



# Purolite A400OH

**Polystyrenic Gel, Strong Base  
Anion Resin, Hydrogen form**

## PRINCIPAL APPLICATIONS

Demineralization - Industrial Water  
Silica Removal

## ADVANTAGES

High operating capacity  
Efficient regeneration  
Exceptional physical stability  
Good kinetic performance

## SYSTEMS

Mixed bed demineralizer  
Layered Beds

## REGULATORY APPROVALS

IFANCA Halal Certified  
LPPOM MUI Halal Certified

## TYPICAL PACKAGING

1 ft<sup>3</sup> Sack  
25 L Sack  
5 ft<sup>3</sup> Drum (Fiber)

## TYPICAL PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS:

Polymer Structure Gel polystyrene crosslinked with divinylbenzene

Appearance Spherical Beads

Functional Group Type I Quaternary Ammonium

Ionic Form OHTotal

Capacity (min.) 1.3 eq/L (28.4 Kgr/ft<sup>3</sup>) (Cl- form)

Moisture Retention 48 - 54 % (Cl- form)

Particle Size Range 300 - 1200 µm

< 300 µm (max.) 1 %

Uniformity Coefficient (max.) 1.7

Reversible Swelling, Cl- → OH- (max.) 30 %

Specific Gravity 1.07

Shipping Weight (approx.) 665 - 695 g/L (41.6 - 43.4 lb/ft<sup>3</sup>)

Temperature Limit 100 °C (212.0 °F) (Cl- form)

Temperature Limit 60 °C (140.0 °F) (OH- form)

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< 300 µm (max.)	1 %
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Reversible Swelling, Cl- → OH- (max.)	30 %
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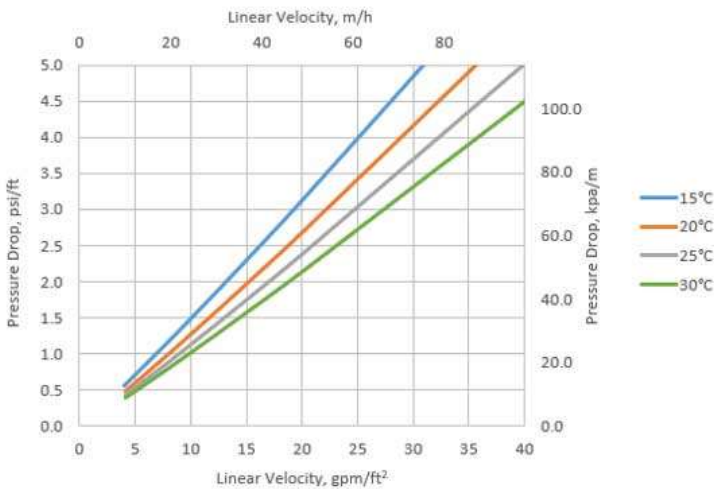


# Hydraulic Characteristics

## 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



## 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

