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Product Data Sheet

AmberLite™ FPA66 Ion Exchange Resin
Macroporous, Weak Base Anion Resin for Sweetener Applications

Description

AmberLite™ FPA66 Ion Exchange Resin is a macroporous, weak base anion resin for use in deashing sweeteners to produce low-conductivity syrups or deashing/demineralizing fruit juices, other beverages, and food additives. The macroporous matrix provides excellent mechanical strength and high operating capacity.

Applications

- Corn and starch sweetener deashing
- Juice deacidification
- Whey, gelatin, and glycerin deashing and decolorizing

Typical Properties

Physical Properties	
Copolymer	Styrene-divinylbenzene
Matrix	Macroporous
Type	Weak base anion
Functional Group	Tertiary amine
Physical Form	White to yellow, opaque, spherical beads
Chemical Properties	
Ionic Form as Shipped	Free base (FB)
Total Exchange Capacity	≥ 1.6 eq/L
Weak Base Capacity	≥ 1.35 eq/L
Water Retention Capacity	40 – 46%
Particle Size [§]	
Particle Diameter	300 – 1200 µm
< 350 µm	≤ 8%
> 1000 µm	≤ 5%
Stability	
Whole Beads	≥ 90%
Swelling	FB → HCl : 20%
Density	
Particle Density	1.04 g/mL
Shipping Weight	640 g/L

[§] For additional particle size information, please refer to the Particle Size Distribution Cross Reference Chart (Form No. 45-D00954-en).

Suggested Operating Conditions

Maximum Operating Temperature (OH⁻ form)	60°C (140°F)		
pH Range	0 – 7		
Bed Depth, min.	910 mm (3.0 ft)		
Flowrates			
Service	2 – 4 BV*/h		
Backwash	See Figure 1		
Fast Rinse (if applicable)	2 – 10 BV/h		
Contact Time			
Regeneration	≥ 30 – 45 minutes		
Displacement Rinse	≥ 30 – 45 minutes		
Total Rinse Requirement	4 – 6 BV		
Regenerant	NaOH [†]	Na_2CO_3	NH_4OH
Concentration	4%	5%	5%
Level, 100% basis [‡]	80 – 96 kg/m³ (5 – 6 lb/ft³)	112 – 128 kg/m³ (7 – 8 lb/ft³)	80 – 96 kg/m³ (5 – 6 lb/ft³)
Temperature, max.	60°C (140°F)	60°C (140°F)	60°C (140°F)

* 1 BV (Bed Volume) = 1 m³ solution per m³ resin or 7.5 gal per ft³ resin
[†] NaOH is recommended.
[‡] Regeneration level may be lower for counter-current regeneration systems.

Hydraulic Characteristics

Bed expansion of AmberLite™ FPA66 Ion Exchange Resin as a function of backwash flowrate at 25°C (77°F) is shown in Figure 1. The flowrate necessary to achieve a desired bed expansion for other water temperatures can be calculated with the provided equations.

Pressure drop data for AmberLite™ FPA66 as a function of service flowrate and viscosity is shown in Figure 2. These pressure drop expectations are valid at the start of the service run with clean feed.
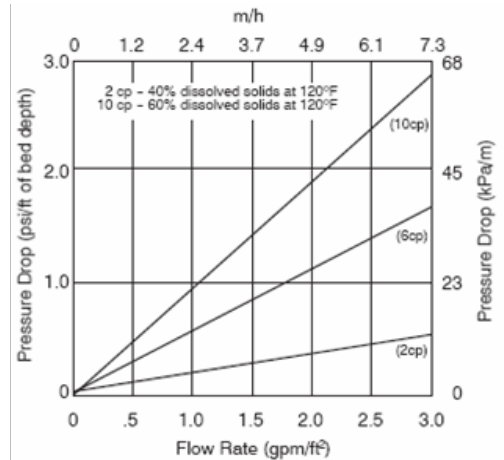
Figure 1: Backwash Expansion
Temperature = 25°C (77°F)
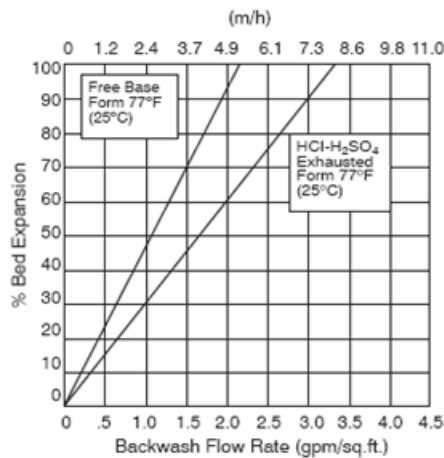
Figure 2: Pressure Drop
Viscosity = 2 – 10 cP

For other temperatures use:
$F_T = F_{25°C} [1 + 0.008 (1.8T_{°C} - 45)]$, where F ≡ m/h
$F_T = F_{77°F} [1 + 0.008 (T_{°F} - 77)]$, where F ≡ gpm/ft²

Product Stewardship

DuPont 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 DuPont products—from the initial concept and research, to manufacture, use, sale, disposal, and recycle of each product.

Customer Notice

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

Please be aware of the following:
- **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.

Have a question? Contact us at:

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