

Woven Wire Mesh Hs Code

A practical guide to woven wire mesh hs code, covering the reader intent, the relationship to woven wire mesh hs code, key evaluation criteria, common risks, and the information the intended project audience should confirm before taking the next step.



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In the global landscape of industrial filtration and material processing, the procurement of high-precision components requires more than just an understanding of mechanical specifications. For engineers, procurement managers, and logistics professionals, the classification of materials for international trade is a critical step that impacts duty rates, regulatory compliance, and the total cost of ownership.

When sourcing Woven Wire Mesh, understanding the specific woven wire mesh hs code is essential. The Harmonized System (HS) is a standardized numerical method of classifying traded products, used by customs authorities around the world to identify products for the application of duties and taxes. Because woven wire mesh is utilized across diverse sectors—from pharmaceutical grade filtration to heavy-duty mining screens—its classification can vary based on material composition, weave type, and final application.

The Fundamentals of HS Code Classification for Wire Mesh

The Harmonized System is organized into chapters, headings, and subheadings. For metal-based filtration media, the classification typically begins in Chapter 73, which covers "Articles of iron or steel."

Heading 7314: The Primary Category

Most industrial woven wire mesh products fall under Heading 7314. This heading specifically encompasses "Cloth (including endless bands), grill, netting and fencing, of iron or steel wire; expanded metal of iron or steel."

Within this heading, the code is further refined to distinguish between different materials and manufacturing methods:

7314.12.00: Endless bands for machinery, of stainless steel. This typically refers to mesh that has been joined into a continuous loop, often used in conveyor systems or specialized industrial processing machinery.

7314.14.00: Other woven cloth, of stainless steel. This is the most common classification for the high-quality stainless steel mesh used in industrial filtration and chemical processing.

7314.19.00: Other woven cloth (not stainless steel). This applies to mesh made from carbon steel or other iron-based alloys.

The Distinction Between Raw Mesh and Filter Components

A common point of confusion for engineering teams involves the distinction between bulk mesh and fabricated filter elements. If the Plain, twill and dutch woven wire mesh in SS304/316L — rolls, cut mesh and framed panels. Send mesh count or micron target for a technical quote. is imported as a raw material in rolls or sheets, it remains under 7314. However, if the mesh has been further processed into a specific component—such as a finished hydraulic filter cartridge or a specialized centrifuge basket—it may be classified under Heading 8421, which covers "Centrifuges, including centrifugal dryers; filtering or purifying machinery and apparatus, for liquids or gases."

Technical Factors Influencing the Woven Wire Mesh HS Code

To ensure accurate classification and avoid customs delays, technical specifications must be clearly documented. Customs authorities look for specific physical characteristics that align with the HS code definitions.

1. Material Composition (Alloy Specification)

The primary differentiator is the alloy. Stainless steel (specifically grades like SS304, SS316, or SS316L) is treated differently than galvanized steel or copper alloys. Stainless steel is preferred in B2B industrial applications due to its corrosion resistance and mechanical strength at high temperatures. From a classification standpoint, the presence of chromium (minimum 10.5%) is what defines the material as stainless steel under the HS system.

| 2. Weave Type and Structural Integrity

While the HS code 7314.14 covers most stainless woven cloth, the complexity of the weave—whether it is a Plain Weave, Twill Weave, or Dutch Weave—determines the product's performance but usually does not change the 6-digit HS code. However, for internal inventory management and technical data sheets, these distinctions are vital:

Plain Weave: The most straightforward construction where wires cross over and under one another. It offers high precision for aperture sizes.

Twill Weave: Allows for thicker wires in a given mesh count, providing increased strength for heavy-duty filtration.

Dutch Weave (Plain and Twill): Features a higher density of wires in one direction, creating a "tortuous path" for particles. This is the standard for high-pressure liquid filtration and fine micron ratings.

| 3. Mesh Count and Wire Diameter

The mesh count (number of openings per linear inch) and the wire diameter determine the open area and filtration accuracy. While these don't always change the primary woven wire mesh hs code, they are essential for the "Description of Goods" on commercial invoices. Accurate descriptions help customs officers verify that the declared code matches the physical product.

| Why Correct HS Code Classification Matters for B2B Buyers

Misclassifying industrial components can lead to significant financial and operational risks. For purchasing teams, the HS code is the pivot point for several critical factors:

| Duty Rates and Tariffs

Import duties are calculated as a percentage of the declared value, and these percentages vary by HS code. In some regions, stainless steel products (7314.14) may be subject to different trade protections than general steel products. Furthermore, certain countries may have Anti-Dumping Duties (ADD) or Countervailing Duties (CVD) specifically targeting certain metal products under specific codes.

| Regulatory Compliance

Industrial filtration components used in the food and beverage or pharmaceutical industries must meet strict safety standards. The HS code acts as a flag for regulatory agencies (such as the FDA in the United States or EFSA in Europe) to determine if the imported goods require additional health and safety certifications.

| Logistics and Supply Chain Speed

Inaccurate documentation is a leading cause of customs holds. If a shipment of Woven Wire Mesh is flagged because the description does not match the HS code, it can result in storage fees at the port and, more importantly, production downtime for the end-user. Providing a clear technical specification alongside the correct code ensures a smoother transit process.

| Engineering Considerations: Beyond the Code

While the woven wire mesh hs code handles the legalities of trade, engineers must focus on the performance parameters that justify the selection of high-quality mesh. When evaluating a supplier like Kaifil, technical professionals should consider the following:

| Filtration Accuracy (Micron Rating)

The primary goal of woven mesh in industrial settings is particle retention. Whether the application requires a 5-micron Twill Dutch Weave for hydraulic oil or a 200-mesh Plain Weave for chemical straining, the consistency of the aperture size is paramount. High-quality manufacturing ensures that the "nominal" micron rating closely matches the "absolute" rating.

| Mechanical and Chemical Compatibility

Stainless steel 304 is often sufficient for general industrial use, but 316L is required for environments involving chlorides or high acidity. The "L" in 316L stands for low carbon, which improves weldability and prevents sensitization—a critical factor if the mesh is to be welded into a filter housing or frame.

| Pressure Drop and Flow Rates

In liquid filtration systems, the pressure drop across the mesh (ΔP) must be minimized to maintain system efficiency. The weave type significantly impacts the flow characteristics. For instance, Dutch weaves provide superior strength for high-pressure applications but may have a higher initial pressure drop compared to plain square mesh with the same micron rating.

| Checklist for Purchasing Woven Wire Mesh

Before finalizing a purchase order for international shipment, ensure the following information is confirmed to streamline the customs process and ensure technical suitability:

1. Confirm the Material Grade: Is it SS304, SS316L, or a specialized alloy like Hastelloy?
2. Define the Form Factor: Is it a roll, a cut-to-size piece, or a framed panel? (This affects whether it stays under 7314).

3. Verify the Weave Pattern: Plain, Twill, or Dutch? This should be noted in the technical description.
4. Determine the HS Code: Consult with your freight forwarder to confirm if 7314.14.00 is the most appropriate code for your specific region and product form.
5. Request Technical Documentation: Ensure the supplier provides a Mill Test Certificate (MTC) to verify the chemical composition of the wire.

| Conclusion

Navigating the complexities of the woven wire mesh hs code is a necessary task for any organization involved in the global trade of filtration media. By understanding that most stainless steel mesh falls under Heading 7314, and recognizing the technical nuances that separate raw mesh from finished filter components, procurement teams can optimize their supply chains and avoid costly compliance errors.

As a specialist in custom stainless steel filtration solutions, Kaifil understands the intersection of engineering precision and trade compliance. Providing high-performance mesh that meets rigorous industrial standards—while ensuring all documentation is technically accurate—is essential for supporting the demanding applications of the chemical, pharmaceutical, and food processing sectors. Whether you are selecting mesh for its micron rating or its durability in harsh environments, starting with the correct classification is the first step toward a successful industrial application.