

## Types of filters and perforations

The customer can choose between various types of filters for their bags, according to their needs of gas exchange, type of substrate formulation, the use to which the bag will be destined, etc. These parameters will define the filter requirements. UNICORN manufactures all its filters

The main function of the filter is to maintain an adequate and clean atmosphere inside the bag.

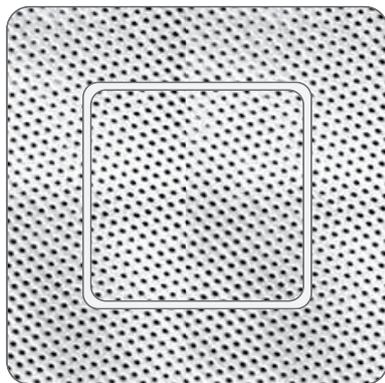
The second function of the Filter is to provide an adequate gas exchange, which is determined by the percentage of pores per given surface and the size of the pores.

**UNICORN** manufactures filters that are not affected by the heat of sterilization, keeping the pore size intact.

The filters are thermally fixed to the bags, no adhesives are used

### FILTER

#### A

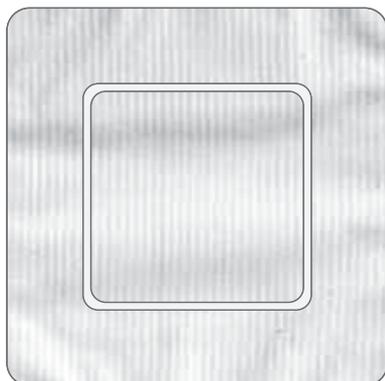


**Pore size:**  
0.5 microns

**Technical description:**  
Non-woven polypropylene laminates and polypropylene membrane

### FILTER

#### B



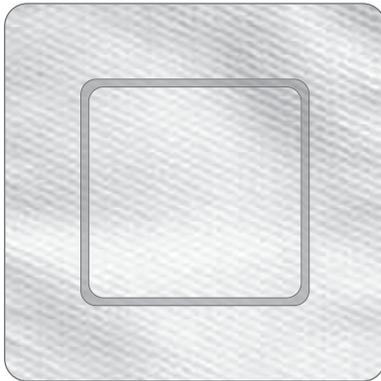
**Pore size:**  
5 microns

**Technical description:**  
Non-woven polypropylene laminates with PTFE, a plastic material capable of withstanding high temperatures. The bags equipped with this filter can be sealed before being autoclaved.



## FILTER

T



**Pore size:**

0.2 microns. High gas exchange efficiency.

**Technical description:**

Non-woven polypropylene laminates with PTFE. This laminate is the most suitable for the production of mycelium.

## FILTER

TV



**Pore size:**

0.2 microns.

**Technical description:**

Non-woven polyethylene laminates. Tyvek is manufactured with HDPE (high density polyethylene) that does not withstand high sterilization temperatures. It improves the thermosealing of the bag. This type of filter is used in polyethylene bags.

## TYPES OF PERFORATIONS

The areas of the bag where the filter is must be perforated to allow gas exchange, there are two types of perforations:

### L Hole (large single hole)



### Pin Holes (small and numerous holes)

