

# DOWEX™ HCR-S/S High Capacity Cation Exchange Resin

For Domestic Softening Applications

### **Description**

DOWEX™ HCR-S/S Cation Exchange Resin is a high capacity resin with excellent kinetics and good physical, chemical and thermal stability. DOWEX HCR-S/S can be used for domestic softening applications.

## Typical Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical form		White to amber translucent spherical beads
Matrix		Styrene-DVB gel
Functional group		Sulfonic acid
Ionic form as shipped		Na+ form
Total exchange capacity, min.	eq/L kgr/ft³ as CaCO₃	1.9 41.5
Bead size distribution range 300–1,200 µm, min. < 300 µm, max.	% %	90 1
Moisture retention capacity	%	48–52
Whole uncracked beads	%	90–100
Color throw, as packaged, max.	APHA	20
Acidity range	pН	7.0–10.5
Total swelling (Ca <sup>++</sup> → Na <sup>+</sup> )	%	5
Particle density	g/mL	1.3
Shipping weight**	g/L lbs/ft <sup>3</sup>	800 50

Test methods are available on request.

For additional particle size information, please refer to Particle Size Distribution Cross Reference Chart (Form No. 177-01775).

## Suggested Operating Conditions

Maximum operating temperature	120°C / 250°F	
pH range	0–14	
Bed depth, min.	800 mm (2.6 ft)	
Flow rates: Service/fast rinse Backwash Regeneration/displacement rinse	5–50 BV*/h (0.6–6.2 gpm/ft²) See Figure 1 1–10 m/h HCl (0.4–4 gpm/ft²)	
Total rinse requirement	3–6 BV*	
Regenerant	8–12% NaCl	

<sup>\*1</sup> BV (Bed Volume) = 1 m³ solution per m³ resin or 7.5 gals per ft³ resin

### **Packaging**

25 liter bags or 1 cubic foot bags

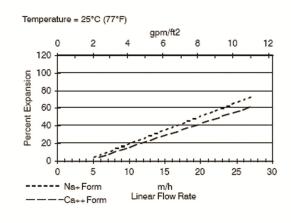


 $<sup>^{\</sup>star\star}\text{As}$  per the backwashed and settled density of the resin, determined by ASTM D-2187

### Hydraulic Characteristics

Figure 1 shows the bed expansion of DOWEX™ HCR-S/S Cation Exchange Resin as a function of backwash flow rate and water temperature. Figure 2 shows the pressure drop data for DOWEX HCR-S/S as a function of service flow rate and water temperature. Pressure drop data are valid at the start of the service run with clear water and a correctly classified bed.

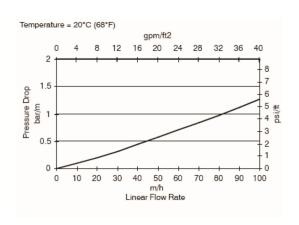
Figure 1. Backwash Expansion Data



#### For other temperatures use:

 $F_T = F_{77^{\circ}F} [1+ 0.008 (T_{^{\circ}F} -77)], \text{ where } F \equiv gpm/ft^2$  $F_T = F_{25^{\circ}C} [1+ 0.008 (1.8T_{^{\circ}C} -45)], \text{ where } F \equiv m/h$ 

### Figure 2. Pressure Drop Data



#### For other temperatures use:

 $\begin{array}{l} P_T = P_{20^{\circ}C} \, / \, (0.026 \, T_{^{\circ}C} + 0.48), \, \text{where} \, P \equiv \text{bar/m} \\ P_T = P_{68^{\circ}F} \, / \, (0.014 \, T_{^{\circ}F} + 0.05), \, \text{where} \, P \equiv \text{psi/ft} \end{array}$ 

### Product Stewardship

Dow has a fundamental concern for all who make, distribute, and use its products, and for the environment in which we live. This concern is the basis for our product stewardship philosophy by which we assess the safety, health, and environmental information on our products and then take appropriate steps to protect employee and public health and our environment. The success of our product stewardship program rests with each and every individual involved with Dow products - from the initial concept and research, to manufacture, use, sale, disposal, and recycle of each product.

#### **Customer Notice**

Dow strongly encourages its customers to review both their manufacturing processes and their applications of Dow products from the standpoint of human health and environmental quality to ensure that Dow products are not used in ways for which they are not intended or tested. Dow personnel are available to answer your questions and to provide reasonable technical support. Dow product literature, including safety data sheets, should be consulted prior to use of Dow products. Current safety data sheets are available from Dow.

#### Note

These resins may be subject to drinking water application restrictions in some countries. Please check the application status before use and sale.

Warning: Oxidizing agents such as nitric acid attack organic ion exchange resins under certain conditions. This could lead to anything from slight resin degradation to a violent exothermic reaction (explosion). Before using strong oxidizing agents, consult sources knowledgeable in handling such materials.

