

FFM2521NH

Performance Characteristics

- FFM Inc Series nanofiltration membrane has a strong selective rejection effect, and its rejection ability for different valence ions is very different, reflecting the very high selective transmission performance of the nanofiltration membrane.
- Series nanofiltration membrane can not only be used to soften the water quality of municipal tap water, groundwater, surface water, industrial wastewater and other water systems, but also be used to separate complex materials, widely used in the separation and concentration of food, medicine and other industries.

PRODUCT	Membrane Area	Test pressure	Water yield	Desalination rate
SPECIFICATIONS	ft ² (m ²)	psi (bar)	gpd (m ³ /d)	MgSO ₄ (NaCl) %
	14 (1.3)	75 (5)	350 (1.3)	97 (50-70)

1. Test conditions: 2000ppm NaCl solution and 2000ppm MgSO₄ solution; water temperature: 25 °C; recovery rate: 8%;
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.

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.

