ROHM HAAS [A] | Beverages and Nutrition

PRODUCT DATA SHEET

AMBERLITE™ FPC22 Na

Food Grade Strong Acid Cation Exchanger

For use in Decalcifying Beet Sugar Juices

FOOD PROCESSING

PROPERTIES

Fast rinse

* $1 BV (Bed Volume) = 1 m^3 solution per m^3 resin$

AMBERLITE FPC22 Na has been optimised for the treatment of high brix (percent solids) solutions with a low fines content, allowing it to be used for the without severe pressure drop. AMBERLITE FPC22 Na is suited for use in a variety of demanding applications such as the decalcification of sugar juices using the Quentin or NRS process.

AMBERLITE FPC22 Na has a moderate degree of crosslinking resulting in good regeneration efficiency especially when operated in the sodium (Na) form as with decalcification processes. This more open macroporus matrix also prevents calcium build up and precipitation in the resin pores. It is very resistant to osmotic shock and to mechanical attrition resulting in a use over multiple campaigns.

AMBERLITE FPC22 Na is recommended as a general purpose resin for demineralisation application across the Nutrition market.

Macroreticular crosslinked polystyrene Matrix_ Functional groups _____ Sulfonic acid Physical form_____ Light grey beads Ionic form as shipped _____ Na⁺ Total exchange capacity [1]_ $\geq 1.8 \text{ eq/L resin (Na}^+ \text{ form)}$ Moisture holding capacity [1] 47 - 54 % (Na⁺ form) Shipping weight ______Harmonic mean size _____ 810 g/L resin 0.590 - 0.840 mm Fine contents [1] < 0.300 mm : 1.0 % maxCoarse Beads > 1.180 mm :5.0% max [1] Contractual value Test methods are available on request. SUGGESTED OPERATING CONDITIONS Maximum operating temperature _____ 135 °C Minimum bed depth _____ 700 mm Service flow rate _____ 5 to 40 BV*/h HCl H₂SO₄ Regenerant _____ NaCl Regenerant Flow rate (BV/h)_____ 4 to 12 2 to 8 4 to 6 Regenerant Concentration (%) 10 4 to 10 1 to 5 80 to 400 Regenerant Level (g/L_R) _____ 45 to 150 50 to 200 Minimum contact time _____ 30 minutes Slow rinse _____ 2 BV at regeneration flow rate

2 to 4 BV at service flow rate

FOOD PROCESSING

As governmental regulations vary by country, it is recommended that potential users seek advice from their Amberlite representative in order to determine the best resin choice, optimum operating and regeneration conditions.

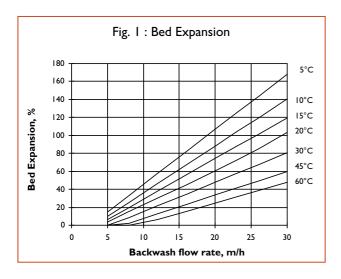
HYDRAULIC CHARACTERISTICS

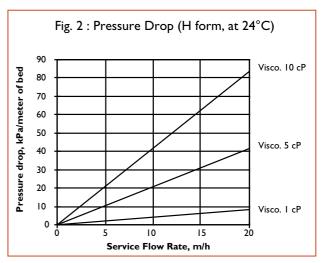
Figure 1 shows the bed expansion of AMBERLITE FPC22 Na, as a function of backwash flow rate and water temperature.

Figure 2 shows the pressure drop data for AMBERLITE FPC22 Na, as a function of service flow rate and the temperature of the solution to be treated.

Conversion Factors:

- 1 kPa/m equals 0.0442 psi/ft
- 1 m/h equals 0.41 USgpm/ft²





All our products are produced in ISO 9001 certified manufacturing facilities.

Rohm and Haas/Ion Exchange Resins - Philadelphia, PA - Tel. (800) RH AMBER - Fax: (215) 409-4534 Rohm and Haas/Ion Exchange Resins - 75579 Paris Cedex 12 - Tel. (33) 1 40 02 50 00 - Fax: 1 43 45 28 19

http://www.amberlitefp.com



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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 ensure 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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