

FFM8040LP-440

Performance Characteristics

- FFM ins ultra-low pressure series reverse osmosis membrane has the advantages and characteristics of high desalination rate and low operating pressure, and the conventional operating pressure range is 0.8 ~ 1.2MPa.
- The ultra-low pressure series reverse osmosis membrane is mainly used for municipal tap water, ground water and surface water with low to medium salt content. Its operating pressure is about 2 / 3 of the operating pressure of the conventional low pressure composite membrane, and the desalination rate can reach 99.5%. LP ultra-low pressure series greatly reduces the cost of equipment manufacturing and equipment operation, so the economic benefits are obvious.
- Ultra low pressure series reverse osmosis membrane is widely used in clean water plant, food, beverage, dairy products, drinking water, electronics, medicine and other light industry fields.

PRODUCT	Membrane Area	Test pressure	Water yield	Desalination rate
SPECIFICATIONS	ft2 (m ²)	psi (bar)	GFD (m3/d)	%

440 (38.1)	150 (10)	12500 (47.3)	99.6
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1. Test conditions: 1500ppm 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:	3-10
PH range, short term cleaning (30 minutes):	2-12
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.

