

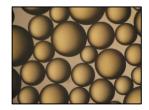
Product Data Sheet



AMBERLITE™ IRC120 H Ion Exchange Resin

Gaussian, Gel, Strong Acid Cation Exchange Resin for Industrial Demineralization Applications

Description AMBERLITE[™] IRC120 H Ion Exchange Resin is a generalpurpose demineralization resin with a long-established track record of reliable performance in the industry. This durable resin offers a good balance of capacity and strength resulting in long lifetime for co-flow regenerated systems in industrial water treatment.



AMBERLITE[™] IRC120 Na Ion Exchange Resin is available for demineralization applications when the sodium-form is preferred by the user.

Applications • Demineralization

System Designs • Co-current

Historical Reference AMBERLITE[™] IRC120 H Ion Exchange Resin has previously been sold as AMBERLITE[™] IR120 H Ion Exchange Resin.

Typical Physical
and Chemical
Properties**

Physical Properties	
Copolymer	Styrene-divinylbenzene
Matrix	Gel
Туре	Strong acid cation
Functional Group	Sulfonic acid
Physical Form	Amber, translucent, spherical beads
Chemical Properties	
Ionic Form as Shipped	H⁺
Total Exchange Capacity	\geq 1.80 eq/L (H ⁺ form)
Water Retention Capacity	48.0 – 58.0% (H ⁺ form)
Particle Size §	
< 300 µm	≤ 2.0%
> 1180 µm	≤ 4.0%
Stability	
Swelling	$Na^+ \rightarrow H^+ \le 11\%$
Density	
Particle Density	1.19 g/mL
Shipping Weight	785 g/L

§ For additional particle size information, please refer to the <u>Particle Size Distribution Cross Reference Chart</u> (Form No. 177-01775).

Suggested	Temperature Range (H ⁺ form)	5 – 120°C (41 – 248°F)		
Operating	pH Range			
Conditions**	Service Cycle	1 – 14		
	Stable	0 – 14		
	For additional information regarding recommended minimum bed depth, operating conditions, and regeneration conditions for <u>separate beds</u> (Form No. 177-03729) in water treatment, please refer to our Tech Fact.			
Hydraulic Characteristics	Estimated bed expansion of AMBERLITE backwash flowrate and temperature is sho	™ IRC120 H lon Exchange Resin as a function of own in Figure 1.		
	· · ·	IRC120 H as a function of service flowrate and pressure drop expectations are valid at the start of		
	Figure 1: Backwash Expansion	Figure 2: Pressure Drop		
	Figure 1: Backwash Expansion Temperature = 10 – 60°C (50 – 140°F) gpm/ft ²	Figure 2: Pressure Drop Temperature = 10 – 60°C (50 – 140°F) gpm/ft ²		
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	Figure 1: Backwash Expansion Temperature = $10 - 60^{\circ}C (50 - 140^{\circ}F)$ gpm/ft^{2} $100 \qquad 0 \qquad 2 \qquad 4 \qquad 6 \qquad \frac{8}{10^{\circ}C} \qquad \frac{10}{20^{\circ}C} \qquad \frac{12}{30^{\circ}C}$	Figure 2: Pressure Drop Temperature = 10 – 60°C (50 – 140°F) gpm/ft ² 0 4 8 12 16 20 24		
	Figure 1: Backwash Expansion Temperature = $10 - 60^{\circ}$ C ($50 - 140^{\circ}$ F) gpm/ft ² 100 80	Figure 2: Pressure Drop Temperature = $10 - 60^{\circ}$ C ($50 - 140^{\circ}$ F) gpm/ft^{2} 40° C 6.0 5.0		
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	Figure 1: Backwash Expansion Temperature = 10 – 60°C (50 – 140°F) $y_{\text{prived}}^{\text{prive}}$ $y_{\text{prive}}^{\text{prive}}$ y_{p	Figure 2: Pressure Drop. Temperature = 10 – 60°C (50 – 140°F) f_{00C} f_{00}		

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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.

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