

# SEPLITE® Monojet™ SC3100

"Gel Type, Strong Acid, ST-DVB, Uniform Particle Size, NA+ Form"

## Descriptions

SEPLITE® Monojet™ SC3100 Ion Exchange Resin is suitable for using in industrial softening and demineralization applications especially for high performance and cost-effective requirements. Thanks to the uniform particle size and excellent chemical properties, this resin is able to yield high operating capacity and help users to save the chemical regenerant and rinsing water.

SEPLITE® Monojet™ SC3100 is compatible with co-current or counter-current systems as well as mixed bed or single bed. The resin could be available in Na+ or H+ form.

The resins are produced fully in accordance with the FDA (US Food & Drug Administration), also meeting the regulations prescribed under Resolution ResAP (2004) 3 on ion exchange and adsorbent resins used in the processing of foodstuffs.

Please follow our start-up recommendations which is available upon request, when using our products in food applications.

### Physical and Chemical Characteristics:

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Matrix Structure	Gel, Styrene-divinylbenzene
Functional group	Sulfonic acid
Shipping form	Na+ (H+ is also available)
Physical Appearance	Amber to dark brown translucent spherical beads
Particle size (mm)	0.60±0.05mm
	<0.3mm ≤0.1%
	≥0.85mm ≤3.0%
Moisture content (%)	42-48 (Na+ Form) 50-55 (H+ Form)
Total Capacity(eq/L)	≥2.0 (Na+ Form) ≥1.8 (H+ Form)
Bulk Density ( g/l)	750-850 720-820
Density ( g/l)	1200-1250 1200-1250
Whole beads count (%)	≥95 ≥95
Uniformity coefficient	≤1.1 ≤1.1

### Applications:

Industrial softening

Industrial Demineralization

### Precautions:

Resins should be stored in sealed containers or bags where temperature was above 0°C in dry conditions without exposure to direct sunlight.

Do not mix ion exchange resin with strong oxidizing agents; otherwise it will cause violent reactions.

In case of eyes contact with resins, rinse eyes immediately with plenty of water, and consult a specialist.

Material and samples must be disposed according to local regulations.

Dry polymers will expand when become wetted and may cause an exothermic reaction.

Spilled materials may be slippery.