

BIOLASE FIBRA

Enzymatic activator
for breaking down fibers



CARATTERISTICHE

BIOLASE FIBRA contains an enzymatic complex capable of degrading the fibrous component of biomass (cellulose, hemicellulose, pectin) which is a significant part in silage and manure/slurry based diets.

An excess of fiber can cause mixing problems inside the digester.

BIOLASE FIBRA promotes the homogeneity of biomass inside the reactor with consequent benefits on self-consumption of energy and on the yield of biogas production.

VANTAGGI

- It increases the degradation of fiber (cellulose, hemicellulose, pectin)
- It reduces viscosity and surface crusts
- It decreases self-consumption of electricity
- It improves the FOS / TAC value of the plant
- It rebalances the pH in digesting
- It improves the biogas yield
- It allows greater flexibility in feeding

SCHEDA TECNICA

Description	BIOLASE FIBRA – Enzymatic complex for the degradation of the fiber
Main components	Microbial enzymes, organic substrates with a high phosphorus and carbon content
Features	Appearance: powder Colour: beige Odour: typical pH (sol.5%): 7.0-10.0 Formaldehyde: absent Pentachlorophenol (PCP) and/or derivatives: absent Cr (VI): absent Aromatic amines: absent
Packaging	25kg bags labelled BIOLASE FIBRA
Storage	It can be kept for 24 months in unopened packages. Store in a cool and dry place away from heat sources. Transport with covered vehicles.
How to use	The dosage depends on the individual application. Indicatively, the product should be dosed in quantities of 1 kg per day for each ton of dry matter entering the digester. Dosing can easily take place in the loading hopper together with the matrix.

EFFICACY TESTED IN THE FIELD

The data represented by the graph derive from a laboratory methanation test, where high quality triticale was used. For industrial applications we can reasonably assume that the efficiency is similar or even higher.

ADVANTAGES OBTAINED:

The addition of enzymes has resulted in a higher degradation rate for matrices composed of silage, optimizing the energy yield in plants with reduced retention times.

An improvement was observed in the main parameters that characterize the anaerobic digestion process:

- better stabilization of the pH by avoiding the use of chemical corrective agents
- improvement of the FOS / TAC biological stability index
- greater fluidification of the solid matrix with consequent reduction of the viscosity of the digestand
- reduction of the plant's own energy consumption

BIOLASE FIBRA is a specific enzymatic complex for the degradation of the fibrous material typical of feedings such as silomais, triticale, sorghum. It improves energy utilization by hydrolyzing complex cellulose chains into easier-to-digest compounds. It fits easily into the plant's diet.

Comparison of the yield in terms of BMP between the application without enzymes and the application of BIOLASE FIBRA:

