

# United States Resin Company

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## **C-8 B Na** **STRONG ACID CATION EXCHANGE RESIN** (Designed for use in water softening applications)

### **Product Description**

US Resin's C-8 B Na resin is a high-capacity, conventional gel polystyrene strong acid cation exchange resin designed for use in residential or industrial water softening equipment. Cation resin in sodium form removes hardness ions such as calcium and magnesium by replacing them with sodium. When the resin bed is exhausted the hardness ions begin to pass through the bed. Functionality is returned by regeneration with concentrated sodium or potassium chloride solution. The capacity obtained depends largely on the amount of salt used in the regeneration. Typically 15 lbs of chemical per ft<sup>3</sup> is used to obtain maximum capacity of up to 32,000 grains per ft<sup>3</sup>.

US Resin's C-8 B Na resin is also capable of removing in the same way dissolved iron, manganese, and also suspended matter by virtue of the filtering action of the bed.

### **Typical Physical, Chemical & Operating Characteristics**

Polymer Structure	Polystyrene 8% cross-linked with Divinylbenzene
Physical Form and Appearance	black spherical beads
Whole Bead Count	90% Min.
Functional Groups	Polystyrene sulfonate
Ionic Form (as shipped)	Na <sup>+</sup>
Shipping Weight, approx.	850 g/l (53 lb./ft. <sup>3</sup> )
Mesh Size (U.S. Std.)	16-50
Moisture retention, Na <sup>+</sup> form	45-50%
Swelling, Na <sup>+</sup> →H <sup>+</sup>	5% max.
Total Capacity in sodium form	1.9 me/ml
pH Range, Stability	0-14

### **Complies with FDA Regulations for Potable Water Applications**

Conforms to paragraph 21CFR 173.25 of the Food Additives Regulations of the F.D.A.

### **Complies with USDA Regulations for Potable Water Systems**

Meets standards for use in systems operating under the Federal meat and poultry products inspection program.

### **CHEMICAL AND THERMAL STABILITY**

US Resin's C-8 B Na resin is insoluble in dilute or moderately concentrated acids, alkalies, and in all common solvents. However, exposure to >1 ppm of free chlorine, "hypochlorite" ions, or other strong oxidizing agents over long periods of time will eventually break down the cross-linking. Temperature over 30 °C (85 °F) will accelerate the oxidation. This will tend to increase the moisture retention of the resin, decreasing its mechanical strength as well as generating small amounts of extractable breakdown products. Like all conventional Polystyrene sulfonated resins, it is thermally stable to higher than 138 °C (280 °F) in the alkali (for instance, sodium) or alkaline earth (calcium and magnesium) salt forms. The free acid form tends to hydrolyze in water temperatures appreciably higher than 120 °C (250 °F) thereby losing capacity, as the functional groups are gradually replaced by hydroxyl groups.