

东丽热水膜维护注意事项(以英文为准, 中文供参考)

Heat Sanitization of RO Elements (TS types)

反渗透膜元件的热消毒 (TS 类型)

Occasional or periodic hot water sanitization (pasteurization) is a preventive measure to reduce bacteria and fungus growth.

定期热水消毒 (巴氏杀菌) 是减少细菌和真菌生长的预防性措施。

The following recommendations are applicable for TORAY hot water resistant elements (TS types):

以下建议适用于东丽热水膜 (TS 类型):

1. Temperature slope during heating & cool down period: maximum 2.0 °C / minute.

在加热或降温过程中, 最大温度变化范围为 2 摄氏度/分钟。

2. It is preferable to use permeate water, or at least softened water, for this procedure.

此过程最好使用纯水, 或者至少是软化水。

3. Heat sanitization cannot be applied to standard RO products – it will cause irreversible damage.

热消毒不能用于普通反渗透膜产品-将造成不可逆转的损坏。

4. For effective sanitization water temperature can be increased up to 80°C. (Temperature required depends on bacteria strains present). Above 80°C, modules can be irreversibly damaged.

为有效消毒, 水温度可上升至 80 度。(所需温度取决于呈现的菌种)。超过 80 度, 可能造成膜不可逆转的损坏。

5. Feed pressure during hot water treatment must be always < 0.15 MPa (22psi).

热消毒处理过程中, 进水压力必须始终<0.15 MPa (22psi) 。

6. Differential pressure max. 0.1 MPa (15psi) / element

单个膜元件最大差压为 0.1 MPa (15psi)。

7. Frequency of hot water treatment depends on feed water quality and use of product water. Average frequency of treatment should, however, not exceed 1 treatment / week.

热消毒的频率取决于原水水质和产水的使用。不管怎样, 处理的平均频率应不超过每周一次。

8. The necessity and effectiveness of high temperature sanitization treatment must be determined by microbiological testing of feed, brine and permeate streams.

高温消毒处理的必要性和有效性, 必须通过原水, 浓水和产水的微生物测试来判断。

9. It is important to open permeate side valve and to maintain no permeate side back pressure condition during high temperature treatment. Feed and/or brine pressure should be higher than permeate side pressure at all times to avoid permeate back pressure problems.

重要的是要打开产水侧阀门, 且在高温处理过程中维持产水侧无背压的状态。进水和/或浓水压力任何时候应高于产水侧压力, 以避免产水背压问题。