

AMBERLITE® IRA402 CI

Strong Base Anion Exchanger

PRODUCT DATA SHEET

PROPERTIES

AMBERLITE IRA402 Cl is a type 1, gelular, premium grade, strongly basic, anion exchange resin. It is based on crosslinked polystyrene and has high regeneration efficiency and excellent rinse performance. It is used in co-flow regeneration and conventional counterflow systems with downflow loading and upflow regeneration with air or water

holddown. Combined with a strong acid cation exchanger, AMBERLITE IRA402 Cl resin reduces both strong and weak acid concentrations to extremely low levels. Its main use is water demineralization. Other fields of application include the treatment of electroplating waste and the isolation of anionic metals.

Matrix	Polystyrene divinylbenzene copolymer Quaternary ammonium Pale yellow translucent beads Chloride 1.2 meq/ml minimum (Cl⁻ form) 49 to 60 % (Cl⁻ form) 42 lbs/ft³ 0.60 to 0.75 mm 1.6 maximum 16 to 50 mesh (US Std Screens) 5 % maximum on 16 mesh (US Std Screens) 1 % maximum thru 50 mesh Cl⁻ → OH⁻: approximately 30 %
Test methods are available on request. SUGGESTED OPERATING CONDITIONS	
pH Range Maximum Operating Temperature Minimum Bed Depth Service Flow Rate	0 to 14 140 °F (OH ⁻ form) / 170 °F (Cl ⁻ form) 24 inches 1 to 3 gpm/ft ³
Regenerant (100% basis) Flow Rate	NaOH

LIMITS OF USE

AMBERLITE IRA402 Cl is suitable for industrial uses. For all other specific applications such as pharmaceutical, food processing or potable water applications, it is recommended that all potential users seek advice from Rohm and Haas Company in order to determine the best resin choice and optimum operating conditions.

HYDRAULIC CHARACTERISTICS

Figure 1 shows the expected pressure drop per foot of bed depth of AMBERLITE IRA402 Cl in normal downflow operation with water at various temperatures as a function of flow rate.

Figure 2 shows the bed expansion of AMBERLITE IRA402 Cl as a function of backwash flow rate and water temperature. AMBERLITE IRA402 Cl should be backwashed for 10 minutes after each operating cycle to reclassify the resin beads and purge the bed of suspended insoluble material which may collect on top of the resin.

Fig. I: Pressure Drop

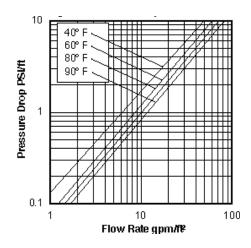
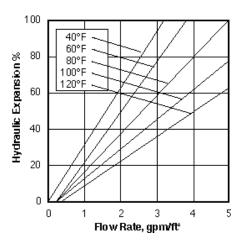


Fig. 2: Bed Expansion



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WEB SITE: http://www.rohmhaas.com/ionexchange



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Ion exchange resins and polymeric adsorbents, as produced, contain by-products resulting from the manufacturing process. The user must determine the extent to which organic by-products must be removed for any particular use and establish techniques to assure that the appropriate level of purity is achieved for that use. The user must compliance with all prudent safety standards and regulatory requirements governing the application. Except where specifically otherwise stated, Rohm and Haas Company does not recommend its ion exchange resins or polymeric adsorbents, as supplied, as being suitable or appropriately pure for any particular use. Consult your Rohm and Haas technical representative for further information. Acidic and basic regenerant solutions are corrosive and should be handled in a manner that will prevent eye and skin contact. Nitric acid and other strong oxidising agents can cause explosive type reactions when mixed with Ion Exchange resins. Proper design of process equipment to prevent rapid buildup of pressure is necessary if use of an oxidising agent such as nitric acid is contemplated. Before using strong oxidising agents in contact with Ion Exchange Resins, consult sources knowledgeable in the handling of these materials.

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