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TPRO Reverse Osmosis
Models EKO 10 Range

System Capacities

The system capacities indicated below are based on feed water with a total dissolved solid (TDS) content of <1500mg/l and a recovery of 70%. Please consult us for capacities for your specific requirements

Model	Nominal Capacity m3/day	Membranes 4” x 40
EKO10-2	13	2
EKO10-3	18	3
EKO10-4	25	4
EKO10-6	34	6
EKO10-9	48	9
EKO10-12	66	12

Capacity will vary according to the feed water TDS and temperature. Pump-operating pressure will also vary according to the feed water quality. Typically pump pressure will be in the range of 10 to 12 Bar.

Operating conditions

Feed Pressure:	1.5 to 4 Bar
Power:	400VAC 50Hz 3 phase
Temperature range:	5 to 40 ^{o}C
Feed pH:	4 to 8

Equipment

The RO unit will be pre-assembled on a stainless steel frame and will include the following main components:

- Lowara SV series 316 stainless steel pump complete with 400VAC 3 phase motor
- 40" (TMG10) x 4" Toray Membranes or equal
- GRP Membrane vessels 300psi
- Stainless steel brine control needle valve
- Stainless steel brine – feed by-pass control needle valve
- IP55 Electrical Control Enclosure
- Electronic RO Controller with conductivity monitor
- Low pressure Pipe & Fittings in PVC
- High pressure Pipes & Fittings in 316L stainless steel
- Pump low pressure shut off switch
- Inlet solenoid valve
- Brass flush solenoid valve
- SSTL Inlet pressure gauge
- SSTL membrane pressure gauge
- Pre-filter housing
- Frame for mounting above equipment in stainless steel.

Pre-treatment

The membranes used in most reverse osmosis systems including our TPRO - EKO 10 range, are spiral wound and made of a polyamide material. This material is not compatible with oxidizing agents such as chlorine normally found in tap water. The client needs to make sure that effective pre-treatment efforts are taken to remove any chlorine that may be present in the feedwater.
The passages within a membrane are fairly small and un-dissolved materials can become lodged inside the membrane blocking it and reducing its capacity. Adequate filtration is also required.
The reject from a reverse osmosis system has an increased concentration of salts and particularly hardness salts. Care must be administered to make sure that these salts do not precipitate in the membrane as this can lead to irreversible damage. Depending on the feed water as well as the system recovery, a water softener or anti-scalant chemical injection may be required before the system as part of the pre-treatment.
Contact your water treatment specialist for assistance on your pre-treatment requirement.