

VinoCon* RO3 Series

FACT SHEET

Wine Processing – grape juice & must concentration

The VinoCon family of proprietary thin-film reverse osmosis membrane elements are characterized by high sodium chloride rejection and a smooth, fouling-resistant membrane surface. The S-Series membrane has an average rejection of 99.0% on 2,000ppm NaCl at 25°C and 425psi (2,930kPa).

The VinoCon RO3 Elements provide high rejection of sugars and low molecular weight organic constituents at operating pressures up to 1,200psi (8,274kPa). This element is designed for high crossflow, daily CIP, and the ability to handle suspended solids, and periodic hot-water sanitation, while still maintaining element integrity. They are typically used for concentrating grape juice in wineries requiring stringent sanitary procedures. Other applications may include wine must concentration, wine concentration and adjustment.

The VinoCon RO3 Elements feature a Durasan* Cage patented outer wrap, standard feed spacers, and polysulfone parts.

- FDA Regulations relevant sections of 21CFR
- EU Framework 1935/2004/EC

Table 1: Element Specification

| Membrane | Thin Film Membrane (TFM*) |
|----------|---------------------------|
|----------|---------------------------|

| Model | Spacer mil (mm) | Active area ft ² (m ²) | Part number |
|---------------------|-----------------|---|-------------|
| VinoCon RO3 4040C35 | 35 (0.89) | 80 (7.4) | 1230072 |

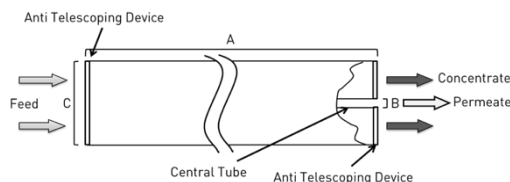


Figure 1 : Element Dimensions Diagram – Female

Table 2: Dimensions and Weight

| Model | Dimensions, inches (cm) | | | Boxed Weight lbs (kg) |
|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| | A | B | C | |
| VinoConRO34040C35 | 40.00 (101.6) | 0.625 (1.59) | 3.98 (10.1) | 11 (5.0) |

(1) Includes interconnector, refer to Technical Bulletin TB1206.

Table 3: Operating Parameters

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Typical Operating Pressure | 200-800psi (1,379 – 5,516 kPa) |
| Typical Operating Flux | 5-20 GFD (8-34 LMH) |
| Clean Water Flux (CWF) (1) | 16-18 GFD (27 – 31 LMH) @ 425psi |
| Maximum Operating Pressure (2) | 1,200psi (8,276 kPa) |
| Maximum Temperature | 122°F (50°C) |
| Sanitization Temperature | 194°F (90°C) |
| pH Range | 3.0-10.0 |
| Maximum Pressure Drop | Over an element: 15 psi (103 kPa) Per housing: 60 psi (414 kPa) |
| Chlorine Tolerance | 500 ppm-hours dechlorination recommended |

(1) Clean water flux (CWF) is the rate of water permeability through the membrane after cleaning (CIP) at reproducible temperature and pressure. It is important to monitor CWF after each cleaning cycle to determine if the system is being cleaned effectively. CWF can vary ±25%.

(2) Operating pressure in bar multiplied by operating temperature in degree Celsius should not exceed 2000.

Table 4: CIP limits for RO elements

| Temperature | pH Minimum | pH Maximum |
|--------------|------------|------------|
| 50°C (122°F) | 2.0 | 11.5 |
| 45°C (113°F) | 1.5 | 11.5 |
| 35°C (95°F) | 1.5 | 11.5 |
| 25°C (77°F) | 1.0 | 12.0 |

Hot Water Sanitization recommendations

Prior to first use, new elements must be flushed with clean water¹ to remove any residual chemicals for at least an hour, at a transmembrane pressure of not more than 45 psi (3 bar). The system must be started and in operation for minimum 24 hours prior to hot water sanitization.

If the new elements are to be hot water sanitized before first use, the system must be flushed at low transmembrane pressure (up to 45 psi (3 bar)), for minimum 24 hours prior to sanitization.

Transmembrane pressure during hot water sanitization should also be maintained as low as possible, not exceeding 45 psi (3 bar), while ensuring some permeate flow for effective sanitization on the permeate side.

The cross flow to the system should be monitored and adjusted so that the pressure drop is not more than 2 psi per element or 10 psi per housing.

The following procedure should be followed step by step for the hot water sanitization of VinoCon elements.

1. The elements that have been in operation should be cleaned with approved Clean In Place (CIP) procedure to remove any mineral scales or organic foulants, and then be thoroughly flushed for at least an hour before sanitization.
2. Increase the temperature in the system from room temperature to target sanitization temperature² (up to 90°C/194°F) at a rate not higher than 5°C/9°F per minute. Maintain the target temperature for 30 to 60 minutes.
3. Cool the system to room temperature at a rate not higher than 5°C/9°F per minute.

¹ RO permeate is strongly preferred when available. Feedwater which does not foul or form scale on membrane can also be used but only after appropriate filtration. Note that the solubility of some inorganics, for example calcium carbonate and at least above 45°C calcium sulfate, decreases with increasing temperature.

² The effectiveness of heat sanitizing is a function of temperature and time. VinoCon elements can withstand 90°C hot water sustained for over 60 minutes, but there is no gain by maintaining the high temperature for longer time than needed to deactivate the microbes that will be deactivated at the chosen temperature.

Loss of permeate flow after repeated 90°C sanitization cycles

It is almost impossible to exactly predict the percentage of permeate flow rate lost from the high temperature sanitations, which among other factors depends on:

1. Rate of temperature increase and decrease.
2. Presence of other species like organics, ionic and metallic compounds that could locally decrease or increase the temperature at the surface of the membrane.
3. Feed flow rate and specifically the heat transfer rate to the membrane surface.
4. The thickness and geometry of the feed spacer used.

At optimum conditions measured in controlled environment with deionized water, between 30% and 50% of the original permeate flow rate was lost before the element performance had stabilized after repeated heat treatments (over 90% of this flow reduction occurred during the first heat treatment). With the loss of permeate flow rate, the salt rejection increases. The rate of cooling and heating was not more than 5°C per minute, and the differential pressure drop per element did not exceed 2 psi.

Pilot testing based on the criteria noted above will give the best operating parameters for any specific application.