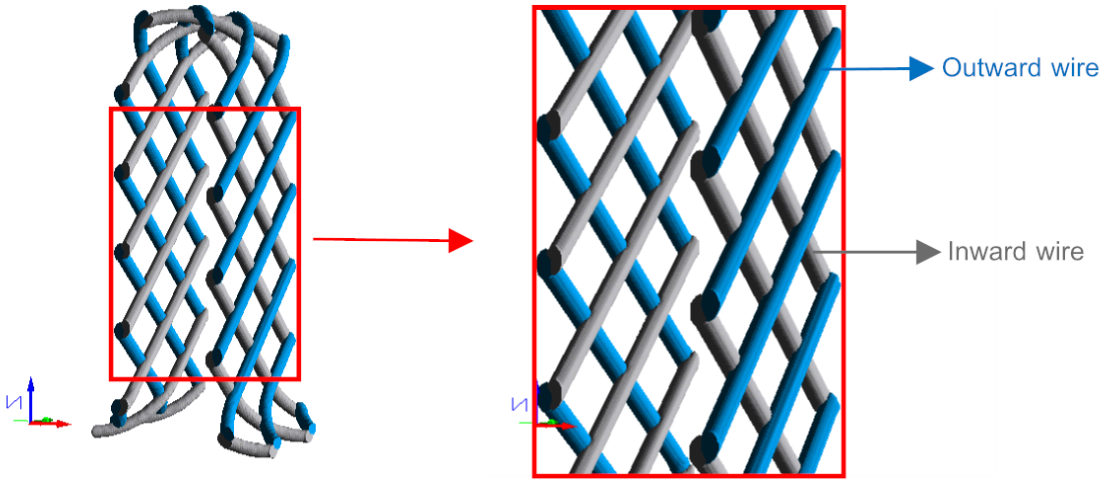
The generated pleated structures may be supported by an **Inner Support** and **Outer Support**. This can be **Weave**, **Netting** or no support (**None**).



Netting

The outer and inner **Netting** are welded-melted structures consisting of inward and outward wires crossing each other at regular intervals without going over or under each other.

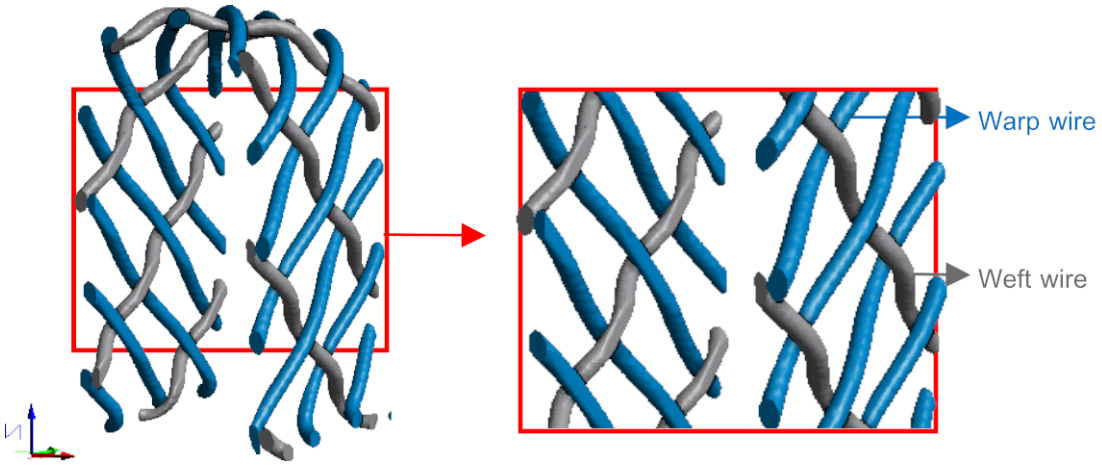
Inner, outer, inward, and outward are defined in PleatGeo assuming that the “inside” is on the upstream side of the pleat and its “outside” on the downstream side.



Define the netting parameters in the corresponding tabs 20.

Weave

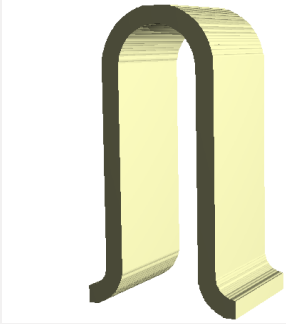
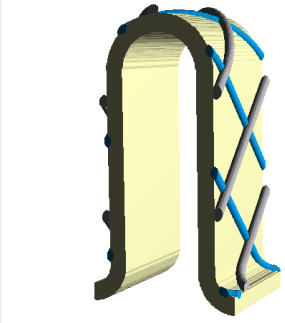
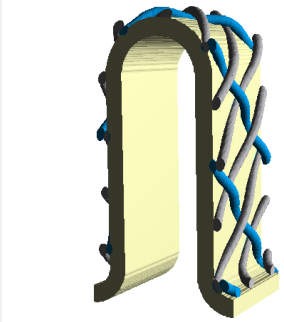
The **Inner Weave** and the **Outer Weave** are support structures made of woven warp and weft wires which interlace over-and-under each other in given weave pattern (Plain weave, Twill 2/1 Weave, Twill 2/2 Weave).



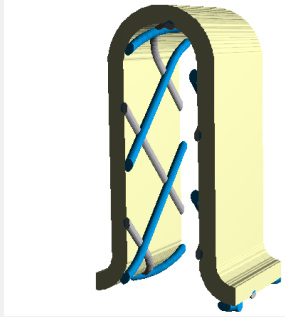
Define the weave parameters in the corresponding tabs 20.

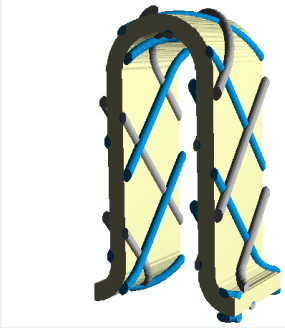
Combinations of inner and outer support

The nine combinations of these choices are shown below in a pleat with one layer:

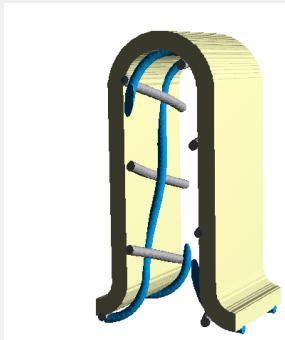
No inner Support	No inner Support	No inner Support
No outer Support	Outer Netting	Outer Weave
		

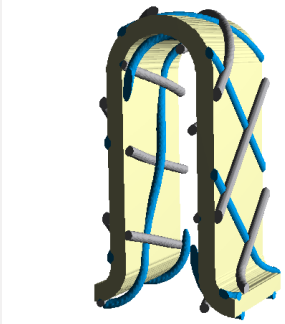
Inner Netting	Inner Netting	Inner Netting
No outer Support	Outer Netting	Outer Weave





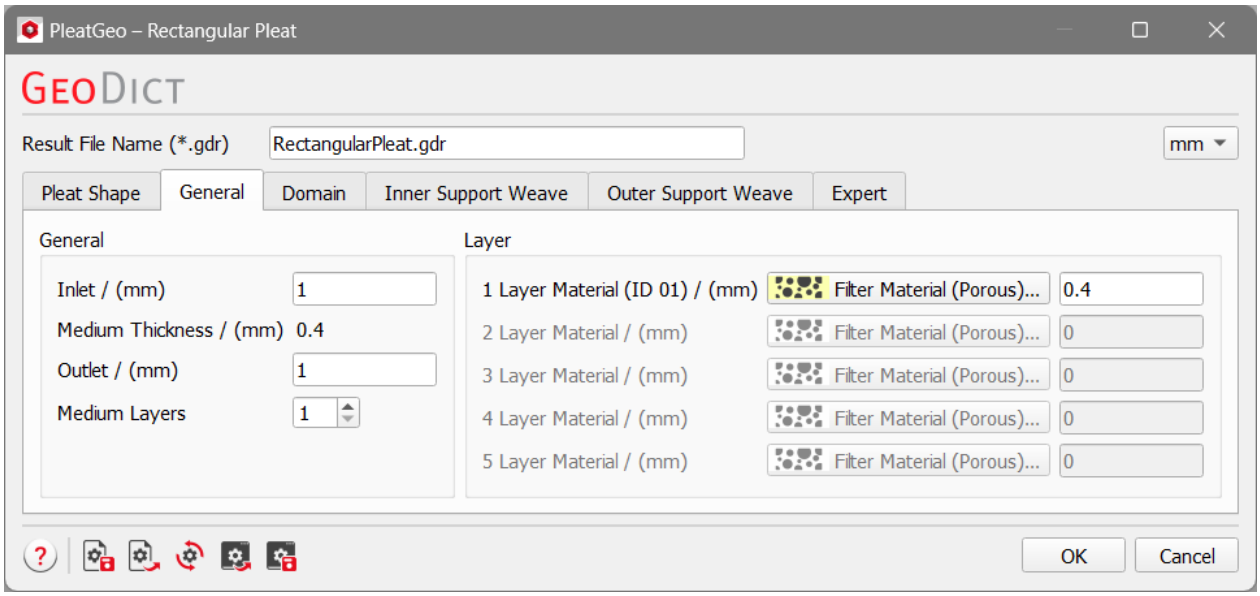
Inner Weave	Inner Weave	Inner Weave
No outer Support	Outer Netting	Outer Weave





General

The general parameters are organized into the **General** panel and the **Layer** panel.

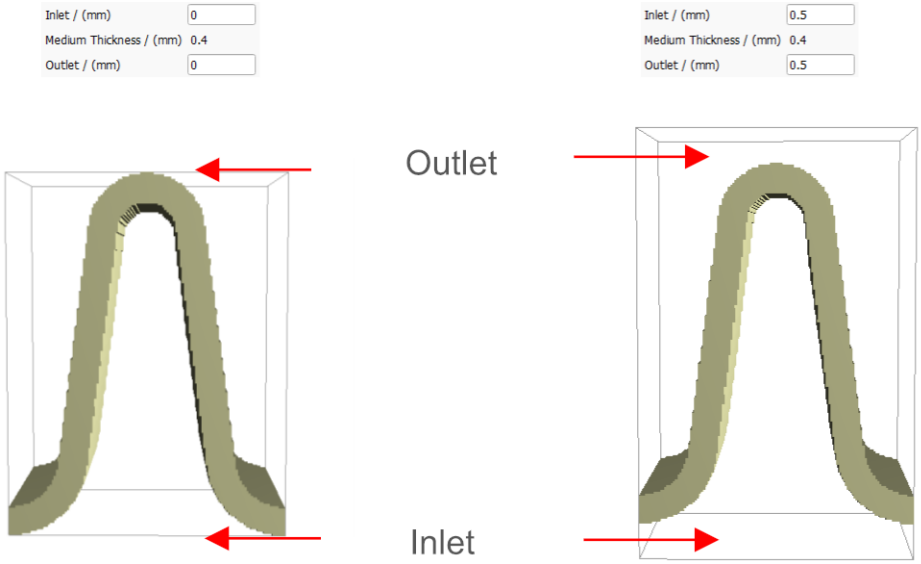


General

Inlet and Outlet

Inlet and **Outlet** of the pleat are the empty inflow and outflow regions above and below the pleat in Z-direction.

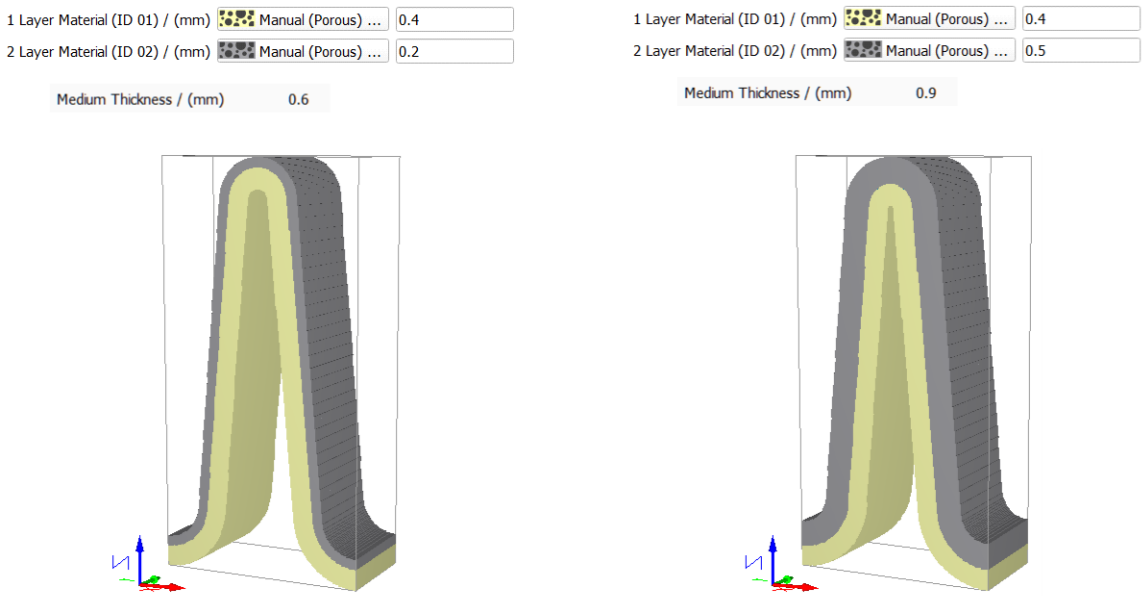
The inlet (small Z-values, high pressure region) and outlet (large Z-values, low pressure region) should be chosen large enough so that the influence of boundary conditions in flow direction is reduced in flow simulations.



Medium Thickness

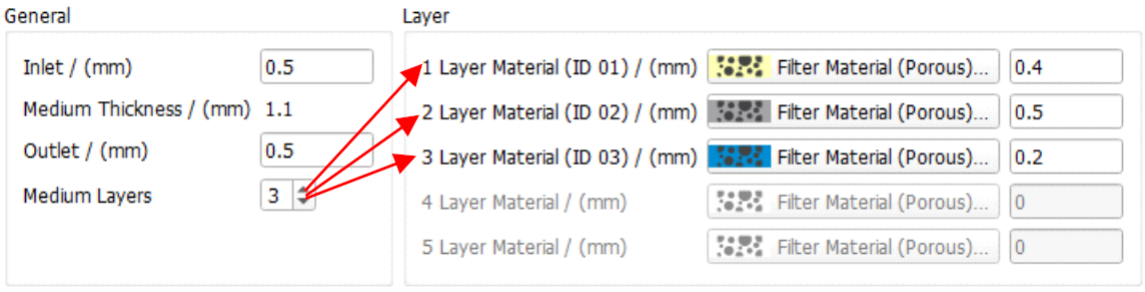
Medium Thickness defines the total thickness of the pleat medium and corresponds to the sum of the thickness of all layers.

The value of **Medium Thickness** changes automatically when modifying the thickness of the layers.



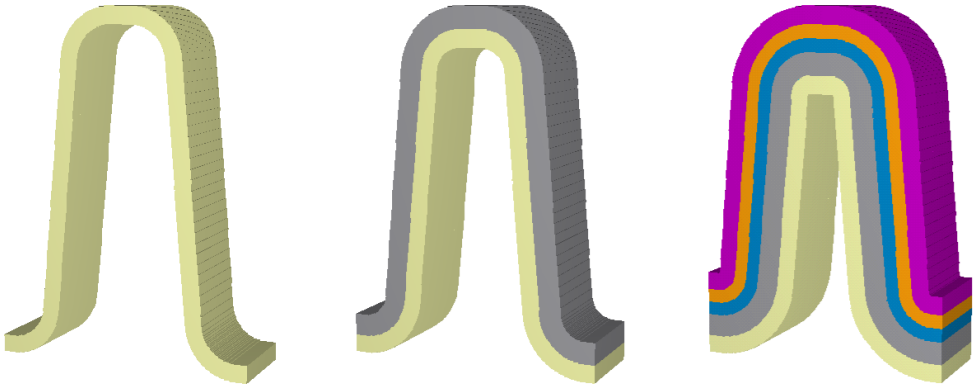
Medium Layers

The value entered in **Medium Layers** determines the number of layers that form the pleat medium. Up to five layers of varying thickness may form the pleat.



Layer

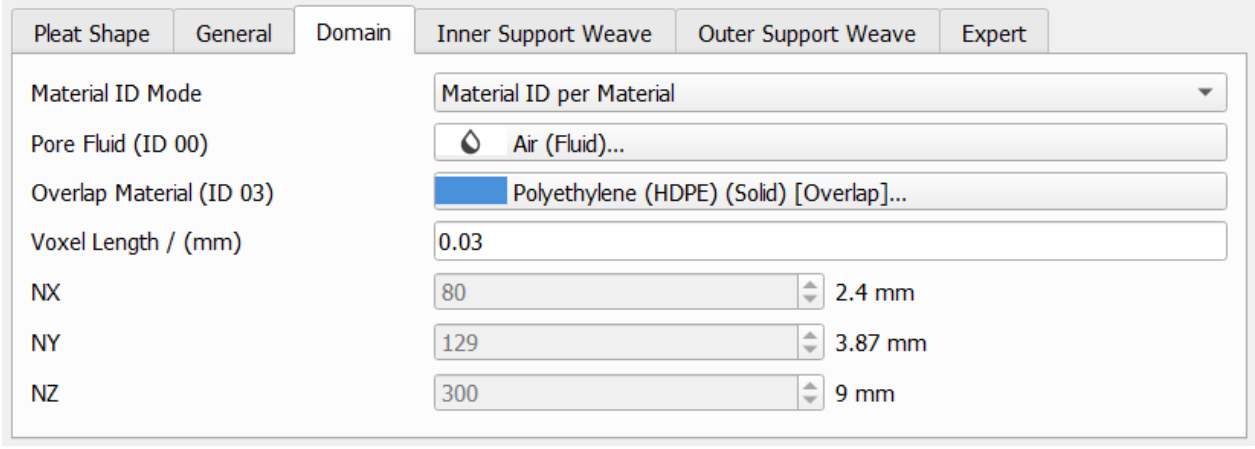
1, **2**, **3**, **4**, and **5 Layer Material** define the material and the thickness of each layer material forming the pleat medium.

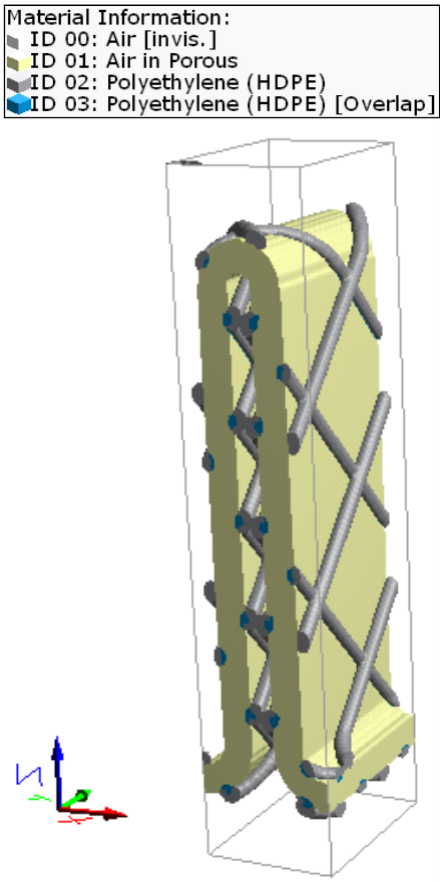


Domain

Material ID Mode allows choosing between:

- **Material ID per Object-Type**: each object type gets a material ID.
- **Material ID per Material**: each constituent material gets a material ID

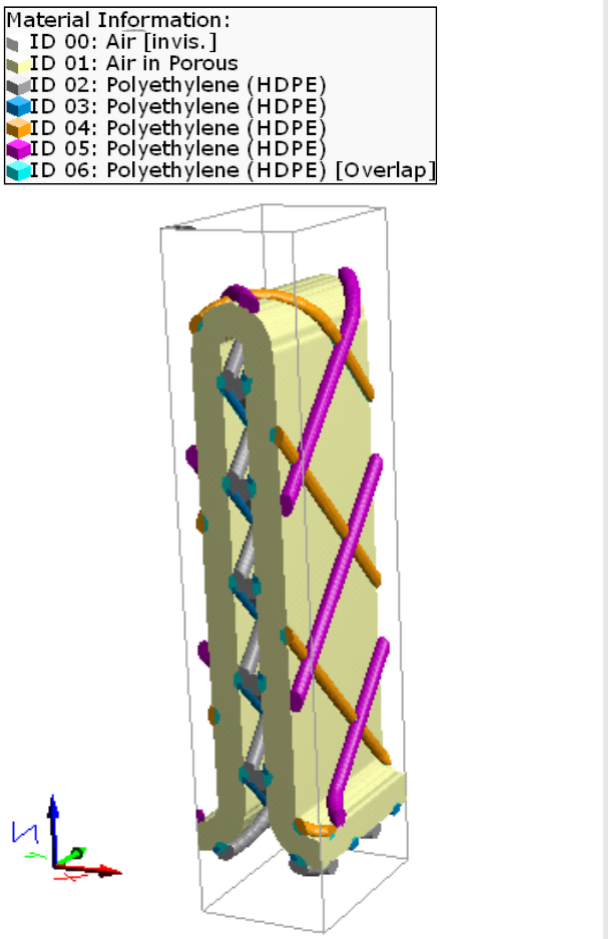




Here, **Material ID per Material** has been chosen to create a pleat with inner netting and outer netting.

The materials for the inner and outer nettings are the same. We obtain a pleat with the following Material IDs:

- ID 00 for air (invisible)
- ID 01 for the porous layer
- ID 02 for all netting material
- ID 03 for overlapping material

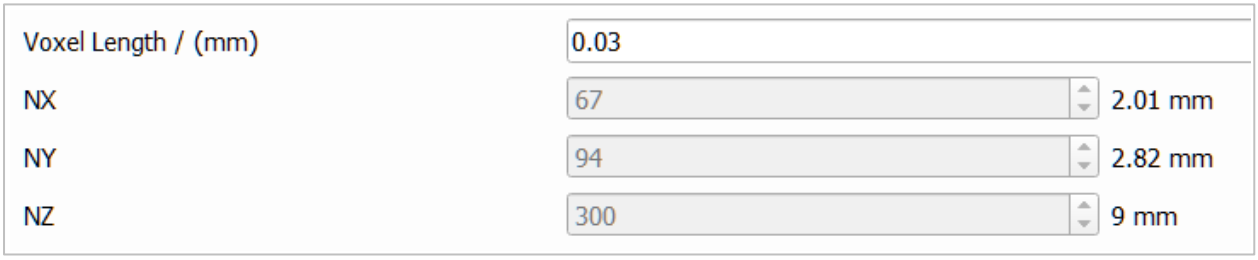


With **Material ID per Object-Type** chosen, more material IDs are present.

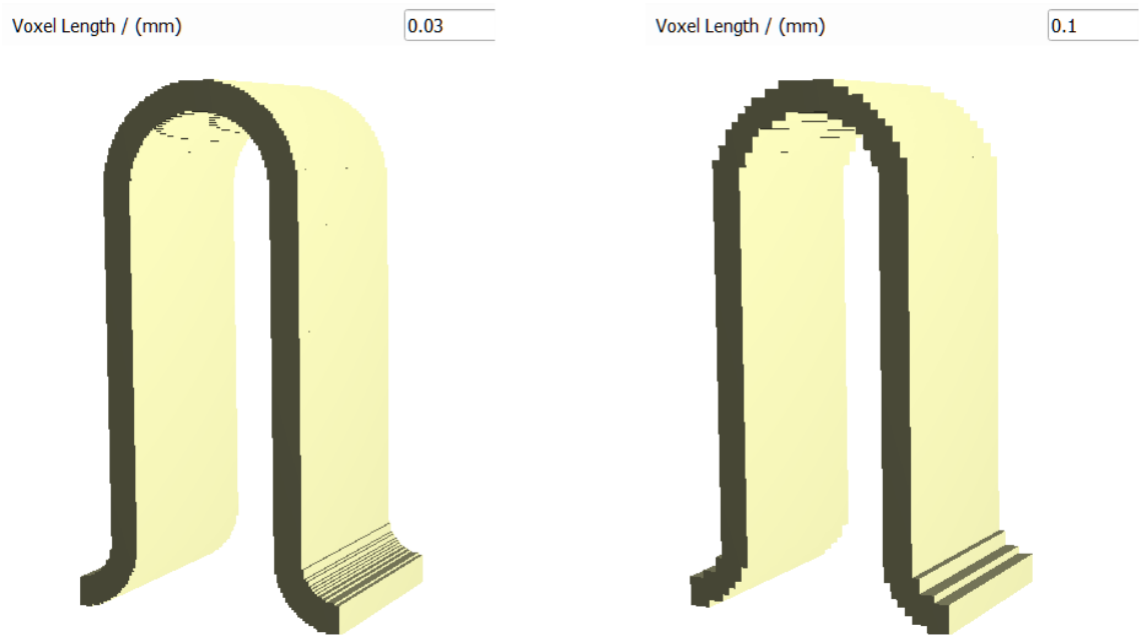
The pleat consists of the following Material IDs:

- ID 00 for air (invisible)
- ID 01 for the porous layer
- ID 02 for the inward wire of inner netting
- ID 03 for the outward wire of inner netting
- ID 04 for the inward wire of outer netting
- ID 05 for the outward wire of outer netting
- ID 06 for the overlap material.

The internal representation of a structure in GeoDict consists of rectangular 3D arrays of equally sized boxes, called volume elements or **Voxels**. The **Voxel Length** is the size of the voxels in the chosen units.



Low values for the **Voxel Length** result in a higher resolution but lead also to longer computational times.



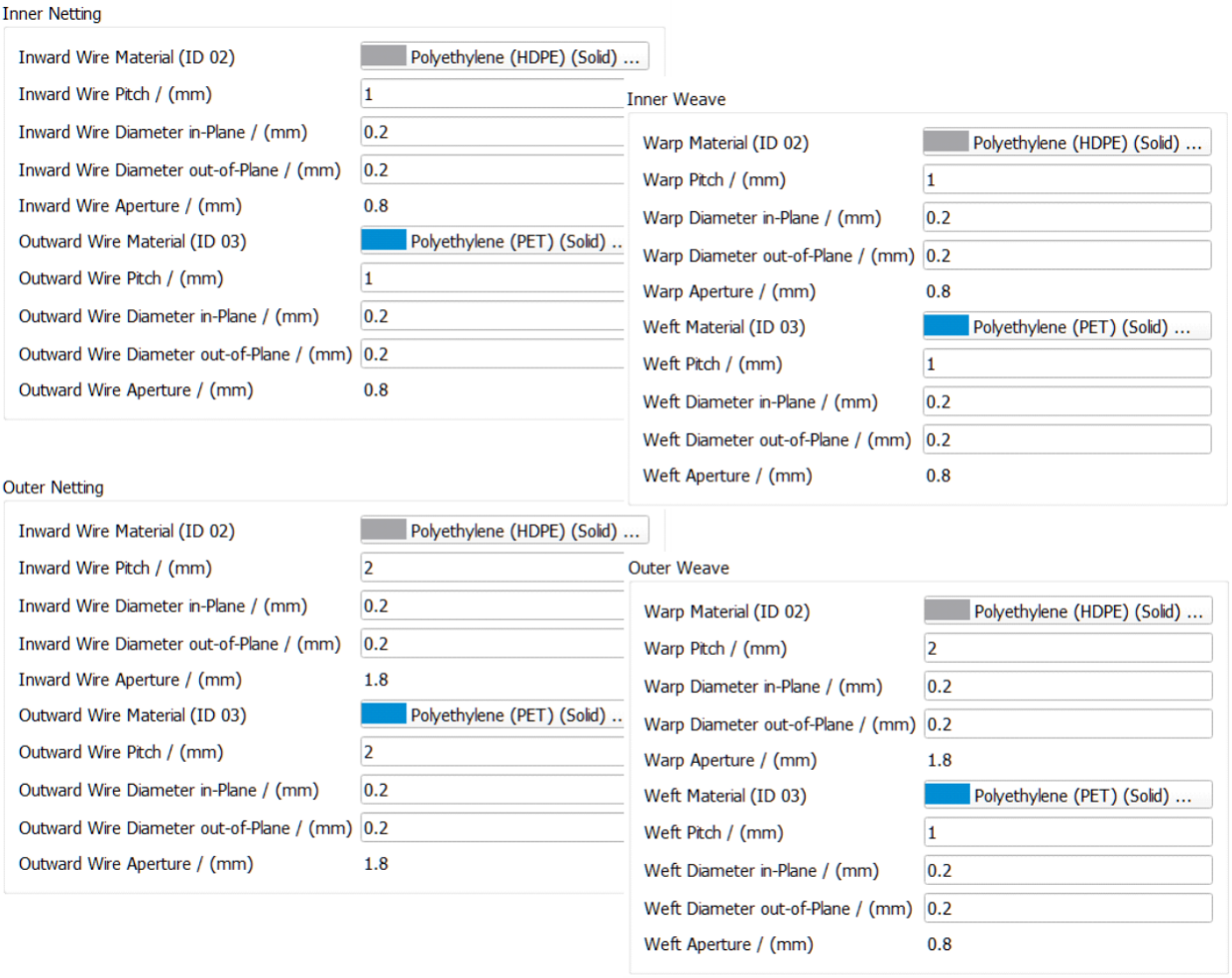
The values for **NX**, **NY** and **NZ** indicate the number (N) of voxels in **X**, **Y** and **Z**-direction. Although it is possible to see the structure size values, they cannot be directly changed in the **Domain** panel.

When entering a **Voxel Length**, the number of voxels corresponding to the pleat size in the three spatial dimensions (**NX**, **NY** and **NZ**) is calculated automatically, and displayed in the **Domain** panel. As a guideline, the smallest wire diameter and the media thickness should be resolved by at least 5 voxels.

Inner (and Outer) Support Netting and Weave

After selecting **Netting** or **Weave** for **Inner Support** or **Outer Support** from the pull-down menus in the **Pleat Shape** tab, up to two tabs appear in the **Pleat Options** dialog. In these tabs, you can enter the parameters for the supporting net or woven structures. Find an overview of all support combinations 13.

Inner (or Outer) Netting and Inner (or Outer) Weave



Material

In the Inner or Outer Netting and/or the Inner or Outer Weave panels, click on the material button for the **Inward Wire Material**, **Outward Wire Material**, **Warp Material**, and **Weft Material** to select the desired material from the material data base.

Pitch

Inward Wire Pitch, **Outward Wire Pitch**, **Warp Pitch**, and **Weft Pitch** correspond, respectively, to the distance between the middle points (centers) of the inward wires, the outward wires, the warp wires, or the weft wires. The pitch is equivalent to the sum of the wire **Aperture** and the wire **Diameter in-Plane**.

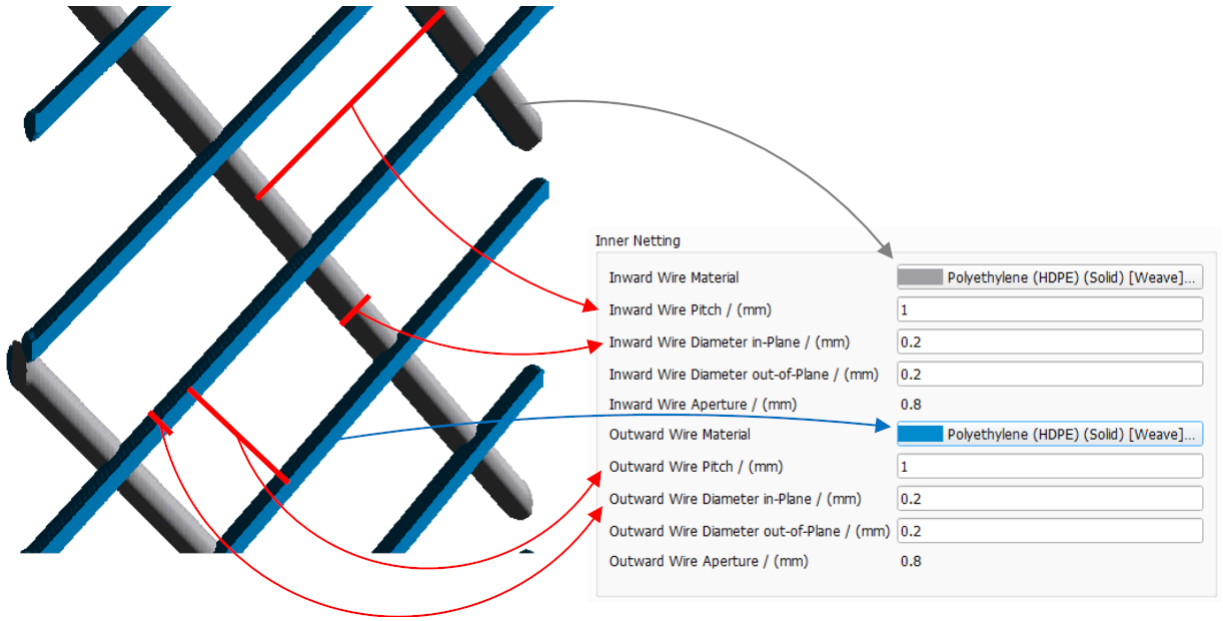
Diameter in-Plane and Diameter out-of-Plane

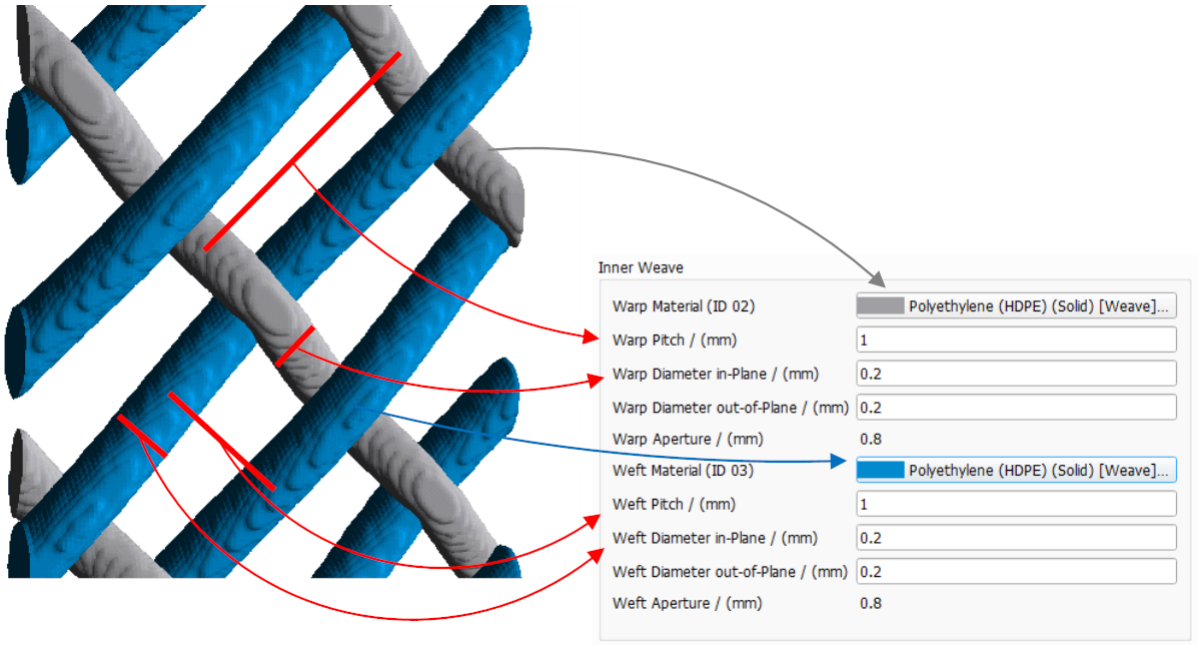
Inward, outward, warp, and weft wires do not necessarily have a circular cross section. When the wires have an ellipsoid cross-section, one of the axes is oriented with the plane of the pleat (in-plane), while the other is perpendicular to the pleat and,

therefore, out-of-plane. In mesh wire, **Diameter in-Plane** and **Diameter out-of-Plane** determine the wire thickness.

Aperture

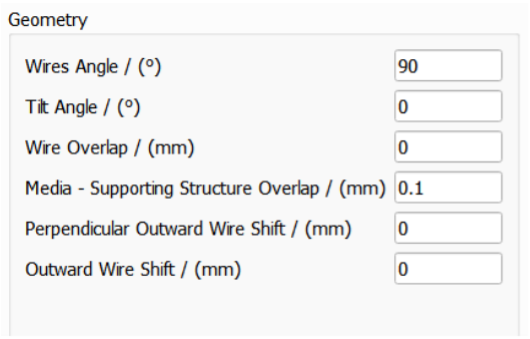
Inward Wire Aperture, **Outward Wire Aperture**, **Warp Aperture**, and **Weft Aperture** describe the distance between two neighboring wires, measured in the center of the aperture. The aperture is automatically calculated from the entered pitch and diameter in-Plane values.

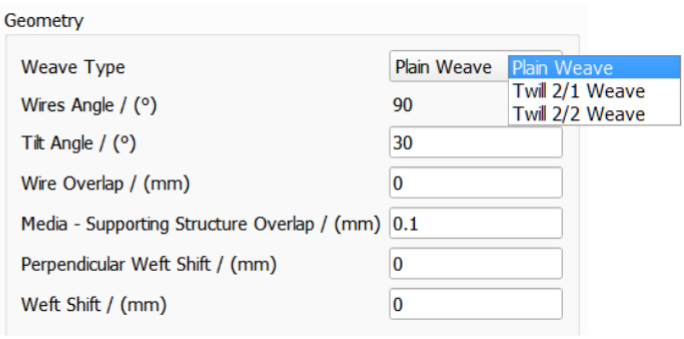




Geometry

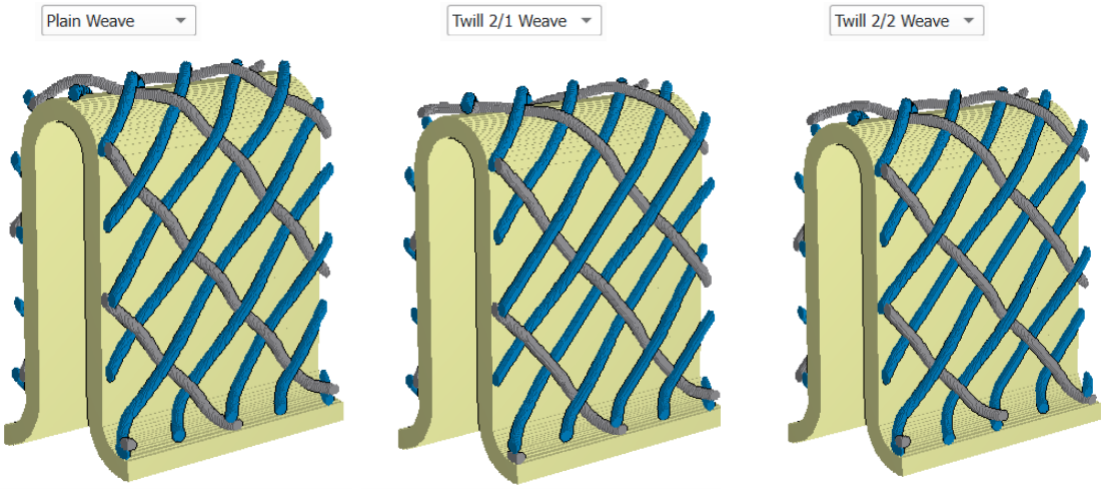
Additional geometric parameters are categorized under the **Geometry** section. Depending on the choices of **Netting** and **Weave**, the appearances of **Weave Type** and **Wire Angle** differ slightly.





Weave Type

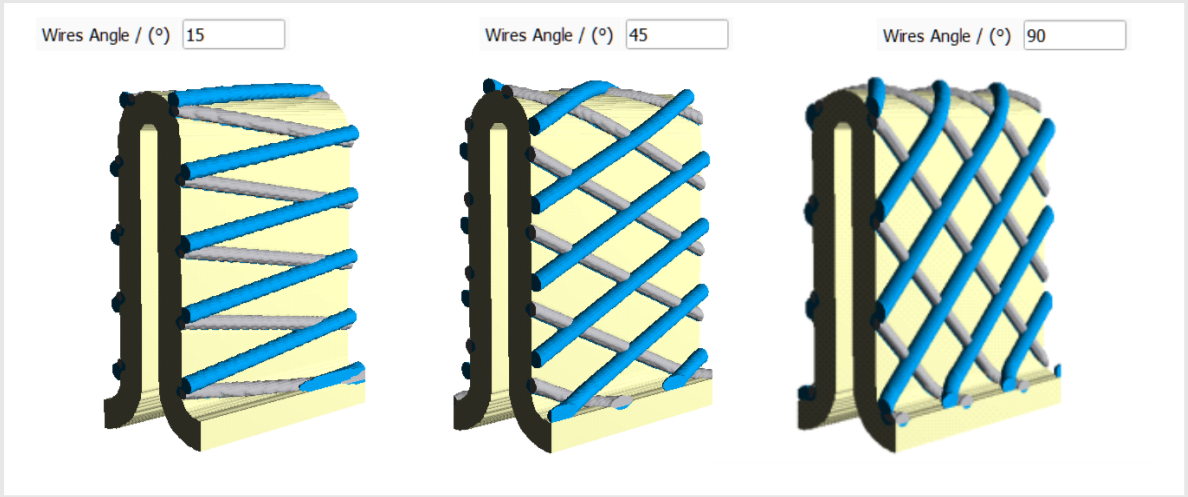
For **Inner Support Weave** or **Outer Support Weave**, one of the available **Weave Type**s can be chosen from the pull-down menu: **Plain Weave**, **Twill 2/1 Weave**, or **Twill 2/2 Weave**. See the WeaveGeo User Guide for more information on weave types.



Wires Angle

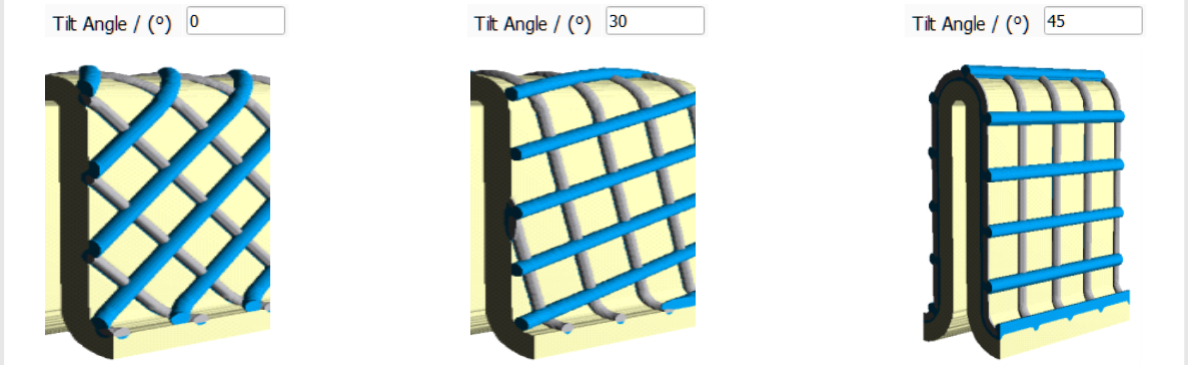
For **Inner Support Netting** or **Outer Support Netting**, the **Wires Angle** is the angle between the inward and the outward wires or the warp and the weft wires.

The **Wires Angle** can only be chosen for support nettings, not for support weaves. For weaves, the wires angle is always 90º.



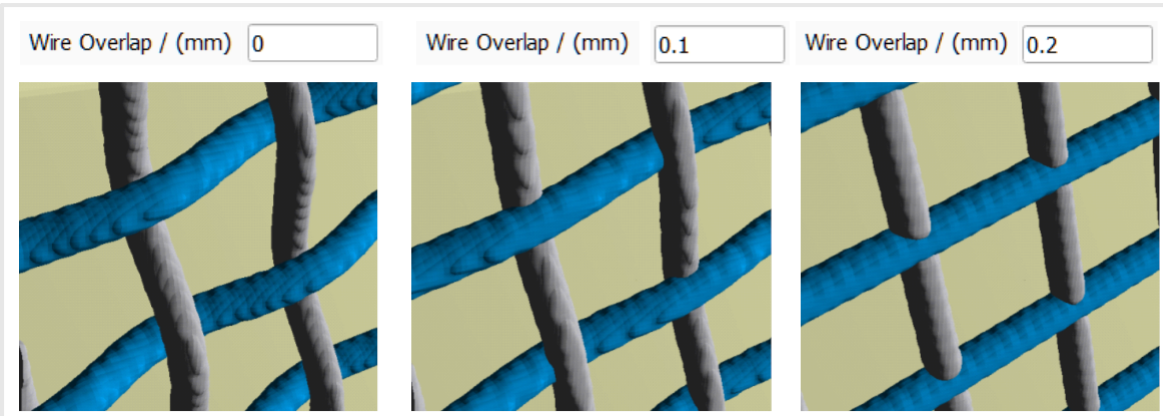
Tilt Angle

The netting or weave **Tilt Angle** is the angle of incline of the netting or the weave supporting structure with respect to the pleat medium along the pleat depth. The valid tilt angle values range from 0° to 45°.



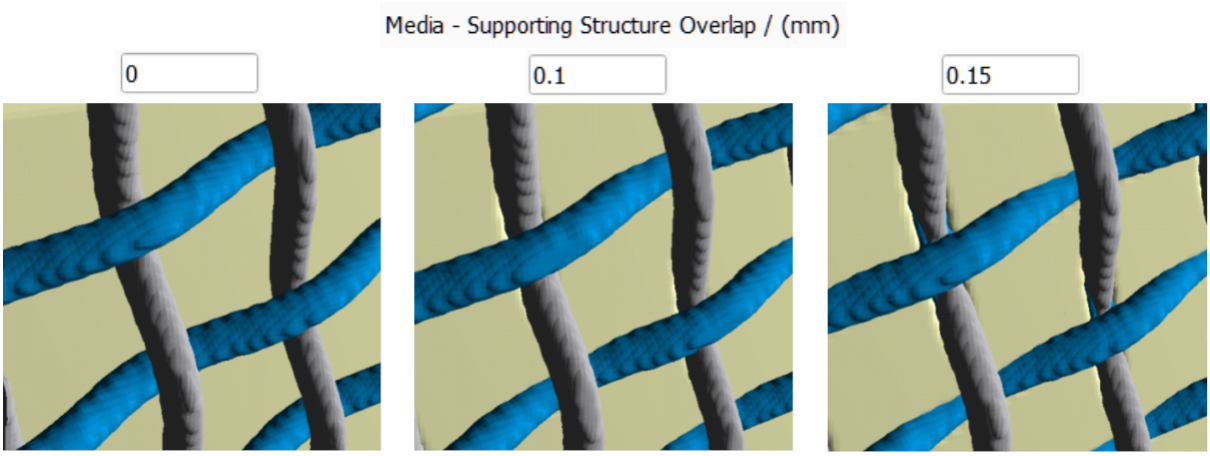
Wire Overlap

Wire Overlap establishes the percentage of overlap of the inward wire with the outward wire, or the warp wire with the weft wire. In the model, the wires of the netting (or weave) may be generated to partly cover each other to account for plastic deformations during the welding or the weaving. Observe how the warp and the weft wires increasingly overlap in the figure below.



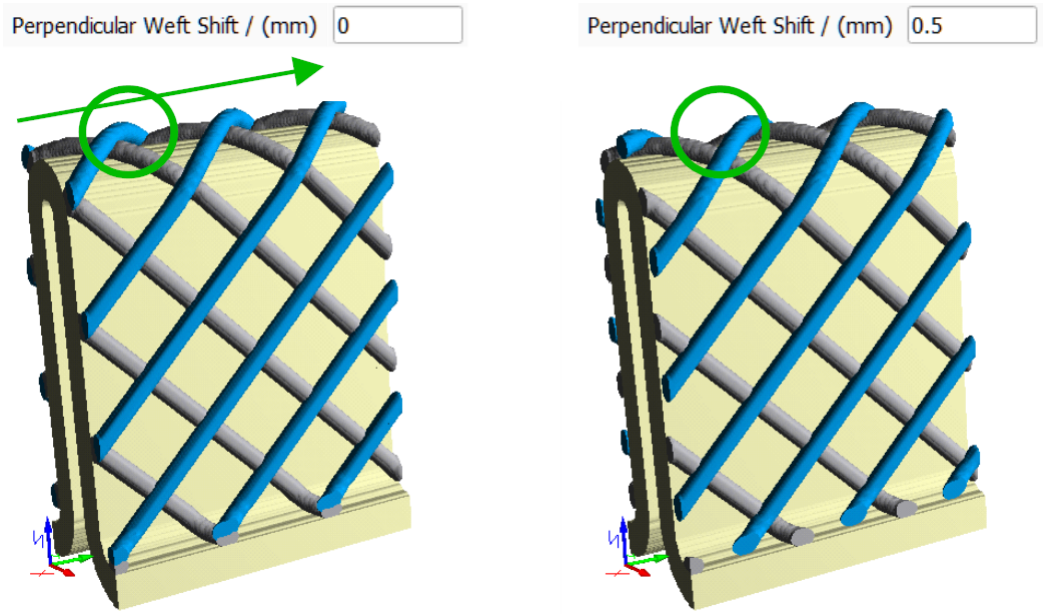
Media–Supporting Structure Overlap

Media–Supporting Structure Overlap is the amount of overlap between the pleated media, and the netting or weave supporting structure. Observe how increasing the **Media–Supporting Structure Overlap** from 0 mm to 0.1 mm, and to 0.15 mm gradually embeds the support structure into the pleated media.



Perpendicular Outward Wire / Weft Shift

Perpendicular Outward Wire Shift and **Perpendicular Weft Shift** are, respectively, the shift of the outward wire and the weft wire on the pleat surface, perpendicular to the XZ plane, i.e., in Y-direction.

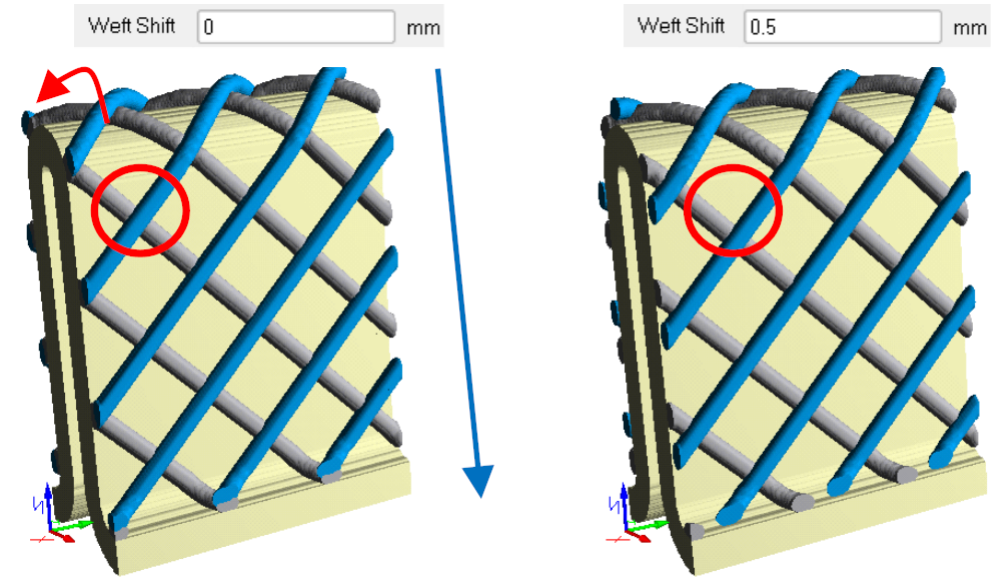


The shift in position of the blue weft wire along the Y-direction can be observed on the crest of the pleat when increasing the value of **Perpendicular Weft Shift**. The gray warp wires remain at the initial position.

Outward Wire / Weft Shift

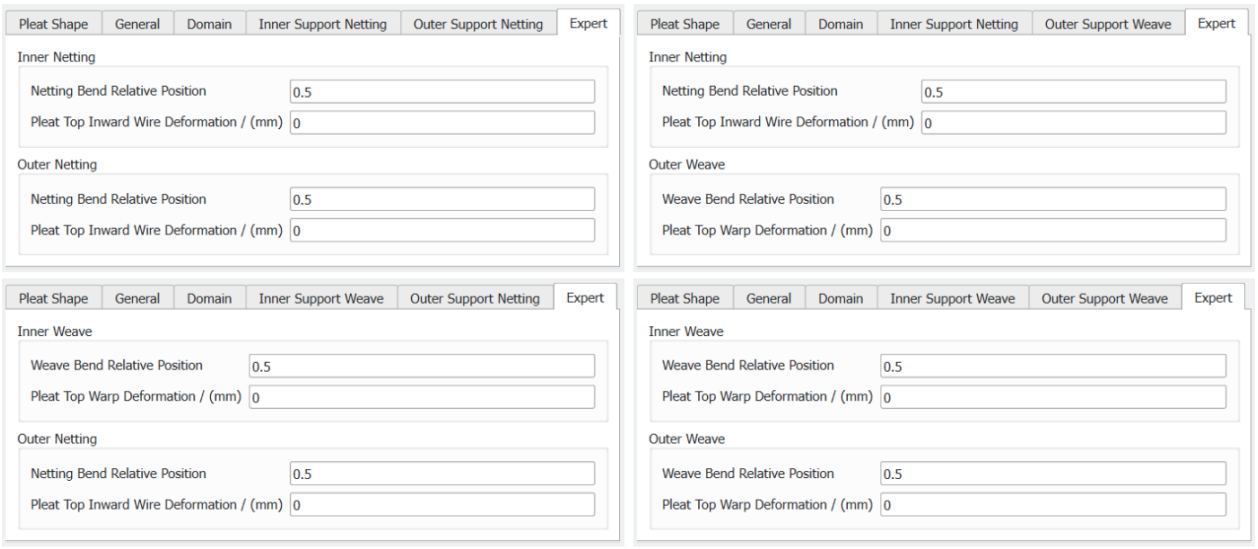
Outward Wire Shift and **Weft Shift** are, respectively, the shift of the outward wire and the weft wire on the pleat surface in the XZ-plane.

Observe how the blue weft wires shift in position along the crest of the pleat when setting the **Weft Shift** value to 0.5mm (half the weft pitch). The gray warp wires remain at the initial position.



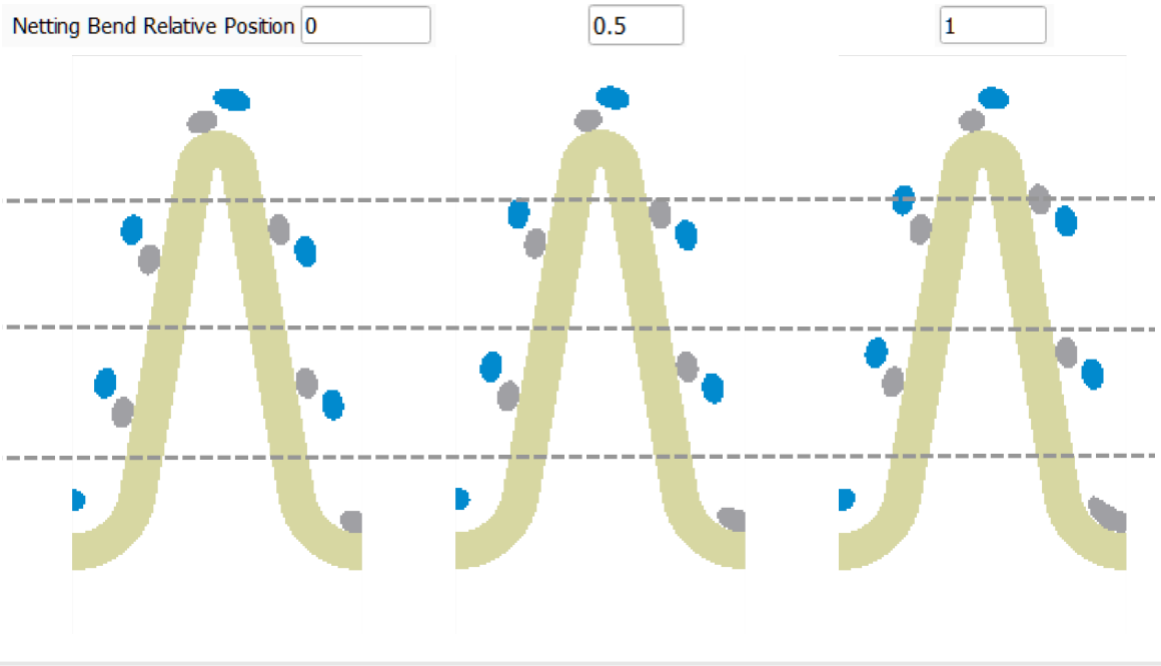
Expert

The **Expert** tab is present in the **Pleat Options** dialog whenever the pleat has an inner or outer support structure. The expert tab may include panels for inner supporting structure parameters (netting or weave), for outer supporting structure parameters (netting or weave), or for both.



Netting (or Weave) Bend Relative Position

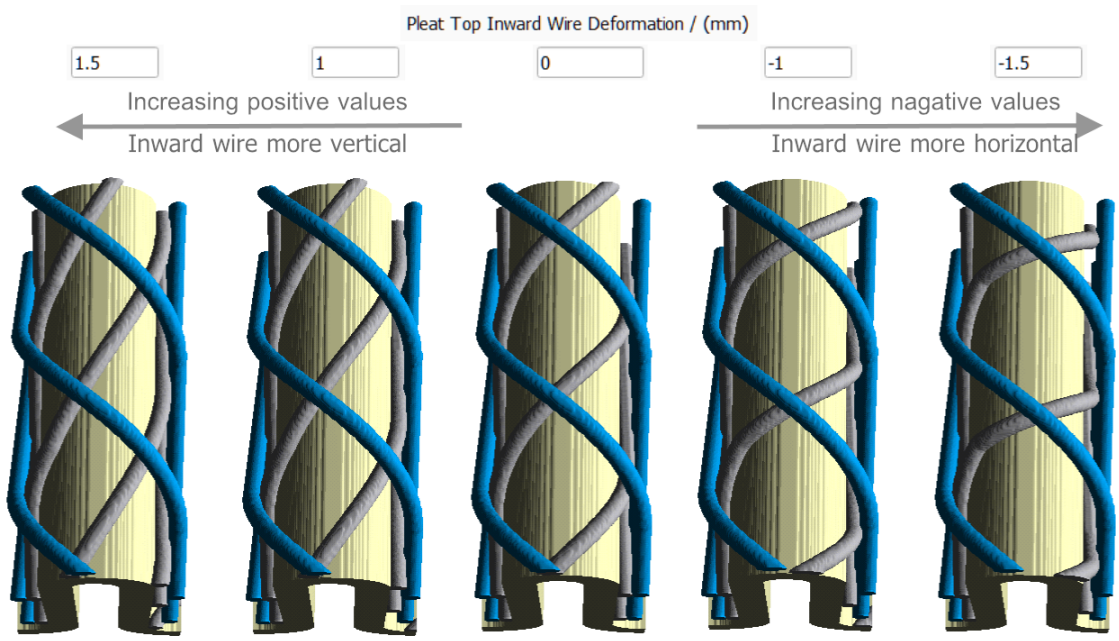
At the sharp folds of the pleat, the wires of the supporting structure kink and deform during the pleating process. The **Bend Relative Position** models the effect of this support structure deformation. The bending relative position value must be between 0 and 1. Observe how the wires of the outer netting structure glide up on the right- and the left-side of the pleat, with increasing values of **Bend Relative Position**.



Pleat Top Inward Wire (or Warp) Deformation

The **Pleat Top Inward wire (or Warp) Deformation** simulates the distortion of the inward or the warp wire at the crest of the pleat during welding (or weaving) in the pleating process. The deformation values can be positive or negative and are entered in the chosen length values.

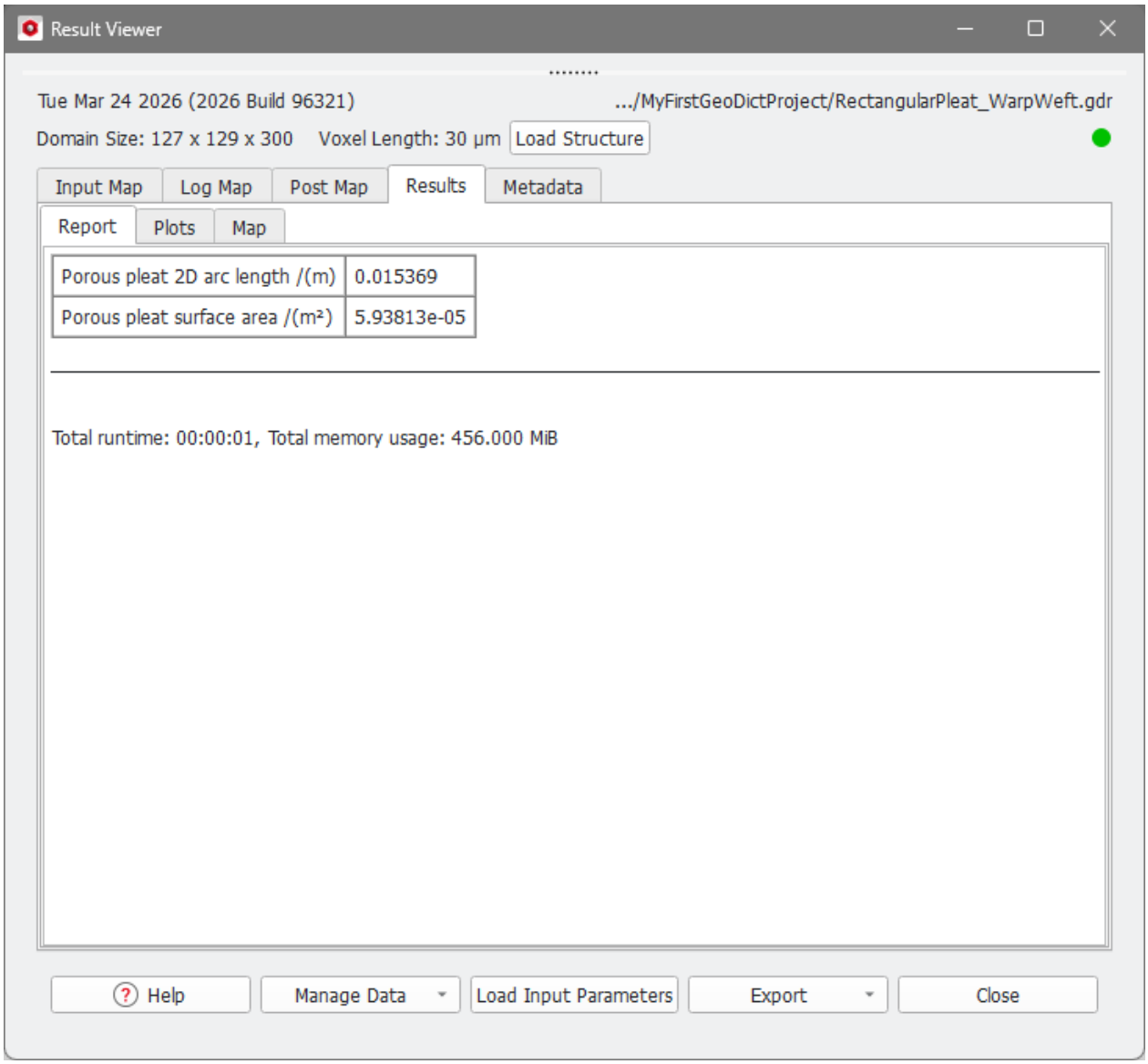
The effect of the deformation can be observed in the following examples, where the Inward wire (gray) at the top of the pleat runs increasingly vertical with increasing positive values of **Pleat Top Inward Wire Deformation** or horizontal with increasing negative values of **Pleat Top Inward Wire Deformation**.



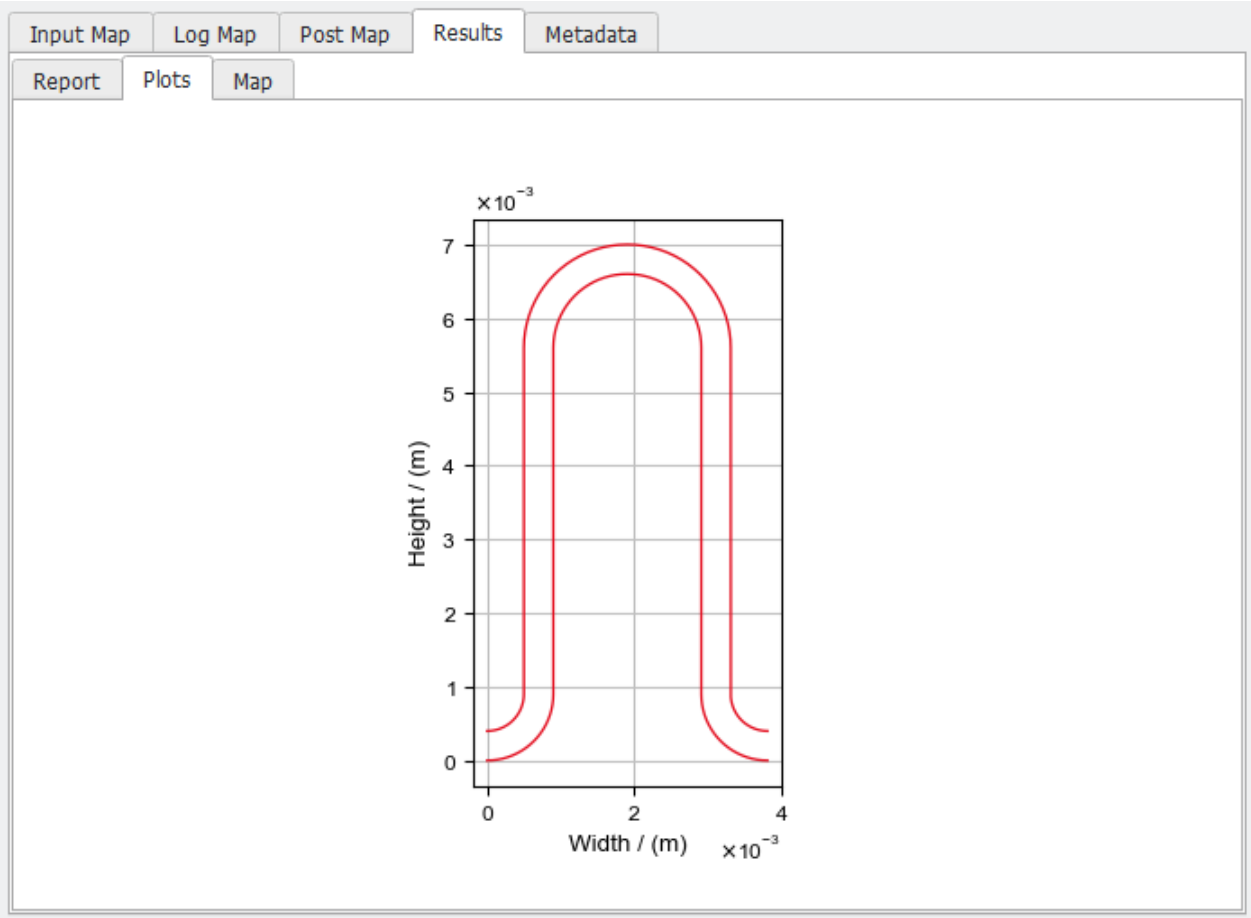
1.1.2 Results

Generating a rectangular pleat medium produces a GeoDict result file (*.gdr) and a result folder with the same name. Both are saved in the chosen project folder (**File → Choose Project Folder...** in the menu bar).

In the **Report** tab, the **Result Viewer** displays the pleat profile length as **Porous pleat 2D arc length** and the corresponding surface area as **Porous pleat surface area**.



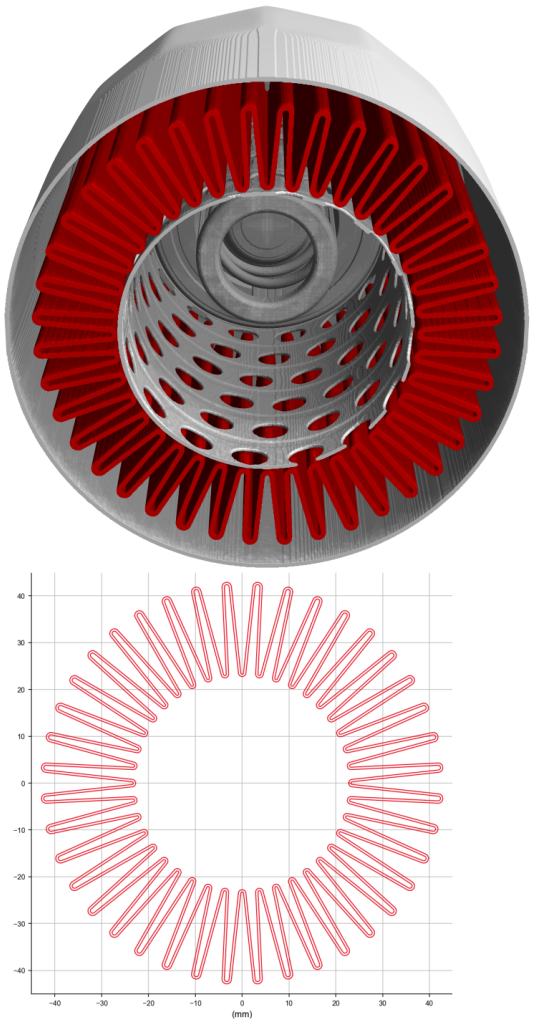
The **Plots** tab shows the pleat shape and size. Please note that only the shape of the pleat porous medium is focused, supporting structures, including both nettings and weaves, are not represented in this view.

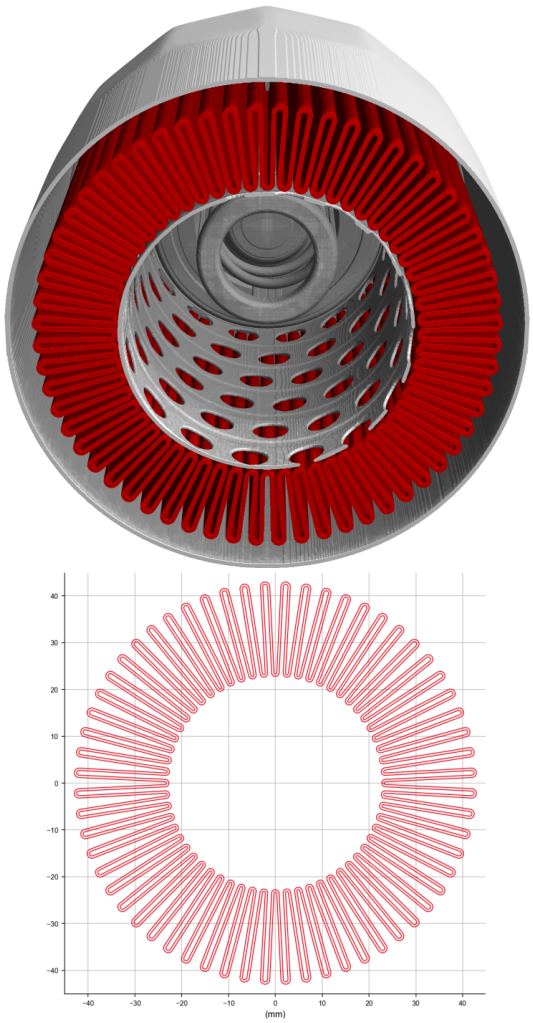

Input Map
Log Map
Post Map
Results
Metadata
Report
Plots
Map
×10⁻³
7
6
5
4
3
2
1
0
Height / (m)
0
2
4
Width / (m)
×10⁻³

1.2 Cylindrical Pleat

Cylindrical pleated filter elements are widely used because they provide a large filter area in limited space, with the well-known benefits of low pressure drop and high filter capacity. As one cannot simply predict the behavior of a pleated filter from experiments on flat sheet media, GeoDict provides the option to model cylindrical pleated filter elements. These models permit the design of filters that use such cylindrical filter elements based on the simulation of the pressure drop, filter efficiency and filter lifetime.

Use **Cylindrical Pleat** to create a cylindrical pleated filter element. The models are available not only in the standard GDT format but also as CAD data in STL file format, compatible with third-party simulation tools like Fluent, CFX, and Star-CD. Additionally, the models are provided as volume meshes in GeoDict, which includes the orientation of computational cells to account for the anisotropic properties of the filter media across the individual layers of the filter element.





The Cylindrical Pleat command:

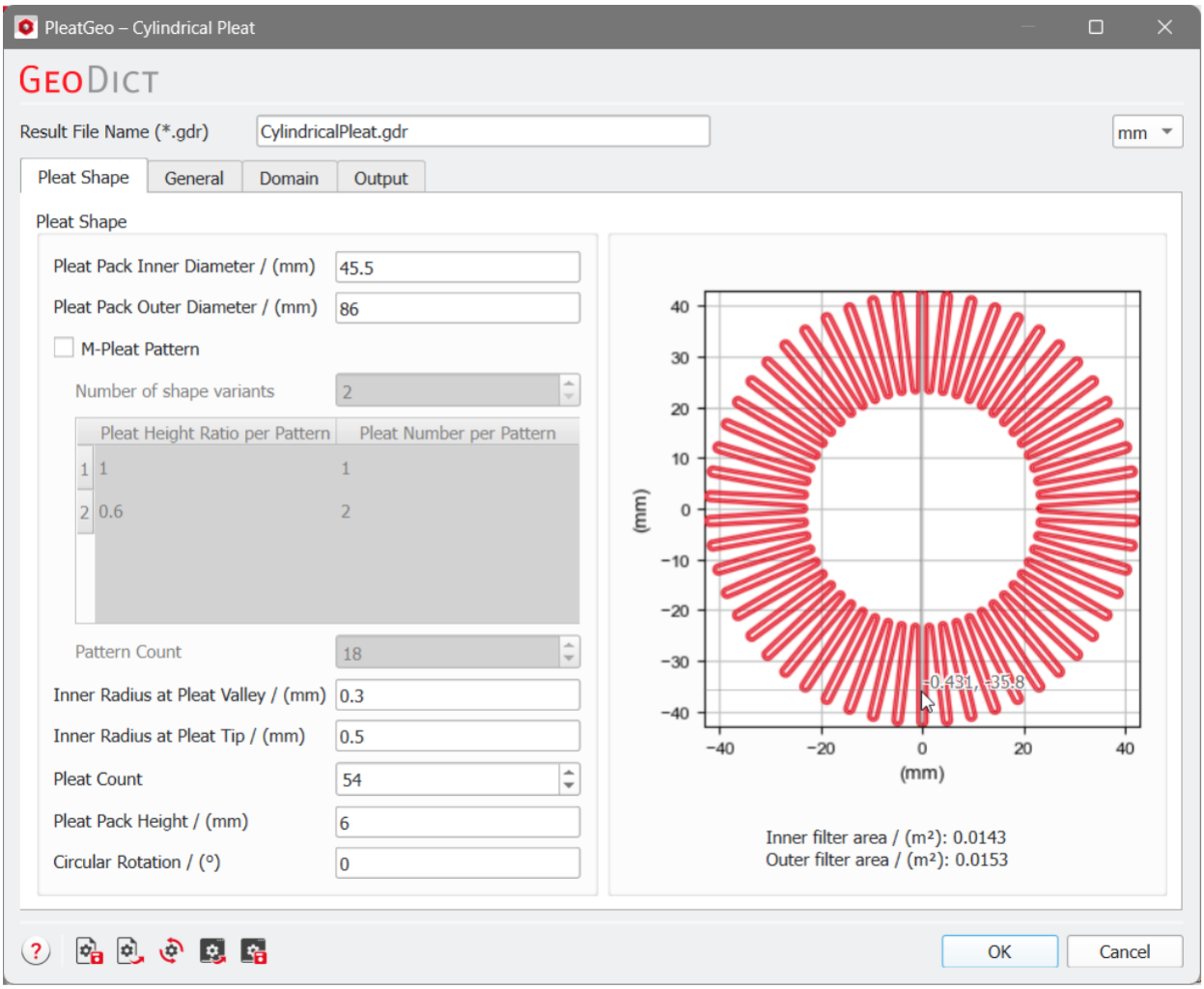
- Options 32
  Define the pleat generation parameters.

The Cylindrical Pleat command:

- Results 46
  The result of the cylindrical pleat generation is explained.

1.2.1 Options

Clicking the pleat **Options**' **Edit...** button, opens the **Cylindrical Pleat Options** dialog.

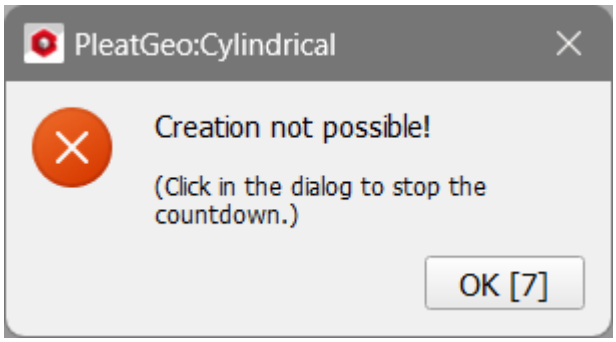


A **Result File Name (*.gdr)** must be entered. The **Result File Name** is applied to both the results file (*.gdr), and to the results folder that are saved in the project folder. The ***.gdr** (GeoDict result) files contain the complete information on the current structure generation.

At the top right of the **Cylindrical Pleat Options** dialog, the available **units** (m, mm, and µm) are selectable from the pull-down menu.

Clicking **OK** confirms the entered pleat options and clicking **Cancel** closes the **Cylindrical Pleat Options** dialog and discards the current modifications.

In the PleatGeo section click **Generate** to generate the cylindrical pleat medium with the entered parameters. If invalid values are entered, an error message appears.



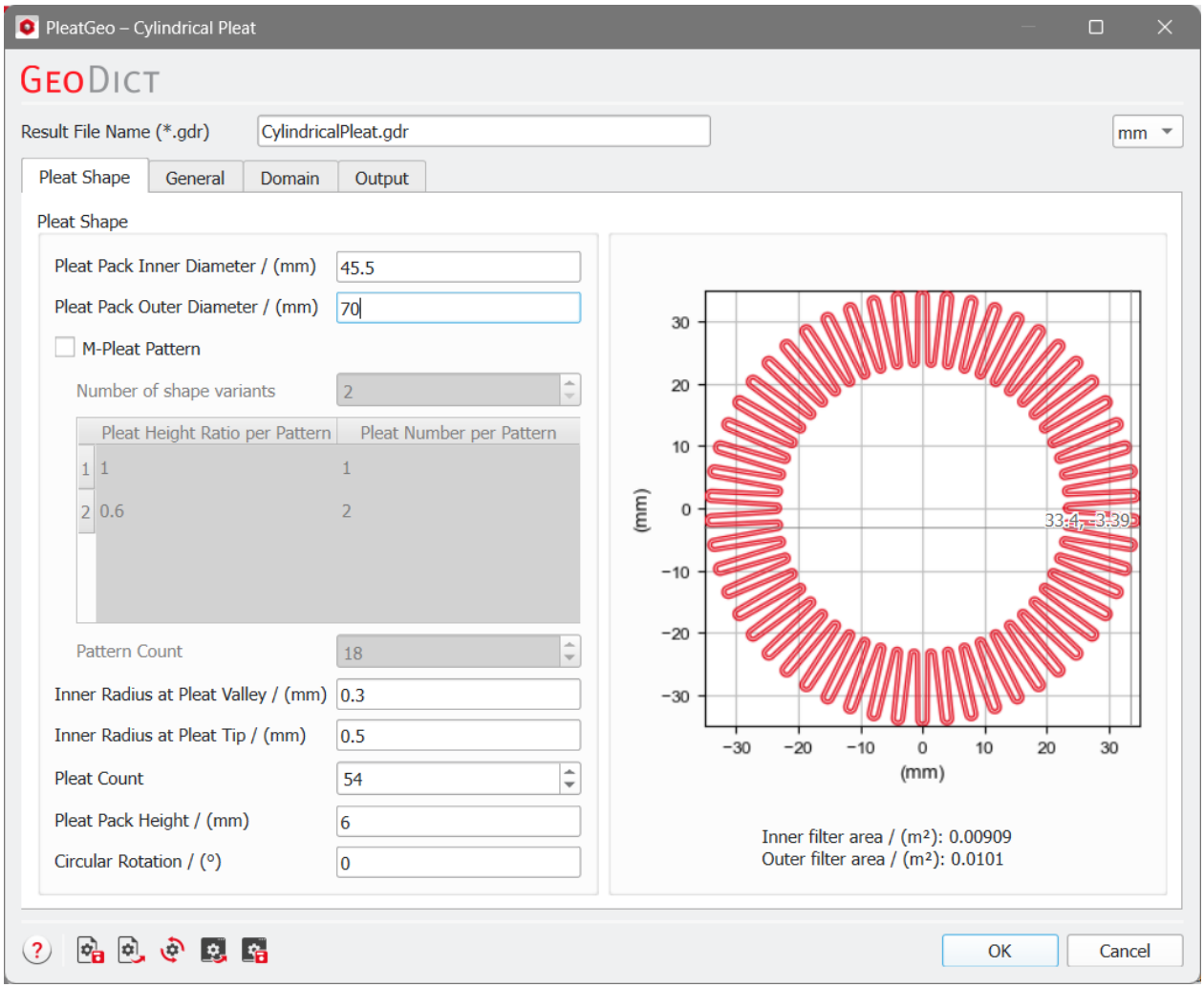
The parameters for the pleat generation are grouped into:

- Pleat Shape 33
  The options to specify the pleat shape of cylindrical pleated filter.
- General 41
  To specify the general parameters of medium thickness and layers.
- Domain 43
  The parameters for the domain of the cylindrical pleated filter structure.
- Output 43
  The options for the STL export.

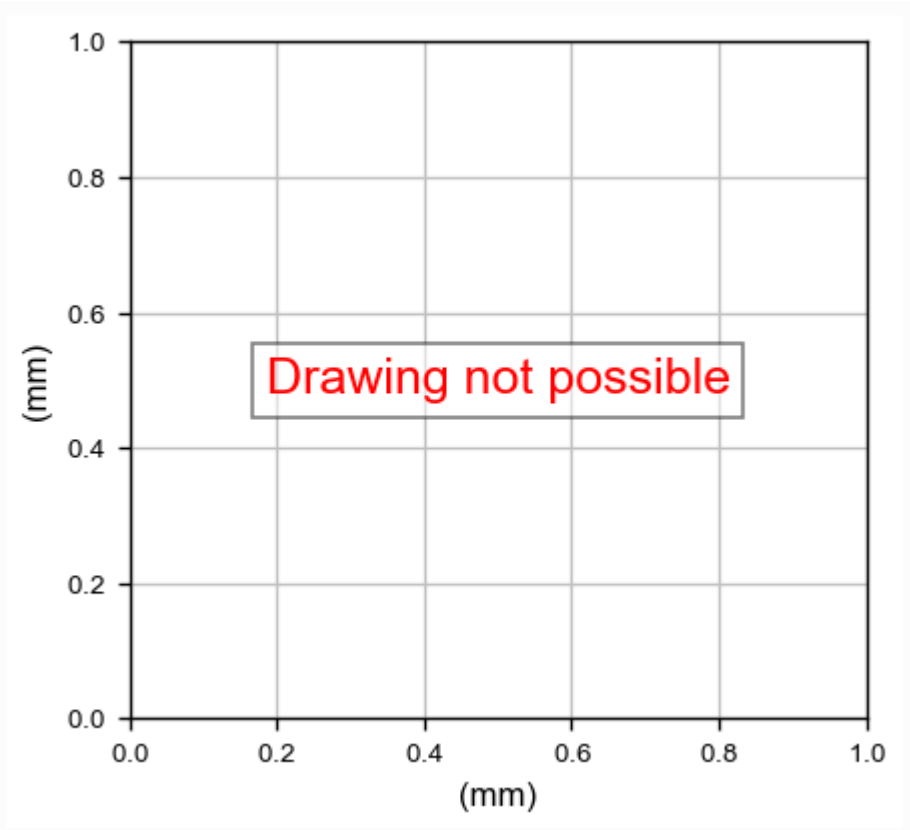
Pleat Shape

The shape properties of the pleat structure are entered under the **Pleat Shape** tab.

When entering **Pleat Shape** parameter values, the pleat graph at the right of the panel changes interactively and displays the effect of these adjustments on the pleat shape.

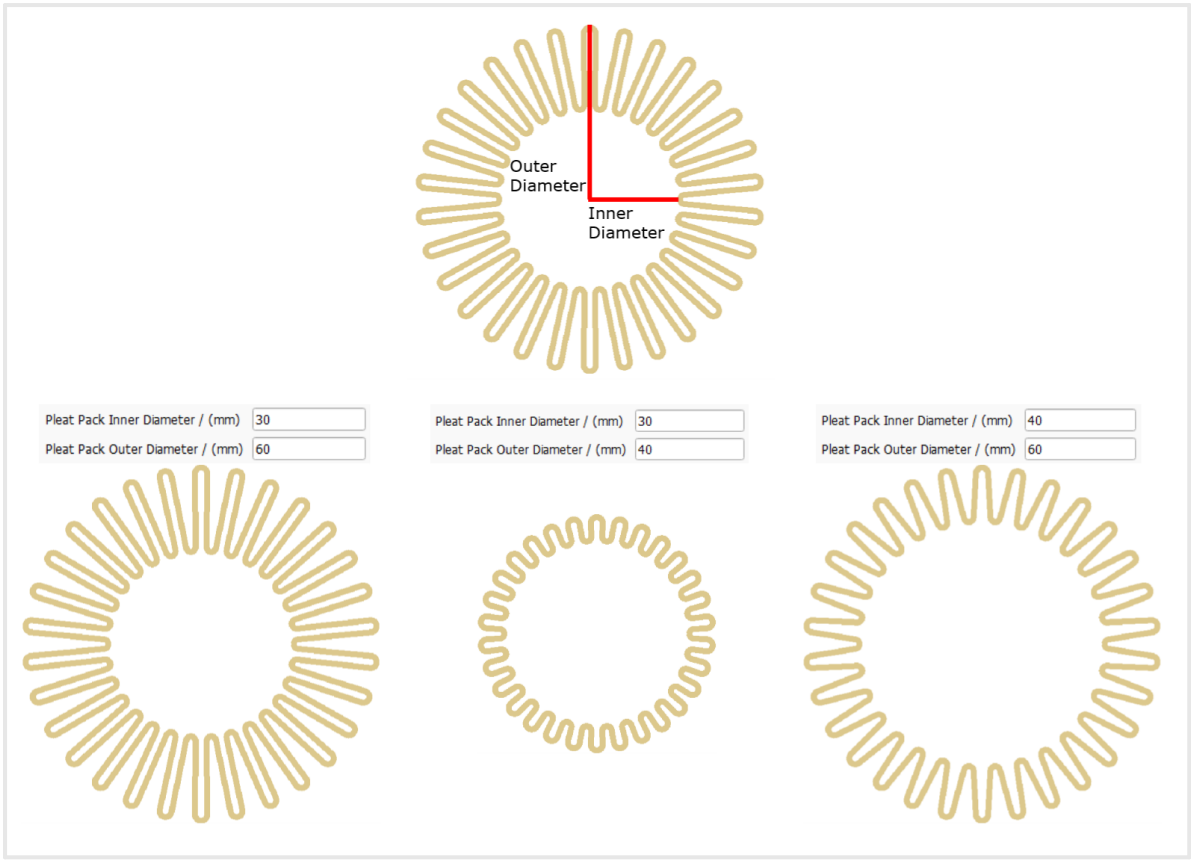


If invalid values are entered, the graph contains the error message "**Drawing not possible**" and no pleat medium is shown.



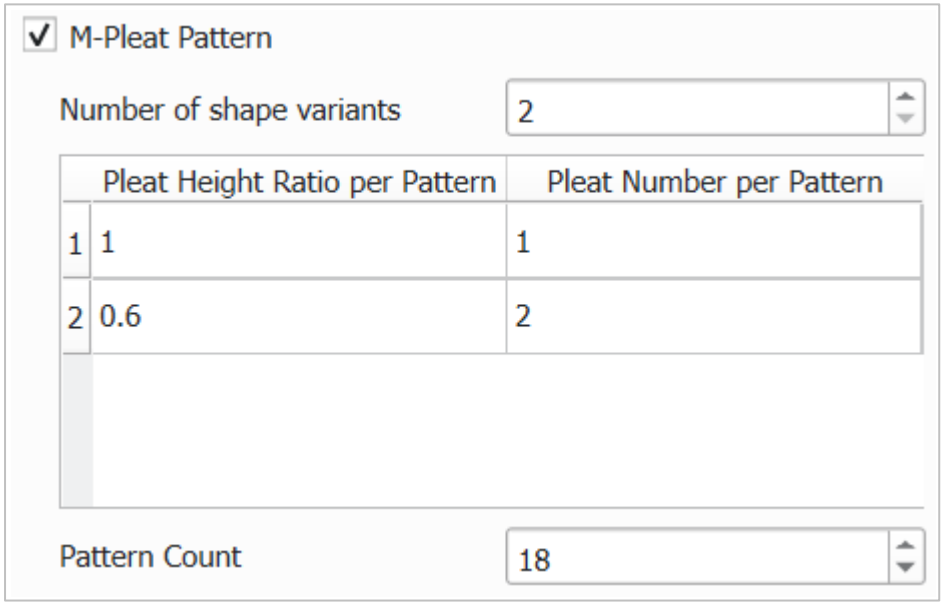
Pleat Pack Inner / Outer Diameter

The parameters **Pleat Pack Inner Diameter** and **Pleat Pack Outer Diameter** define the pleat height and the distance to the center point of the cylindrical pleat medium.

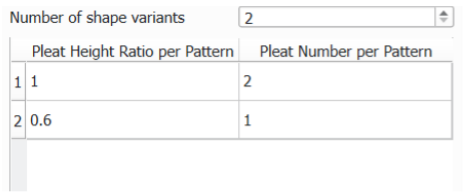


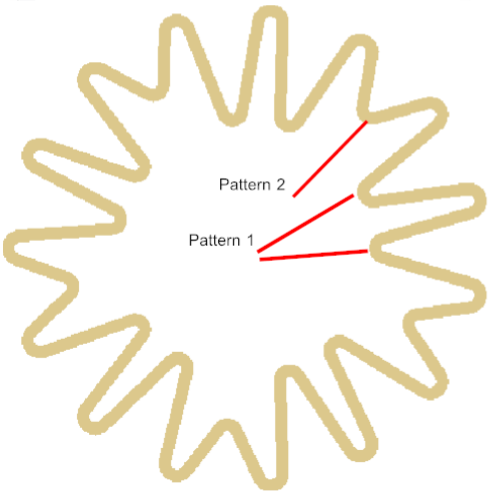
M-Pleat Pattern

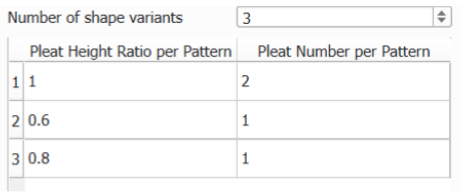
Checking **M-Pleat Pattern** applies an M-like shape on the pleats. The parameters to define the M-Pleat Pattern are shown.

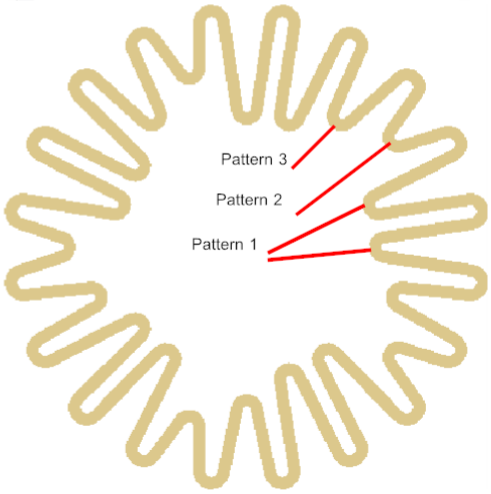


Increasing the **Number of shape variants** increases the table underneath, which allows you to the ratios of pleat height and pleat number.

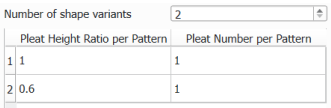


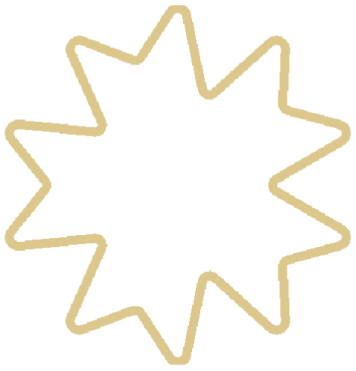


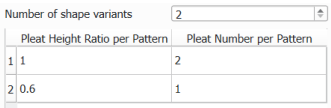


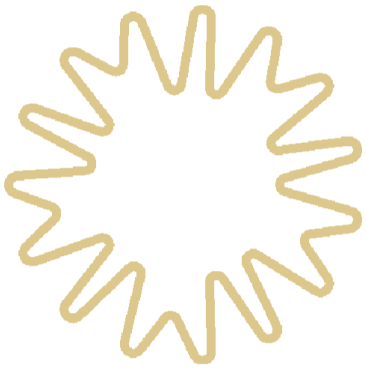


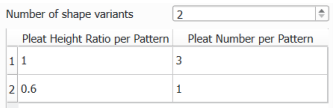
For **Pleat Number per Pattern** in the table, for example, choosing Pattern 1 as 2 and Pattern 2 as 1 means, that for each short pleat two long pleats are found in the pleat medium.

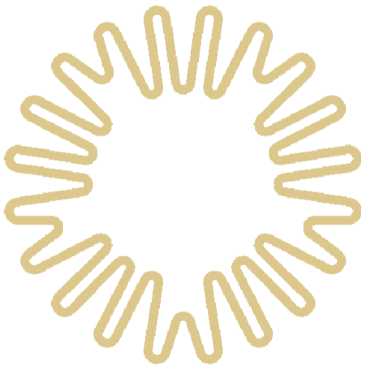




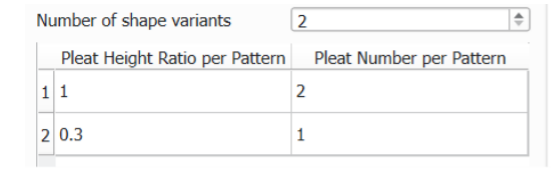


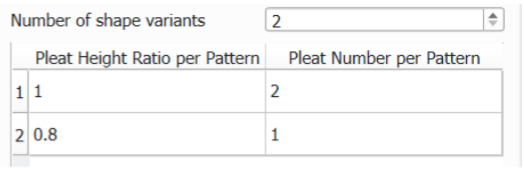


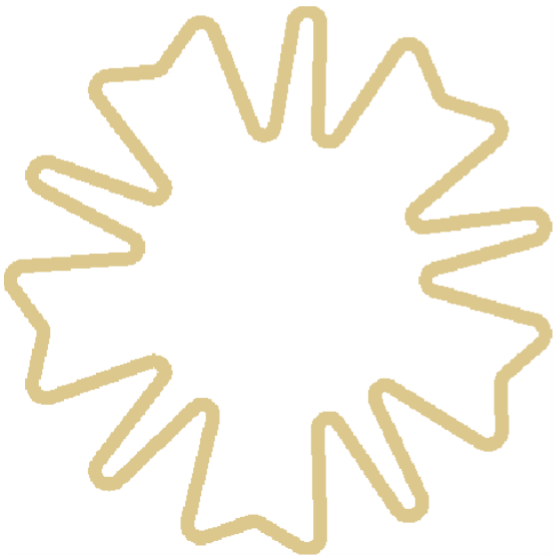


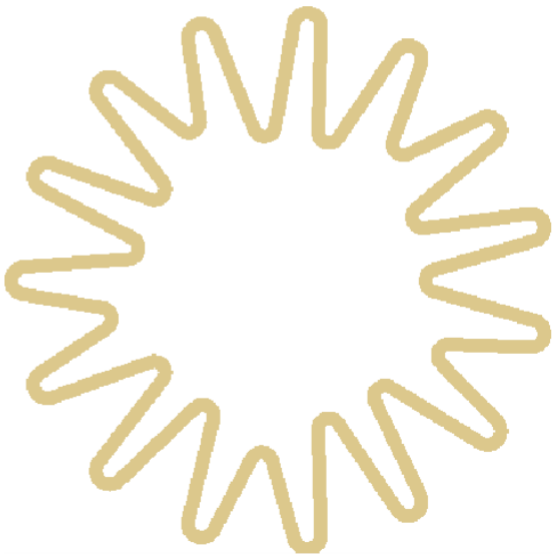


For **Pleat Height per Pattern** enter a number between 0 and 1. The smaller the number the shorter the short pleats. For a height ratio of 1 short and long pleats will have the same height.

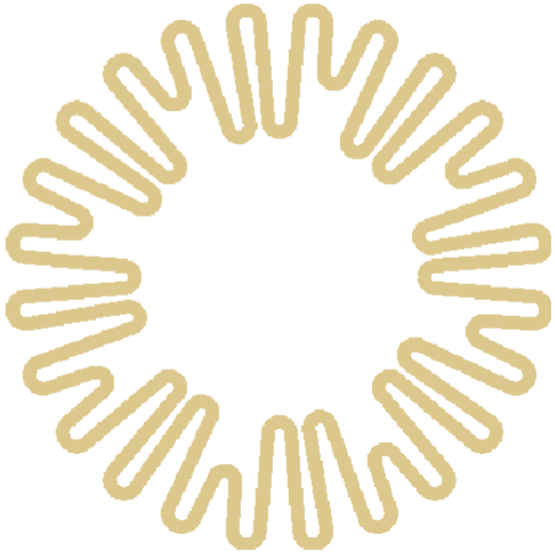






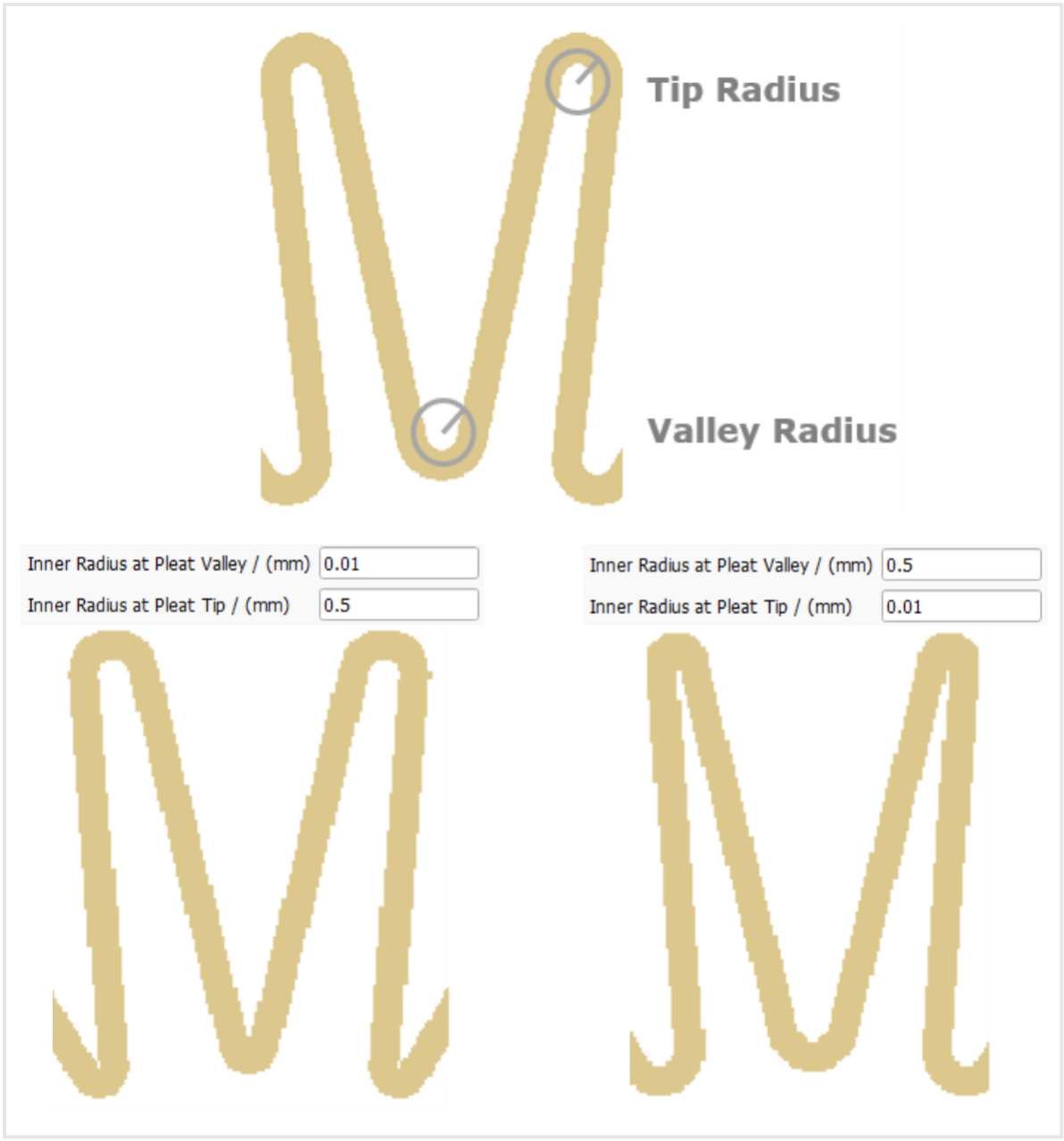


The value entered for **Pattern Count** is the number of pattern repetitions. A pattern consists of one short pleat and the number of long pleats defined by the short to long pleat number ratio. For M-shaped pleats, the **Pattern Count** replaces the **Pleat Count**.



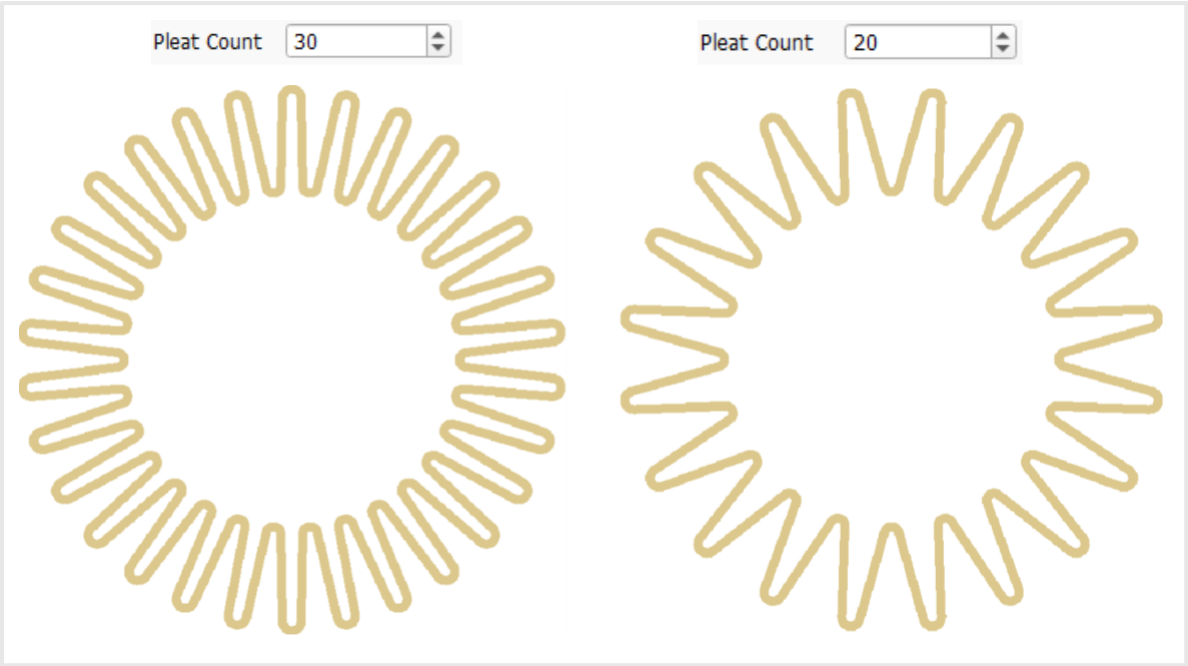
Inner Radius at Pleat Valley / Tip

Define the **Inner Radius at Pleat Valley** and the **Inner Radius at Pleat Tip** to change the valley and tip shape of the pleats.



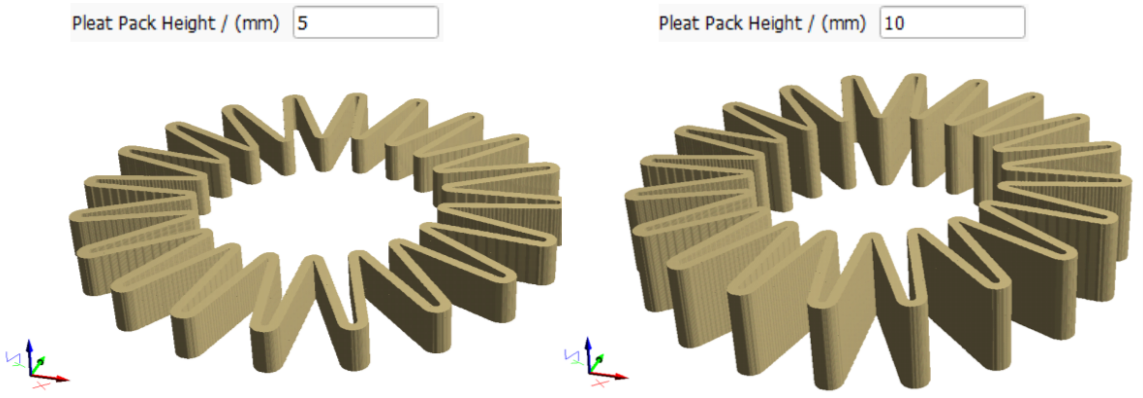
Pleat Count

Pleat Count defines the total number of pleats that build the cylindrical pleat medium, if **M-Pleat Pattern** is not selected. Otherwise, it becomes grayed out, but the value is calculated automatically by the M-Pleat pattern mode and pattern count.



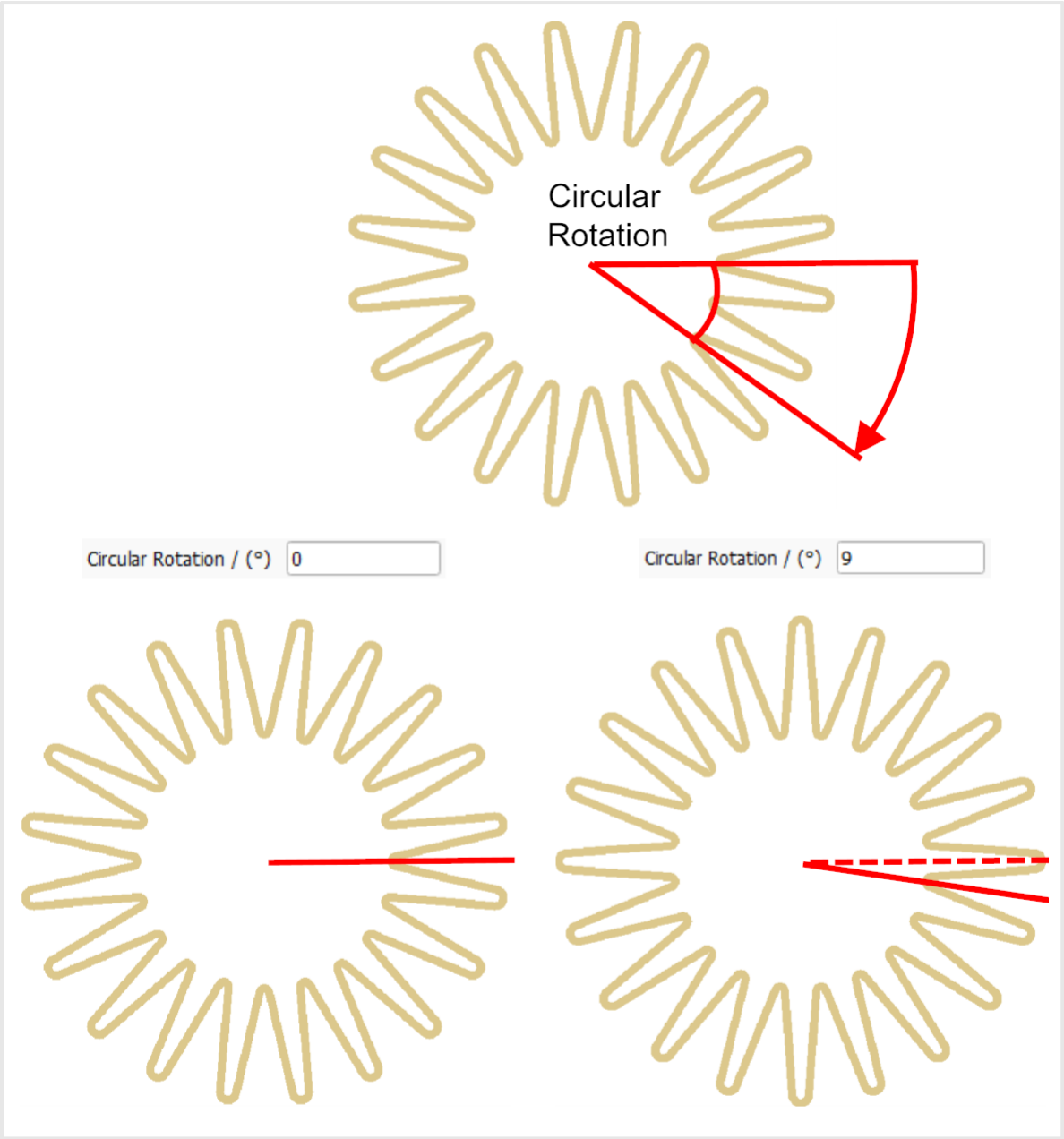
Pleat Pack Height

The **Pleat Pack Height** defines the height of the cylindrical pleat medium in Z-direction.



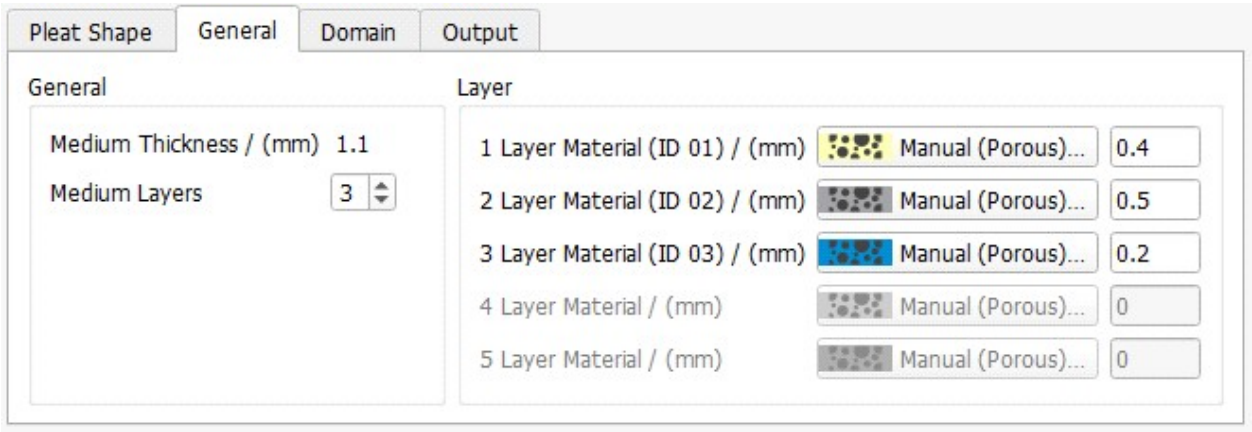
Circular Rotation

Define an angle for the **Circular Rotation**. Positive values rotate the cylindrical pleat medium in clockwise direction and negative values rotate it in anticlockwise direction.



General

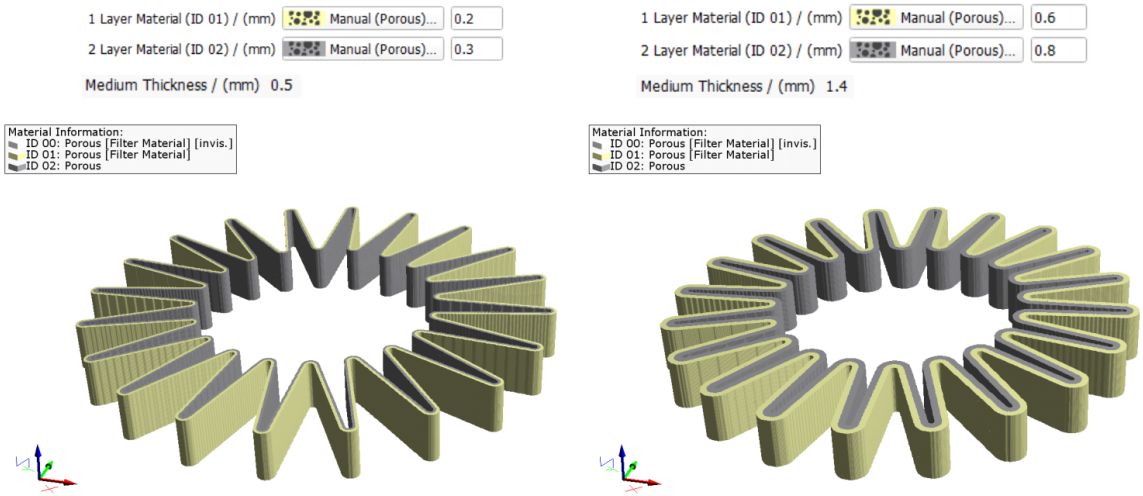
The general parameters are organized into the **General** panel and the **Layer** panel.



Medium Thickness

Medium Thickness defines the total thickness of the pleat medium and corresponds to the sum of the thickness of all layers.

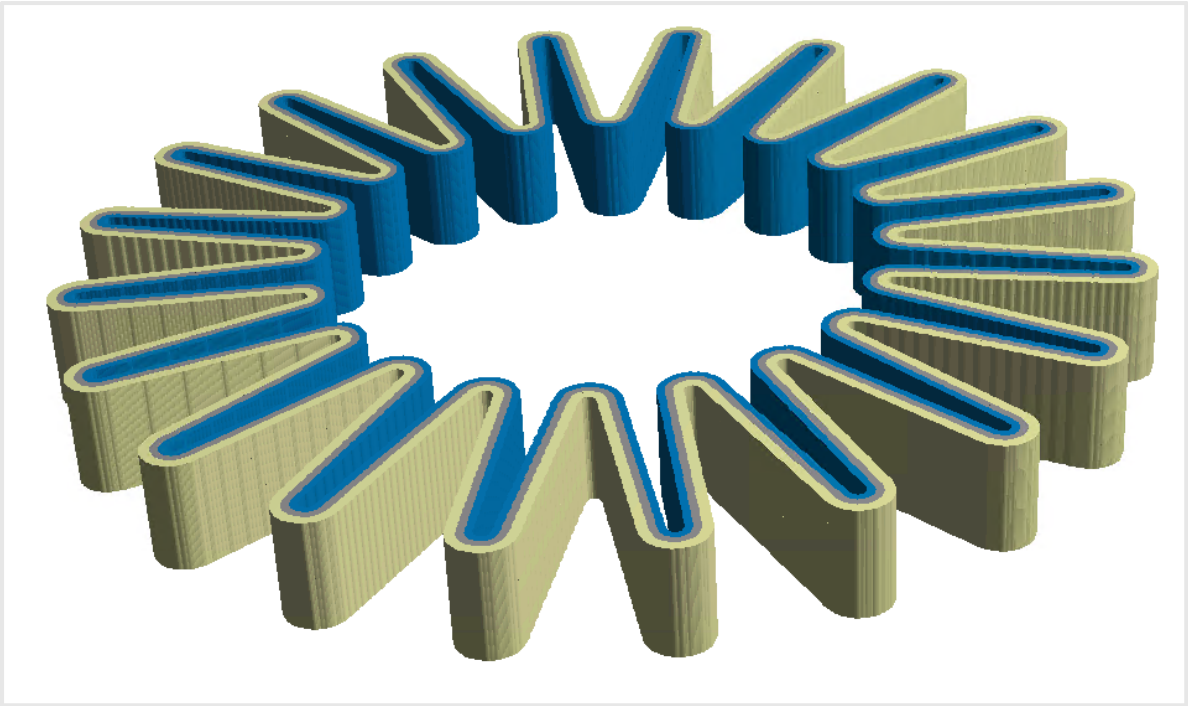
The value of **Medium Thickness** changes automatically when modifying the thickness of the layers.



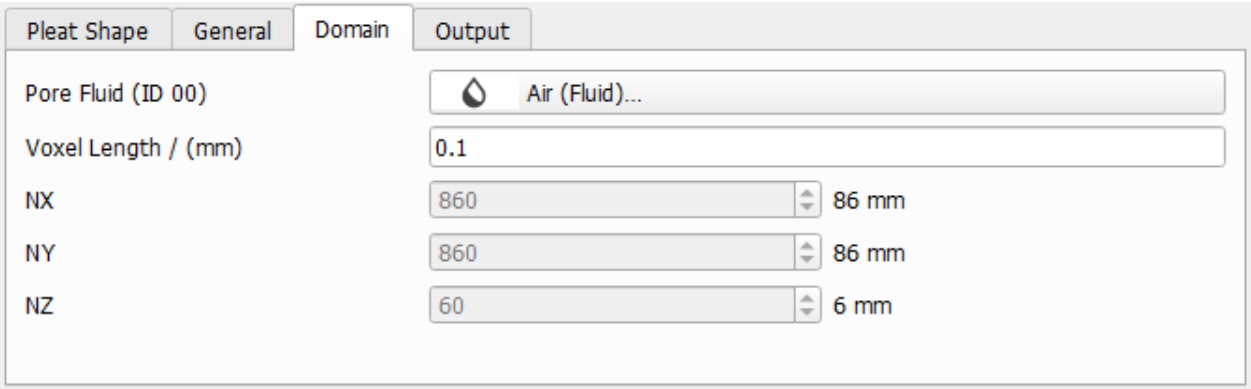
Medium Layers

The value entered in **Medium Layers** determines the number of layers that form the pleat medium. Up to five layers of varying thickness may form the pleat.

1, **2**, **3**, **4**, and **5 Layer Material** define the material and the thickness of each layer material forming the pleat medium.



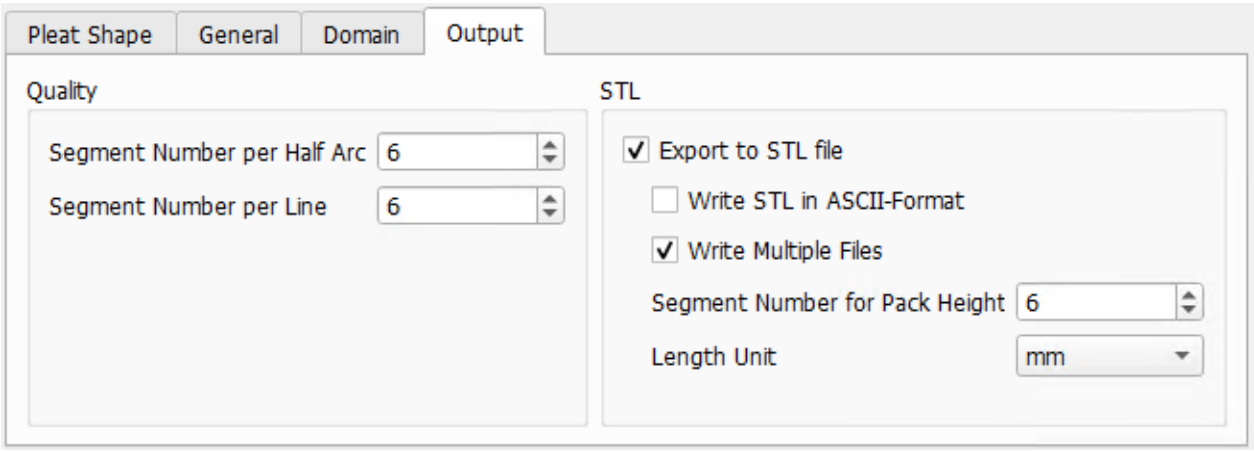
Domain



The **Pore Fluid (ID 00)** allows to change the fluid type. The **Voxel Length** is the size of the voxels in the chosen units. When entering a **Voxel Length**, the number of voxels corresponding to the pleat size in the three spatial dimensions (**NX**, **NY** and **NZ**) is calculated automatically according to the pleat shape specifications. That is the reason that **NX**, **NY**, and **NZ** cannot be modified. As a guideline, the smallest media thickness should be resolved by at least 5 voxels.

Output

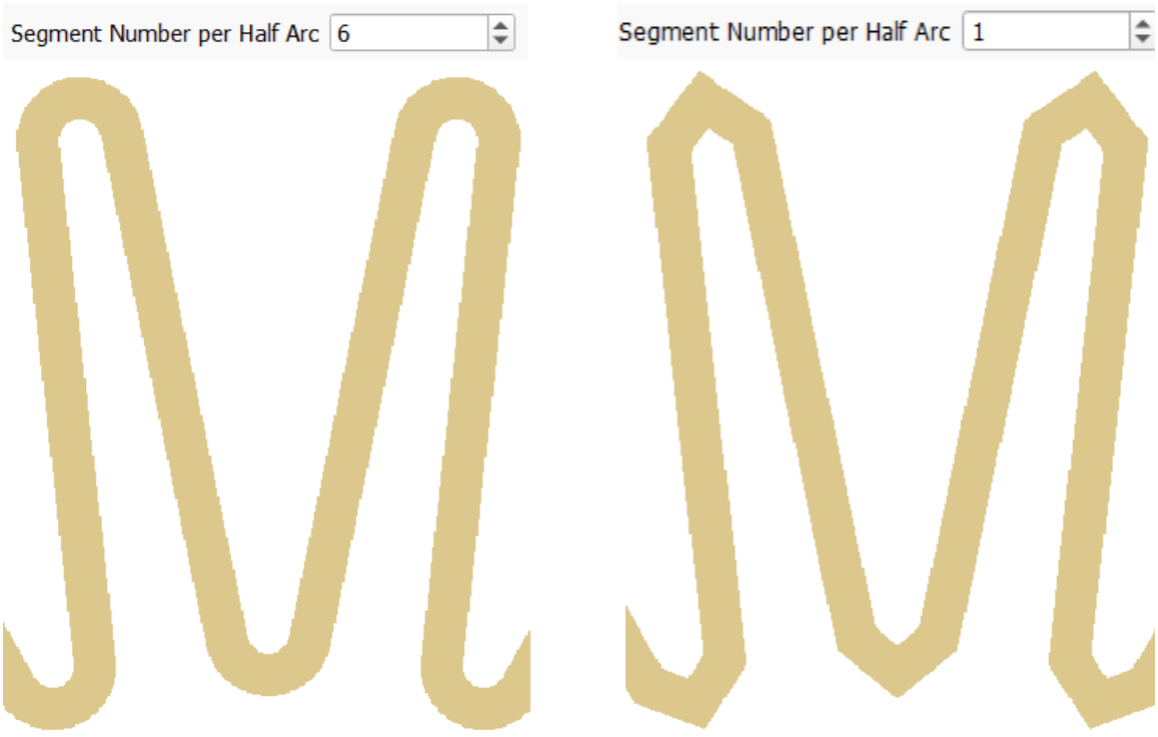
The parameters in the **Output** tab are grouped into the two panels **Quality** and **STL**.



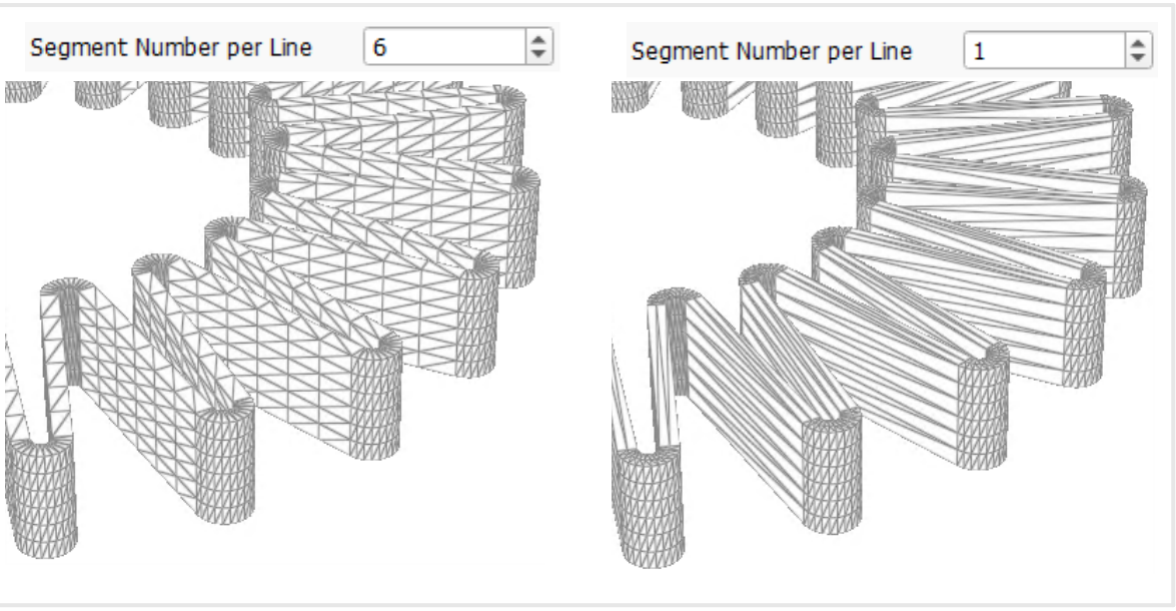
Quality

Enlarge the number of segments in a pleat to smoothen the pleat's curvature.

The **Segment Number per Half Arc** defines how many segments the half valley or half tip in a pleat consists.



The **Segment Number per Line** defines how many segments are used to build the straight pleat part between the two arcs. This only affects the STL format of the pleat. The voxel structure (*.gdt) will not change with varying line segment numbers.



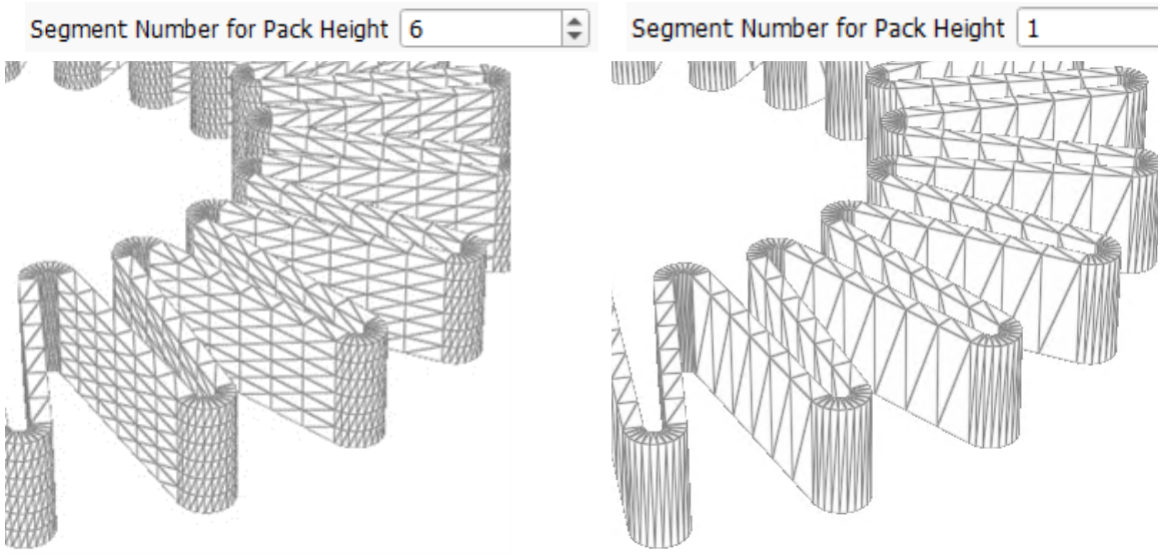
STL

Enable **Export to STL File** if the pleat structure should also be saved as *.stl.

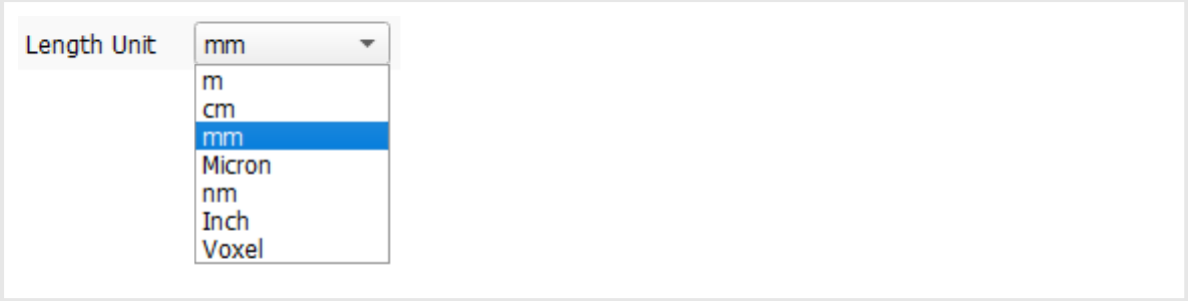
Decide whether to **Write STL in ASCII-Format** or as a binary format.

If multiple layers are defined in the **General** tab, checking **Write Multiple Files** produces an STL for each layer.

The **Segment Number for Pack Height** defines how many segments are used to build the pleat medium height in Z-direction. Larger numbers produce more triangles for the STL in Z-direction.

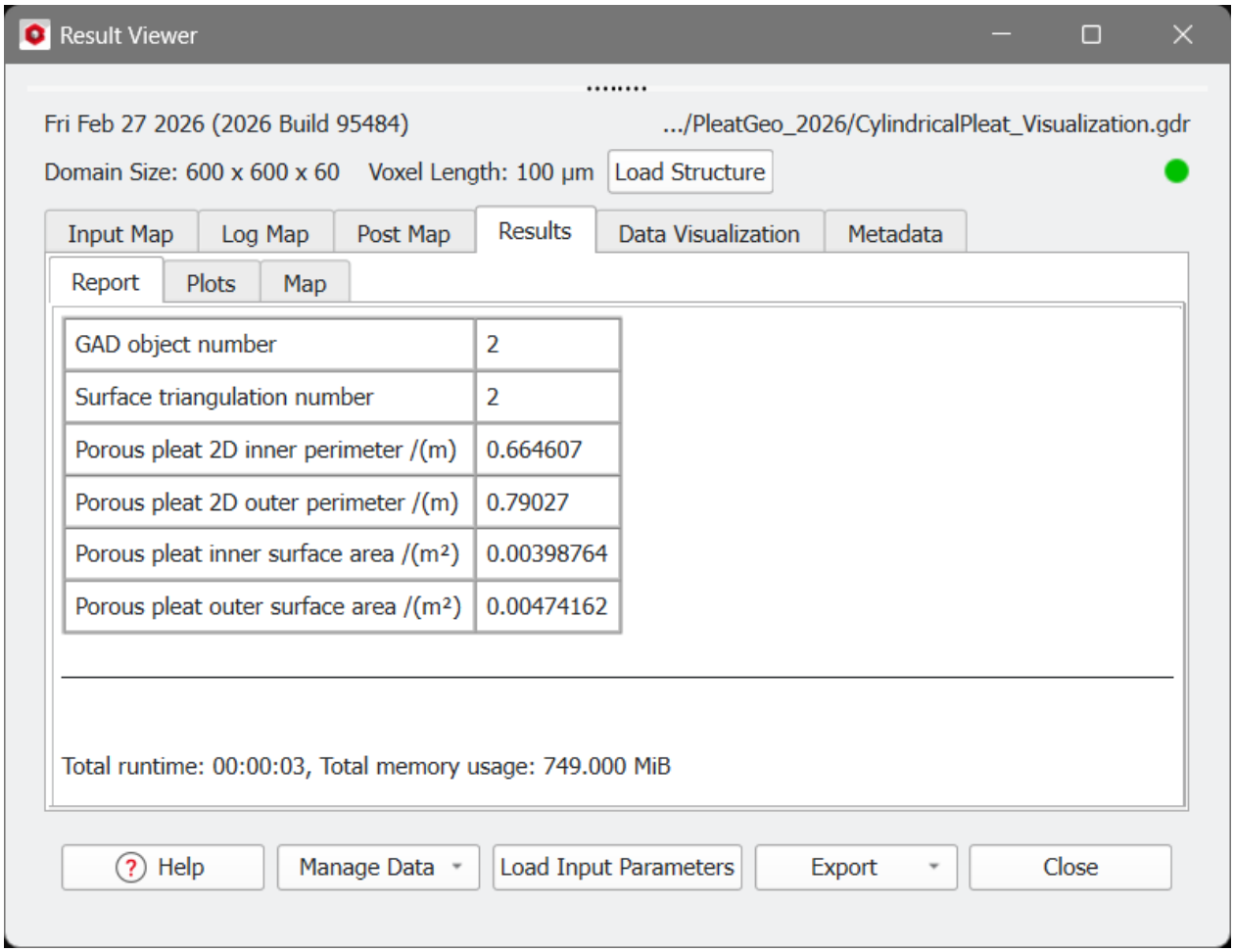


Determine the **Length Unit** used in the STL file.



1.2.2 Results

Generating a cylindrical pleat medium produces a GeoDict result file (*.gdr) and a result folder with the same name. Both are saved in the chosen project folder (**File → Choose Project Folder...** in the menu bar).



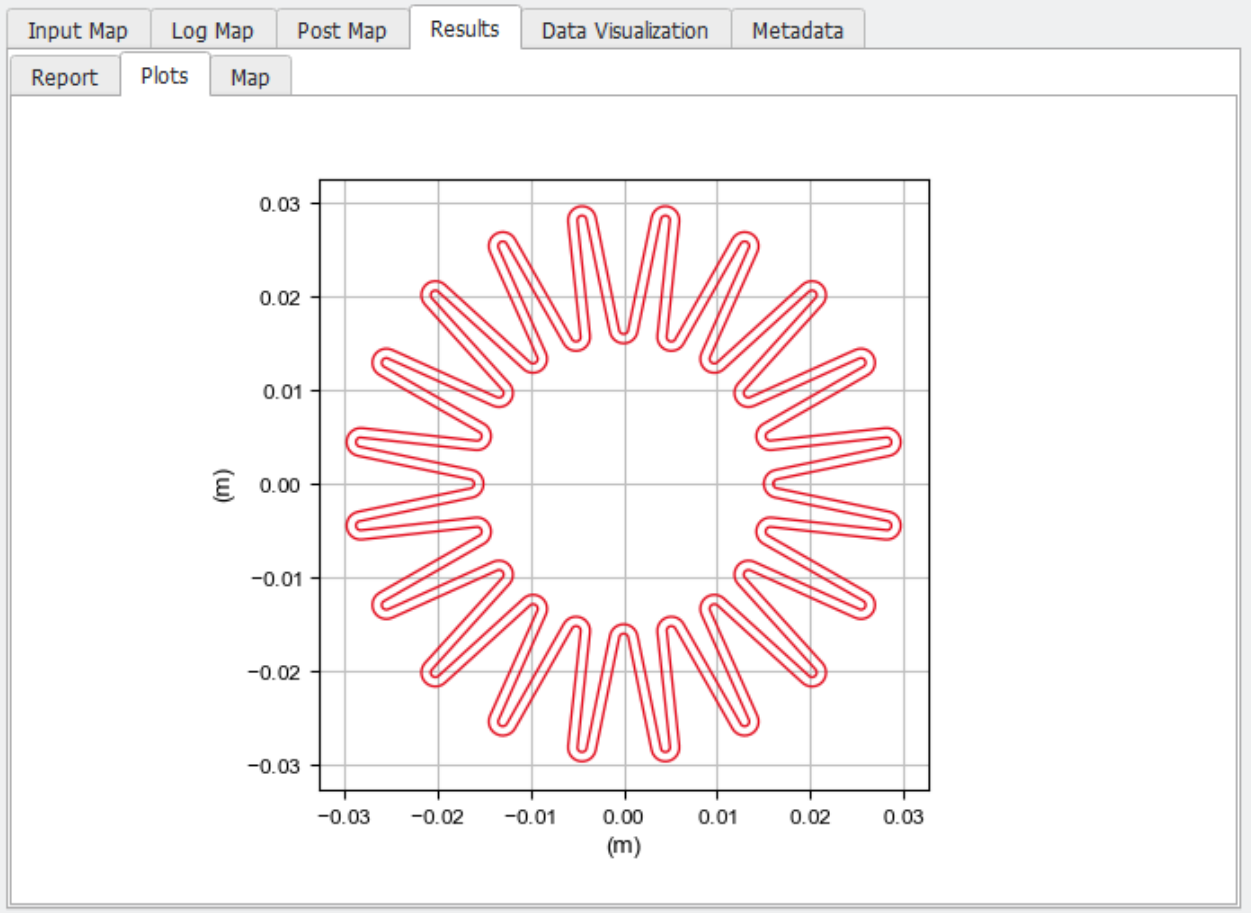
The GeoDict **Result Viewer** opens for the result file and in the **Results – Report** subtab find some information about the resulting structures.

The **GAD object number** is the number of layers in the pleat medium. Each of the layers is a different GAD-object. To learn more about analytical objects in GeoDict refer to the GadGeo User Guide.

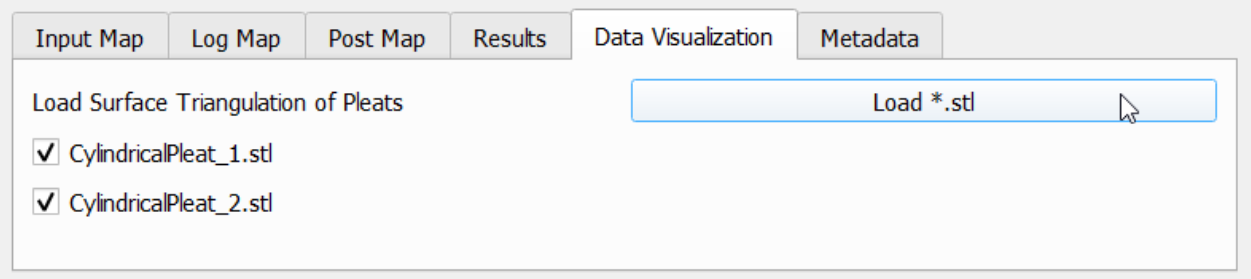
The **Surface triangulation number** is either 1 or the number of pleat layers, depending on whether **Write Multiple Files** is selected in the **Output** tab of the **Cylindrical Pleat Options** dialog.

The inner and outer perimeters of the pleat shape, as well as the inner and outer surface areas are given in the **Report**.

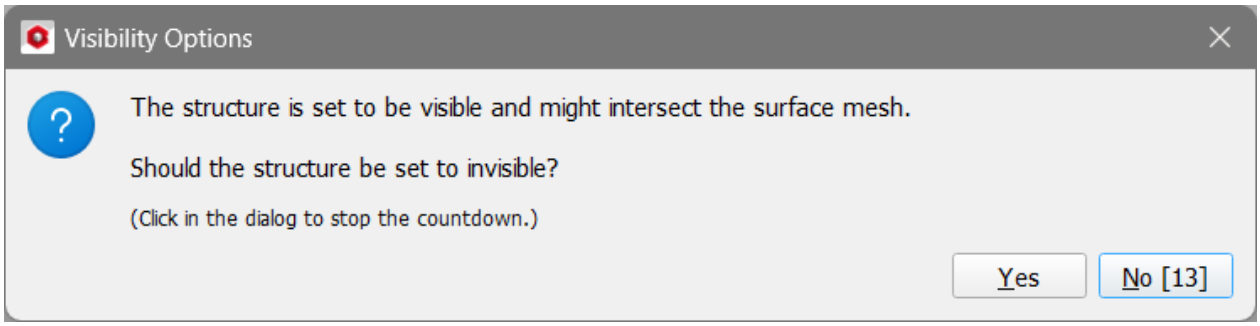
The 2D pleat shape is also shown in the **Plots** under **Results**.



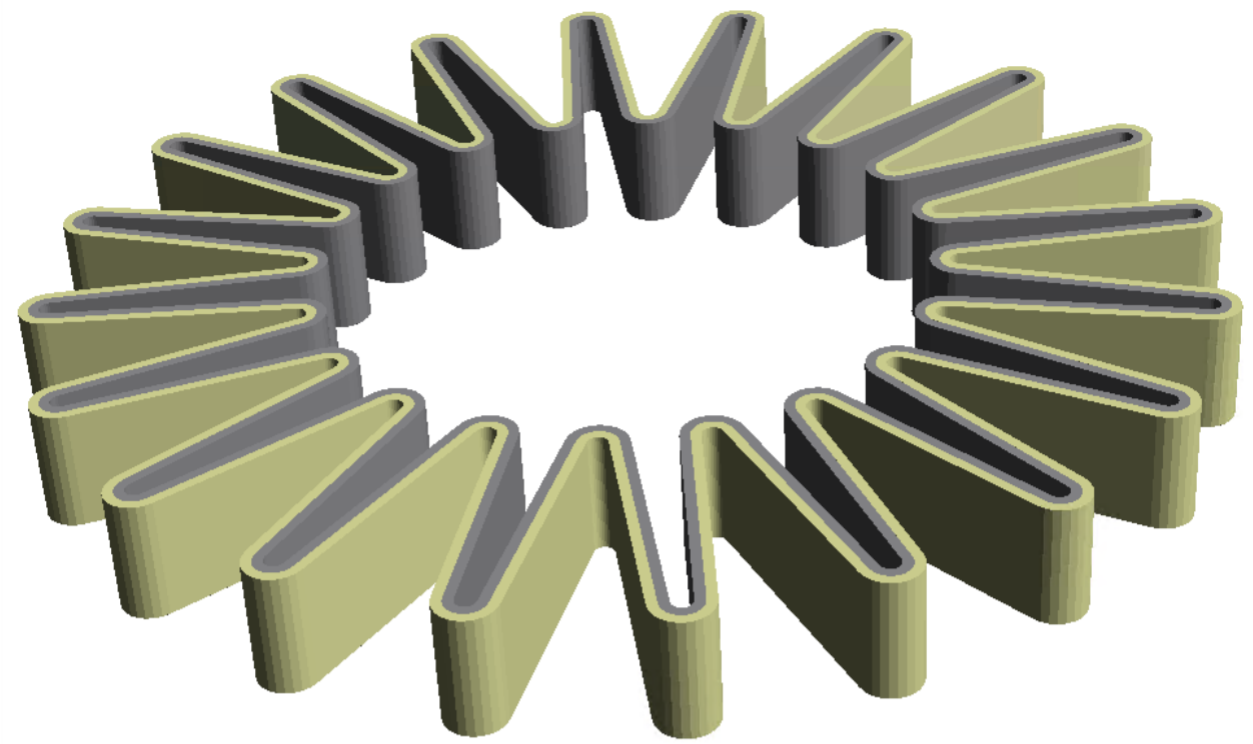
To load the STL files move to the **Data Visualization** tab. Select which layers should be loaded and click **Load *.stl**.

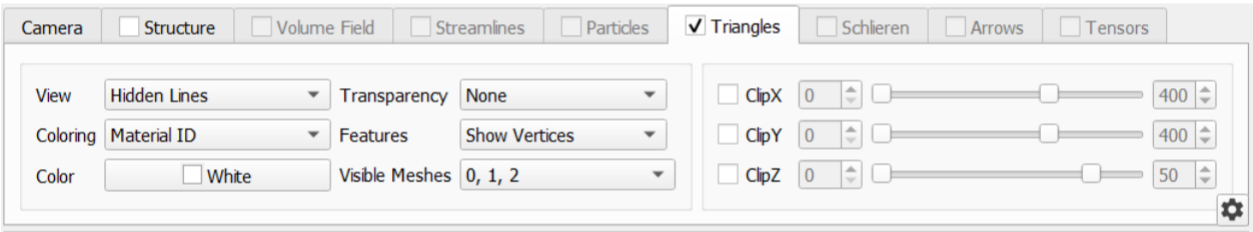


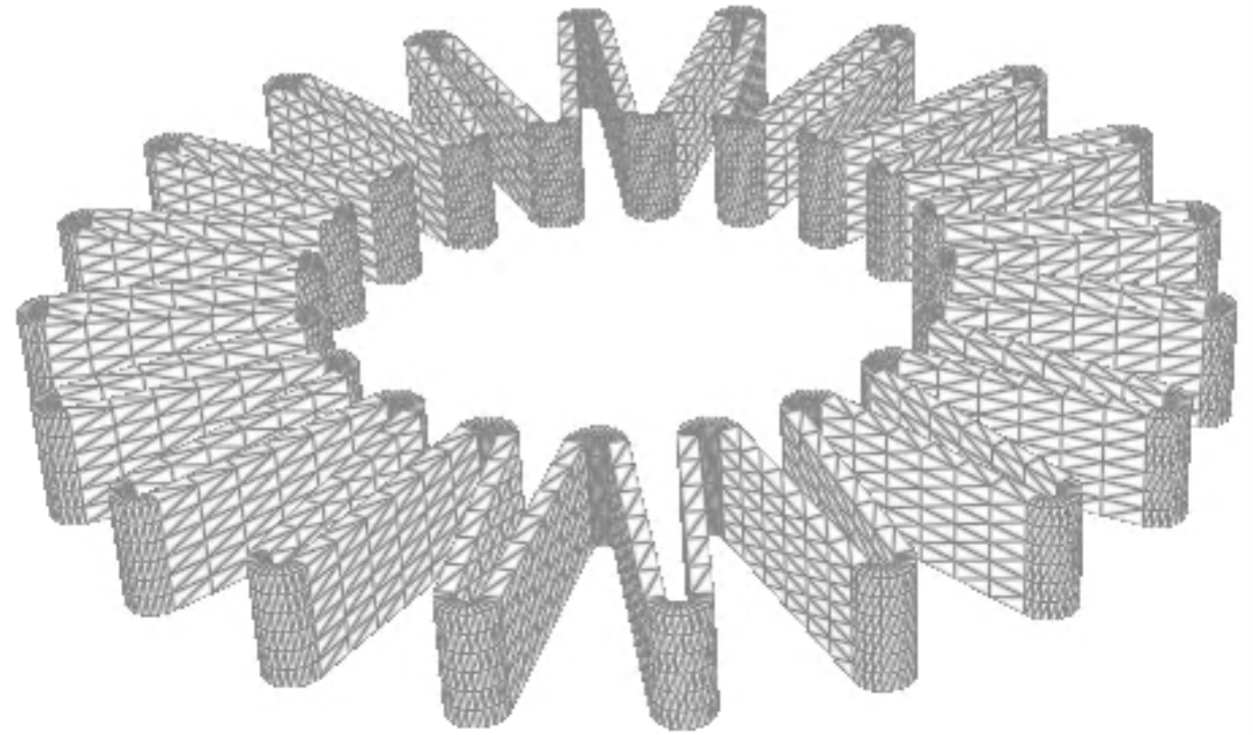
A dialog asks if the structure should be set to invisible. Click **Yes** to only visualize the triangles. The structure visualization can be turned on and off at any time by checking or unchecking the **Structure** tab in the Visualization panel.



In the Visualization panel use the options in the **Triangles** tab to change the visualization of the triangle mesh. For example, set the **View Mode** to **Hidden Lines** to view the triangles building the structure.




Camera
Structure
Volume Field
Streamlines
Particles
Triangles
Schlieren
Arrows
Tensors
View
Hidden Lines
Transparency
None
Coloring
Material ID
Features
Show Vertices
Color
White
Visible Meshes
0, 1, 2
ClipX
0
400
ClipY
0
400
ClipZ
0
50



For more detailed information about the STL format and its visualization refer to the ImportGeo-CAD User Guide. To learn more about the general visualization settings in GeoDict refer to the Visualization User Guide.

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