

FFM8040ELP-400

Performance Characteristics

- FFM Inc ultra-low pressure series reverse osmosis membrane is the reverse osmosis membrane with the lowest operating pressure among the existing reverse osmosis products, and the conventional operating pressure range is 0.5-1.2mpa. It is also one of the lowest operating pressure reverse osmosis membrane elements in the world..
- FFM Inc ultra-low pressure series reverse osmosis membrane is mainly used for municipal tap water, ground water, surface water, etc. with salt concentration less than 1000ppm, and is widely used for the preparation of purified water.
- FFM Inc ultra-low pressure series reverse osmosis membrane has lower operating pressure and energy consumption, so it improves the economic efficiency to a greater extent.

PRODUCT	Membrane Area	Test pressure	Water yield	Desalination rate
SPECIFICATIONS	ft2 (m ²)	psi (bar)	GFD (m3/d)	%
	400 (37.2)	100 (6.9)	11000 (41.6)	99.0

1. Test conditions: 500ppm NaCl solution, 25°C water temperature, 15% recovery;
2. The water yield of a single membrane element may vary within a range of + / - 20%.
3. After product renewal, the performance parameters of membrane components may change.
4. The error of effective film area is plus or minus 3%.

OPERATION PARAMETERS

Maximum operating temperature:	113 °F (45°C)
Maximum operating pressure:	600 psi (41 bar)
Maximum pressure drop:	15 psi (1.0 bar)
PH range, continuous operation:	2-11
PH range, short term cleaning (30 minutes):	1-13
Maximum feed water SDI15:	5
Allowable free chlorine content:	<0.1ppm

For special applications, please contact FFM Inc

Important Information

1. Before the installation of membrane components, the system and pipelines shall be completely cleaned to ensure that there is no mechanical impurity causing damage to the membrane.
2. Before the operation of the system, it shall be ensured that the pre-treatment is completed.
3. During the start-up, shutdown, cleaning and other processes of the system, the water inflow shall be slow, from low pressure to high pressure, from low flow to large flow, so as to avoid the impact damage to membrane components caused by the instantaneous rise of pressure and flow.
4. The membrane element should always be kept wet once water enters.
5. Back pressure on the water producing side should be avoided at all times.

