

Abstract

Provided is an apparatus for producing electrically deionized water having a novel configuration capable of efficiently removing a weak acid component which has diffused from a concentration chamber into water to be treated contained in a deionization chamber. The apparatus includes at least one deionization treatment unit provided between a cathode and an anode that are opposite to each other; the deionization treatment unit includes a deionization chamber filled with at least an anion exchanger and a pair of concentration chambers adjacent to both sides of the deionization chamber; the deionization chamber is adjacent to one concentration chamber from among the pair of concentration chambers via a cation exchange membrane, this one concentration chamber being located on the cathode side; and the deionization chamber is adjacent to the other concentration chamber from among the pair of concentration chambers via a first anion exchange membrane, this other concentration chamber being located on the anode side, wherein a second anion exchange membrane is layered on a partial region of a deionization-chamber-side surface of the cation exchange membrane, as a separate body from the cation exchange membrane, and the anion exchanger is in contact with at least a part of a deionization-chamber-side surface of the second anion exchange membrane.