A method of continuous filtration of contaminants from a contaminated viscous fluid, the method may include: pumping the contaminated viscous fluid between a non-perforated surface being a first cylinder and a second perforated surface being a second cylinder disposed substantially parallel to each other at a defined first gap, moving the non-perforated surface and the perforated surface with respect to each other at a defined relative speed, wherein the second cylindrical body includes one or more longitudinal fins protruding from second cylindrical body into the first gap towards the perforated surface of the first cylindrical body thereby forming a second gap between the distal tips of the fins and the perforated surface, thereby forcing movement of the contaminated viscous fluid in a direction substantially parallel to the relative speed thereby generating a shear rate in the contaminated viscous fluid near the perforated surface in the direction substantially parallel to the relative speed.