

Purolite® C100x10

Polystyrenic Gel, Strong Acid Cation
Resin, Sodium form

PRINCIPAL APPLICATIONS

- Softening - Industrial
- Industrial demineralization when regenerated with acids

ADVANTAGES

- Higher selectivity for sodium than standard resins
- Superior resistance to oxidation
- Excellent physical and chemical stability
- High operating capacity

SYSTEMS

- Coflow regenerated systems
- Conventional counterflow systems

REGULATORY APPROVALS

- IFANCA Halal Certified
- Kosher Certified
- Certified by the WQA to NSF/ANSI-61 Standard

TYPICAL PACKAGING

- 1 ft³ Sack
- 25 L Sack
- 5 ft³ Drum (Fiber)
- 1 m³ Supersack
- 42 ft³ Supersack

TYPICAL PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS:

Polymer Structure	Gel polystyrene crosslinked with divinylbenzene
Appearance	Spherical Beads
Functional Group	Sulfonic Acid
Ionic Form	Na ⁺ form
Total Capacity	2.2 eq/L (48.1 Kgr/ft ³) (Na ⁺ form)
Moisture Retention	40 - 43 % (Na ⁺ form)
Particle Size Range	300 - 1200 µm
< 300 µm (max.)	1 %
Uniformity Coefficient (max.)	1.7
Reversible Swelling, Na ⁺ → H ⁺ (max.)	6 %
Specific Gravity	1.3
Shipping Weight (approx.)	820 - 860 g/L (51.2 - 53.8 lb/ft ³)
Temperature Limit	120 °C (248.0 °F)



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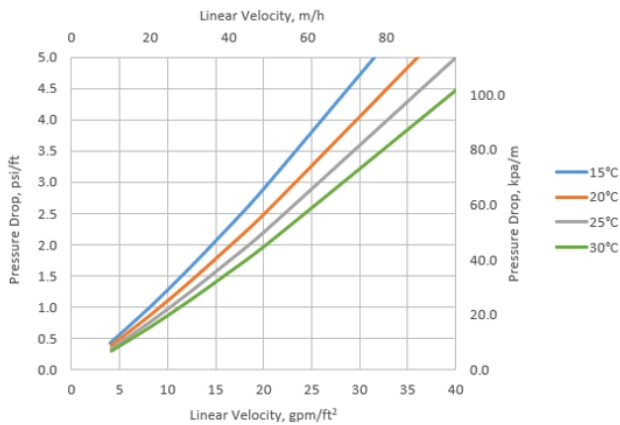
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Hydraulic Characteristics

PRESSURE DROP

The pressure drop across a bed of ion exchange resin depends on the particle size distribution, bed depth, and voids volume of the exchange material, as well as on the flow rate and viscosity of the influent solution. Factors affecting any of these parameters—such as the presence of particulate matter filtered out by the bed, abnormal compressibility of the resin, or the incomplete classification of the bed—will have an adverse effect, and result in an increased head loss. Depending on the quality of the influent water, the application and the design of the plant, service flow rates may vary from 10 to 40 BV/h.

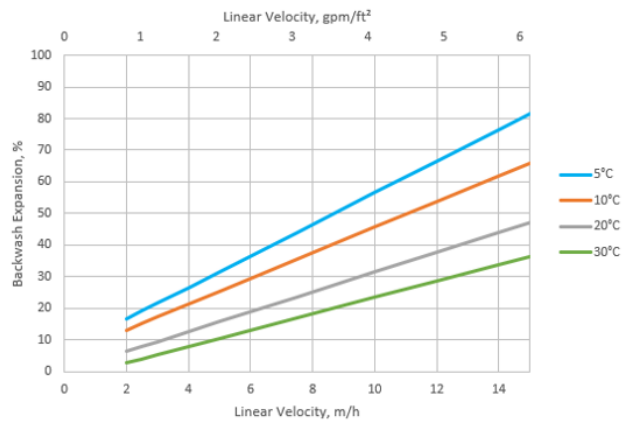
PRESSURE DROP ACROSS RESIN BED



BACKWASH

During up-flow backwash, the resin bed should be expanded in volume between 50 and 70% for at least 10 to 15 minutes. This operation will free particulate matter, clear the bed of bubbles and voids, and reclassify the resin particles ensuring minimum resistance to flow. When first putting into service, approximately 30 minutes of expansion is usually sufficient to properly classify the bed. It is important to note that bed expansion increases with flow rate and decreases with influent fluid temperature. Caution must be taken to avoid loss of resin through the top of the vessel by over expansion of the bed.

BACKWASH EXPANSION OF RESIN BED



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