The world's population consumes an enormous amount of mushrooms each day. To meet this demand, highly efficient and hygienic production methods are required to deliver quality mushrooms on-time. Because of their proven performance and reliability, TenCate materials have become the mushroom and composting industry standard for pulling nets.

For instance, the indoor composting process for mushroom substrate uses a lot of energy. High energy prices have pushed composting companies to look for ways to reduce costs. They have found a solution in TenCate Nicolon pulling nets. Their high airflow performance combined with high pulling strength, low weight, thin material and limited narrowing effect significantly increase yield and quality while reducing energy cost and down time.

Nicolon nets are used in mushroom growing, composting and other related applications. More than 30 years of knowledge and experience prove that Nicolon nets are a reliable and tested contribution to your results.

Dewatering sludge, coming from the cellar of the Rijksmuseum with Geotube®

Foreword:
In 1885, the first National Museum of Holland opened its doors in Amsterdam. The architect Cuypers designed the building in a mixture of both Gothic and Renaissance styles. Since the opening, the original building has been extended by the construction of new wings, and changes have been made to Cuypers’ original design.

An ongoing project to restore the Rijksmuseum started in 2003 and is scheduled for completion in 2010.
The problem:
Part of this total restoration is the replacement of the floors in the so called “Binnenhoven”. These new floors will be located at a much lower level than before – at minus 8 meters. Reaching this level involved removing the soil by dredging, partly using a dry-dredging method, partly below ground-water level, where a great deal of sludge had to be removed before the new floors could be placed.

The solution:
The sludge was removed by divers using special pumping equipment. The sludge, together with a lot of water, was pumped to street level, beside the Rijksmuseum. There, in a small garden, after being mixed with polymers, the sludge was pumped into Geotube® for containment and quick dewatering. The Geotube® technology was selected for its ability to handle large volumes of water in a very short time, allowing the project to be completed quickly on a relatively small area. Thanks to the involvement of the engineering company Promeco from Beek en Donk, the project was set to work automatically, thus requiring a minimum of personnel and energy, whilst ensuring maximum effectiveness in dewatering and containment of the sediments.