

FFM2012NL-160

Performance Characteristics

- FFM Inc's high-throughput commercial Nanofiltration membrane series components have been widely recognized in the industry for their flux, stability and reliability under the same pressure. Advanced membrane preparation process and automatic film sealing production line ensure the lasting stability of each membrane element.
- In the preparation of high-purity drinking water system and laboratory specific high-purity water, high-quality membrane components with high cost performance will help customers establish and enhance the brand awareness and good reputation.
- FFM Inc's cost-effective household membrane components are dry membrane components, which are more convenient to transport and have a longer shelf life.

PRODUCT	Membrane Area	Test pressure	Water yield	Desalination rate
SPECIFICATIONS	ft ² (m ²)	psi (bar)	GFD (lmh)	MgSO ₄ (NaCl) %

7 (0.47)	60 (4.1)	160 (25.2)	97 (35)
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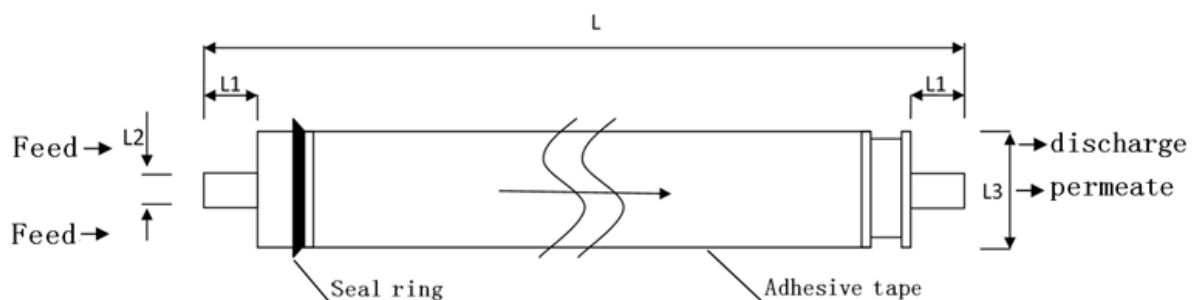
1. Test conditions: 500ppm NaCl solution and 500ppm MgSO₄ solution; water temperature: 25 °C; recovery rate: 15%;
2. The water yield of a single membrane element may vary within a range of + / - 20%.
3. After product renewal, the performance parameters of membrane components may change.
4. The error of effective film area is plus or minus 3%.

OPERATION PARAMETERS

Maximum operating temperature:	113 °F (45°C)
Maximum operating pressure:	290 psi (20 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.



inch (mm) : $L=11.73$ (298) $L_1=0.847$ (21.5) $L_2=0.67$ (17) $L_3=1.85$ (47)