A proof of the twin primes conjecture

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Every natural number would be prime if it was not sieved by a multiple of a lesser prime.

Thus every prime other than 2 and 3 has to be in the form 6k-1 or 6k+1: each of such two arrays can not contain a multiple of 2 or 3.

Both such arrays are infinite, but k stays finite even when tending to infinite: this is the key point.

In fact, both the amount of primes and composites, even exceeding k, stay also finite when k tends to infinite, thus multiples of primes greater than 3 can sieve each of the two said arrays in a finite amount of possibly different positions k, leaving anyway an infinite amount of positions k for which both 6k-1 and 6k+1 are primes, thus proving the conjecture.