ROHM HAAS 🚺 | Beverages and Nutrition

PRODUCT DATA SHEET

AMBERLITE[™] FPA55 Food Grade Weak Base Anion Exchanger

For the Treatment of Organic Acids, Dairy Applications and Biopharmaceutical Applications

FOOD PROCESSING

AMBERLITE FPA55 is a unique acrylic, weakly basic, anion exchange for use in the deashing and deacidification of food stream. Whilst AMBERLITE FPA55 can be used for starch based sweeteners and the treatment of organic acids, it has been particularly useful in dairy applications where a combination of stability and rinse has been noted. An improved rinse profile of the AMBERLITE FPA55 allows customers to choose between the more classic AMBERLITE FPA53 and the AMBERLITE FPA55 depending on their particular needs.

PROPERTIES AND SUGGESTED OPERATING CONDITIONS

The acrylic polymer matrix is extremely flexible providing far superior physical stability, and organic fouling resistance to conventional polystyrene based resins. Less breakdown and less fouling yields longer life in the application. AMBERLITE FPA55 is a gel-type resin giving it

BIOPHARMACEUTICAL PROCESSING

AMBERLITE FPA55 is an excellent resin of choice for decolorization of organic color bodies in many bioprocessing applications such as natural product extraction, recovery of antibiotics from fermentation broth.

AMBERLITE FPA55 has demonstrated lower rising characteristics resulting in lower operation costs.

higher capacity and longer run lengths than macroporoustype resins. AMBERLITE FPA55 is higher in basicity than other weakly basic ion exchange resins and thus is an excellent choice for removal of weak organic acids. As compared to the AMBERLITE FPA53, the AMBERLITE FPA55 has been designed to have a short rinse which gives some cost benefits in process operations.

PROPERTIES

Matrix	Crosslinked acrylic gel structure
Functional groups	Tertiary amines
Physical form	Transparent white beads
Ionic form as shipped	Free Base (FB)
Total exchange capacity ^[1]	$\geq 1.6 \text{ eq/L} \text{ (FB form)}$
Moisture holding capacity ^[1]	56 to 64 % (FB form)
Shipping weight	720 g/L
Harmonic mean size	0.500 - 0.750 mm
Fine contents ^[1]	< 0.300 mm : 3.0 % max
Maximum reversible swelling	$FB \rightarrow Cl^- : 30 \%$

^[1]Contractual value Test methods available upon request

SUGGESTED OPERATING CONDITIONS

Maximum operating temperature	$50^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$
Minimum bed depth	700 mm
Service flow rate	4 to 8 BV*/h
Regenerant	NaOH
Regenerant flow rate (BV/h)	2 to 8
Regenerant concentration (%)	2 to 4
Regenerant level	130 % of ionic load
Minimum contact time	30 minutes
Slow rinse	2 BV at regeneration flow rate
Fast rinse	4 to 8 BV at 10 BV/h

* 1 BV (Bed Volume) = 1 m^3 solution per m^3 resin

FOOD PROCESSING

As governmental regulations vary from country to country, it is recommended that potential users seek advice from their Rohm and Haas representative in order to determine the best resin choice, optimum operating and regeneration conditions.

HYDRAULIC CHARACTERISTICS

Figure 1 shows the bed expansion of AMBERLITE FPA55 as a function of backwash flow rate and water temperature.



Figure 2 shows the pressure drop data for AMBERLITE FPA55 as a function of service flow rate and viscosity of the solution to be treated.

Conversion Factors:

- 1 kPa/m equals 0.0442 psi/ft
- 1 m/h equals 0.41 USgpm/ft²



All our products are produced in ISO 9001 certified manufacturing facilities.

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Ion exchange resins and polymeric adsorbents, as produced, contain by-products resulting from the manufacturing process. The user must determine the extent to which organic by-products must be removed for any particular use and establish techniques to assure that the appropriate level of purity is achieved for that use. The user must ensure compliance with all prudent safety standards and regulatory requirements governing the application. Except where specifically otherwise stated, Rohm and Haas Company does not recommend its ion exchange resins or polymeric adsorbents, as supplied, as being suitable or appropriately pure for any particular use. Consult your Rohm and Haas technical representative for further information. Acidic and basic regenerant solutions are corrosive and should be handled in a manner that will prevent eye and skin contact. Nitric acid and other strong oxidising agents can cause explosive type reactions when mixed with lon Exchange resins. Proper design of process equipment to prevent rapid buildup of pressure is necessary if use of an oxidising agent such as nitric acid is contemplated. Before using strong oxidising agents in contact with lon Exchange Resins, consult sources knowledgeable in the handling of these materials.

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