

SOFTENING RESIN



PROSOFT™ HEAVY DUTY

ProSoft Heavy Duty is just that. Manufactured in special runs to provide one of the toughest softening resins around. With a 10% crosslink and 35,000 grain capacity at 15 lb of salt, ProSoft Heavy Duty is perfect for industrial applications involving rigorous backwashing or high chlorine levels.

FEATURES

- 10% divinylbenzene
- Uniform particle size, low pressure drop
- Superior physical stability
- Low color throw
- Conforms to paragraph 21CFR173.25 of the Food Additives Regulations of the US FDA
- Certified to NSF/ANSI Standard 61 *

* NSF/ANSI-61 compliance requires conditioning with a minimum 20 bed volume rinse prior to first use.

Physical Properties

Polymer Structure	Styrene/DVB
Polymer Type	Gel
Functional Group	Sulfonic Acid
Physical Form.....	Spherical beads
Resin Color	Amber
Ionic Form, as shipped	Sodium or Hydrogen
Total Capacity	
Sodium Form	> 2.2 meq/mL
Hydrogen Form	> 2.0 meq/mL
Water Retention	
Sodium Form	39 to 45%
Hydrogen Form	46 to 52%
Swelling, Na to H.....	4 to 8%
Screen Size Distribution	16 to 50 (US mesh)
Maximum Fines Content	1% (< 50 mesh)
Minimum Sphericity	93%
Uniformity Coefficient.....	1.6 approx.
Approximate Shipping Weight	
Sodium Form	54 lb/cu.ft.
Hydrogen Form	52 lb/cu.ft.

Part Number

Sodium Form	ER10006
Hydrogen Form	ER10007

Suggested Operating Conditions

Maximum Temperature	
Sodium Form	280°F (138°C)
Hydrogen Form	265°F (130°C)
Minimum Bed Depth.....	24 inches
Backwash Expansion	25 to 50%
Maximum Pressure Loss	25 psi
Operating pH Range	0 to 14
Regenerant Concentration	
Salt Cycle	10 to 15% NaCl
Hydrogen Cycle	5 to 10% HCl
Hydrogen Cycle	1 to 8% H ₂ SO ₄
Regenerant Level	4 to 15 lb/cu.ft.
Regenerant Flow Rate.....	0.5 to 1.5 gpm/cu.ft.
Regenerant Contact Time	> 20 minutes
Displacement Flow Rate.....	Same as dilution water
Displacement Volume.....	10 to 15 gal/cu.ft.
Rinse Flow Rate	Same as service flow
Rinse Volume	35 to 60 gal/cu.ft.
Service Flow Rate	1 to 10 gpm/cu.ft.

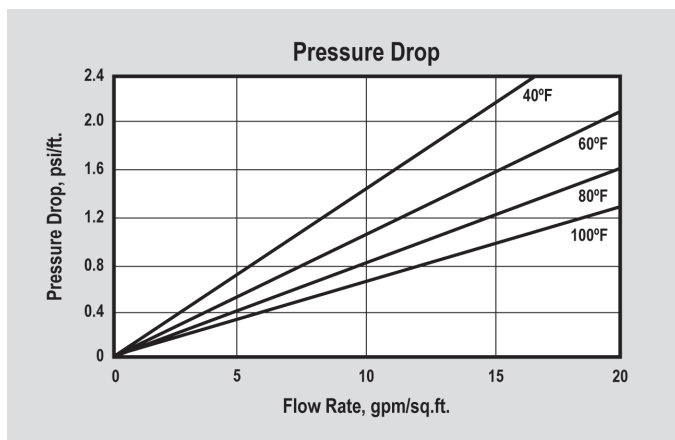
+ CAUTION: DO NOT MIX ION EXCHANGE RESINS WITH STRONG OXIDIZING AGENTS. Nitric acid and other strong oxidizing agents can cause explosive reactions when mixed with organic materials such as ion exchange resins.

Note: These suggestions and data are based on information we believe to be reliable. However, we do not make any guarantee or warranty. We caution against using these products in any unsafe manner or in violation of any patents. Further, we assume no liability for the consequences of any such actions.

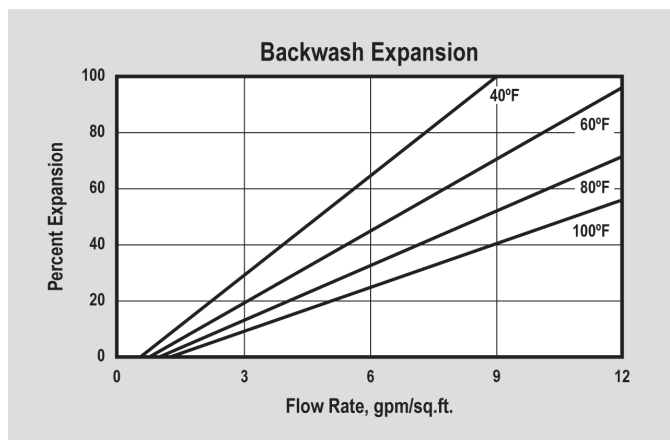
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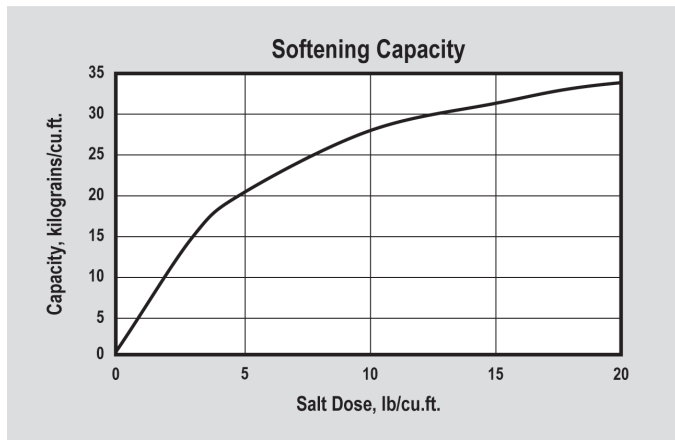
PRESSURE DROP — The graph above shows the expected pressure loss per foot of bed depth as a function of flow rate at various temperatures.



BACKWASH — The graph above shows the expansion characteristics as a function of flow rate at various temperatures.

APPLICATIONS

Softening



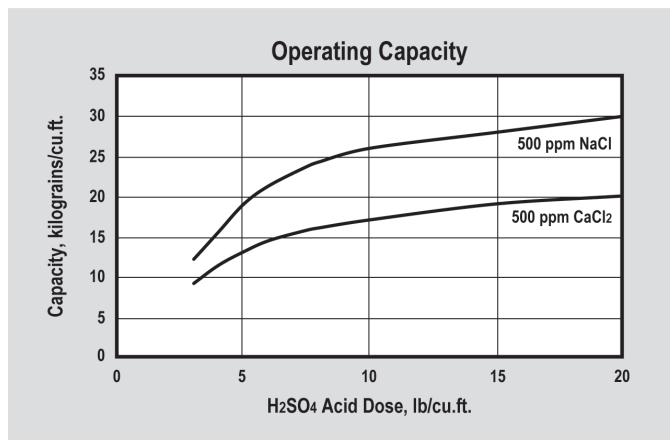
SOFTENING CAPACITY — Capacity is based on 2:1 Ca:Mg ratio, 500 ppm TDS as CaCO₃, 0.2% hardness in the salt, and 10% brine concentration applied co-currently through the resin over 30 minutes. No engineering downgrade has been applied.

High Temperature Use

ProSoft Heavy Duty is suitable for operation at temperatures as high as 280°F. At temperatures above 212°F, dissolved oxygen in the feedwater is a powerful oxidant and can chemically damage the resin. Oxygen levels in the feed should be reduced to less than 0.05 ppm to ensure a reasonable service life of the resin.

Demineralization

ProSoft Heavy Duty (Hydrogen Form) can be used as the cation component in a variety of demineralization configurations where a hydrogen form cation resin is coupled with a hydroxide form anion resin. The high density of ER10007 provides ideal separation in polishing mixed beds. ProSoft Heavy Duty (Hydrogen Form) has higher total capacity and lower chemical efficiency compared to ProSoft Premium (Hydrogen Form).



OPERATING CAPACITY — Capacity is based on 500 ppm of stated salt (as CaCO₃) with 0% alkalinity, 36 inch bed depth, flow rate of 2 to 4 gpm per cu.ft., and a minimum of 30 minutes chemical injection time. Sulfuric acid concentration must be stepwise when calcium concentration exceeds 20% of total cations. No engineering downgrade has been applied.