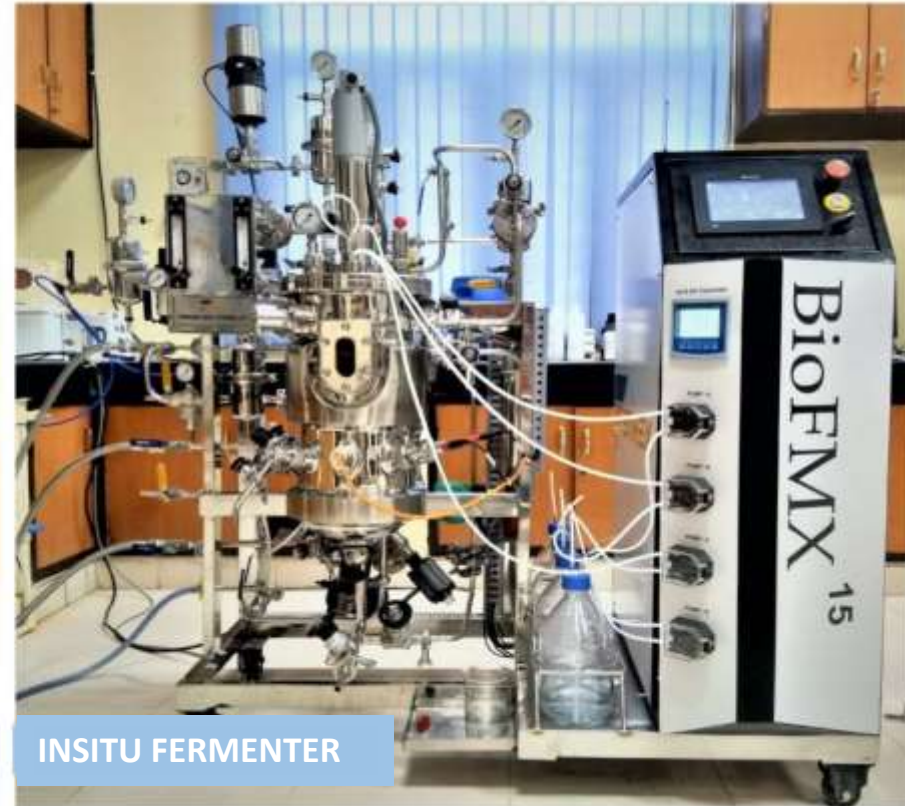


## Differences between Autoclavable and insitu Fermenter



| Sr. No. | Features | Autoclavable Fermenter  | Insitu Fermenter                |
|---------|----------|---|---------------------------------|
| 1       | Handling | A bit difficult due to movement, weight of fermenter during autoclaving | Easy as no movement is required |

|    |                        |   |  |
|----|------------------------|---|--|
| 2  | Fragility              | Fragile due to glass construction. Mishandling may result in breakage of vessel.                        | Sturdy due to SS Vessel  |
| 3  | Inoculation            | Inoculation is generally done in Laminar air flow   | Inoculation is done at the Fermenter location  |
| 4  | Cost                   | Economical than Insitu Fermenter  | Costlier than autoclavable Fermenter   |
| 5  | Operation Easiness     | Need to connect and disconnect all tubings, heaters, sensors before and after every batch respectively. | No need to connect and disconnect all tubings, heaters, sensors before and after every batch respectively. |
| 6  | Life                   | Less Life than insitu fermenter due to more movement and less sturdy MOC-Glass                          | More Life than autoclavable fermenter due to less movement and More sturdy MOC-SS                          |
| 7  | Relocation/Portability | Relocation is easy due to easy movement of Vessel and Panel and no fixed utility lines                  | Relocation is a bit difficult due to fixed utility lines   |
| 8  | Performance            | No difference as such   | No difference as such  |
| 9  | Cleaning               | Need to open the vessel top plate and clean as harvest port is on the top plate                         | Can be cleaned through top ports water spray, as drain valve is available at the bottom                    |
| 10 | Drainability           | Not completely drainable  | Completely drainable due to bottom drain valve   |

|    |               |   |   |
|----|---------------|---|---|
| 11 | Ports         | All ports are on the top plate  | Ports are distributed on the top plate, side shell, and bottom  |
| 12 | Level view    | Easy to view level due to glass vessel  | Only viewable upto view glass provided  |
| 13 | Light Glass   | Not required  | Required to view inside the vessel through view glass   |
| 14 | Pipelines     | All pipelines are flexible silicone tubings   | Most of the pipelines are rigid and dosing pipelines are flexible   |
| 15 | Sterilization | Complete vessel with sensors and feeding bottles are kept in autoclave for one autoclave cycle.   | Sterilization take place at the location of the Fermenter, through steam purging into jacket and aeration line till 121 deg C temp and 15 psi pressure reaches everywhere for 20 mins |
| 16 | Consumables   | Less Consumables due to less components   | more consumables due to more components   |
| 17 | Maintenance   | Maintenance cost is low   | Maintenance cost is comparatively a bit higher  |
| 18 | Expected Life | Risk of mishandling of glass vessel during autoclaving or fermentation operation makes the system fragile and hence comparatively has less life than insitu Fermenter | Long life due to sturdy design  |

|  |            |  |   |
|--|------------|--|---|
|  | Conclusion | Autoclavable Fermenter is easy to handle due to less connections, portability. Also it is less complex than insitu Fermenter. There is always a chance of breakage of glass if mishandled. | Insitu Fermenter is a little complex than autoclavable Fermenter due to various connections of utilities and components. It is more sturdy and has long life. |
|--|------------|--|---|

Contact us today to know more about Fermenters

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