Super Dry Desiccant

Typical Properties

Super Dry desiccants are made of Calcium Chloride and starch. Calcium Chloride is a hygroscopic salt able to attract and bind large amounts of water. At 95% RH and 50°C over a period of 30 days, the moisture absorption rate of Super Dry DS 2 gram desiccant is over 300% of the desiccant bags net weight.

Super Dry desiccants absorb moisture and turn the resultant mix into a gel by means of an irreversible reaction, which eliminates any possibility of leakage.

Packing Format

100 items per plastic bag, and 20 bags per carton. This gives a carton total of 2000 items per carton. The plastic bag was printed with all info following the legal requirements of CLP under REACH.

Shelf Life

24 Months from date of delivery if stored in a dry warehouse with normal humidity and if packaging remains un-opened. If packaging is opened, use the desiccants as soon as possible, and re-seal immediately after use.

Health and Safety

Calcium Chloride is an eye irritant. Calcium Chloride releases heat when adsorbing water. If a large quantity of Calcium Chloride quickly adsorbs water, the adsorbent can become hot; contact has to be avoided under these conditions. Calcium Chloride should be handled so as to avoid generation of dusty conditions at the workplace.

Under normal handling procedures, the inner and outer layer bags of the desiccant prevent direct contact of the Calcium Chloride with the workplace. Please take measures to avoid damage and destruction of the inner and outer layer linings.

For further information, please refer to our MSDS for which you please contact us through our local sales representative or by email

www.superdryers.com



Product Description

Brand: Super Dry
Product Model: DS 2 gram

Net Weight: 2 g

Bag Construction : Tyvek inner lining, + PE/PP +

Non-woven outer layer bag

Flat Dimensions(L x W): 9.0 x 5.5cm
Ingredients: Calcium Chloride

Starch

Polyethylene

Printed Message: RoHs

REACH
DMF FREE
NON-TOXIC
DO NOT EAT

All info following the legal

requirements of CLP under REACH.