AMBERSEP 359 is an inert material used as a spacer resin in all Ambersep units (three-component mixed bed). Its density and particle size are specifically designed to form an inert layer when backwashing an Ambersep unit composed for instance of:

- Macroreticular resins: AMBERSEP 252 H and AMBERSEP 900 OH or AMBERSEP 900 SO4.
- Gel type resins: AMBERJET 1500 H and AMBERJET 4200 Cl.

**PROPERTIES**

Appearance _______________________________ White beads
Matrix _________________________________ Polyacrylic
Moisture holding capacity ___________________ 13 % maximum
Shipping weight ___________________________ 45 lbs/ft³
Harmonic mean size _________________________ 0.49 to 0.64 mm
Uniformity coefficient _________________________ 1.5 maximum
Operating pH range _________________________ 0 to 14
Operating temperature _____________________ 160 °F maximum
Swelling _________________________________ 0

*Test methods are available on request.*

**LIMITS OF USE**

AMBERSEP 359 is suitable for industrial use. For other specific applications such as pharmaceutical, food processing or potable water applications, it is recommended that all potential users seek advice from Rohm and Haas Company in order to determine the best resin choice and optimum operating conditions.
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 Ion 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 Ion Exchange Resins, consult sources knowledgeable in the handling of these materials.

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