GENERAL TECHNOLOGIES, SPC

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C108DQ - Na, WQA/NSF-44 Certified SOLVENT-FREE (BY STEAM-RINSE) STRONG ACID CATION EXCHANGE RESIN

(Designed for use in water softening applications)

Product Description

C108DQ-Na resin is high-capacity, а conventional gel polystyrene strong acid cation exchange resin designed for use in residential or industrial water softening equipment. Cation resin in sodium form removes hardness ions such as calcium and magnesium by replacing them with sodium. When the resin bed is exhausted the hardness ions begin to pass through the bed. Functionality is returned by regeneration with concentrated sodium or potassium chloride solution. The capacity obtained depends largely on the amount of salt used in the regeneration. Typically 12-15 lbs of chemical per ft3 is used to obtain maximum capacity of up to 33,000 grains per ft3.

C108DQ-Na resin is rigorously treated before shipping to meet all NSF-44 standards requirements.

Typical Physical, Chemical & Operating Characteristics

Polymer Structure

Physical Form and Appearance

Whole Bead Count

Functional Groups

Ionic Form (as shipped)

Shipping Weight, approx. Mesh Size (U.S. Std.)

Moisture retention. Na+ form

Swelling, Na+-->H+

Total Capacity in sodium form

pH Range, Stability

Polystyrene cross linked with a minimum of 8% Divinylbenzene Amber spherical beads

90% Min.

Polystyrene sulfonate

Na+

820 g/l (51 lb./ft.³)

16-50 40–49% 5% max.

0–14

1.95 meq/ml

CHEMICAL AND THERMAL STABILITY

C108-Na resin is insoluble in dilute or moderately concentrated acids, alkalies, and in all common solvents. However, exposure to >0.1 ppm of free chlorine, "hypochlorite" ions, or other strong oxidizing agents over long periods of time will eventually break Temperature over 30 °C (85 °F) will down the crosslinking. This will tend to increase the moisture accekrate the oxidation. retention of the resin, decreasing it s mechanical strength, as well as generating small amounts of extractable breakdown products. Like all conventional Polystyrene sulfonated resins, it is thermally stable to higher than 150 °C (300 °F) in the alkali (for instance, sodium) or alkaline earth (calcium and magnesium) salt forms. The free acid form tends to hydrolyze in water temperatures appreciably higher than 120 °C (250 °F) thereby losing capacity, as the functional groups are gradually replaced by hydroxyl groups.



This resin has been tested and certified by WQA according to NSF/ANSI 44 for material requirements only