

# X-FLOW HFS 60

## TIGHT ULTRAFILTRATION MEMBRANE

### MEMBRANE ELEMENT DATASHEET

8" HFS 60 PVC 0.8mm  
ARTICLE CODE : 23E1DN2KEH

#### GENERAL INFORMATION

HFS 60 is a tight ultrafiltration module, used for the removal of colloidal silica from surface water. This module can be used in vertical and horizontal configuration. Depending on the configuration, the operation mode can be feed-and-bleed with a minor crossflow or dead-end mode with regular backwash (permeate only), forward flush (feed only) and chemically enhanced backwash.

#### GENERAL SOLVENT RESISTANCE

Since the resistance of the membrane to solvents strongly depends on the actual process conditions, the indications given below should only be considered as guideline.

Acids	++
Bases	++
Organic esters, ketones, ethers	-
Aliphatic alcohols	+
Aliphatic hydrocarbons	+
Halogenated hydrocarbons	--
Aromatic hydrocarbons	--
Polar organic solvents	--
Oils	++

#### MEMBRANE CHARACTERISTICS

- Hydrophilic membrane composed of a blend of modified polyethersulfone and polyethersulfone
- Structure asymmetric/microporous
- MWCO of 10 kDa on dextrans
- High performance and a very good anti-fouling behaviour
- Typical permeate quality SDI<3, turbidity <0,1 NTU
- Designed for silica retention; typical > 99.8% for colloidal silica (tested on surface water containing 10 mg/l total silica and 1 mg/l colloidal silica)

#### CLEANING CHEMICAL RESISTANCE

##### Sodium Hypochlorite

- Typical 200 ppm, at  $\leq 40$  °C at  $\geq$  pH 10
- Maximum 500 ppm
- 250.000 ppm hours cumulative;  $\geq$  pH 10

##### Chlorine Dioxide

- Typical 1 ppm, at  $\leq 40$  °C
- Maximum 2 ppm
- 90.000 ppm hours cumulative; pH 11

##### Hydrogen Peroxide

- Typical 200 ppm, at  $\leq 40$  °C
- Maximum 500 ppm
- 350.000 ppm hours cumulative

##### Note:

The above figures for oxidant contact represent the membrane resistance to each individual oxidizing agent. The total combined exposure for Sodium Hypochlorite and Chlorine Dioxide will be calculated as follows:

Combined exposure  $[NaOCl + ClO_2] = 2.6 \times$   
Exposure to  $ClO_2$  (in ppm hours) + Exposure to  $NaOCl$  (in ppm hours) < 250.000 ppm hours

As a good working practice and in order to maximise the lifetime of the membrane it is advised to reduce the membrane exposure to oxidising agents to a minimum. Exposure limits are also affected by temperature, pH and the presence of metals. In order not to exceed maximum exposure limits, membranes must be preserved free of any oxidising agent when the plant is stopped.

##### Acids

Hydrochloric Acid	++
Nitric Acid	++
Sulphuric Acid	++
Phosphoric Acid	++
Acetic Acid	++
Citric Acid	++

pH > 2 during filtration  
pH > 1 during cleaning

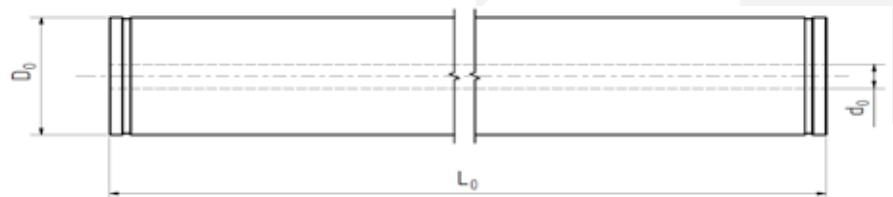
##### Bases

Sodium Hydroxide (<4%)	++
Potassium Hydroxide (<4%)	++

pH < 12 during filtration  
pH < 13 during cleaning

#### ELEMENT SPECIFICATIONS

Membrane Diameter [mm/mil]	Membrane area [m <sup>2</sup> /ft <sup>2</sup> ]	Feed connection D <sub>0</sub> [mm/Inch]	Element length L <sub>0</sub> [mm/Inch]	Permeate connection d <sub>0</sub> [mm/Inch]
0.8 [31]	60 [645]	220.0 [8.66]	1537.5 [60.51]	42.6 [1.68]



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#### OPERATING SPECIFICATIONS

Max. feed pressure <sup>*)</sup>	Max. backflush pressure	Temp. range
[kPa/psi]	[kPa/psi]	[°C/°F]
300 [43]	450 [65]	10-40 [50-104]

<sup>\*)</sup> In case of horizontal dead-end configuration or vertical dead-end pressurized configuration: max. system pressure, see specifications of membrane housing supplier (Codeline or equivalent).

- Backwash water should be free of particulates and should be of permeate quality or better
- Backwash pumps should preferably be made of non-corroding materials, e.g., plastic or stainless steel. If compressed air is used to pressurize the backwash water, do not allow a two-phase air/water mixture to enter the element

- To avoid mechanical damage, do not subject the membrane module or element to sudden temperature changes, particularly decreasing. Bring the module or element back to ambient operating temperature slowly (max. value 3 °C/min). Failure to adhere to this guideline can result in irreparable damage

Operation of membrane modules at any combination of maximum limits of pH, concentration, pressure or temperature, during cleaning or production, will influence the membrane lifetime.

#### CERTIFICATIONS

- USA: ANSI/NSF, Standard 61
- The Netherlands: KIWA ATA
- UK: DWI Regulation 31
- France: ACS

#### TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

##### Weight Specifications

Dry weight of membrane element  
ca. 34 kg [75 lbs]

Membrane element filled with water  
ca. 66 kg [145 lbs]

In case of vertical dead-end pressurized:

Pressure housing, empty ca. 20 kg [44 lbs]

Housing, incl. element ca. 54 kg [119 lbs]

Housing, incl. element and water filled ca.  
100 kg [220 lbs]

##### Materials of Construction

Housing: PVC white  
Flow distributor: PVC/PP  
Potting: PU resin  
Membrane: PES/modPES

##### Process Characteristics (water, 20 °C) vertical dead-end and vertical dead-end pressurized

Hydraulic membrane diameter	Crossflow flow rate (*)	Pressure-drop across module at 1 m/s	Pressure-drop across module at 2 m/s
[mm/mil]	[m³/h/gpm]	[kPa/psi]	[kPa/psi]
0.8 [31]	30 x v [40 x v]	72 [10]	150 [21]

(\*) superficial velocity (v) in m/s [ft/s]

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#### STORAGE

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New membrane modules can be stored as supplied in the original packaging. The membrane elements contain an aqueous preservation solution of glycerine (20wt%) and sodium metabisulfite (1wt%).

Membrane modules should be stored in a dry, normally ventilated place, away from sources of heat, ignition and direct sunlight. Store between 0 and 40 °C.

The membrane modules should not be subjected to any freezing temperatures.

Shelf life is a maximum of 6 months for unused modules in unopened packaging under correct storage conditions after transfer of ownership for X-Flow B.V. to the Client. After the maximum period of 6 months all warranties are null and void unless otherwise agreed in writing between the parties.

After use, the membrane modules need to be stored wet at all times. To avoid biological growth during shutdowns or

storage, wet membranes could be treated with a compatible biocide. The membrane is compatible with many common disinfecting agents or biocidal preservatives.

Typically for short-term shutdowns (1 – 7 days), a daily backwash with permeate quality water for 30 seconds at 250 l/mh, should be adequate for bacteria control. Before start of the shutdown period, the modules must be cleaned by a standard Chemical Enhanced Backwash (CEB).

In case of long-term storage (> 7 days), membranes should be disinfected. The membranes should be cleaned using a CEB before the disinfection step is carried out. For disinfection, a 0,5% sodium metabisulfite solution can be used. In both short and long term storage situations, the modules should remain filled with storage solution.



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