

MixSing Vacuum



Design

Shear	CFD simulations confirms >200,000 s ⁻¹
Design	According to European legislation and CE marked
Hygiene	Complying with EHEDG guidelines
Viscosity	Up to 1,500 cP
Accessories	Vacuum system
Materials	Stainless steel: AISI 316L. All materials: EC 1935

Insight

Nectar, a sweet liquid primarily composed of water, sugars, and other dissolved solids, is produced by plants, mainly found in flowers. Its primary purpose is to attract pollinators such as bees, butterflies, hummingbirds, and bats, as it is a sugary solution. The sugar content of nectar can vary from 5% to 80%, with fructose and glucose being the main sugars present.

The history of nectar traces back to ancient times when it was revered in ancient Greece as the drink of the gods and believed to grant immortality. In ancient Egypt, nectar was seen as a symbol of the afterlife and was used in religious

ceremonies. The Greek god Zeus was often depicted holding a cup of nectar.

In ancient China, nectar was utilized in traditional medicine as a natural remedy for various ailments, believed to possess healing properties. It was often administered to treat respiratory problems and sore throats.

Nectar can be found in various plants, such as flowers, fruits, and trees. The most common plants that produce nectar include roses, dahlias, lilies, and hibiscus. Fruits such as melons, peaches, and apricots also contain nectar. Trees such as acacia, eucalyptus, and cedar also produce nectar. Bees collect nectar from flowers and use it to make honey, storing it in honeycomb cells in the hive. The nectar is then dehydrated and converted into honey through a process of enzymatic digestion and evaporation