THE HOW-TO HOMEBREW BEER MAGAZINE WOULD NOVEMBER 2012, VOL.18, NO.7

DESIGNING YOUR ULTIMATE HOMEBREWERY

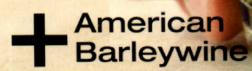
Planning and organizing brew gear no matter the size of your space

Choosing & Using Brewery Pumps

Hard-to-Clean Gear Made Easy

Brewing in Beijing



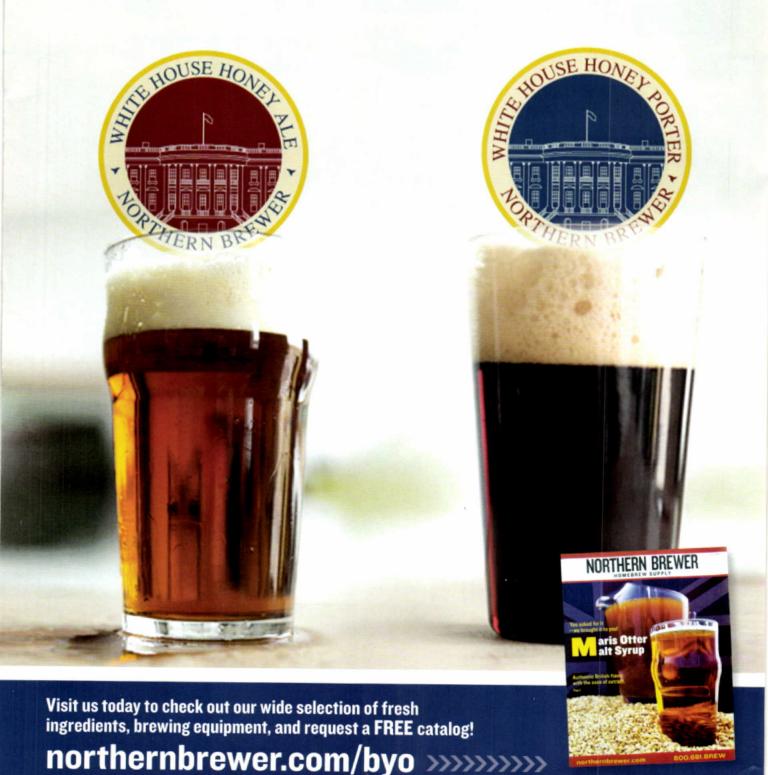




NORTHERN BREWER Quality Ingredients, Supplies and Service Since 1993

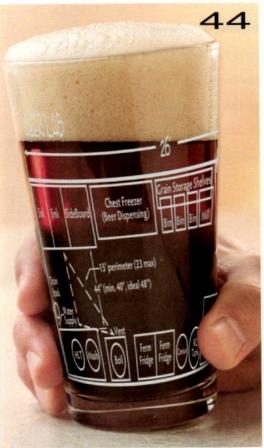
800.681.BREW

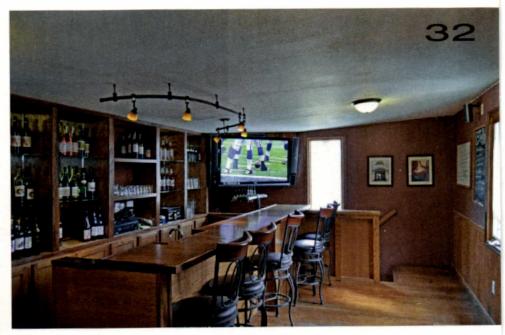
Brew the First Ever Homebrew Recipes Created by the White House with these Exclusive Kits from Northern Brewer.



CONTENTS

November 2012 Volume 18 Number 7









features

32 Cool Homebrew Bars

Three BYO readers take us on a tour of their favorite local pub — the one in their house.

by Betsy Parks

36 Sanitation of Hard to Clean Parts

The more advanced your homebrewery, the more likely you are to have equipment that is hard to clean and sanitize properly. See how to ensure your plate chiller, pump head, ball valves, air stone, etc., can be scrubbed and sanitized so as not to contaminate your wort or add flavors to your beer. by Christian Lavender

44 Homebrewery Design

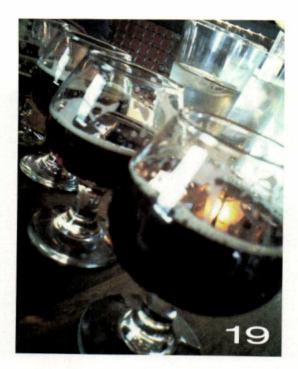
Layout your brewery to make brew days go smoothly. by John Blichmann

56 Chinese Brewing

A club in Beijing fosters homebrewing knowledge in China. by Glenn BurnSilver

60 Converting to Partial Mash

The odds are pretty good that you could brew a partialmash beer today with your equipment and recipes. by Chris Colby



departments

5 Mail

Pecans, digital copies and yeast starters.

8 Homebrew Nation

A stainless steel keg project and the Replicator clones Punctured by Corpses Undead Porter.

13 Tips from the Pros

Electric breweries are increasingly the choice for indoor brewers. Learn the pros and cons of electric brewing.

15 Mr. Wizard

The Wiz goes wild answering a question about Brettanomyces and also explains how to avoid oxidation.

19 Style Profile

Big and bold, American barleywine is a winter favorite of homebrewers. Learn the techniques to brew this big beer.

71 Techniques

Moving wort and brewing liquor around your brewhouse can be as easy as flicking a switch. See how adding a pump to your setup can save you hassle.

75 Advanced Brewing

How ice crystals form and what it means when freezing your eisbock or other ice beer.

81 Projects

A homebrewer transforms a decorative barrel, discarded by a pub, into rustic bar table.

96 Last Call

Vermont homebrewers remember Greg Noonan.

where to find it

24 Holiday Gift Guide

84 Classifieds & Brewer's Marketplace

86 Reader Service

87 Homebrew Supplier Directory

RECIPE INDEX

Captured by Porches Punctured by Corpses Undead Porter clone	-
American Barleywine	C
Cherry Smoked Porter	3
American Brown Ale5	3
Poe's Boston Bitter 6	4
Old Cthulhiar6	5
Greg Noonan Memorial Wee Heavy	6



BYO RECIPE STANDARDIZATION

Extract efficiency: 65%

(i.e. — 1 pound of 2-row malt, which has a potential extract value of 1.037 in one gallon of water, would yield a wort of 1.024.)

Extract values for malt extract:

liquid malt extract (LME) = 1.033-1.037 dried malt extract (DME) = 1.045

Potential extract for grains:

2-row base malts = 1.037–1.038 wheat malt = 1.037 6-row base malts = 1.035 Munich malt = 1.035 Vienna malt = 1.035 crystal malts = 1.033–1.035 chocolate malts = 1.034 dark roasted grains = 1.024–1.026 flaked maize and rice = 1.037–1.038

Hops:

We calculate IBUs based on 25% hop utilization for a one hour boil of hop pellets at specific gravities less than 1.050.



what's happening at BYO.COM

TLC For Stainless



In addition to everyday maintenance and upkeep, every homebrewery needs some extra atten-

tion from time to time to keep all of the equipment in good shape. This is especially true for any of your stainless steel equipment. Check out some advice for caring for your stainless.

www.byo.com/component/resource/ article/1548

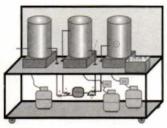
Keep Your Brewhouse in Peak Form



One of the biggest differences between your homebrewery

and a microbrewery is how the equipment is maintained. Commercial breweries follow very strict maintenance regimens. There is no reason you cannot maintain and sanitize equipment relatively the same way the big dogs do. www.byo.com/component/resource/ article/951

ABCs of Recirculated **Brewing Systems**



In many ways, homebrewing is a scaled down version of commercial brew-

ing. However, homebrewing has yielded some unique brewing solutions. One such solution is the RIMS, which stands for recirculated infusion mash system. Learn the basics of RIMS systems.

www.byo.com/component/resource/ article/84

Cover Photo: Charles A. Parker



EDITOR

ART DIRECTOR Coleen Jewett Heingartner

ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Betsy Parks

TECHNICAL EDITOR

CONTRIBUTING WRITERS

Chris Bible, Christian Lavender, Marc Martin, Terry Foster, Glenn BurnSilver, Kristin Grant, Forrest Whitesides, Jamil Zalnasheff

CONTRIBUTING ARTISTS

Shawn Turner, Jim Woodward, Chris Champine

CONTRIBUTING PHOTOGRAPHERS

Charles A. Parker. Les Jörgenser

PUBLISHER

Brad Ring

ASSOCIATE PUBLISHER & ADVERTISING DIRECTOR

ADVERTISING SALES COORDINATOR

EVENTS & MARKETING COORDINATOR

BOOKKEEPER

SUBSCRIPTION CUSTOMER SERVICE MANAGER

NEWSSTAND DIRECTOR

EDITORIAL REVIEW BOARD

Tomme Arthur • Port Brewing/Lost Abbey Steve Bader • Bader Beer and Wine Supply

David Berg • August Schell Brewing Co. John "JB" Brack • Austin Homebrew

Horst Dornbusch • Beer Author Greg Doss • Wyeast Laboratories

Chris Graham • MoreBeer! Bob Hansen • Briess Malt & Ingredients Co

Anita Johnson • Great Fermentations (IN) John Maier • Rogue Ales Paul Manzo • Homebrew Consultant

Ralph Olson • Hopunion USA Inc. John Palmer • Palmer Brewing Solutions, Inc.

Mitch Steele • Stone Brewing Co. Mark & Tess Szamatulski • Maltose Express

John Weerts . Homebrew Consultant Chris White . White Labs

Anne Whyte . Vermont Homebrew Supply David Wills . Freshops

SUBSCRIPTIONS ONLY

Brew Your Own P.O. Box 469121 • Escondido, CA 92046

Tel: (800) 900-7594 • M-F 8:30-5:00 PST

E-mail: byo@pcspublink.com • Fax: (760) 738-4805

Special Subscription Offer 8 issues for \$28.00

EDITORIAL & ADVERTISING OFFICE

Brew Your Own

5515 Main Street

Manchester Center, VT 05255

Tel: (802) 362-3981 Fax: (802) 362-2377

Email: BYO@byo.com

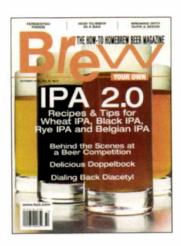
ADVERTISING CONTACT: Kiev Rattee (kiev@byo.com) EDITORIAL CONTACT: Chris Colby (chris@byo.com)

FACEBOOK: www.facebook.com/BrewYourOwn TWITTER: @BrewYourOwn

Brew Your Own (ISSN 1081-826X) is published monthly except February, April, June and August for \$28.00 per year by Battenidil Communications, 5515 Main Street, Manchester Center, VT 05255; tel: (802) 362-3981; fax: (802) 362-2377; e-mail: BYO®ibyo.com. Periodicals postage rate paid at Manchester Center, VT and additional mailing offices, Canada Poet: Return undeleverables to PO. Box 25542, London, ON, N6C 682. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to Brew Your Own, PO. Box 469121, Escondido, CA 92046-9121. Customer Service: For subscription orders call 1-800-900-7594. For subscription inquiries or address changes, write Brew Your Own, PO. Box 469121, Escondido, CA 92046-9121. Tel: (800) 900-7594. For subscription inquiries or address changes, write Brew Your Own, PO. Box 469121, Escondido, CA 92046-9121. Tel: (800) 900-7594. Fax: (760) 738-4805. Foreign and Canadian orders must be payable in U.S. dollars plus postage. The subscription rate to Canada and Mexico is \$33; for all other countries the subscription rate is \$45.

All contents of *Brew Your Own* are Copyright © 2012 by Battenkill Communications, unless otherwise noted. *Brew Your Own* is a registered trademark owned by Battenkill Communications, a Vermont corporation. Unsolicited manuscripts will not be returned, and no responsibility can be assumed for such material. All "Letters to the Editor" should be sent to the editor at the Vermont office address. All righters to the Editor' should be sent to the editor at the Vermont office address. All righters is letters sent to *Brew Your Own* will be treated as unconditionally assigned for publication and copyright purposes and subject to *Brew Your Own* is unrestricted right to edit. Although all reasonable attempts are made to ensure accuracy, the publisher does not assume any liability for errors or ornissions anywhere in the publication.

All rights reserved. Reproduction in part or in whole without written permission is strictly prohibited. Printed in the United States of America. Volume 18, Number 7: November 2012



Pecan portion

In the October 2012 issue of Brew Your Own, the instructions for Pecan Doppelbock (p. 30) call for adding I cup of crushed pecans to the first mash rest and 2 cups of crushed pecans to the second mash rest. However, the total amount of pecans (3 cups) was left off the ingredient list. We hope this didn't cause any confusion.

Digital copy a hit down under

Just got myself a digital subscription and downloaded the *BYO* app. Drinking a Duvel and reading your mag — Heaven.

Peter Youngquest New Zealand

Glad you are enjoying our magazine. We hope that the new digital subscription allows homebrewers all over the world to enjoy BYO now that physical copies do not need to be airmailed (which is more expensive).

We also hope to start integrating interactive features into the digital subscription as soon as possible. In the first digital issues, internet links will be live and send you to the appropriate page, when clicked. For example, we could point out that if you wanted to brew our own Duvel-like beer, you could see Mike Heniff's recipe for Mike's "Devilish" Belgian Strong Golden at: http://byo.com/stories/recipeindex/article/recipes/94-belgian-strong-ale/1807-mikes-devilish-belgian-strong-golden.

As time goes on, we hope to have animations or embedded videos where they would be helpful in better explaining brewing ideas. And eventually, we'd like to have your digital device project 3-D holograms of Princess Leia. ("Help me Obi Wan, my mash is stuck.") Don't hold your breath for that last one appearing anytime soon.

Getting started with starters

I have been brewing for awhile, but only recently have begun to get more serious about it. Specifically, I am hoping to make my beers taste more like professionallybrewed beers as opposed to homebrew. Looking around

contributors



Christian Lavender is an Austin, Texas area homebrewer who runs kegerators.com, a site devoted to finding the best prices on kegerators. You can also ask kegerator-related questions on the site and he will answer them.

In the November 2011 issue of *BYO*, he described how to build a homebrew bar with everything a homebrewer would want. In addition, he has contributed several installments of our "Projects" column in the past couple of years.

On page 36 of this issue, Lavender describes how to sanitize some of the hardest to clean parts of a homebrewing system, including plate chillers, ball valves, sintered air stones and more.



John Blichmann is President of Blichmann Engineering. For years, he worked at Caterpillar, among other things designing 8,000 horsepower diesel engines. Blichmann has been a brewer since 1991 and is a BJCP judge, but admits that design-

ing the equipment is his true passion. He founded Blichmann Engineering in 2001 in order to focus on designing and producing homebrewing equipment, including kettles, fermenters plate chillers and more (that can be seen at http://www.blichmannengineering.com).

On page 44 of this issue, he puts his engineering background to use in explaining how to layout a homebrewery to optimize your brew day workflow.



Glenn BurnSilver is a freelance writer who enjoys outdoor activities, including hiking and camping. He has lived in Colorado and Alaska, but now lives in Scottsdale, Arizona. BurnSilver is also an avid record collector and travels across the

United States to record conventions to buy and sell albums. His website, www.burnsilver.com, contains his blog, Liner Notes, in which he reviews albums and concerts.

Glenn has written extensively for *Brew Your Own*, including compiling several clone recipe stories (for example, the summer beer clones in the July-August 2009 issue). On page 56 of this issue, he introduces North American homebrewers to a new homebrew club in China and relates how homebrewing is slowly catching on there.

at various sources, I see that making a yeast starter is something that is widely recommended. However, different websites give wildly different accounts of how one is made. Is making a yeast starter worth my while and if so how, exactly, should I go about making one?

> Cody Cruikshank Lexington, Kentucky

A variety of different flavors have been characterized as "homebrew" at one time or another, ranging from flavors in beer made from malt extract that was not as fresh as it should have been to off flavors from contamination or not running a proper fermentation.

You can make beer that tastes every bit as good as professionally made beer. (Better even, because homebrew doesn't need to be shipped to reach your fridge or local bar.) However, you need to take the same amount of care that professional brewers making quality beer do - and this includes pitching an optimal amount of yeast. So, yes, making a yeast starter would almost assuredly help you.

Here is one way to make a yeast starter. There are endless variations on the details, but the basic principles are the same. A yeast starter is small batch of beer made with the purpose of raising healthy yeast for your main batch. To make a yeast starter, first determine the volume of wort you

will need to ferment. For 5.0 gallons (19 L) of moderatestrength ale (5-6% ABV), a 2 quart (2 L) yeast starter is the right size. Larger starters are required for higher gravity ales and for lagers.

The website mrmalty.com hosts a pitching rate calculator that is very handy for calculating optimal yeast starter size. With modern packages of liquid yeast (that contain around 100 billion cells, when fresh), making a yeast starter smaller than I quart (I L) is not recommended.

Make low-gravity wort (SG 1.020 is plenty) by boiling some malt extract, cool and transfer to a clean and thoroughly sanitized container. Gallon jugs work great for this. Aerate the wort, at a minimum by capping the container and shaking, but better yet by injecting air or oxygen into the wort. Pitch your yeast, attach an airlock to the vessel and let the starter wort ferment "warm" - from ale temperatures up to around 80 °F (27 °C) is fine. You are raising yeast at this stage, not making beer, so don't worry about fermenting warm (even for lager strains). Once the starter has fermented, let the yeast settle (you can speed this by cooling the beer). On brew day, pour the beer off of the yeast sediment, swirl and pitch your yeast. (See http://www.byo.com/stories/article/indices/58-yeast/1102making-a-yeast-starter-techniques for more details and a table of yeast starter sizes.) Byo

Vacuum Sealed for Maximum Performance

Our new packaging offers a substantial level of protection to our premium yeast. This revolutionary vacuum-sealing technology minimizes packaged air, offering maximum performance throughout the rated life of our products. The new package allows brewers to see and feel that the sachet is sealed airtight and ready for use. No other brewing yeast offers this extra level of product assurance.

Get the Dry Yeast Advantage with Danstar Premium Yeast from Lallemand.

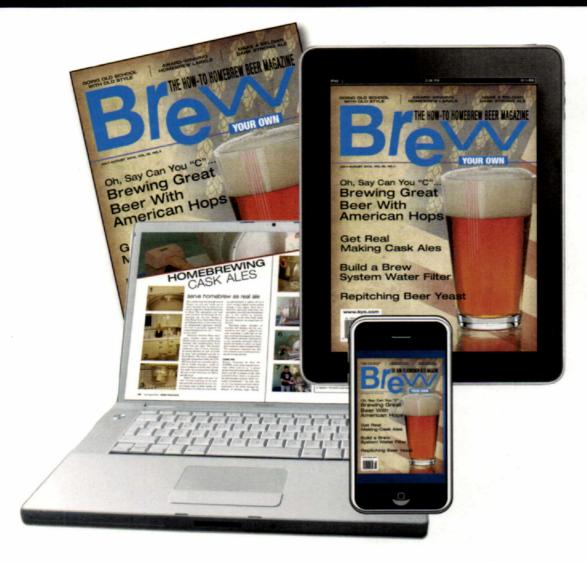


WWW.LALLEMANDBREWIN





ANYTIME • ANYWHERE



Our new digital edition of *Brew Your Own* can be read on a computer, Apple devices like iPads and iPhones, Android tablets and phones, and more! Each digital edition contains all the great content of our print edition plus the ability to search terms, add bookmarks, link directly to web content and other unique digital features.

Choose from two digital subscription options:

Digital Only

Digital and Print

8 digital issues for \$28 (All countries - same rate.)

8 digital issues + 8 print issues for \$33 (U.S. rate only. Canada rate is \$38. Other countries are \$50.)

For more information check out: byo.com/digitaledition

homebrew nation

READER PROJECT

Eric Schulz • Grandville, Michigan

Homemade Mini Kegs



I have a nephew who works in engineering who had come across these pressurized stainless steel canisters used for applying pressurized paint, etc. They didn't meet spec for resale, so they were going to scrap them and asked if I had any interest in saving them. After looking at them, I decided to try to convert them into kegs for my homebrew. I have been brewing for 10+ years, all-grain with a homemade cooler mash tun, and have recultured yeast, but I had never kegged before.

After taking these to Lowes and a local hardware store, I found the proper fittings, valves and hoses to convert them to a kegging system. I did own a smaller mini fridge, which is too small for Cornelius kegs, but two of these fit with room for a CO₂ tank in the back ledge — how perfect. The cost was about \$40 each in

hardware and gauges, plus whatever the stainless steel canisters cost. I did purchase a portable $\rm CO_2$ injector for \$20–30 with small $\rm CO_2$ cartridges for maintaining the 5–7 PSI pouring pressure as well.

The size was desirable for me to take these on the road to parties, bonfires, and camping with my little fridge; or just using a drywall bucket and ice to keep cool. Homebrewing and building my own equipment is a fun little hobby I must say — and this project was fun to build . . . just to say I could.

byo.com brew polls



Do you have your own homebrew bar setup?

No, but I would like to: 59%

Yes: 29%

No. I'm not interested: 12%

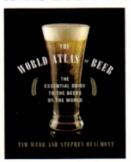
we WANT you



Share your tips, recipes, gadgets and stories with *Brew Your Own*. If we use it, we'll send you some *BYO* gear! Email our editors at **edit@byo.com**

what's new?

The World Atlas of Beer: The Essential Guide to the Beers of the World



This comprehensive, fully illustrated volume on beer by Tim Webb and Stephen Beaumont provides an in-depth history of beer - its origins, brewing methods and technologies, trends, and more, from ancient times until the present day.

\$30, at most major booksellers

The BottleCap™

Bartule's new cap ensures that you're always ready to open your finest beverage at the drop of a hat! Featuring a bottle opener in every hat, the BottleCapTM helps you stay cool while letting the good times roll.

\$22.99, http://bartule.com

The Kegging Part



The problem of moving between your homebrew setup and a commercial setup has been solved. MerkTech Industries announces the debut of a new keg cou-

pler adapter, The Kegging Part. It threads directly onto the coupler, providing you with an easy-touse ball-lock connection. Works with any style keg coupler including the ubiquitous American sanke.

www.TheKeggingPart.com



calendar



November 10 Monster Mash Brandon, Mississippi

The Homebrewers Association Of Middle Mississippi will host an awards ceremony to release the results of their annual homebrew competition on November 10. Registration for the event is open until October 19, and all beer categories will be accepted. Register online for entry or to volunteer as a steward.

Entry Fee: \$5 per entry Deadline: October 19 Contact: Brad Lovejov. president@hbamm.org

Web: http://hbamm.org/brewcomp/

November 11 London, Merton, United Kingdom

The London Amateur Brewers invite you to enter your homebrews in their annual London and South East Craft Brewing Competition, which is held in conjunction with The London and South East Craft Brewing Festival.

Deadline: November 10

Entry Fee: £10

Contact: Paul Henderson, paulxhenderson@yahoo.co.uk Web: http://londonandsoutheast.brew

competition.com/

November 17 Sunshine Challenge Winter Springs, Florida

The Central Florida Home Brewers along with World Of Beer Altamonte Springs present the 22nd Annual Sunshine Challenge Beer Competition and Festival. The Challenge is a two-day event combining a wide variety of activities in the Central Florida Home Brewers club homebrew competition. The Sunshine Challenge includes a Friday night beer festival, a Saturday afternoon pub crawl and Saturday night awards dinner. Guest of Honor brewers this year are John Cochran and Brian "Spike" Buckowski with Terrapin Brewing Company from Athens, Georgia.

Deadline: November 4

Entry Fee: \$6

Contact: Chris Chubb, cchubb@codegurus.com

Web: www.cfhb.org/sunshine-challenge



homebrew nation

homebrew drool systems

The Doghouse Brew Rig

Clay Grogran . Richmond, Virginia



This is my fully automated, self-contained, portable brew rig that my wife affectionately dubbed "The Doghouse." It uses a high- and low-pressure gas system with Honeywell furnace valves and Auberins PIDs. It has two removable arms that are used to maneuver the rig like a wheel barrow and one of the arms doubles as a mount for the control panel.

I had very little room for storage so everything folds up or fits underneath. It has larger pneumatic tires so it can be rolled through the yard without getting hung up and can easily be rolled into the back of my truck to transport. Building this was quite a learning experience but well worth the time and effort. Brew days are much more enjoyable. If you are interested in how this all goes together I am putting together a write up at www.2nobledogsbrewing.com. Cheers!

social homebrews



Like BYO on Facebook:





Brew Your Own asked our Facebook fans to share photos of their hop harvests this fall. Thanks to everyone who posted! Rob Ling of Beaverton, Oregon sent us this shot of his backyard Cascade, Mt. Hood and Zeus bines (left to right).

"Miraculously enough, the bugs have left us alone this year," he said.

beginner's block

TEMPERATURE CONTROLLERS

by betsy parks

ne of the most important processes to be controlled in your homebrewery is the temperature of your wort, be it hot or cold. If you want to have a better chance at brewing success, as well as more automation, consider investing in temperature controllers to help keep fermentation and mash temperatures more consistent.

What are they?

Temperature controllers are electronic devices — essentially switches — that monitor the temperatures of your mash or fermentation and turn heating or cooling equipment off or on based on temperature readings.

On the cold side, a temperature controller installed in a refrigerator or freezer, for example, will override the machine's internal thermostat and maintain a specific temperature range (known as the differential) by turning off the power to the machine when the temperature goes too low, or back on if it is too warm.

Similarly you can also install a temperature controller for your hot liquor tank (HLT), which will turn off the heat source when your water heats up to the temperature point you specify. (This setup requires a gas valve pilot light or igniter or a Solid State Relay (SSR) to control the heat source.) If you are all-grain brewing you can also add a temperature controller to monitor your mash temperatures and turn heat sources and pumps on and off depending on your temperature differential. Using temperature controllers on the hot side, however, requires more expert knowledge to install and use safely, so be sure to get assistance from someone who is knowledgeable if you decide to install a temperature controller for anything heat related.

Choosing a controller

Temperature controllers come in a

wide variety of models and prices and vary based on what you would like to use it for. For example, a simple model with a digital display and temperature probe for monitoring fermentation temperatures in a refrigerator can be had for around \$50 to \$100, while more advanced models that can control more than one heat/cold source or pump can cost a few hundred dollars. Temperature controllers are available in both analog and digital models and have a differential between 1 and 4

When choosing which controller you need, it pays to do a little research. There are lots of ways to use them, depending on your setup. Get in touch with your local homebrew supplier, or contact the customer service department of your favorite online retailer for advice. And of course ask your fellow homebrewers what works for them.

degrees Fahrenheit (0.5 to 2.2 °C).

Installing

Be sure when you choose a controller that you are comfortable installing it. Some temperature controllers are as simple to use as plugging an appliance into the controller and then plugging the controller into the wall outlet. Other controllers, however, require some electrical wiring to install. If you are not experienced and comfortable with electrical wiring, stick with using the simpler types of controllers that don't require wiring, or ask someone with electrical experience to install it for you. Improperly combining electricity and liquids is dangerous and can cause electrocution. Also, for additional safety always plug your temperature controllers into a GFCI (ground fault circuit interrupter) outlet, which is an outlet that shuts off an electric circuit when it detects that current is flowing along an unintended path, such as water - or a person.



homebrew nation

by marc martin

BROUGHT ME BACK A FEW BOTTLES OF LOCAL BEERS FROM PORTLAND, OREGON THAT WE CAN'T GET IN COLORADO. ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING BEERS WAS A PORTER FROM AN ODDLY NAMED BREWERY, CAPTURED BY PORCHES. IT WAS THEIR PUNCTURED BY CORPSES UNDEAD PORTER. I'M A FAN OF A GOOD PORTER AND THIS WAS UNLIKE ANY I HAVE HAD BEFORE. I WOULD LIKE TO FIND OUT HOW TO DUPLICATE THAT PROFILE.

DAVID O'HEARN DENVER, COLORADO



aptured By Porches Owner and Brew Master Dylan Goldsmith gave me a full tour of the brewery in St. Helens, Oregon. He began homebrewing in Portland in 2000. After overworking two electric stoves with 10-gallon (23-L) batches he was kicked out of the kitchen so he moved his hobby to the large front porch. Thirsty neighbors would stop by to help and to sample his beer and stay longer than expected. Soon they called the phenomena, "being captured by his porch" and the name of the brewery was born.

His first foray into commercial brewing was at a fledgling theatre/brewpub in southeast Portland where he continued to perfect his recipes on a one-half barrel system. Public response was good enough that in 2008 he decided to open a production brewery of his own.

Today he has progressed from 150 barrels that first year to a projected 1,000 barrels for 2012. All of the beers are

based on his original homebrew recipes. Many of the beers are hand bottled in unique, returnable 750-mL swing top bottles. Speaking of unique, he also owns three converted school busses which act as mobile pubs.

The Punctured by Corpses is an interesting porter. The unusually heavy body/mouthfeel is the result of using a high percentage of unmalted grains — wheat, oats and rye. This medium dark beer displays ruby highlights and a dense white head that follows to the bottom of the glass. The nose accents hints of coffee and caramel. Chocolate dominates the flavor with just enough hops to prevent the finish from being too sweet.

Now David, you can taste the "Undead" anytime because you can "Brew Your Own." For more about Captured by Porches and their other fine beers visit the website www.capturedbyporches.com or call the brewery at 971-207-3742.

CAPTURED BY PORCHES BREWING COMPANY PUNCTURED BY CORPSES UNDEAD PORTER CLONE (5 gallons/19 L, extract with grains)

OG = 1.064 FG = 1.015 IBU = 29 SRM = 26 ABV = 6.3%

Ingredients

3.3 lbs. (1.5 kg) Coopers unhopped liquid malt extract 2.25 lbs. (1.02 kg) light dried malt extract 1 lb. (0.45 kg) 2 row pale malt 1.25 lb. (0.56 kg) crystal malt (30 °L) 7 oz. (0.19 kg) crystal malt (60 °L) 12 oz. (0.34 kg) chocolate malt 10 oz. (0.28 kg) flaked wheat 5 oz. (0.14 kg) flaked rye 5 oz. (0.14 kg) flaked oats 10 AAU Saaz hop pellets (first wort) (2.5 oz./71 g of 4% alpha acid) 5 AAU Saaz hop pellets (0 min.) (1.25 oz /35 g of 4% alpha acid) ½ tsp. yeast nutrient (last 15 min.) 1/2 tsp. Irish moss (last 30 min.) White Labs WLP 001 (American Ale) or Wyeast 1056 (American Ale) yeast 0.75 cup (150 g) of corn sugar for priming (if bottling)

Step by Step

Steep the crushed and flaked grains in 2 gallons (7.6 L) of water at 156 °F (69 °C) for 45 minutes. Remove grains from the wort and rinse with 2 quarts (1.8 L) of hot water. Add the liquid and dried malt extracts and boil for 60 minutes. While boiling, add the hops, Irish moss and yeast nutrient as per the schedule. Now add the wort to 2 gallons (7.6 L) of cold water in the sanitized fermenter and top off with cold water up to 5 gallons (19 L). Cool the wort to 75 °F (24 °C). Pitch your yeast and aerate the wort heavily. Allow the beer to cool to 68 °F (20 °C). Hold at that temperature until fermentation is complete. Transfer to a carboy, avoiding any splashing to prevent aerating the beer. Allow the beer to condition for 1 week and then bottle or keg. Allow the beer to carbonate and age for two weeks.

All-grain option:

This is a single step infusion mash using an additional 6.5 lbs. (2.95 kg) 2-row pale malt to replace the liquid and dried malt extracts. Also, increase the flaked wheat by 24 oz. (0.68 kg), flaked rye by 12 oz. (0.34 kg), and flaked oats by 12 oz. (0.34 kg). Mix the crushed and flaked grains with 4.5 gallons (17 L) of 176 °F (80 °C) water to stabilize at 156 °F (69 °C) for 60 minutes. Sparge slowly with 175 °F (79 °C) water. Collect approximately 6 gallons (23 L) of wort runoff to boil for 60 minutes. Reduce the First Wort hop addition to 2.25 oz. (64 g) of Saaz hop pellets (9 AAU) to allow for the higher utilization factor of a full wort boil. The remainder of this recipe is the same as the extract with grain recipe.

tips from the pros

Electric Homebrew

Go gas free

THERE ARE MORE THAN A FEW WAYS TO BREW A BEER, AND ONE OF THOSE WAYS IS WITH AN ALL-ELECTRIC HOMEBREWERY. IF YOU ARE CONSIDERING MOVING AWAY FROM PROPANE, TAKE SOME ADVICE FROM TWO DEDICATED ALL-ELECTRIC HOMEBREWERS.

here are many benefits to brewing with electricity instead of gas. It has easier precise control of temperature, safer for indoor brewing (no poisonous gases, no emissions), absolutely silent (the bigger gas burners sound like jet engines), provides a much more efficient use of energy (a 5500W heating element producing ~20,000 BTUs of heat will outperform an 80,000 BTU propane burner as electric is 100% efficient. You do not lose 50-80% of heat to the atmosphere), requires no tanks to refill, cheaper to run (in most locations natural gas is 2-3 times more expensive, propane 5-10 times more expensive) and it can be easier to produce consistent beers using advanced controls in the build.

Some people will argue that the up-front cost of going 100% electric is more expensive than gas. This is not true if you compare the cost of a full-blown electric setup with a gas setup that also has advanced controls. Gas only has a lower cost of entry if a simplified setup is implemented, such as a turkey fryer for the boil kettle and a picnic cooler for the mash tun. Once advanced controls are included the up-front costs are similar. Also, in many locations going electric will save you money over the long run.

I have noticed that newer electric brewers sometimes sacrifice safety either on purpose (to save money) or unknowingly because they are not familiar with electricity. Electricity and water can be a dangerous combination if not done safely. Follow the electrical code for your area when designing your electric setup and use parts that are rated correctly. Make sure all components of your electric setup are properly grounded (including the kettles) and always use a ground

fault interrupter to protect the brewer. Electric brewing is very safe when done right, possibly even safer than gas as there is no open flame or poisonous gas emissions. When in doubt, refer to a qualified electrician for help.

The world is full of electric brewers. Joining a local homebrew club is a great way to see some other electric setups and choose what is right for you based on your brewing process. Also, whether you choose to go gas or electric, always work out your brewing process first before choosing the equipment. Let the process drive the equipment, not the other way around.

Going all-electric opens up a realm of opportunities for the brewer from simple automation with only temperature control to complete automation including pump/valve control, motorized stirrers, and so on. Before implementing advanced features spend some time carefully thinking about the benefits you're trying to achieve. I've far too often seen electric brewers build overly complex setups that at the end of the day provide little or no added benefit. The setups are often more expensive to implement and maintain, harder to clean and sometimes require even more work to use on brew day. Look at each component and ask yourself, "What benefit does this really provide me?" If it's not clear, consider simplifying.

Brewers looking for resources to help in their electric brewery build can visit my website at www.TheElectric Brewery.com where I provide instructions on how to build an electric brewing setup. I show you what's needed, where to get it, and how to assemble it in easy to follow steps. There's no need to understand electrical schematics or AutoCAD drawings. Best of all it's 100% free.

by Betsy Parks





Kal Wallner, Author/Creator of The Electric Brewery (www.TheElectricBrewery.com). Kal has homebrewed since the late 1980s. He holds a degree in electrical engineering and spent seven years designing plant floor process control systems used by operators at a manufacturing assembly plant.

tips from the pros



Joe Lynch, all-electric homebrewer from Kansas City, Missouri. Joe brewed his first batch of beer in college in 1976. He started brewing all-electric two years ago.

here are several advantages of electric brewing. I'm now able to brew anytime that I feel like doing so. I can get a faster and more vigorous boil using electric rather than stove top or propane and I've brewed the lightest lager and the darkest stouts without one bit of scorching. (I brew all-grain and extract beers.)

The only mistake that I have made so far is that I once let the heating element run dry for a few seconds. Luckily I caught my error in time, but this is something you should be very vigilant about if you build your own system.

I had a qualified electrician look at my system before I used it, and anyone building an all-electric system should do the same. My entire system is also on its own dedicated GFIC circuit and I observe all safety concerns that a brewer should have with several gallons of a boiling liquid. I feel that electricity, if done right, is much safer

than having an open flame.

My advice for a homebrewer interested in electric brewing is to do a lot of research. I wished I got paid for the amount of time I spent at the hardware store scratching my head while looking at electrical and plumbing supplies. A must read is Jeff Karpinski's article in BYO (www.byo.com/component/resource/ article/1987), and listen to James Spencer's interview of Jeff on Basic Brewing Radio. Also, check out the Internet. You will find several YouTube videos that feature electric brewing that will give you some ideas. You can then use that information to adapt your electric brewery to fit your needs. You will see some very elaborate and complicated systems. I even found one that was fully automatic that could be controlled from another location, although that was was not for me. I like to still have a "hands on" approach so I kept mine simple. Byo



help me mr. wizard

Pitching Wild Yeast

Avoiding oxidation, batch sparging

by Ashton Lewis





ARE PITCHING RATES SIMILAR OR DIFFERENT FOR "WILD" TYPE CULTURES (LACTOBACILLUS, BRETTANOMYCES, PEDIOCOCCUS, ETC.) TO THAT OF TYPICAL ALE YEAST?

SCOTT RYLIE VIA FACEBOOK

Pitching rates for wild yeast and bacteria are really all over the place.

Brettanomyces species can be used in place of Saccharomyces species for the primary fermentation of wort into beer. Brettanomyces has become a very popular "wild" yeast in certain brewing circles and imparts an interesting aroma and flavor to a wide range of beer styles. When used as the primary yeast strain the flavor contribution is more up front and immediate compared to when Brett is added to beer during aging, where the aroma notes develop slowly over time.

If you are looking for numbers, the range in pitching rate varies from about 250,000 cells/mL to over 10 million cells/mL, depending on how the yeast is going to be used. If you want to use Brett for the first time, I would use it after primary fermentation is complete and add for bottle conditioning. This yeast is a "superattenuator" and ferments sugars that ale and lager yeast cannot. This means that these beers have the potential to be bottle bombs. Heavy bottles, like champagne bottles, are recommended. Pitch with about 1 million cells per mL to give your beer a good shot of developing the aroma that is expected.

Bacteria, such as *Lactobacillus* species and *Pediococcus* species are completely different, for two big reasons. The first thing separating these bugs from yeast is that they are sensitive to hop acids, and in some cases

alcohol strength. This means that souring beers that are highly hopped and high in alcohol can be a real challenge. Even moderately hopped beers can give lactic acid bacteria the cold shoulder and will not turn sour. This is really frustrating when you are intentionally trying to do something that many brewers curse when it happens on its own. I have been in that boat!

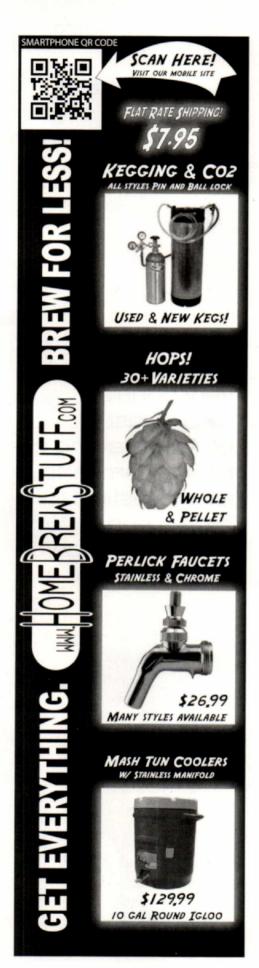
The other thing about these bacteria that set them apart from yeast is that it does not take many cells to affect change. A few hundred cells/mL in the proper setting can grow into a population large enough to have obvious flavor contributions. In comparison to yeast cell densities, bacterial densities are usually much lower. A lager beer that has been thoroughly spoiled by lactic acid bacteria may have only 5,000 cells/mL of the culprit. The interesting thing about bacteria is that they can grow very well by feeding on amino acids associated with autolyzed yeast cells, especially in anaerobic environments. This means that the bottom of a beer tank is a pretty ideal propagation container for bacteria, and beers often sour when held for prolonged time periods with yeast present.

The take home message here is that the answer to your question depends on what you want to accomplish by adding these sorts of organisms and how quickly you want results. Most beers produced with these types of cultures are not produced overnight and it is very important to be patient.

has become a very popular 'wild' yeast in certain brewing circles and imparts an interesting aroma and flavor to a wide range of beer styles.



Photo by Charles A Parker/Images Plus



help me mr. wizard



WHAT IS THE BEST WAY TO MOVE MY BEER FROM PRIMARY FER-MENTER TO SECONDARY WITHOUT OXIDIZING OR SPOILING THE BEER IN ANYWAY WITHOUT USING CARBON DIOXIDE? GRANT (GRANTS GLUTEN-FREE HOMEBREW) GEELONG, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA

Fortunately for homebrewers there are convenient ways to move beer around without ruining your homebrewed suds with the ill effects associated with oxygen.

As you mention in your question, one handy method to help reduce oxygen pick-up during racking is by using carbon dioxide as a blanketing gas. While this method is handy, it does require you to actually have bottled carbon dioxide laying around for use. (I will assume that suggesting other blanketing gases like argon and nitrogen are not of interest to you, so I won't discuss them here.)

The best way in general terms to limit oxygen pick-up during racking and bottling is to fill the beer from the bottom of the container and then to limit the amount of headspace in the container by matching your container size to the amount of beer you have on hand. Using a solid racking tube to deliver beer to the bottom of the container being filled is a simple and reliable method to control turbulence during filling. Once the beer has been racked it is helpful if some carbon dioxide gas is produced by yeast because this will help scrub the headspace of oxygen. Racking with some residual extract is the best way to help this process happen.

Another important consideration is the oxygen barrier properties of the secondary fermenter. While it is acceptable to ferment beer in plastic containers, I would avoid aging beer in a plastic secondary because ordinary plastics allow oxygen to travel across the container wall and into your beer. Not the ideal situation.

The challenge of oxygen pickup pops up again when it is time to move your beer from the secondary to the final container. If the container is a keg you can fill the keg from the bottom using the tube in the keg for filling. But most homebrewers who keg have carbon dioxide containers, and I am guessing that you don't have this set up. This means that you are most likely bottle conditioning your homebrew and need to rack your beer from the secondary to a bottling bucket, and then into your bottles. This is the step in the brewing process where real damage from oxygen often occurs.

The first challenge is to move the beer from the secondary to the bottling bucket. Unlike the transfer from the primary where some fermentation is happening, the beer at the end of secondary is done fermenting. My advice is to keep the time investment to a minimum. Start by preparing your priming solution and pouring into the bottling bucket, then, fill your bottling bucket with beer using your racking tube and quickly bottle. At home this is the method to use when you do not have pressurized containers.

Commercial brewers do things a bit differently. Even brewers who bottle condition fill their bottles with some level of carbonation in the beer. This allows the beer to be foamed or "fobbed" before the bottle is capped. Fobbing pushes air from the head-space and is a very effective method used to reduce the oxygen content of bottled beer. In order to do this the beer must be stored in a pressurized vessel, such as a keg during storage so that some level of carbon dioxide remains in the beer.

You ask a question with a short and simple answer. The fact is that without using carbon dioxide as a blanket gas and pressurized storage containers for secondary fermentation and/or bottling containers it is difficult to really control oxidation.

Q

HELP ME WITH BATCH SPARGING. TO GET THE GRAIN BED TO 168 °F (76 °C) YOU NEED TO HEAT YOUR SPARGE WATER TO 180–195 °F (82–91 °C) DEPENDING ON THE VOLUME OF GRAIN. I ALSO HAVE READ THAT THE MASH OUT ISN'T REALLY NECESSARY AS THE BOIL STOPS ENZYMATIC ACTIVITY. DO YOU SEE ANY PROBLEMS WITH ONLY HEATING MY SPARGE WATER TO 168 °F (76 °C) TO ELIMINATE ANY POSSIBLE TANNIN EXTRACTION FROM THE HOT LIQUID ON THE GRAIN?

RUSS BRUNNER FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

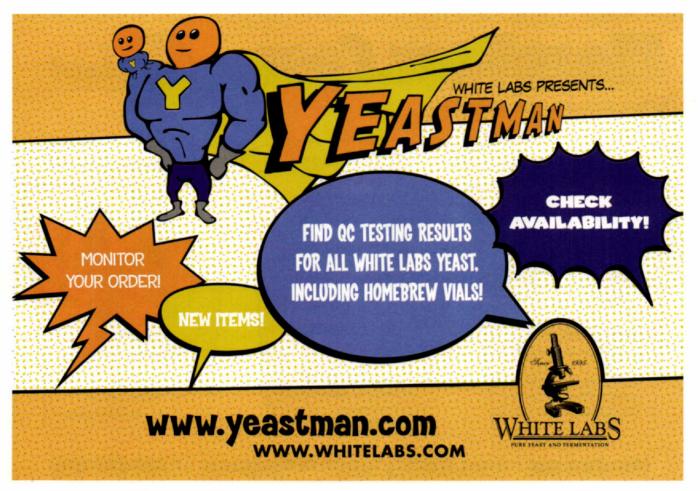
I remember when I first began homebrewing back in 1986 and almost immediately wanted to start brewing all-grain. At that time the information related to homebrewing was a little more difficult to find and my quest for information quickly landed me in the stacks of McKeldin Library on the University of Maryland campus in College Park. There I found a bunch of texts that seemed so confusing to my young mind. Luckily I later found some homebrew books that helped demystify mashing.

The mashing method I cut my teeth on was the "simple" infusion mash. One mash temperature followed by sparging with hot water and onto the kettle wort flowed. Only later did I pay much mind to step mashing and decoction mashing. These days it seems that many homebrewers have thrown out the KISS philosophy and have replaced simplicity with complexity. I suppose I am a hypocrite for taking this view since I actively encourage com-

mercial brewers who are building new brewhouses to invest in equipment permitting temperature profile mashing, but I really don't believe that there is a compelling argument for most homebrewers to mess around with step mashing.

OK, so now that I have set the stage, onto the answer. You are describing the dilemma of an infusion masher, that's you, who is peeking over the fence at what step mashers do. Step mashers tend to "mash-off" at the end of the mash before they move their mash to the lauter tun. Infusion mashers go straight from mashing to sparging and skip the mash-off step. So what's the difference and why?

When mash is stirred in a mash mixer and pumped to a lauter tun it behaves differently than an infusion mash. As it turns out, wort separation is easier when the mash is heated or "mashed-off" before the transfer. This also serves to inactivate enzymes and allows the brewer to control mashing, stop the mash, then get on with wort



In practice, most brewers these days continue to sparge with water that is about 168 °F (76 °C) because it works well . . . • •

separation. This is not necessarily a better method from infusion mashing, it's just different. Most commercially brewed beer in the world uses some sort of stirred mash and lauter tun or mash filter for wort separation. Decoction mashing and the American double-mash used for dealing with solid adjuncts like rice and corn are both variants of stirred mashing.

In the infusion method there is no mash-off and hot sprage water, usually around $168\,^{\circ}F$ ($76\,^{\circ}F$), is sprayed directly on the mash bed after mashing. Since infusion mashing usually is conducted at $149-158\,^{\circ}F$ ($60-70\,^{\circ}C$), enzyme activity continues as wort flows from the mash tun to the kettle. Even when hot sparge water is sprayed on the mash bed the wort temperature in the kettle is never much hotter than the mash temperature due to heat loss. This

method works very, very well and is the traditional method the British use to brew ale.

Discussions of yield improvement may include increasing the sparge temperature of infusion mashes to reduce wort viscosity and eek out as much extract as possible from the grain bed. There has been a lot of research related to tannin/polyphenol extraction associated with high sparge temperatures and some of the studies conducted in the mid-1990s convinced me that high temperature sparging is not the recipe for disaster that many believe. Most of this research also included milling methods, especially hammer milling, that have dramatic improvements on extract yield when combined with modern mash filter technologies. The take home message is that "hot sparging" can be used to produce high quality wort as long as the variables effecting tannin/polyphenol extraction, mainly pH, are controlled during sparging.

In practice, most brewers these days continue to sparge with water that is about 168 °F (76 °C) because it works well and brewers tend to be a fairly traditional lot. The old adage stating "if it ain't broke, don't fix it" is alive and well in the modern brewery.

Do you have a question for Mr. Wizard? Email your questions with your name, city and state to wiz@byo.com.



American Barleywine

Aged in the USA

very homebrewer eventually wants to make a barleywine. When you start making your own beer because you can make it richer and more flavorful than the mass market products out there, it doesn't take much of a leap before you set your sights on the biggest and boldest styles of beer.

American barleywine is rich and strong. It has a big malt flavor and aggressive hopping, but it still has a balance between the malt character and hop character. The malt character often has lots of caramel, biscuit, toast and bready notes, while the hop character is often of the typical American citrus and pine type. The bitter/sweet balance is always toward the bitter side, although as barleywine ages, the malt character takes on more sweet caramel notes and the ester profile takes on some dried and dark fruit notes. American barleywine has a greater emphasis on hop bitterness, flavor and aroma than English barleywine, and often showcases American hops and yeast. With age the bittering drops and the overall character of the beer becomes more mellow and complex. While alcohol is present and warming, it is never hot or harsh. The color should range from light amber to dark copper and the mouthfeel should be full and rich, with a smooth, luscious texture. The key to making a good version of this style is avoiding the most common mistake of poor fermentation, which can reveal itself as not enough attenuation (resulting in a syrupy sweet beer) or solvent-y, hot alcohol notes.

You have some options when choosing base malt for this style.
Using North American two-row will give the beer a clean, subtle, background malt character common to many fine American craft beers. Using North American pale ale malt adds a slightly richer background malt character, somewhat of a light bready note.
Again, this is the type of malt charac-

ter common to many fine North American craft brews. Less frequent is the use of British pale ale malt. British pale ale malt provides an even greater depth of malt character to the beer, mainly a biscuit-like taste and aroma often found in British beers. Some folks feel British pale ale malt can be too much for American styles, but in barleywine it is never too much. You might want to adjust your use of specialty grains if you are switching from North American to British pale ale malt as your base to compensate. All-grain brewers can use a single infusion mash and should target a mash that will result in enough attenuation. A temperature around 149 to 154 °F (65 to 68 °C) is what you want to target. Higher temperatures for smaller beers, lower for bigger beers.

Specialty malt character can range from minimal to heavy. Bready, toasty, biscuit and caramel notes are all acceptable, but avoid adding highly kilned malts, except in very small quantities. In my favorite American barleywine recipe, I like to add pale chocolate malt, which enhances the color and adds a dark toasty note to the finish. You can use darker malts for the same thing, but even with small quantities you run the danger of introducing some chocolate, coffee, or even smoke character if you add too much. Much of the color in this style comes from crystal malts and longer boil times. If you want to develop more color and more melanoidinbased flavors and aromas, start with a larger pre-boil volume so you can boil the wort for two hours or more. This develops a unique character, not possible by grain additions alone.

When using caramel malts I like to break it up across two or three different colors of crystal malt for a total of 5 to 15% of the grist. If you are making a smaller beer, you can use the higher end of that range. If you are making a bigger beer, keep crystal malts below 10% of the total grist. If

style profile

by Jamil Zainasheff



American Barleywine by the numbers

OG:1.080-	-1.120 (19.3–28.1°P)
FG:1.01	6-1.030 (4.1-7.6 °P)
SRM:	10–19
IBU:	50-100+
ABV:	8.0-12.0%



oto courtesy of Encyclo

American Barleywine (5 gallons/19 L, all-grain)

OG = 1.115 (27 °P) FG = 1.022 (5.5 °P) IBU = 99 SRM = 17 ABV = 12.5%

Ingredients

- 20.7 lb. (9.4 kg) Great Western North American pale malt (2 °L) (or similar)
- 14.1 oz. (400 g) dextrose (0 °L)
- 14.1 oz. (400 g) Briess crystal malt (20 °L)
- 14.1 oz. (400 g) Baird British crystal malt (75 °L)
- 3.5 oz. (100 g) Thomas Fawcett pale chocolate malt (200 °L)
- 3.5 oz. (100 g) Franco-Belges Special B malt (150 °L)
- 26 AAU Magnum pellet hops (2.0 oz./58 g at 13% alpha acids) (60 min.)
- 10.4 AAU Chinook pellet hops (0.8 oz./24 g at 13% alpha acids) (0 min.)
- 10.8 AAU Centennial pellet hops (1.2 oz./35 g at 9% alpha acids) (0 min.)
- 10.8 AAU Amarillo® pellet hops (1.2 oz./35 g at 9% alpha acids) (0 min.)
- White Labs WLP001 (California Ale), Wyeast 1056 (American Ale) or Fermentis Safale US-05 yeast

Step by Step

Feel free to substitute any high quality malt of a similar flavor and color from a different supplier than what is listed. Dextrose is also known as corn sugar and should be available from your homebrew supply shop.

Mill the grains and dough-in targeting a mash of around 1.5 quarts of water to 1 pound of grain (a liquor-to-grist ratio of about 3:1 by weight) and a temperature of 149 °F (65 °C). Hold the mash at 149 °F (65 °C) until enzymatic conversion is complete. Infuse the mash with near boiling water while stirring or with a recirculating mash system raise the temperature to mash out at 168 °F

(76 °C). Sparge slowly with 170 °F (77 °C) water, collecting wort until the pre-boil kettle volume is around 7.1 gallons (27 L) and the gravity is 1.081 (19.6 °P). If you should come up short on the pre-boil gravity, top it off with some pale malt extract.

The total wort boil time is 120 minutes. This helps concentrate the wort and aids in the development of flavor compounds. The first hop addition comes with 60 minutes remaining in the boil. Add the Irish moss or other kettle finings with 15 minutes left in the boil. Add the last hop additions at flame out.

Chill the wort to 68 °F (20 °C) and aerate thoroughly. The proper pitch rate is 19 grams of properly rehydrated dry yeast, 4 packages of liquid yeast, or 1 package of liquid yeast in a 8 liter starter. Ferment at 68 °F (20 °C) to start, raising the temperature gradually to 70 °F (21 °C) for the last 1/3 of fermentation. When finished, carbonate the beer to approximately 2 to 2.5 volumes. You might be tempted to drink this early, but try to hold off until the beer has some age. Once it is carbonated, set aside as much as you can in a cool, dark place. Try some every six months to see how it is progressing and you will be able to enjoy it over the years.

American Barleywine (5 gallons/19 L, extract with grains)

OG = 1.115 (27 °P) FG = 1.022 (5.5 °P) IBU = 99 SRM = 17 ABV = 12.5%

Ingredients

- 13.2 lb. (6 kg) pale liquid malt extract (2 °L)
- 14.1 oz. (400 g) dextrose (0 °L)
- 14.1 oz. (400 g) Briess crystal malt (20 °L)
- 14.1 oz. (400 g) Baird British crystal malt (75 °L)
- 3.5 oz. (100 g) Thomas Fawcett pale chocolate malt (200 °L)

- 3.5 oz. (100 g) Franco-Belges Special B malt (150 °L)
- 26 AAU Magnum pellet hops (2.0 oz./58 g at 13% alpha acids) (60 min.)
- 10.4 AAU Chinook pellet hops (0.8 oz./24 g at 13% alpha acids) (0 min.)
- 10.8 AAU Centennial pellet hops (1.2 oz./35 g at 9% alpha acids) (0 min.)
- 10.8 AAU Amarillo® pellet hops (1.2 oz./35 g at 9% alpha acids) (0 min.)
- White Labs WLP001 (California Ale), Wyeast 1056 (American Ale) or Fermentis Safale US-05 yeast

Step by Step

Mill or coarsely crack the specialty malt and place loosely in a grain bag. Avoid packing the grains too tightly in the bag, using more bags if needed. Steep the bag in about 1 gallon (~4 liters) of water at roughly 170 °F (77 °C) for about 30 minutes. Lift the grain bag out of the steeping liquid and rinse with warm water. Allow the bags to drip into the kettle for a few minutes while you add the malt extract. Do not squeeze the bags. Add enough water to the steeping liquor and malt extract to make a pre-boil volume of 7.1 gallons (27 L) and a gravity of 1.081 (19.6 °P). Stir thoroughly to help dissolve the extract and bring to a boil.

The total wort boil time is 120 minutes. This helps concentrate the wort and aids in the development of flavor compounds. The first hop addition comes with 60 minutes remaining in the boil. Add the Irish moss or other kettle finings with 15 minutes left in the boil. Add the last hop additions at flame out. Chill the wort to 68 °F (20 °C) and aerate thoroughly. Follow the fermentation and packaging instructions for the all-grain version.

you are looking for more complexity or increased head retention, you can add other malts as well. CaraPils[®], wheat malt, Victory[®], Munich and others are common additions in many recipes, but restraint is important so that the beer does not become saturated with non-fermentable dextrins and cloying flavors. In general, keep the total of all specialty grain additions to less than 20% of an all-grain grist.

of bittering versus malt sweetness should always be toward the bitter, but expect the beer to become more and more balanced as the beer ages and the bittering drops out.

It is important that your barleywine attenuates enough to keep it from being syrupy. If you find that you are not getting enough attenuation in a bigger barleywine, you might want to consider replacing some of the base malt with simple sugar, up to 10%.

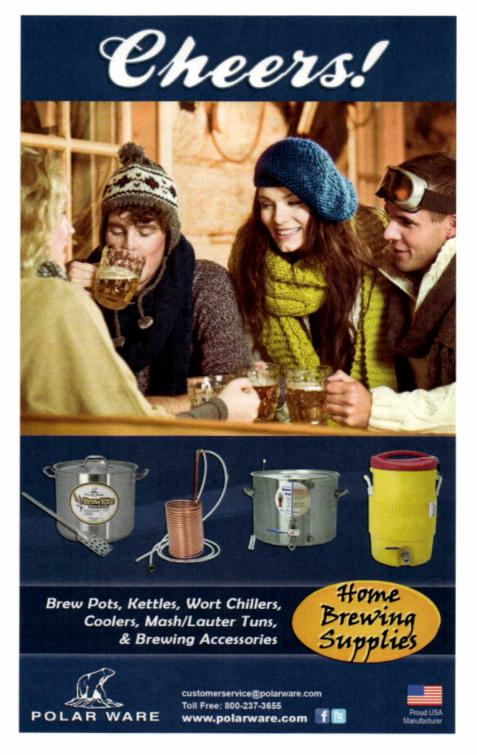
Extract brewers can choose an extract made from British pale ale malt or North American two-row malt. Focus on the quality and freshness than what the malt it is made from.

The balance of bittering versus malt sweetness should always be toward the bitter, but expect the beer to become more and more balanced as the beer ages and the bittering drops out. Target a bitterness to starting gravity ratio (IBU divided by OG) of 0.7 to 1.4. Go toward the higher end for beers that have higher amounts of specialty grains or beers that you plan to age before consuming, and target the lower end of the range for simpler malt bills or beers that you will consume earlier in their

life. I tend to target a ratio of 0.9 to 1.0, which, if the beer is well attenuated, gives you a beer that is nice within a reasonable timeframe, but also ages nicely over several years. Keep in mind there are many factors at play in the final impression of bitterness for the drinker. The starting and final gravities, the character malts selected, the type of base malt, the yeast strain, the pitching rate, and even the

yeast cell size have an impact on the final bittering character.

Hop flavor and aroma varies from moderate to bold, with it being more assertive in younger beers and more mellow and integrated in aged beers. I really like using citrusy or piney American variety hops such as Cascade, Centennial, Columbus, Simcoe[®], and Amarillo[®] for flavor and aroma, but there are plenty of



style profile

great examples out there that use a wide variety of hops from around the world. You can use almost any hop you feel has a pleasant character, but if you choose a combination of bold American style hops, the hop character can last for years. You can bitter with almost any hop, but neutral high alpha hops are most common. The big picture is that you want hop character and a firm bitterness, but both should

complement your malt and yeast choices. Dry hopping is acceptable as well, but moderation is key as too much can just end up as vegetal notes in an aged beer. As a general rule, late hop amounts should be equal to twice the amount of bittering hops. This is just a generalization, since using very low or high alpha acid hops makes the equation faulty. One or two late hop additions, totaling around 2 to 5



American Barleywine Commercial Examples

Bigfoot

Sierra Nevada Brewing Co. Chico, California www.sierranevada.com

Doggie Claws

Hair of the Dog Brewing Co. Portland, Oregon www.hairofthedog.com

Old Crustacean

Rogue Ales Newport, Oregon http://roque.com

Old Foghorn

Anchor Brewing Co. San Francisco, California www.anchorbrewing.com

Old Guardian

Stone Brewing Co. Escondido, California www.stonebrew.com

Old Horizontal

Victory Brewing Co. Downingtown, Pennsylvania http://victorybeer.com/

Old Ruffian

Great Divide Brewing Co. Denver, Colorado http://greatdivide.com

SweetWater Dank Tank DP Barleywine Ale

SweetWater Brewing Company Atlanta, Georgia www.sweetwaterbrew.com

Three Guy Off The Scale **Barley Wine**

Dark Horse Brewing Company Marshall, Michigan www.darkhorsebrewery.com

Thumbprint Barley Wine

New Glarus Brewing Co. New Glarus, Wisconsin www.newglarusbrewing.com ounces (57 to 142 g) for a 5 gallon (19 L) batch at 20 minutes or later, should be about right. Keep in mind, hop flavor and aroma should not completely overwhelm the malt character.

Fermentation for American barleywine is similar to most Americanstyle ales, but it is not without its challenges. It is important to get enough attenuation to keep the beer from being syrupy sweet and also

clean, moderately attenuating yeast, such as White Labs WLP001 (California Ale) or Wyeast 1056 (American Ale).

ensuring the alcohol produced is not hot and solvent-like. Fermentation overall should result in a clean profile. In barleywine, low to moderate fruity esters are acceptable and restrained fruitiness can add complexity. However, fruity esters should be complementary to the malt and hop character, not a prominent feature. I prefer to use a clean, moderately attenuating veast, such as White Labs WLP001 (California Ale) or Wyeast 1056 (American Ale). To get that clean, American-style pub character make certain that you oxygenate the wort and pitch an appropriate amount of healthy yeast. To ensure complete attenuation, you can add a second dose of oxygen 12 to 18 hours after pitching. This additional oxygen helps improve the cell membrane condition. which enables the yeast to better tolerate the elevated levels of sugar and alcohol in this beer. Ferment around 68 °F (20 °C), holding the temperature steady or rising slightly throughout fermentation. Temperature control is important to getting a proper level of attenuation and avoiding offflavors, especially if you are making a bigger barleywine. Large temperature swings can result in the yeast flocculating early or producing off-flavors. Raising the temperature a few degrees near the end of fermentation can also help the yeast attenuate fully and may help clean up some of the intermediate compounds that are produced during fermentation.

Once this beer is finished fermenting, a long aging period does wonderful things for a barleywine. Yes, you might be tempted to drink it after just a couple weeks, but try to set aside some bottles in a cool place and enjoy them over the years.

Jamil Zainasheff is the founder and brewmaster of Heretic Brewing Company in Pittsburg, California. He also blogs on byo.com and hosts two shows on on The Brewing Network. He writes "Style Profile" in every issue of Brew Your Own.

BetterBottle[©] Better Better by design



Check out the <u>Product Information</u> and <u>Technical</u> tabs at our Web site for a wealth of helpful information.

www.Better-Bottle.com

Maa





THIS HOLIDAY **SEASON** give the gift of beer! Check out all the great beer gear on the next few pages for some great gift ideas for friends & family or make your own holiday wishlist...





ONE MINUTE IS ALL IT TAKES!

check out our other great products:



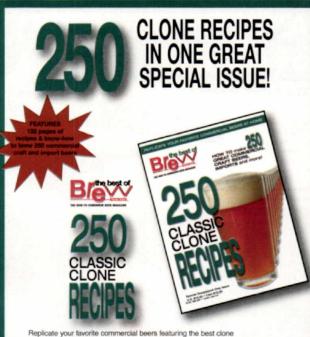
*Patent Pending

- Keg Cleaner
- Ultra Clean
- Large Carboy & Sanke Keg Cleaner

The Best Christmas Gift Ever! See how it works at

www.CarboyCleaner.com





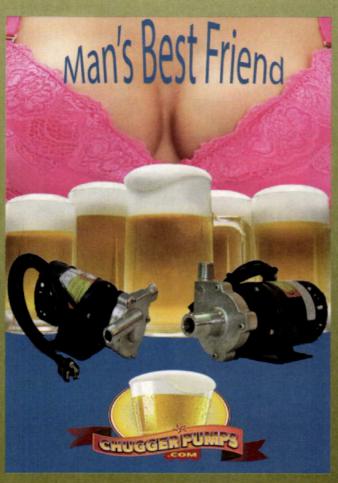
Replicate your favorite commercial beers for recipes from the last fifteen years of BYO.

- Intro on how to clone brew commercial beers
 250 recipes provided for all-grain and extract bre
- includes 150 recipes from the now out-of-print "150 Classic Clone Recipes" plus 100 more clone recipes!
- Cross indexed so you can easily find your favorite recipes by brewery or style At just \$10.00 (\$10.00 CAN) retail, you won't find a more valuable recipe collection to brew beers like the pros make!

This special newsstand-only issue is available at better homebrew retailers or order today by calling 802-362-3981 Also available online at brewyourownstore.com







Electric Brewing Supply



Low prices, growing selection, DIY Kits, one stop shop \$5 Flat Rate, Over \$49 Free Shipping





Brew your best batch every time!

It's in the Chemistry

The BREWLAB™/basic test kit for Home Brewers quantifies 5 important water test factors while the BREWLAB "/plus measure 6 water test factors and includes a digital pH meter for monitoring batches from start to finish. Experts agree water conditions affect your final product, so take the mystery out of making great beer. Trust LaMotte, the water analysis experts since 1919, to help you control your most important ingredient-water!



- Calcium Hardness
- Total Alkalinity
- Sulfate
- · Chlorine
- · pH (Digital)



For more information check out our website!





50+ tests for most factors! Digital pH Tester for unlimited pH tests!



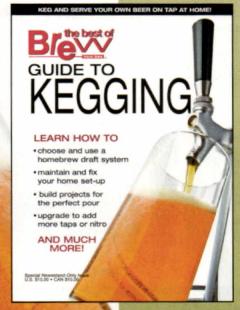
www.lamotte.com/brewlab



FINALLY SAY GOODBYE TO ALL THE WORK. TIME AND HEARTACHE!



Two New Special Issues You Need In Your Brewing Library!



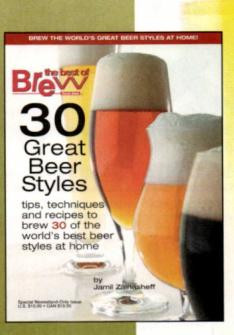
GUIDE TO KEGGING

For those just getting into kegging or those looking to upgrade their existing system. Brew Your Own's Guide to Kegging is the perfect resource to get you where you are going. Just \$10!

- · Choose & use a draft system
- · Maintain & fix your draft system
- Build projects for the perfect pour
- · Upgrade to add more taps or nitro

30 GREAT BEER STYLES

Join beer style guru Jamil Zainasheff as he offers tips, techniques and recipes for brewing 30 of the world's greatest beer styles. Collected from his popular "Style Profile" column and fully updated! All for just \$10!





These special newsstand only issues are available at better homebrew retailers or order today by calling 802-362-3981 also available online at brewyourownstore.com

NORTHERN BREWER

Holidays





Raise Your Game



WE HAVE EVERYTHING FOR EVERY HOMEBREWER Visit us online and order a catalog today!

northernbrewer.com 800.681.BREW

BAYCLASSIC

HOMEBREW EQUIPMENT

Stainless Steel

BREW KETTLES 8, 10, 16-Gal.

GAS COOKERS

THERMOMETERS

SPIGOTS

FILTER SCREENS

FALSE BOTTOMS

SERVING CART

BEVERAGE BUCKETS

www.thebayou.com
or visit your local Home Brew Retailer

GET YOUR BYO WORK SHIRT!



Perfect for brew days and beer fests. This navy blue button-up shirt has the BYO logo over the front left pocket and a large BYO Euro Sticker logo across the back. A classic work shirt that lives up to your classic homebrews. Available in Men's M, L, XL & XXL.

Order at www.brewyourownstore.com or call 802-362-3981 ext. 106



...Looking for something new?

fruity, refreshing, glacier candy

POLARIS

(21.5% Alpha)



BYO BACK ISSUE SALE! Buy 5 Issues...Get 5 More Issues FREE!



We are offering readers a very special deal on our limited quantities of back issues. Buy any 5 issues for \$25 (plus \$12.50 shipping) and receive 5 more issues for FREE! Buy 5 and get 5 FREE! Choose from these collectible classics still in stock from 1998 through 2010, and now 2011 back issues as well!

HURRY! SUPPLIES ARE LIMITED! NOW AVAILABLE ONLINE AT

- ·Great Bock Recipes ·Choose the Right Kit
- **JAN. 99**
- ·Aging in Wood
- ·Calculating Hop Bitterness

- ·Malta Yeast Starter
- ·Organic Homebrewing

MAR. 99

- ·Imported Clone Recipes
- ·Build an Electric Brew Stove

JAN. 00

- ·7 Czech Beer Recipes
- ·Your First Brew

FEB. 00

- ·High-Gravity Brewing
- ·Foreign Clone Recipes

OCT. 00

- •20 Autumn Extract Recipes
- ·Build a Counterflow Wort Chiller

JAN. 01

- ·Brew Indigenous Beers From 4 Continents
- ·Making Root Beer

FEB. 01

- 5 German Clone Recipes
- ·Decoction Step-by-Step

MAR. 01

- ·Growing Yeast Strains at Home
- ·Brew Low-Carb Beer with Beanos

MAY 01

- 20 Extract Recipes for Spring
- ·Build a Counter Pressure Bottle Filler

SUMMER 01

- ·5 Clone Recipes for Summer
- ·Build a Big-Batch Mash Tun

JAN./FEB. 02

- ·8 Ski Town Clone
- ·Thomas Jefferson's Homebrew

JULY/AUG. 02

- •21 Regional U.S. Recipes
- ·Brewing with Fruit

OCT. 02

- ·Better Extract Techniques
- ·One Batch, Two Beers

JAN./FEB. 03

- ·Brewing Porter
- ·Cleaning & Sanitation Made Easy

MAY/JUNE 03

- ·How to Control the Color of Your Beer
- ·Adding Oak to Beer

JULY/AUG. 03

- ·Light Beer Recipes
- ·Tips for Entering Homebrew Competitions

SEPT. 03

- ·Pale Ale Recipes
- · Yeast Pointers

OCT. 03

- ·17 Foolproof Extract Recipes
- ·Trappist Ale Tips & Recipes

NOV. 03

- ·Choosing and Using Homebrew Pumps
- ·Steeping vs. Partial Mash

DEC. 03

- ·High-Gravity Beers
- ·Brewing with Spices

MAY/JUNE 04

- ·Making Low-Carb Homebrew
- ·Beer Barbecue Recipes

JULY/AUG. 04

- ·Brewing Bocks -American & German
- ·Water Tips for Extract Beer

OCT. 04

- Extract Experiments
- ·Lambic Brewing

MAY/JUNE 05

·10 Classic Clones: Anchor Steam, Fuller's ESB. Guinness. Sierra Nevada Pale Ale, Orval, Duvel, Paulaner Hefeweizen. Pilsner Urquell,

Celebrator, Warsteiner

JULY/AUG. 05

- ·Brewing Heineken and International Lagers
- ·Belgian Saison

MAR./APR. 08

·Hop Substitution Guide ·Batch & Continuous Sparging

MAY/JUNE 08

- ·Czech Pilsners
- ·Build a Hop Drying Oast

JULY/AUG. 08

· 6 Belgian Inspired Clones ·Fruit Meads

SEPT, 08

- ·Low-Hop Recipes
- ·Dry Stout, Scottish Ale

OCT. 08

- ·Organic & Green Brewing
- ·Convert a Keg to Kettle

MARCH/APRIL 09

- ·Australian Brewing
- ·Controlling Fermentation Temperatures

OCT. 09

- ·Imperial German Beers -Take Malty Classics Big and Extreme
- ·Zombie Clones: Bring 5 British Ales Back from the Dead

NOV. 09

- ·Small Space Brewing Tips
- ·Countertop All-grain Brewing System

DEC. 09

- ·Pro Brewers Who Homebrew
- ·Rise of Small Hop Farms

JAN./FEB. 10

- ·Dark Secrets of Porter
- ·Brewing with Scotland's Brewdogs

MARCH/APRIL 10

- ·Bicycle Themed Beer Clones
- ·Master Dry Hopping

MAY/JUNE 10

- ·Breakfast Beers
- ·Build Your Own Keg & Carboy Cleaner

JULY/AUG. 10

- ·Grain to Glass Your First All-Grain Brew Session
- ·Cascadia Dark Ale

SEPT. 10

- ·15 Tips from 15 Pro Brewers
- Cooking with Homebrew

OCT. 10

- ·Extract Brew Day:
- A Pictorial Guide ·Use Malt Extract Like a Pro

NOV. 10

·Tap Into Kegs ·Barleywine Clones

DEC. 10

- ·Recipes & Tips from New Belgium Brewing
- ·Build a Motorized Mill

MAR./APR. 11

·Lagering Techniques ·Build a Multi-Tap

Kegerator

- MAY/JUNE 11 ·Scandinavian Brews
- ·Make a Viking Ale

JULY/AUG. 11

- ·Cult of American Saison
- ·Making Witbier

SEPT, 11

- ·Cool New Malts
- ·Welsh Beer

OCT. 11

- ·Retro Regional Beer
- ·Cooking with Bock

NOV. 11

- ·Build the Ultimate Home
- ·Build a Draft Tower

DEC. 11

- ·Brew Award-Winning Lagers
- ·Brooklyn Brewery Tips & Clone Recipes

SPECIAL ISSUES:

GUIDE TO KEGGING

- · How to choose & use a draft system
- · Maintain & fix your draft set-up
- Build projects for the perfect pour
- Upgrade to add more taps or nitro

30 GREAT BEER STYLES

- Tips, techniques and recipes to brew 30 of the world's best beer styles at home
- Authored by beer style guru and "Style Profile" columnist Jamil Zainasheff

25 GREAT HOMEBREW PROJECTS

- · Best projects from 16 years of BYO
- Includes parts & tools list as well as detailed instructions & pictures for each build

BUILD BRUTUS TEN

*Build your own single-tier, 10 gal. (38 L) semi-automated brewing system *Includes plans, photos and step-by-step diagrams *Special re-print from sold out November '07 issue

HOP LOVER'S GUIDE

Hopping methods for extract
 & all-grain brewers to get
 the most out of your hops
 Comprehensive charts for 102 hop varieties
 Backyard hop growing instructions
 36 hoppy recipes

250 CLASSIC CLONE RECIPES

•New edition of our popular special issue now with 100 more recipes •Brew your favorite commercial beers at home

BEGINNER'S GUIDE

How to brew with kits, extracts
& all-grain
Also provides introduction
to winemaking!

THE HOME BREWER'S ANSWER BOOK

Direct from the pages of BYO, this collection of Q&A from our "Mr. Wizard" column is the perfect reference for beginners and advanced brewers — and everyone in between!





NEW!



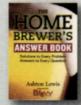














Mark your 10 choices below.

Qty.	Issue	Qty.	Issue
	October 98		July/Aug. 05
	January 99		Mar./April 08
	February 99		May/June 08
			July/Aug. 08
	January 00		September 08
	February 00		
	October 00		Mar./April 09
	January 01		October 09
			November 09
	March 01		December 09
_	May 01		Jan./Feb. 10
			Mar./April 10
	Jan./Feb. 02		
	July/Aug. 02		
	October 02	_	September 10
	Jan./Feb. 03		October 10
	May/June 03		November 10
	1 1 /4 - 00		December 10
	September 03		Mar./April 11
	October 03		
	November 03		
	December 03		
			October 11
	1 1 11 01		November 11
	October 04		December 11
	May/June 05		

* previous issues not listed are sold out; 2012 back issues still cost the full \$5.00

	2012 back issues s	still cost the full \$5.00	
5 copies 5 BONUS copies .	FREE		
Guide to Kegging		\$	
30 Great Beer Style		s	
		\$10 ea = \$	
Build Brutus Ten Brev	ving System	x \$3 ea = \$	
Hop Lover's Guide _		\$	
250 Clone Recipes	x \$10 ea =	\$	
Beginner's Guide _			
Homebrewer's Answ	ver Bk x \$1-	4.95 ea = \$	
Shipping/Handling (see below)	= \$	
1 unit = \$3.00 • 2 10-49 units = \$12.5 100+ units = \$37.5 Orders outside the b	50 • 50-99 units = 50	\$25.00 e-mail for shipping qu	ote.
		oping) \$	
(Binders hold 12 issues		γ-11-1g/ Ψ	
Total	caciny	\$	
Name			
Address			
City	State 2	Zip	
E-mail			
Phone			
☐ Check Enclosed		Visa	
Card#			
Exp. Date			
Signature			

MAIL ORDER FORM TO: BYO Back Issues 5515 Main Street Manchester Center, VT 05255 FAX FORM TO: 802-362-2377 or CALL: 802-362-3981

s homebrewers, we often focus on the equipment in the brewery. We spend a lot of time oogling stainless steel, mash tuns and brew stands, but the fact is, there's got to be a place to enjoy all that tasty homebrew. Back in March, the BYO staff got to thinking that among all the great photos we receive from homebrewers of their brewing setups, we don't get to see a lot of homebrew bars. "Why not ask to see the bars?" we asked ourselves.

So we asked our Facebook and Twitter fans to post some photos of their best homebrew bars. For a little incentive we threw in a prize - the best bar would win a brand new kegerator from Beer Meister, LLC (http://beermeisters.com). The winner, Tony Cronkhite of Rockford, Michigan came out on top (see "Homebrew Nation" in the July-August 2012 issue), but we certainly had a great time looking at all the other photos — and we thought you'd like to see a few of them as well! Check out Tony's amazing home setup on the next page, as well as two handcrafted hangouts from Mike Campbell (Enola, Pennsylvania) on page 34 and Tony Dutcher (Cedar Falls, Iowa) on page 35.

Thanks again to everyone who posted their photos - we really enjoyed taking a look at the "other" side of the homebrewing world. And thanks again to Beer Meister for donating such a great prize. Everyone else, feel free to send us your homebrew bar photos anytime - we always appreciate a glimpse of where your homebrews are most appreciated!

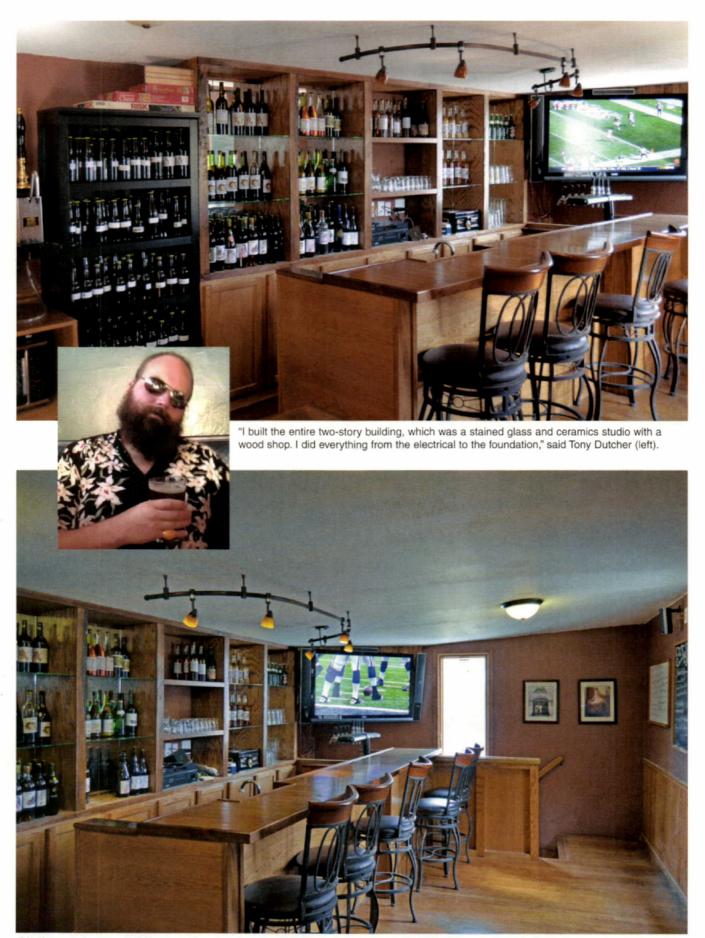
Cheers!



"It also grew a little from the original conception, but since this was my area no one really knew it was getting bigger until I built it, by then it was too late to go back and make it smaller. The construction took about six months from start to finish working weekends and evenings."

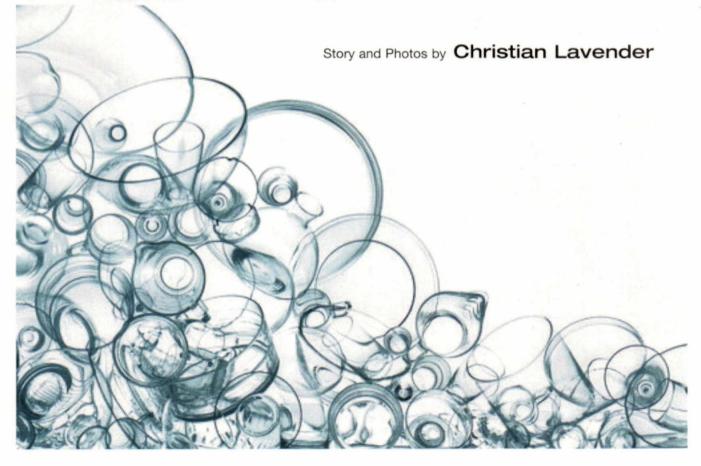


"The bar top is made from maple, mahogany, cherry, white oak and walnut. The bar back is made from 100-year-old doors that I saved from the first house that I owned and the mirror frame is made from wormy oak. I turned the tap handles on my grandfather's 1940s Delta lathe."



"I had no previous construction experience and read a copy of Modern Carpentry by Willis Wagner when I built the building and bar," said Tony. "The bar is trimmed with walnut from a tree that I cut down when I built the place, and I also made all the beer and wine in the building." BYO

Sanitation of Hard to Clean Parts





The pump heads for most homebrew pumps are easily disassembled to clean the impeller and inside surfaces.



Tubing brushes can reach inside fittings to remove debris that may come in contact with wort.



It is better to disassemble a part so you can visually inspect the effectiveness of your cleaning than to simply run hot cleaner through it.

he most frustrating aspect of
homebrewing is
when a batch goes
bad. The only way
to improve your
chances of avoiding this depressing situation is to maintain the highest possible degree of sanitation in your homebrewery. No mat-

itation in your homebrewery. No matter how hard you try, or what techniques you use, achieving absolute sterility in a homebrewing environment (or for that matter, commercial operations) is impossible. Although some contaminants will always be present in pitched wort, many bacteria cannot survive in the beer — with the rapidly dropping pH and presence of alcohol — so trying to limit the amount of contaminants that get into the fermenter as much as possible is the goal.

As homebrewers, we put a lot of time and effort into cleaning and sanitation. Beginner books and brewing kit instruction sheets are showered with reminders to clean and sanitize every piece of equipment so that your beer doesn't get contaminated. Most beginner brewing kits are simple to take apart and clean, not taking up too much of your brew day. This practice of cleaning and sanitizing lays a foundation for the brewer to adhere to as they start to upgrade their system.

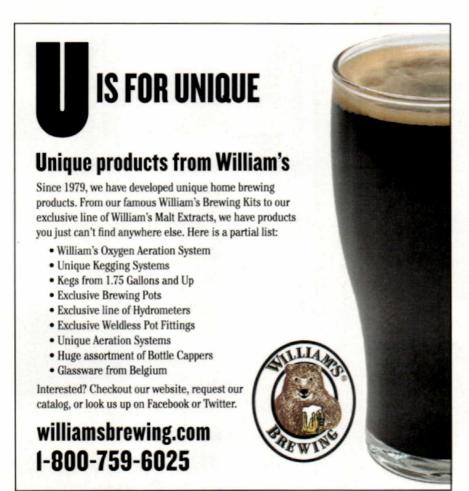
After running a few batches through my first plastic bucket setup, I started to notice the scratches left behind from my stirring spoon. Fermentation equipment, particularly plastic, which can be somewhat porous and easily scratched can harbor bacteria and be difficult to render sterile. Both siphon hoses and the plastic lines

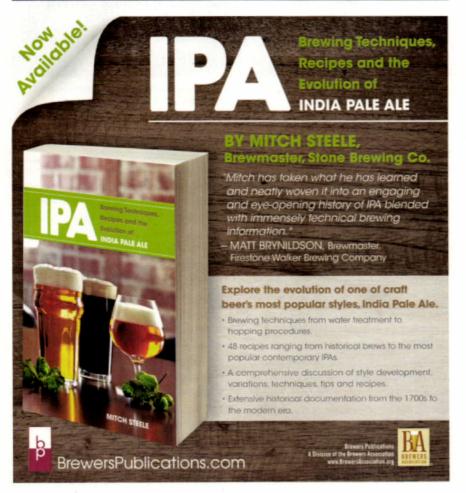
going in and out of your beer kegs suffer from this problem too.

For this reason, some brewers decide to go with an all stainless steel setup. Fighting bacterial infestations, vinegar cultures and rogue yeasts in your homebrew is lot easier when you can scrub and clean all the surfaces until the equipment shines.

Homebrew cleaning and sanitation may be the most tedious and least glamorous part of homebrewing, but it is very important. It is nearly as important as drinking the brews! Each homebrewer develops different techniques and has different tools in their homebrew cleaning kit, so make sure to network with others to find out more tricks and tips for maintaining proper homebrew sanitation.

Bacteria love to hide in damp and sticky spots in your brewing system, so







the first line of defense in homebrew sanitation is to take the time to clean all surfaces properly, even those in hard to reach places. For places that you cannot reach, special techniques may need to be employed.

Plate Chillers

Unless you're careful with filtering, plate chillers can and do clog up with debris. Any debris that's trapped during transfer needs to be back flushed out by connecting the wort inlet to the water supply. I always back flush my plate chiller when done, and then pump hot PBW through it. I do this to clean my pump and hoses anyway, so there's no extra work. Then you can soak it in a sanitizer or bake it in the oven to sterilize. The baking process (dry heat sterilization) will kill any microorganisms that could impact your brewing. To be heat sterilized, items need to be heatproof at specific temperatures. Glass and metal items are prime candidates for heat sterilization. If you pre-heat your oven to 340 °F (170 °C), an hour of baking time is required to sterilize the chiller. Fifteen minutes in 185 °F (85 °C) water would also work.

Pump Heads

At the end of my brew day, I fill the hot liquor tank with hot water and cleanser to pump through the system. My system uses two centrifugal magnetic drive pumps to move water and wort around as needed. The final wort transfer is from the kettle to the plate chiller and it passes through the pump. This final push includes some trub and cold break which sometimes get stuck in the pump head. I do use a first level of filtration on the brew kettle, but it doesn't catch everything. The pump head is a great place for bacteria to

SPICE UP YOUR BEER! CHANGE ORDINARY TO EXTRAORDINARY WITH A TOUCH OF SPICE

FRESH, ORGANIC SPICES FROM ALL CORNERS OF THE GLOBE



BOMBASTIC BREWING HOMEBREWING KITS AVAILABLE ON-LINE RECEIVE A 10% DISCOUNT ON KITS USING COUPON CODE "BYO"

70271 Hwy 59 ~ Abita Springs, LA (985) 441-9ALE ~ (985) 441-1253 www.Mair Grain.com facebook.com/MainGrain



MAIN GRAIN

HOME BREW SUPPLIES Fresh is Best



Dry heat can sanitize parts and is a great solution for equipment that has unreachable surfaces (such as this plate chiller). Baking for 60 minutes at 340 °F (170 °C) is required for effective sanitation. Hot liquid can also be used as a sanitizer and contact times are much shorter.



Ball valves can harbor soil and should be disassembled periodically and cleaned. Simply running a brush through them will not remove all the soil after they have been used for several brews. If the valve is on your kettle, it may be sanitized (from the heat), but not clean.



Threaded connectors provide a place for bacteria to hide. These need to be unscrewed, cleaned and occasionally re-wrapped with Teflon tape. There are many ways to connect homebrew vessels, and some connectors are harder than others to clean.



Sintered air stones become soiled with use and many of the pores may get blocked. Cleaning usually involves soaking in hot PBW and the stone can then be heat sterilized, with either dry heat (in an oven) or hot liquid (boiling water).

hide, so I make sure to open the pump heads and thoroughly clean the impeller, o-ring and stainless steel and plastic housings. Watch for scratches on your pump head housing and step up to an all-steel pump head if you have concerns.

Ball Valves

This is another one I wish more people had told me about. I have a few differ-

ent types of three piece ball valves. I clean them with a brush, cleansers and sanitizers and thought this was all I needed to do. Wrong. There was still something more to clean. To be very honest, I didn't know you had to unscrew the entire valve for complete cleaning! When I did this for the first time I was horrified. The smell was of rotten feet. To imagine my beautiful brew had been flowing over this foul-

www.brewersbestkits.com

ness made me sick. The three piece valves are hard to crack open and should be disassembled monthly for cleaning to maintain bacteria free valves. I have since moved to tri-clamp ball valves that can quickly be disassembled and have no threads.

Threaded Connectors

I'm a tinkerer. I just can't leave my homebrew system alone and sometimes modifications are only temporary while I test out a new piece of equipment or technique. This means the connections I use are usually threaded connectors until I am committed to the new arrangement and then can convert them to a more seamless style connector.

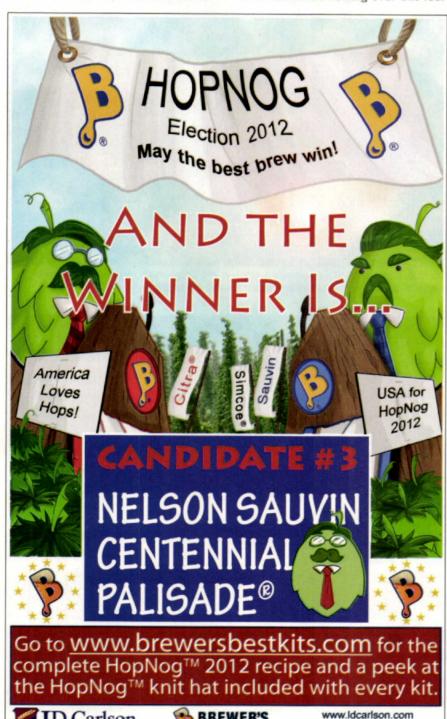
Having threaded connectors works fine, but they get dirty. I make a habit to pull off all the parts, clean and rewrap with Teflon at least once a month if I am brewing steadily. Back flushing with cleaners and sanitizers between these larger cleanouts will limit bacterial growth.

Sintered Air Stone

I use an inline air stone within my oxygenation assembly. These stones get clogged from time to time. You have to be careful handling air stones too. Finger grease can gum them up, so imagine what wort can do. Whether you use your stone in an inline aeration, keg lid mount or on a tube/cane you need to boil the stone to keep the porous surface free of debris. Boil in distilled water for 15 minutes (preferably in a pressure cooker). Second best is to bake the stone in the oven at 340 °F (170 °C) for one hour. A third option is to soak the stone in Star San or hot PBW.

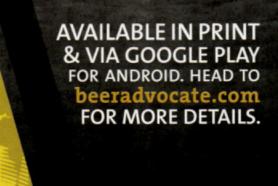
In general, if you can't reach a surface (even with a brush), take that piece of equipment apart to clean it. If it can't be taken apart, run hot cleaner through it and heat sterilize (wet or dry) if possible. Making the effort to find and clean the toughest spots in your brewery can mean the difference between good beer and great beer. BYO

Christian Lavender is a homebrewer from Austin, Texas.



Carlson





HOME BREWERY DESIGN



Designing a homebrewery involves allocating space for all the necessary equipment, considering how the workflow will progress on brew day and addressing safety concerns. A well-designed brewery layout will increase your enjoyment of brew day.

Organize your layout and workflow to make your brew day more streamlined and fun.

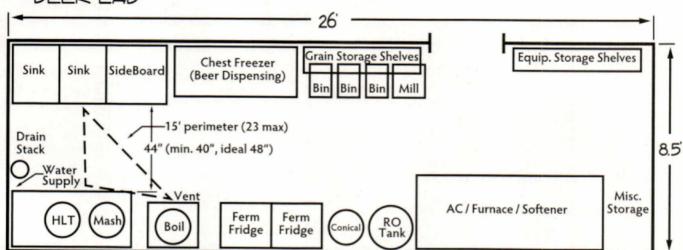
V

Whether you're an engineer, a chemist, an artist or anything inbetween, there are few things more rewarding than designing your ultimate homebrewery. Since a brewery is part factory, part kitchen and part art canvas, designing a brewery requires facets of all of these professions. And that, my friends, is why this hobby is so awesome and inclusive to all walks of life. In this article, I'll share my experience, as well as that of other brewers, about laying out an effective homebrewery.

As a mechanical engineer, my passion has always been product design and manufacturing. So naturally when I began homebrewing in 1991, I had an insatiable drive to improve my system and tweak my brewing processes. To be flat honest, I really enjoyed brewing, but I absolutely loved brewing hardware and processes. And that ultimately led me to start Blichmann Engineering in 2001.

In all my years of brewing gadgetry and tweaking, it was revamping my brewing factory that led to the most improvements. Not just the wicked cool gear within the brewery, but how it was laid out to produce the least defects (something not going to plan) and doing so in the shortest amount of time. That ultimately put making beer as fun for me as





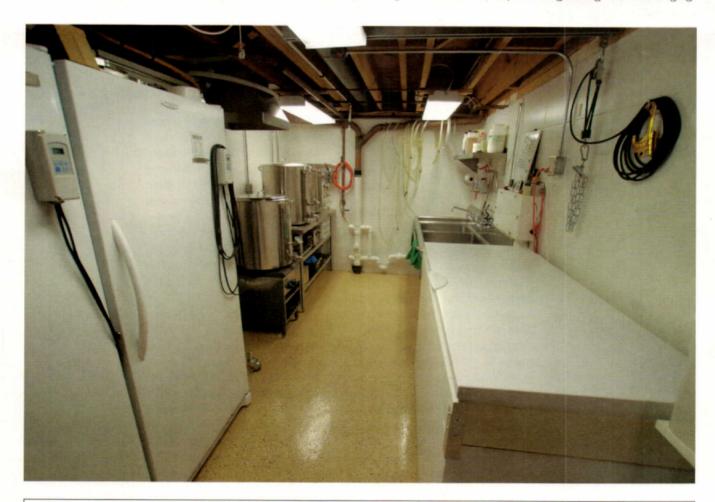
Before you start construction or moving equipment into your brewery space, take some time to ponder alternate arrangements of your brewery setup. Try mentally walking through a brew day once you think you have the best setup figured out.

building brewing equipment.

Just like a factory, a brewery needs efficient uncluttered work areas, convenient work tool locations, and effective movement and storage for less frequently used items and material. The basics for any organization is quite simple — a place for everything and everything in its place. Another rule I try to follow with all things is that less

is more. And that is never more critical than in work areas.

Equally important to organization is process flow and planning. Don't just jump into organizing and rearranging.



For one person, 40 inches (100 cm) of space in walkways should be enough to maneuver comfortably. Grouping tasks that occur at one time during the brew day into one space in your brewery streamlines your workflow.

Plan. You can't design a factory to produce a product without knowing the process to produce it! Start with a process flow map of everything you do in your brew day such as cleaning pots, fermenters, hoses, milling grain, preparing hops, water supply, wort cooling, etc. Then alongside the process flow boxes, list the tools and equipment needed in those boxes from wrenches, to sinks and pots, and ingredients. Next, sort those boxes by function, grouping them into work cells, and storage areas. All cleaning processes, all wort-making processes, ingredient prep processes, etc., should be grouped together.

Then move to making a scale drawing of your available brewing space so that you can determine how your equipment will fit within the allotted space. Whether your brewery is a stall in your garage, back patio or basement, sketch out all the hard walls and

A place for everything and everything in its place.

infrastructure that is difficult to move like water, power, furnaces, doors etc. Pencil and graph paper works just as well as CAD software and it allows you to use cut-to-scale Post-it note mockups of your equipment for experimenting with different scenarios. In my homebrewery, I have cleaning, brewing and grain prep work cells as shown in the drawing on page 46. I brew in my basement and share space

with my furnace and water heater, etc. My storage areas are grain, equipment, finished beer and fermentation. Since our local water is liquid drywall, an RO tank is where I store my brewing water. Even where you'll hang your stir paddle is an important detail.

Always try to minimize all movement when you locate your cells and for all work being done within the work cells. You'll also want everything you



A large stainless steel sink with a sideboard is ideal for cleaning brewing equipment, especially the bulkier vessels, and for letting vessels and equipment dry. You will never be sorry for allocating adequate space for a good sink.



An industrial mop is inexpensive and makes short work of the inevitable spills that occur in a brewery. This may be your second most important piece of brewing equipment.

need for that work cell located within arm's reach and always in the same spot. Again, think factory. In my brewery, I located the cleaning work cell directly across from my wort making work cell and located all the cleaning and sanitizing supplies on a shelf above it. The chest freezer is between the cleaning cell and grain milling cell because it becomes my work table for measuring hops and grains. I always grind my grain the evening before brew day, so it isn't necessary for me to locate it by the brewing equipment. But if you grind while you're heating brewing water, you may want to locate it closer so that you can tend to both. Bear in mind that, like a kitchen, too small and you're tripping over everything. Too big and you're spending too much time walking around. Draw a triangle between the three main pieces of equipment you use the most. This may be your sink, brew kettle, mash tun (or grain station) and make sure the perimeter of that triangle is less than 23 feet (7 m) total. Walkways should be no less than 40 inches (100 cm) for

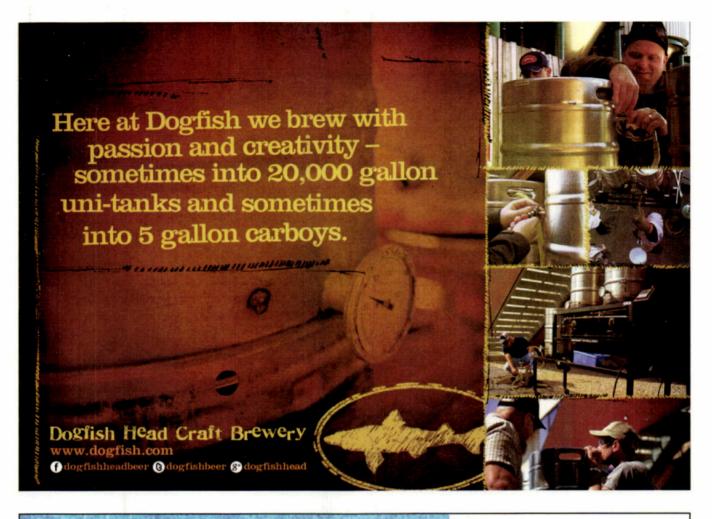
one person brewing, ideally 48 inches (120 cm) for ease of maneuverability of for more than one person in the brew area. Much more than 60 inches (150

cm) is really wasted space and will slow you down.

We all know that brewing is about 80% janitorial. But this seems to be the most overlooked and inconvenient aspect in most homebreweries. My



Ventilation is required indoors to remove evaporating water, heat and combustion gasses from the burner, not to mention aromas. Ductwork from AI Feeberg's brewery shown.





in one great special issue! 25 project plans include:

ORDER YOURS TODAY!

Cooler Mash Tun • Continuous Sparging System
Countertop All-Grain System

Electric Heat Stick • Convert Brew Pot to Kettle

Convert Keg to Kettle

Counterpressure Bottle Filler

Portable Kegerator

Rebuild a Keg & Spunding Valve

Counterflow Wort Chiller

Recirculating Wort Chiller • Carboy Spray Wand

Keg & Carboy Cleaner • Tap Handles • Home Kegerator Nitro Kegerator • Glycol Fermenter • Inline Aerator

Yeast Stir Plate • Inline Thermometer

Pump Toolbox Combination • Water Filter

Randall-Style Hop Filter • French Press Hopback • Hop Dryer

* Attention homebrew supply shop owners — call us today at 802-362-3981 to discuss volume discounts to resell the BYO 25 Great Homebrew Projects issue in your shop



The Ultimate Do-It-Yourself guide for homebrewers! Includes the best projects stories to run in BYO magazine over the past 16 years! All projects include a parts & tools list as well as detailed instructions on the build and pictures to help guide you through the project. All this for just \$9.99 retail!

This special newsstand-only issue is available at better homebrew retailers or order today online at

brewyourownstore.com Also available by calling 802-362-3981



Ventilation duct with a fan (in blue) and a silencer (the widened area to the right of the fan) to reduce noise. Airflow is from right to left (through the silencer, then the fan).

favorite two pieces of equipment in my brewery hands down are not my conicals and brewpots. They are my stainless commercial sink with a large side board for drying equipment and large basins and my industrial mop. Both make cleaning a breeze. A dinky little sink and mop are frustrating to use. Although a nice sink is expensive, my motto is buy once, cry once. Used restaurant supply stores are a great resource for this equipment and also many other brewing equipment needs. You can buy used for about half the price of new and the used equipment is generally thicker and better made. If you have a local store you can save a pile on shipping. Industrial mops can be purchased at any home improvement store for a very reasonable price. If your budget and or available space doesn't accommodate a large stainless sink, not to fret - plastic laundry sinks are big and economical.



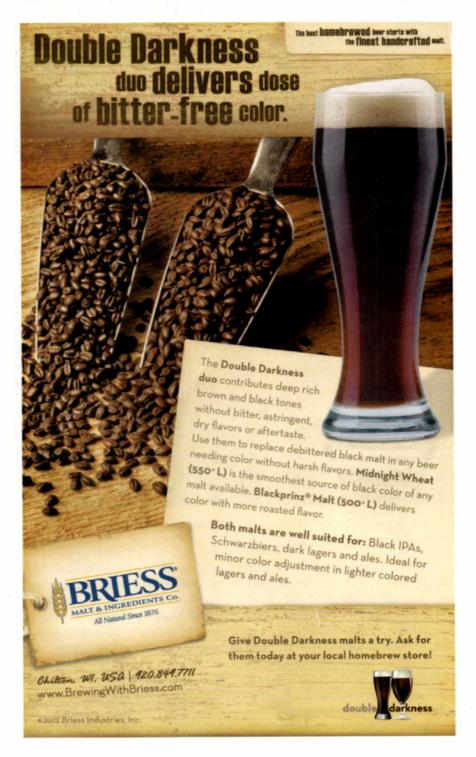
Tim Runnette built a work bench and storage cabinet on casters so it can be moved around if needed.

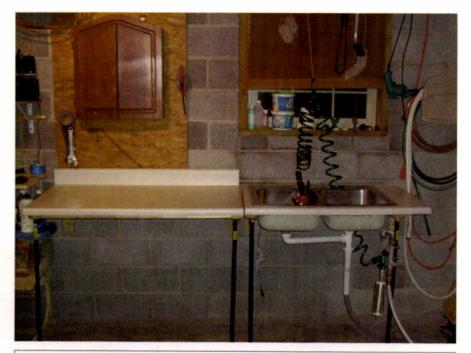
The next aspect about brewing, particularly brewing indoors, is proper ventilation. Not only for safety, but keeping fumes out of the house that for some reason others find offensive. I can't tell you how many times I've heard, "Dad, that smells nasty!" Our old house had a scary old cellar that not even my dog would enter. When we moved to a house with a real basement. I decided to bring my brewery indoors. My wife's criteria was simple: if that stinks up the house, you're done. Needless to say, I was picking up what she was laving down. Well then, on to ventilation! This is a common question I hear. Ventilation calculations don't have to be complicated. Some simple rules of thumb will get you very close. If you're using a gas burner, your ventilation system will need to remove the evaporating water and aroma vapors, and it'll need to remove the heat and combustion gasses from the burner. A good rule of thumb is dividing your burner's BTU/hour rating by 30 to get the required cubic foot per minute (CFM) of air movement. Note that if you're using more than one burner at a time, you'll need to multiply by that quantity. Rarely is it more than two. This rule of thumb assumes you are installing a hood to collect the vapors. Safety rule #1: Always use a carbon monoxide and combustible gas detector. Safety rule #2: Always make sure you have a window or door open for incoming make-up air. A vacuum near your gas furnace or water heater flue to back draft from the vacuum. This is less of an issue with high efficiency furnaces since they are force drafted. If you're using an electric pot heater, your needs are about half of that since all you need to worry about is the vapor and aroma component. Take your electric heater power in watts and divide by 17.6 to get your required CFM. When selecting a fan, make sure to get one rated for at least 140 °F (60 °C). McMaster.com is a great source for duct fans and also duct silencers — these fans can make some noise so a silencer is a great idea. Now that your flow requirement in known, you'll need to select a fan and design your duct work. Note that fan flow drops quickly with restriction from ducting. The data below is a simple guide to help you size the diameter of the duct you'll need to handle the flow you calculated. Note that elbows create a lot of restriction, so you'll want to minimize turns and use the most direct route to an outside wall. This data assumes a maximum total length of 100 ft. (30 m) of equivalent straight length. So for a system with four 90

degree elbows, you could have up to 60 ft. (7.2 m) of straight duct. See pages 48 and 50 for a few shots of some home ventilation systems mine, and Al Feeberg's home setup.

When designing your ventilation, here are some facts to consider:

Each 90 degree elbow = 10 ft. (3.0) m) of straight duct. Each 45 degree elbow = 5 ft. (1.5 m) of straight duct.





A work bench and sink in Matt Raby's garage homebrewery provides plenty of room to work and clean brewing equipment . .



. . . and they fold down and up, respectively, afterwards so they take up less space when not in use.

A 10" (25 cm) diameter duct will handle 400 CFM. A 12" (30 cm) diameter duct will handle 700 CFM. A 14" (36 cm) diameter duct will handle 1100 CFM and a 16" (41 cm) diameter duct will handle 1500 CFM.

Another thing I love about my homebrewery is the epoxy garage floor coating on the floor. It is impervious to about everything: beer, StarSan, iodophor, wine, cat hair-balls,

you name it. And it is a breeze to mop up. But don't go with the cheap water based stuff. The real two part solvent based stuff is incredibly hard and durable, but you will want to ensure you have great ventilation when laying it down as it is quite strong smelling. A clear coat afterward is well worth it. Other floors I've seen are vinvl. PVC. enamel and ceramic tile. Either way. just make sure it is non-slip, stain resis**6 6** Another thing I love about my homebrewery is the epoxy garage floor coating . . .

tant and can handle being subjected to occasional contact with hot objects. For walls make sure you install flame retardant and heat resistant material near the burners like ceramic tile. Plastic shower wall sheeting or durable paint are appropriate for other areas subject to splashing.

After my first few batches of stovetop brews, and a couple unfortunate boil-overs, I was kicked out of the kitchen and into the garage. At the time I didn't have a suitable basement in which to brew, just that nasty cellar that terrified my dog. I even had to carry that stupid 70-lb. (32-kg) dog into the basement once during a tornado warning. So the garage was the next best option. Unfortunately I'm also an avid tool collector, so space was at a premium, but that didn't keep me from brewing. And it shouldn't keep you from implementing many of the suggestions I've discussed with indoor brewing. Just remember to keep things mobile and easy to setup. Here are a few great ideas to organize your brewgarage: Tim Runnette, a brew friend of mine, made a cool and simple work bench that doubles as his brew bench. (See page 50.) It is made out of stock

kitchen cabinets and a Formica top with casters for mobility. All his brew gear is stored inside the cabinets when not in use to keep them close by and keep dust off of them when not in use. The one thing that really drove me nuts was constantly traipsing through the house with soiled pots to clean in the kitchen. So when I saw the system built by Matt Raby (State of Franklin Homebrewers) my immediate reaction was @!#&*\$%! - why didn't I think of that!! (See page 52.) Both the sink and the work table fold up and out of the way on the perimeter of the garage. The sink drain is simply a hose routed to the floor drain, or outside, or could easily be a 5.0-gallon (19-L) bucket. Storage shelves above complete the ensemble. So don't think for a minute that a garage can't be an awesome and convenient place to brew. Just be creative and look for elevated storage locations and locate to minimize movement. And don't forget ventilation! Either keep the doors fully open or install a fan in a wall.

Storage of brewing equipment, supplies and ingredients are just like everything: it expands to fit the space you allot for it. Remember to keep the items you don't use during the brew day, or use infrequently, out of the main work space. Adjustable storage shelves



A consolidated grain storage and milling area.





are an excellent way to store carbovs, kegs, and about every conceivable item. Grain milling, though, is part storage and part work space. So I located the storage and milling functions in the same space. I like to keep my "spice rack" full of a decent selection of specialty grains and there is no better way to keep them fresh and easily visible than small sealed plastic containers lined up on a shelf. The smaller



Resealable plastic containers are a great way to store dry ingredients.

... 2U T2UL TI 2I

Or does it feel like the homebrew market needs some kind of kick in the pants?

It's like it's always been the same ol' same ol', and just about everyone seems to be OK with that.

WELL, NOT US.

We're gonna be changing things up and looking for new areas to explore. Ideally somewhere no one has ventured before. And, who knows, perhaps steering it in new directions altogether.

If you're the exploring type, stick with us to see what we'll be brewing up in the near future.

Rest assured - it's gonna be good.

crosby-baker.com info@crosby-baker.com follow us: @thenewBSG containers can be found at Target or Wal-Mart. For the bigger containers used for base malt, I like pet food storage tubs which can be purchased at PetsMart. They are well sealed with a gasket and have a convenient pour spout. For over-the-top storage, stop by your commercial restaurant supply store for dry goods containers. Cool, but expensive. For labeling, I just use Post-it notes. Note that the grain mill and scales are located in the same work area and the whole work cell is right next to the chest freezer that I use as a work table for measuring the grains.

Properly designed and equipped work areas are also safe work areas. Minimizing traffic, reducing clutter, providing proper ventilation, installing CO and combustible gas detectors, and using pumps instead of lifting, are common sense and lead to a fun and safe brew day. Oh, and drinking while brewing? Not a good combination unless you're trying to win a Darwin award instead of a brewing award. OK, at least keep it to a couple.

Hopefully this article has inspired you to tweak your current brewery, revamp it, or set the creative energy in motion to build that dream brewery you've always wanted. Either way, remember that less is more, to plan before building, to visualize this as a brewing factory, and design for safety. And last but certainly not least, when you brew that award-winning beer in that new brewery, don't forget to send me a bottle! BYO

John Blichmann founded Blichmann Engineering in 2001.

Hobby Beverage Equipment Co

www.minibrew.com

Fermenters Mash Tun & Hot Liquor Tank









15 gal Mash Lauter Tun

john@minibrew.com - 951 676 2337 - free catalog

Join the Adventure's Mug Club 6 Unique RECIPES KITS

Delivered bi-monthly, to be ready for consumption in the appropriate Season

Each 5 Gallon Recipe comes with a Free Pint Glass

customized to that recipe

FREE Shipping on Mug Club Recipe Kits

Sign Up now to receive your mited Recipe Kit to brew or put under the tree for Christmas



ANNAPOLIS HOME BREW

\$7.95 Flat-Rate Shipping!

BEB KITS Fresh kits - measured & packed for you.
70 available - Extract, Partial, & All-Grain

Tested & proven exclusive AHB recipes. Top-quality ingredients - we don't skimp!







Wide range of top-notch kits in stock. All available with Flat Rate shipping! Seasonal & Limited Edition wine kits. Many options on beginner equipment.

GREAT WINE KITS

Open 7 Days - Secure Online Ordering

800-279-7556

www.annapolishomebrew.com

www.breworganic.com

Great organic beer starts with great organic ingredients!





Admiral, American Fuggles, Belgian Cascade, Belgian Saaz, Bravo, Cascade, Centennial, Challenger, Chinook, Fuggles, Hallertaur Tradition, Hershbrucker, Horizon, Ivanhoe, Kent Goldings, Motueka, Nelson Sauvin, New Zealand Hallertaur, Nugget, Opal, Pacific Gem, Palisade, Perle, Pilgrim, Rakau, Saphir, Smaragd, Spalt Select, Summit, Whitbread Goldings Variety.

28 Organic malts: From Briess, Crisp. Gambrinus, Great Western, & Weyermann

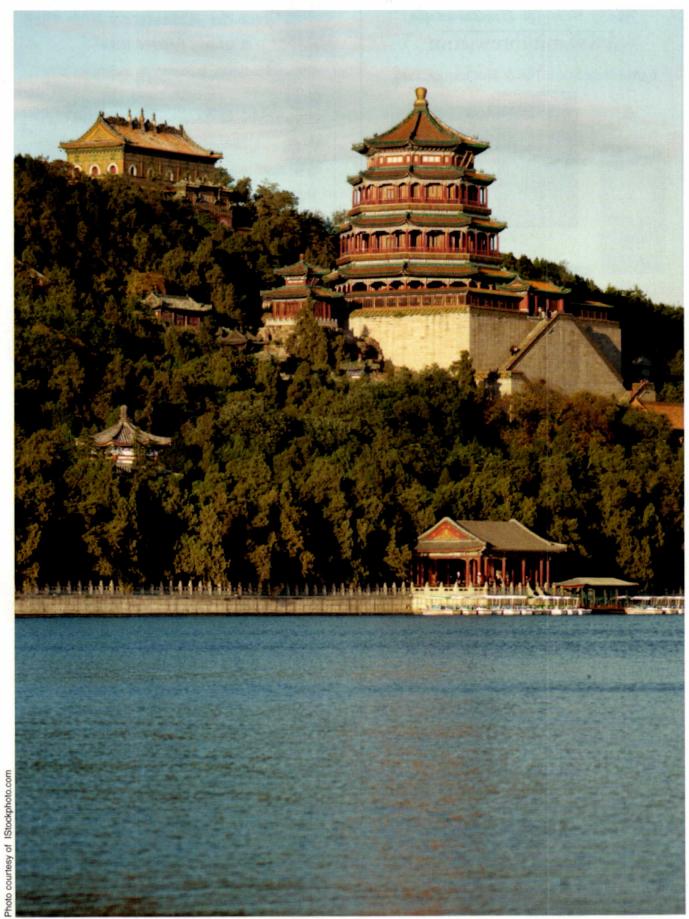
The world's best selection of organic ingredients to make the world's best organic beer.. whether it's your first brew ever or a 200 gallon batch in your craft brewery.



Green Coffee Too! Fair Trade certified, which supports fair wages for the growers who craft the best organic coffee in the world.

800-768-4409

325A River Street, Santa Cruz, CA 95060 Retail Store Hours: Mon-Sat 10 am to 6 pm, Sun 12 to 6 pm 7bridges@breworganic.com



The Emperor's Summer Palace in Beijing on the shores of Kunming Lake. Each November the Beijing Homebrewing Society throws a "Beer Boats" party here, which involves boating while enjoying club-made homebrews.

hina has the world's largest population with more than 1.3 billion people. And since its communist leaders have loosened their grips in the past decades, China now has the fastest growing economy in the world. The Chinese also consume more beer than in any other country, so it's not surprising that homebrewers are beginning to materialize in some of the larger urban centers. The Beijing Homebrewing Society, a couple months shy of its first birthday, is the only formal homebrewing organization in China's capital city.

The club's genesis was in January 2012 when American expat Jacob Wickham, after batting around the idea of forming a club in talks with the

Chinese
BREWING

"The quest to brew real beer pulls homebrewers from different cultures together in the Beijing Homebrewing Society"

Story by Glenn BurnSilver

owners of Beijing craft brewery Great Leap Brewing, posted an internet message offering an informal meeting of homebrewers. Ten people showed up: eight Americans, one Russian and one Chinese.

"I've been homebrewing for several years, but had never known or even heard any other people doing the same thing in Beijing, or even China," Yin Hai, now Chinese president of the Beijing Homebrewing Society, explains. "I feel things started changing (recently). Many beer-themed bars and brewpubs opened (including Beijing's Slow Boat Brewery, Boxing Cat Brewery in Shanghai and Strong Ale Works in Qingdao), and the beer scene suddenly took off. So did the homebrewing scene."

Within months, club numbers swelled to more than 40 members, but most were non-Chinese. The society decided to split into English-speaking and Chinese-speaking groups, though both groups frequently come together. "At first I was the only Chinese member. We had trouble getting local Chinese out to attend our meeting," Yin explains. "Language is not a problem in Beijing; the main issue is that most local people don't feel comfortable attending an expat-dominated club. So I started a Chinese branch of Beijing Homebrewing Society in May. Like all the other things in China, it grows really fast, now it has more than 40 members also."

"We now have more Chinese than expats as members, and he's largely responsible for that," Wickham, a National Science Foundation International Research Fellow at the Institute of Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences and president of the English-speaking club faction, confirms. Yin, an engineer, was also instrumental in getting the club legalized as an entity in China, and building its website (www.beijingbrewing.com).

With more than 80 members split between club factions, Yin, says both groups frequently meet to brew and talk all things brewing. Meetings often begin with technical discussions or presentations and have a "style-of-themonth" beer tasting. Of course, members share their own homebrews, recipes and knowledge. Yin says that

Yin's Winning Recipes

Cherry Smoked Porter (5 gallons/19 L, all-grain)

OG = 1.058 FG = 1.014 IBU = 45 SRM = 38 ABV = 5.6%

According to Yin, the Chinese malts are made from grains grown in Australia, but malted in China. The medium crystal malt did not have a color rating, but he guessed that it was 50-60 °L.

Ingredients

- 1.8 lb. (0.81 kg) Briess Cherrywood Smoked Malt
- 8.5 lb. (3.9 kg) Chinese 2-row pale malt
- 12 oz. (0.34 kg) Chinese chocolate malt
- 12 oz. (0.34 kg) Chinese crystal malt (60 °L)
- 5.0 oz. (0.14 kg) crystal malt (120 °L)
- 7.6 AAU Chinook hops (60 mins) (0.63 oz./18 g of 12% alpha acids)
- 9.7 AAU Chinook hops (15 mins) (0.81 oz./23 g of 12% alpha acids)
- White Labs WLP001 (California Ale) (1 gt./1 L yeast starter)

Step by Step

Single infusion mash at 154 °F (68 °C) for 60 minutes. Boil wort for 60 minutes, adding hops at times indicated. Ferment at 68 °F (20 °C).

Partial-mash option:

If you reduce the 2-row pale malt to 6.2 ounces (176 g), you can perform a partial mash with 4.0 lbs. (1.8 kg) of grain. (Because of the amount of smoked malt, an extract with grains formulation is not possible.) Add 4.5 lbs. (2.0 kg) of light dried malt extract to reach your target original gravity.

American Brown Ale (5 gallons/19 L, all-grain)

OG = 1.060 FG = 1.015 IBU = 60 SRM = 28 ABV = 5.8%

This American brown ale was brewed from Chinese malt and hops. The hops were given to Yin and he was never told what their alpha acid level was. (He guessed "less than 10%.") The special 2-row is a more darkly kilned malt, perhaps similar to biscuit.

Ingredients

- 10.5 lb. (4.8 kg) Chinese 2-row malt
- 1.0 lb. (0.45 kg) Chinese crystal malt (60 °L)
- 2.0 oz. (57 g) Chinese chocolate malt
- 1.0 lb. (0.45 kg) Chinese special 2-row (similar to biscuit)
- 9 AAU Xinjiang whole hops (60 mins)
 - (1.0 oz./28 g of 9% alpha acids)
- 12 AAU Xinjiang whole hops (15 mins)
- (1.5 oz./43 g of 9% alpha acids) 1.0 oz. (28 g) Xinjiang whole hops (1 mins)
- White Labs WLP001 (California Ale) (1 qt./1 L yeast starter)

Step by Step

Mash grains at 149 °F (65 °C), using a single infusion mash, for 60 minutes. Boil wort for 60 minutes, adding hops at times indicated. Ferment at 68 °F (20 °C).

Extract with grains option:

Omit the 2-row pale malt and add 5.5 lbs. (2.5 kg) of light dried malt extract to reach your target original gravity. Substitute biscuit malt for the special 2-row malt and pick a dual purpose hop with a fairly high alpha acid rating to replace the Chinese hops.

Partial-mash option:

Reduce the amount of 2-row pale malt to 2.0 lbs. (0.91 kg) and add 4.5 lbs. (2.0 kg) of light dried malt extract to reach your target original gravity. See extract option for other recipe substitutions.

while both sides of the society are very active in the pursuit of great beer, he believes there are more things happening on the Chinese side of the club.

"(Chinese) people are eager to learn and share everything about beer. So we have more classes and presentations," Yin says. "The Chinese club gets together two or three times every month, as most people are so excited to find this hobby and want to talk about it like, every day."

Within the club ranks, brewing skill levels vary, including many who just started brewing this year. But, Yin adds, the club's goal is to "get the likeminded people together, promote the craft beer culture and homebrewing in Beijing and China."

"We offer additional activities and educational opportunities enhance homebrewers' techniques in making, tasting, and evaluating your beer," Wickham adds. "Anyone passionate about beer is welcome to join activities. meetings and Membership is not required to attend our gatherings."

The club occasionally meets outside someone's home — quite literally. November's "Beer Boats" meeting involves drinking homebrew while boating on Kunming Lake at the Emperor's Summer Palace in Beijing.

"This is our planned outdoor activity," Yin says. "We bring several kegs of homebrew (and) rent a boat. (It) is one of the most beautiful places in Beijing city. It can be very beautiful on a nice day. And drinking there is what the emperors did a long time ago."

Making "Real Beer"

According to the club's website, the group was founded on a premise to make "real beer." While the Beijing Homebrewing Society is very active in its brewing pursuits, resources remain limited as the homebrewing industry struggles to catch up locally. There are no homebrew supply stores in Beijing, so brewing resources are cobbled together with whatever's at hand. Plastic buckets, for example, often serve as mash tuns, when not being used as fermenters. Yin, who was first introduced to homebrewing while liv-



President Hai Yin and Founder Jacob Wickham of the Beijing Homebrewing Society. Yin was the first Chinese national in the club, and subsequently spun off an all-Chinese group to attract more Chinese homebrewers. The two groups meet together frequently.

ing briefly in Ireland, says it adds to the spirit of homebrewing.

"Although it grows fast, there are still very few people brewing in China," he says. "You need to do-it-yourself to have your equipment, but do-it-yourself is the spirit of homebrewing anyway, so most people don't have any trouble to have their own equipment."

But locally sourcing specialty or high quality ingredients - malts, hops, grains and yeast - can be an impossible task. The club provides what guidance it can. For specialty items many China-based homebrewers order from online brew shops located in Europe and North America. Visitors are often asked to bring supplies along when traveling to China. Others take advantage of trips abroad to load up on hardto-find ingredients.

"The only way to buy (special ingredients) is in Europe or the states," Yin explains. "When I travelled to Boston earlier this year with several friends, I brought back more than 100 pounds (45 kg) of malt and hops, and partitioned them into several (pieces of) luggage."

Yin put a portion of those supplies to good use when the club held its first homebrewing competition in June what Yin says is the first event of its kind "ever in China." Fourteen brewers submitted 24 entries covering more

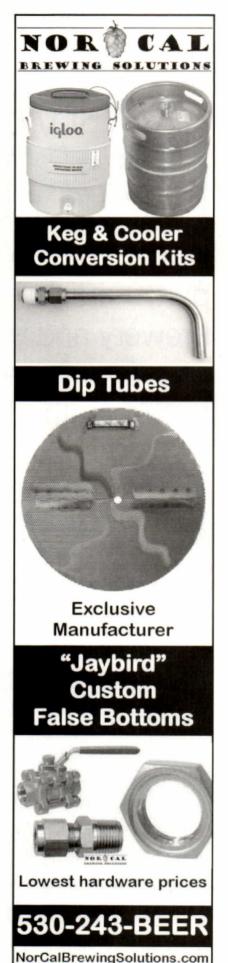
than 10 beer styles as classified by Beer Judge Certification Program (BJCP) standards. Brewmasters from local craft breweries served as judges. Yin took first place with a cherry-smoked porter using malts he brought back from Boston, and second place for his American brown ale. Most of the brown ale's ingredients came from China. See recipes for Yin's winning beers on page 58.

"To be honest, these beers would have difficulty to claim any awards in an American competition," he says. "But they were all brewed to a very high standard and can be regarded as great beers, especially taking into account the very limited and primitive ingredients and equipment in China."

That should change, Yin believes, as the homebrewing culture expands across China. As people realize beer doesn't have to be flavorless and "watery" the demand for "real beer" should accelerate that growth.

"There are still very few active Chinese homebrewers so far." Yin says. "Beijing has the most people and is the best organized, but . . . there is still no culture there. But yes, we are trying to change it, and I strongly believe it can happen in the coming few years." (BYO)

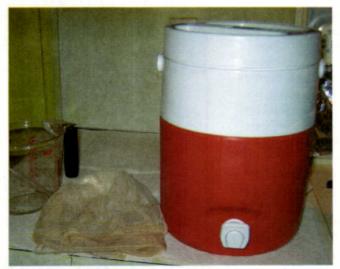
Glenn BurnSilver is a frequent contributor to Brew Your Own.



CONVERTING TO PARTIAL MASH

How to set up your partial-mash brewery and convert your favorite recipes to this method

artial-mash brewing combines many of the best aspects of extract and all-grain brewing. You can brew a partial-mash beer on your stovetop — with, at most, only minor changes to an extract-based brewing setup — yet you can also explore a wide world of base malts and make a large portion of your wort "from scratch." One of biggest drawbacks to partial-mash brewing is the relative dearth of homebrew recipes that use this method. However, as I'll show in this article, most extract or all-grain recipes can easily be converted to a partial-mash formulation.



If you already have an extract-based brewery, all you need is one additional vessel — a 2–3 gallon (7.6–11 L) pot or beverage cooler (shown) — and a large grain bag to upgrade to partial mashing.



The small mash yields wort, decreasing the amount of malt extract used compared to a similar extract-based recipe.

In partial-mash brewing, the brewer makes wort from mashing malted grains (as all-grain brewers do), but then supplements this wort with malt extract to reach his target original gravity. Most partial-mash brewers boil less than their total volume of wort (as stovetop extract brewers do), diluting it to working strength in the fermenter. In many ways, partial mashing is similar to making an extract beer supplemented with steeped specialty grains. The big difference is, in partial mashing, base malts are mixed along with the specialty malts and the temperatures and volumes of brewing water used in the "steep" fall into a narrower range.

Partial mashing offers several benefits to extract brewers. There is a wide variety of base malts available to all-grain brewers, all with different flavors and aromas. In contrast, there are relatively few light or pale malt extracts. Partial-mash brewing allows extract brewers to fine tune the base malt character of their beers by blending wort made from mashed base malts with their malt extract. Partial-mash brewing also yields beer with more malt aromatics, as some of the aromatic compounds from malt are lost when malt extract is concentrated. Steeping specialty grains, a common practice in extract brewing, helps compensate for this somewhat. However, malt aromas specifically from the base malt can be added when partial mashing. (Compare the aroma of



All-grain brewers occasionally use partial-mash methods when brewing inside is preferable to braving the outdoor elements.

pale or Pilsner malt at your homebrew shop to the aroma of the specialty malts you commonly steep; they aren't the same.) Partial mashing can also help demystify the process of mashing, potentially helping an extract brewer decide if he wants to make the leap to all-grain brewing.

For all-grain brewers, partial mashing can be a way to schedule a shorter brew day — or a brew day away from inclement weather outdoors — while still yielding great beer.

No matter what type of brewer you are, you can likely use almost all of your favorite recipes in a partial-mash formulation. Converting a homebrew recipe to a partial-mash formulation involves either converting a certain amount of malt extract into malted grain or a certain amount of malted grain into malt extract, depending on whether your initial recipe is extract or all-grain. The amount of ingredients other than water (hops, kettle adjuncts, yeast, etc.) do not change. So generally, you are left with one simple calculation to convert your extract or all-grain ingredient list into a partialmash ingredient list.

How Partial to Make Your Mash

Before you start converting recipes, you'll need to decide how much grain you will be mashing. The volume required to mash a given weight of malted grain is given in Table 1 (p. 66). For a 5.0-gallon (19-L) recipe, you should mash a minimum of 2.0 lbs. (0.91 kg) of grain (specialty malts and base malts combined). Below this amount and you aren't going get many of the benefits of partial mashing. The maximum amount you can handle will likely depend either on the size of your brewpot or the size of your mashing vessel. And of course, if the size of your partial mash is such that you only use a very small amount of extract, you might as well go all-grain.

The amount of wort you collect from the partial mash goes up with the weight of the grains added. So, the size of your brewpot may limit the size of your partial mash. In partial mashing, the volume of wort yielded is about 20% larger than the volume of the mash. For example, in most of my own partial-mash recipes, I mash 4.0 lbs (1.8 kg) of grains in enough water to

Types of Partial Mashing



Homebrewing equipment set ups, and the methods used with them, are highly varied. Nowhere is this more true than with brewers who use partialmash methods. This is a survey of some of the ways homebrewers approach partial mashes and the strengths and weaknesses of each. The first approach is both simple and flexible - place all the grains you will be mashing in a large steeping bag and mash in your brewpot. The mash can be kept on the stovetop and heated and stirred occasionally, or the brewpot can be insulated with towels. Some brewers even turn their oven on its lowest setting, open the door and place the brewpot inside. A big strength of this method — besides the fact that all you need beyond your basic extract brewing equipment is a large steeping bag — is that you can heat the mash directly on your stovetop. You could even do step mashes if you wanted. A variation on this is to mash your grains in a separate pot. You could do this on the stovetop, insulated with towels or in the oven as with the brewpot. The strength to this method, assuming you have a kitchen pot big enough to hold your mash, is that you can be heating the water in your brewpot as the mash rests. In fact, you can steep dark specialty grains (if your recipe calls for them), in your brewpot while mashing pale malt in your secondary pot. A third approach involves using an unmodified beverage cooler as a small mash tun. Although you cannot heat this mash directly, containing the mash in a cooler and draining it via the spigot eliminates the need to lift bags of hot grain out of your mash pot and into a colander to be rinsed. The full description of this method can be found at: http://www.byo.com/stories/article/indi ces/48-partial-mashing/511-countertop-partial-mashing



A 2-gallon (7.6-L) beverage cooler (right) or a 3-gallon (11-L) cooler (left) may be used as your mash vessel in a 5-gallon (19-L) brewery. Pots of the same size could also be used.



Most existing extract and all-grain recipes can be converted to a partial-mash formulation with little effort, giving the brewer the added flexibility of choosing the brewing method that best meets his or her needs.

yield a 2.0-gallon (7.6-L) mash. After draining the first wort and sparging, I usually end up collecting just short of 2.5 gallons (9.5 L) of wort. Table I on page 66 gives an estimate of how much wort you will collect from a given grain bed and its specific gravity, when dilut-

ed to 5.0 gallons (19 L). How much hot water you rinse the grains (sparge) with is, of course, the biggest variable relating to the volume of wort collected. In practice, your numbers may differ, but those given in Table I are a good reference point for beginners.

In general, you should mash as much as you can. If you can mash, say, 6.0 lbs (2.7 kg) of grain, it really doesn't make sense to mash only 5.0 lbs. (2.3 kg) — the differences in time and energy expended would be minimal. Plus, larger mash volumes fluctuate in temperature less than smaller volumes. In addition, malted grains are cheaper than malt extract, so the larger the partial mash, the cheaper your ingredient costs (although admittedly, the difference isn't that substantial at the 5.0-gallon/19-L scale).

If you plan to mash in your brewpot, figure on having the mash fill about 66% percent (two thirds) of the brewpot. This makes it easier to control splashes and allows you to slowly lift the grain bag out with less chance of slopping wort onto your stovetop. And, as you will yield slightly more than that volume of wort for the boil, this still provides a nice buffer for boilovers For example, if you had a 5gallon (19 L) brewpot, and were using that as your mash vessel, set your partial-mash volume to 3.3 gallons (12 L). This way, you will yield 4.0 gallons (15 L) of wort to boil.

If you are using a separate vessel for a mash/lauter tun, a very handy solution is a 2.0-gallon (7.6-L) or 3.0gallon (11-L) beverage cooler. These will hold 4.0 lbs. (1.8 kg) or 6.0 lbs. (2.7 kg) of grain, respectively, and yield roughly 2.4 to 3.6 gallons (9.1-14 L) of wort - amounts that would work well for any brewer with a 5.0-gallon (19-L) brewpot. Plus, at that size, you will not need to modify the cooler in any way. Just place all the grains inside a grain bag and place it in the cooler. One drain hole (from the built in spigot) is plenty to drain the cross-sectional area of the vessel. The simple "grain bag in a cooler" method works well in coolers up to 5.0 gallons (19 L). Beyond that you'll probably want to install some sort of manifold. An added benefit of using a cooler versus mashing in a pot is that there is no lifting bags of hot, wet grain and so splashing is minimized.

Converting Extract Recipes

If you want to convert a malt-extractbased recipe to a partial-mash recipe,

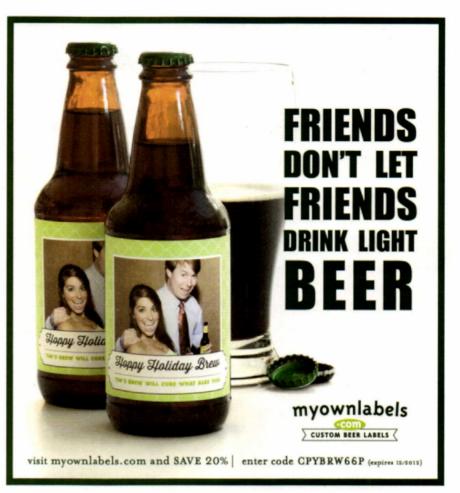


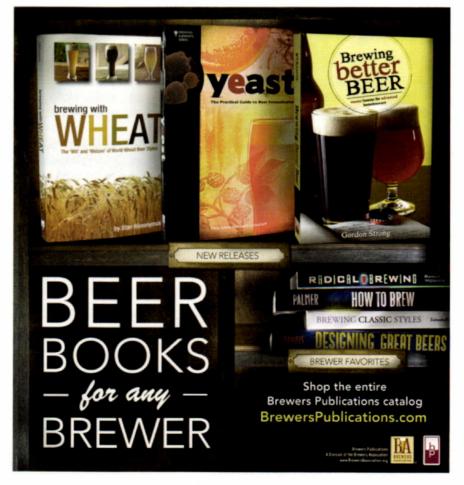
If you use a cooler for the mash, you do not need to lift the grain bag out to rinse it.

first check on the type of malt extract called for in the recipe. If it is a "straight," unblended malt extract, you are in business. By "straight" malt extract, I mean any malt extract that is not made from a blend of different malts. Dark malt extract and amber malt extract are two types of malt extract made from more than one kind of malt. In the absence of knowing the types of malt and their proportions in the extract, you cannot make a good conversion to a partial-mash recipe.

On the other hand, if the malt extract used is light (or extra light) malt extract, pale malt extract or Pilsner malt extract, you are fine. Likewise, wheat malt extract and Munich malt extracts are blends, but generally the proportion is 50% wheat malt or Munich malt to 50% pale barley malt, so again you can make the conversion, albeit with a couple added calculations. In a like manner, most extracts designed to make American-style Pilsners are blends, but the blend ratio is usually in the ballpark of 30–40% corn or rice and 60–70% barley malt.

So, you've got your extract recipe with an unblended malt extract and

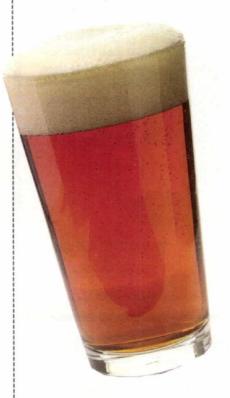




PARTIAL-MASH RECIPES

Poe's Boston Bitter (5 gallons/19 L, all-grain)

OG = 1.037 FG = 1.009 IBU = 33 SRM = 9 ABV = 3.6%



"Fill with mingled cream and amber, I will drain that glass again. Such hilarious visions clamber through the chambers of my brain. Quaintest thoughts - queerest fancies, come to life and fade away: What care I how time advances? I am drinking ale today." - Edgar Allan Poe

Ingredients

7.0 lbs. (3.2 kg) British 2-row pale ale malt

0.5 lb. (0.23 kg) crystal malt (60 °L) 7.5 AAU Kent Golding hops (60 mins)

(1.5 oz./43 g of 5% alpha acids)

2.5 AAU Kent Golding hops (10 mins)

(0.5 oz./14 g of 5% alpha acids) 2.5 AAU Kent Golding hops (5 mins) (0.5 oz./14 g of 5% alpha acids) 0.5 oz. (14 g) Kent Golding hops

(0 mins)

0.5 oz. (14 g) Kent Golding hops (dry hop)

Wyeast 1028 (London Ale) or White Labs WLP026 (Burton Ale) yeast (1 gt./1 L yeast starter)

Step by Step

Mash at 153 °F (67 °C). Boil for 60 minutes, adding hops at times indicated. Pitch yeast and ferment at 68 °F (20 °C). After primary fermentation has ceased, let beer set for 2 days, then rack to secondary and add dry hops. Dry hop for 1 week.

> Poe's Boston Bitter (5 gallons/19 L, partial mash)

OG = 1.037 FG = 1.009 IBU = 33 SRM = 9 ABV = 3.6%

Ingredients

3.5 lbs. (1.6 kg) British 2-row pale ale malt

0.5 lb. (0.23 kg) crystal malt (60 °L) 2.0 lbs. (1.4 kg) light dried malt extract (such as Muntons)

7.5 AAU Kent Golding hops (60 mins)

(1.5 oz./43 g of 5% alpha acids)

2.5 AAU Kent Golding hops (10 mins)

(0.5 oz./14 g of 5% alpha acids)

2.5 AAU Kent Golding hops (5 mins) (0.5 oz./14 g of 5% alpha acids)

0.5 oz. (14 g) Kent Golding hops (0 mins)

0.5 oz. (14 g) Kent Golding hops (dry hop)

Wyeast 1028 (London Ale) or White Labs WLP026 (Burton Ale) yeast (1 qt./1 L yeast starter)

Step by Step

Mash grains at 153 °F (67 °C) for 45 minutes in 7.8 qts. (7.5 L) of water. Sparge grains to yield just short of 2.5 gallons (9.5 L) of wort. Add water to make 3.0 gallons (11 L) and add roughly one third of the malt extract. Boil wort for 60

minutes, adding hops at times indicated. Add remaining malt extract for final 15 minutes of boil. Cool wort and transfer to fermenter. Top up to 5 gallons (19 L) with cool water and pitch yeast. Ferment at 68 °F (20 °C). After primary fermentation has ceased, let beer set for 2 days, then rack to secondary and add dry hops. Dry hop for 1 week.

Extract with Grains Option:

Reduce amount of pale ale malt to 1.5 lbs. (0.68 kg) and increase amount of light dried malt extract to 3.0 lbs. (1.4 kg). Steep grains at 153 °F (67 °C) in 2.8 qts. (2.6 L) water for 45 minutes. Add water to make 3 gallons (11 L) of wort and add roughly one third of the malt extract. Boil wort for 60 minutes, adding hops at times indicated. Add remaining malt extract for final 15 minutes of boil. Cool wort, transfer to fermenter and top up to 5 gallons (19 L) with cool water. Pitch yeast and ferment at 68 °F (20 °C). After primary fermentation has ceased, let beer set for 2 days, then rack to secondary and add dry hops. Dry hop for 1 week.

Tips for Success

Both the extract and all-grain versions convert into the partial-mash version of this recipe. Some 2-row pale ale malt is converted to light dried malt extract in the all-grain to partial-mash conversion; the opposite in the extract to partial-mash case. This beer is named for Edgar Allen Poe. This Boston-born writer, whose short stories of mystery and the macabre are still enjoyed today, was a fan of ale. This British-style bitter is well-suited to a partial-mash formulation as two thirds of the extract weight comes from grain. For best results, use fresh malt extract. This beer will condition quickly. You can easily be draining your glass 13 days after brewing.

PARTIAL-MASH RECIPES

(a.k.a. Very Old And Very Peculiar) (5 gallons/19 L, all-grain) OG = 1.078 FG = 1.017 IBU = 41 SRM = 32 ABV = 7.8%

Old Cthulhiar



Ingredients

13 lbs. (5.9 kg) British pale ale malt 8.0 oz. (0.23 kg) crystal malt (60 °L) 2.0 oz. (57 g) crystal malt (120 °L) 5.0 oz. (0.14 kg) aromatic malt 3.0 oz. (85 g) chocolate malt 2.0 oz. (57 g) black malt 3.0 oz. (85 g) molasses 12 oz. (0.34 kg) cane sugar 9 AAU Northern Brewer hops (60 mins)

5 AAU Fuggles hops (15 mins) (1 oz./28 g at 5% alpha acids) 1.0 oz. (28 g) Fuggles hops (2 mins) 0.5 oz. (14 g) Fuggles whole hops

(dry hop)

Wyeast 1028 (London Ale) or White Labs WLP026 (Burton Ale) yeast (2 gt./2 L yeast starter)

Step by Step

Mash at 152 °F (67 °C). Boil for 75 minutes, adding hops at times indicated. Add sugar with 15 minutes left in the boil. Pitch yeast and ferment at 68 °F (20 °C). After primary fermentation has ceased, let beer set for 3 days, then rack to secondary and add dry hops. Dry hop for 2 weeks. Let age for 6 months.

Old Cthulhiar (a.k.a. Very Old And Very Peculiar) (5 gallons/19 L, partial mash) OG = 1.078 FG = 1.017 IBU = 41 SRM = 32 ABV = 7.8%

Ingredients

4.0 lbs. (1.8 kg) British pale ale malt 8.0 oz. (0.23 kg) crystal malt (60 °L) 2.0 oz. (57 g) crystal malt (120 °L) 5.0 oz. (0.14 kg) aromatic malt 3.0 oz. (85 g) chocolate malt 2.0 oz. (57 g) black malt 5.0 lbs. (2.3 kg) light dried malt extract 3.0 oz. (85 g) molasses 12 oz. (0.34 kg) cane sugar 9 AAU Northern Brewer hops (60 mins) 5 AAU Fuggles hops (15 mins) (1 oz./28 g at 5% alpha acids) 1.0 oz. (28 g) Fuggles hops (2 mins) 0.5 oz. (14 g) Fuggles whole hops Wyeast 1028 (London Ale) or White Labs WLP026 (Burton Ale) yeast (2 gt./2 L yeast starter)

Step by Step

Mash pale malt at 153 °F (67 °C) for 45 minutes in 7.8 gts. (7.5 L) of water. Sparge grains to yield just short of 2.5 gallons (9.5 L) of wort. While mashing, steep specialty grains in 2 gts. (~2 L) of water in

your brewpot at 153 °F (67 °C). Add wort from partial mash to steeping liquid in your brewpot and add roughly one third of the malt extract. Boil wort for 75 minutes, adding hops at times indicated. Add sugars and remaining malt extract for final 15 minutes of boil. Cool wort and transfer to fermenter. Top up to 5 gallons (19 L) with cool water and pitch yeast. Ferment at 68 °F (20 °C). After primary fermentation has ceased, let beer set for 3 days, then rack to secondary and add dry hops. Dry hop for 2 weeks.

Extract with Grains Option:

Reduce amount of pale ale malt to 0.75 lbs. (0.34 kg) and use a total of 6.75 lbs. (3.1 kg) light dried malt extract. Steep grains at 152 °F (67 °C). Add roughly one half of the malt extract and boil wort for 75 minutes, adding hops at times indicated. Add sugars and remaining malt extract for final 15 minutes of boil. Cool wort and transfer to fermenter. Top up to 5 gallons (19 L) with cool water and pitch yeast. Ferment at 68 °F (20 °C). After primary fermentation has ceased, let beer set for 3 days, then rack to secondary and add dry hops. Dry hop for 2 weeks. Age for 6 months.

Tips for Success

The partial-mash fomulation of this beer utilizes steeped specialty grains (in the brewpot) and a separate small mash. This beer is a darker. stronger and more bitter interpretation of Theakston's Old Peculiar. It gets its name from Cthulhu - a central character (one of the Old Ones) in H. P. Lovecraft's writings. For best results, make a 2-qt. (2-L) yeast starter and pitch the yeast from this. This is underpitching, compared to the optimal pitching rate, but is done intentionally to help the yeast develop an estery character that is appropriate for this beer.

Table 1: Grain Weight vs. Mash Volume, Wort Yield and Specific Gravity

weight of grains (lbs)	mash volume (gallons)	wort yield (gallons)	specific gravity (in 5 gallons)
3	1.5	1.8	1.014
4	2	2.4	1.019
5	2.5	3	1.024
6	3	3.6	1.029
7	3.5	4.2	1.034
8	4	4.8	1.038
9	4.5	5.4	1.043
10	5	6	1.048
weight of grains (kg)	mash volume (L)	wort yield (L)	specific gravity (in 19 L)
1.5	6.3	7.6	1.016
2	8.3	10	1.021
2.5	10.4	12	1.026
3	12.5	15	1.032
3.5	14.6	18	1.037
4	16.6	20	1.042
4.5	18.7	22	1.048

The volume calculations assume a mash thickness of 1.375 qts./lb (2.9 L/kg) and that the grain bed is sparged up to the point that the wort yield is reached. (At this point, the grain bed should be close to fully sparged.) The specific gravity estimates assume a grain bill of pale malt with an extract efficiency of 65%.

Table 2: Potential Extract of Selected Malted Base Grains and Malt Extracts

liquid malt extract	1.033-1.037	
dried malt extract	1.045	
2-row pale malt	1.037	
6-row pale malt	1.035	
2-row pale ale malt	1.038	
Pilsner malt	1.038	
Vienna malt	1.035	
Munich malt	1.034	
wheat malt	1.038	
wheat mait	1.038	

have decided on the size of your partial mash. Now, all you need to know is how to convert a portion of the malt extract to the appropriate base malt.

The Steps To Do This Are:

- 1. Decide on the volume of your partial mash and the corresponding weight of your grains.
- 2. Subtract the weight of the specialty

grains from the partial-mash weight.

- 3. Add this amount of the appropriate base malt to reach your partial-mash weight (based on extract type).
- 4. Decrease the amount of malt extract corresponding to the weight of the added base malt times the potential extract of the base malt divided by the potential extract of the malt extract. (See Table 2, above, for repre-

sentative numbers for potential extracts for common base grains and malt extract types.)

Extract Example:

As an example, let's say you had a Bohemian Pilsner recipe that called for 0.5 lbs. (0.23 kg) of light crystal malt (20 °L), 8.5 lbs. (3.9 kg) of light, liquid Pilsner malt extract, 40 IBUs of

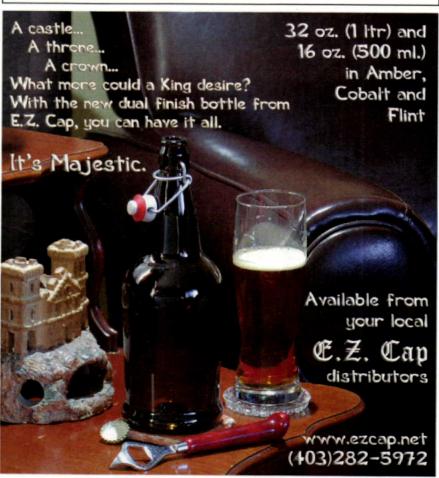
Tettnanger bittering hops and lager yeast. To convert the recipe, leave the amount of specialty malts (in this recipe, the crystal malt) and all the other ingredients alone and focus on the Pilsner malt extract. Let's say you have decided that you are going to mash 4.0 lbs. (1.8 kg) of grains. Subtracting the weight of the specialty grains (0.5 lbs./0.23 kg) from 4.0 lbs. (1.8 kg) yields 3.5 lbs. (1.6 kg) of grain needed in the recipe. Given that you used Pilsner malt extract, that 3.5 lbs. (1.6 kg) of malt will be Pilsner malt and you have now completed the partialmash portion of your ingredients list. The only thing remaining is how much Pilsner malt extract to delete from the initial recipe. Malt extract and grain cannot be swapped 1:1 on a by weight basis. (In this example, you can't just subtract 3.5 lbs. (1.6 kg) of malt extract for the 3.5 lbs. (1.6 kg) of Pilsner malt in the partial mash.) You need to take into consideration their extract potential a measure of how much they increase the specific gravity of a solution per weight of the ingredient added. (See Table 2 for a list.)

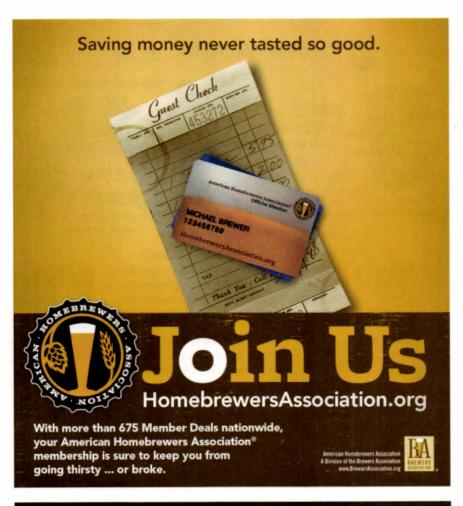
To calculate the weight of malt extract to subtract, multiply the weight of the malted grain by its extract potential divided by the extract potential of the malt extract. In this case, 3.5 lbs. * (37 ppg/33 ppg) = 3.9 lbs. ofmalt extract. As such, your final ingredient list would be 0.5 lbs. (023 kg) crystal malt (20 °L), 3.5 lbs. Pilsner malt (for a total of 4 pounds of grain to mash), 4.6 lbs. (2.1 kg) of liquid Pilsner malt extract, plus the hops and the yeast from the original recipe.

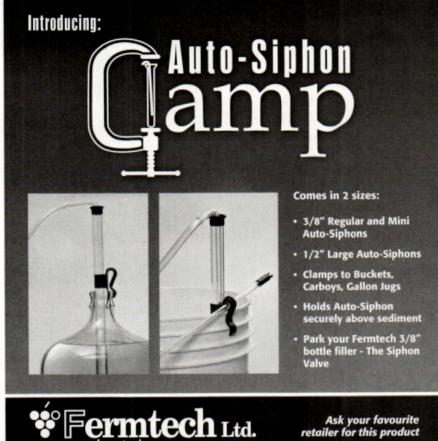
Converting All-Grain Recipes

Converting an all-grain recipe to a partial mash formulation is simple. Assemble your partial mash by combining all of the specialty grains the recipe calls for plus whatever base malt will be needed to reach your intended partial-mash weight. Then convert the remaining base malt to malt extract. In this case, you will multiply the remaining amount of base malt by its potential extract, then divide by the potential extract of the malt extract. The rest of









the ingredient list remains the same. Only the procedures change.

Of course, you can only make this conversion if there is a malt extract equivalent of your base malt. If the recipe calls for 2-row pale malt, 2-row pale ale malt or just "pale malt," use pale, light or extract-light malt extract. There are Pilsner malt extracts for Pilsner malts and malt blends for some other types of base malt. As mentioned before, Munich malt extract is usually made from a 50:50 blend of Munich and pale (or often Pilsner) malt and wheat malt extract is usually made from a 50:50 blend of wheat malt and pale malt.

All-grain recipes should include a mash program - what temperature rests are used and for how long (and sometimes the mash thickness is also given). One obvious approach to partial mashing would be to follow the mash program specified in the all-grain recipe. For simplicity's sake, this should be your choice if the recipe specifies a single-infusion mash. If the recipe specifies a step mash, decoction mash or other mash program, you'll need to decide if you want to duplicate that in your partial mash, or simplify the instructions and perform a single-infusion mash. Part of that decision will be based on your set-up. If you are using an insulated cooler as a mash tun, you can't do any mash program that calls for directly heating the mash. Step mashes generally take longer than a single-infusion mash when all the rests are added up (especially when heating times are added) and they result in wort with a higher fermentability than a single-infusion mash with the same saccharification temperature. So, if you simplify a step mash down to a single rest, pick a temperature near the bottom of the range for single-infusion mashes — 148-150 °F (64-65 °C).

Also, for beers you want to be dry, try this trick. Run off your wort and hold it in the low end of the saccharification range (148-162 °F/64-72 °C). Then stir in your malt extract (or at least the first addition, if you are withholding some for late in the boil) and the mixture 148-150 °F (64-65 °C) for 5 minutes before you begin to heat the wort. This allows the enzymes from the malted grain to work on any carbohydrates in the malt extract that could be reduced to simpler sugars.

All-Grain Example:

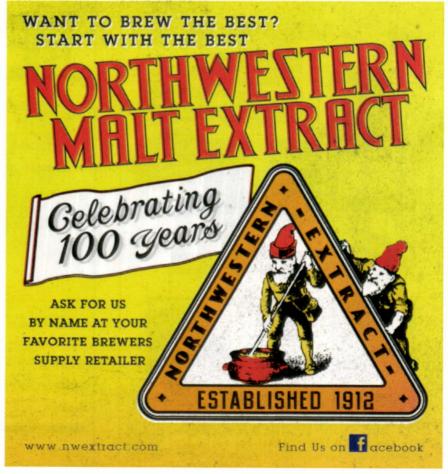
For the all-grain example, let's pick a recipe for which we'll have to use a blended malt extract. Specifically, let's say we have a wheat beer recipe that calls for 70% wheat malt (7.0 lbs./ 3.2 kg), 30% Pilsner malt (3.0 lbs./ 1.4 kg). If we are using a 4.0-lb.(1.8-kg) partial mash, which base malt or combination of base malts do we choose? We know that we will be using wheat malt extract for the malt extract and that it is made with 50:50 wheat malt to pale malt, so we'll want the portion of the grain bill converted to extract to be as close to 50:50 as possible with regards to the two types of malt. A guick look shows that using 4.0 lbs. (1.8 kg) of Pilsner malt leaves a 50:50 blend of the two base malts. This is perfect, but what if we want some of the aroma from the wheat malt?

Let's say we make the partial mash out of 3.0 lbs. (1.4 kg) of pale malt and 1.0 lb. (0.45 kg) of wheat malt — close to the initial ratio in the all-grain recipe (but rounded to the nearest pound to make the example calculations simpler to follow). This leaves 2.0 lbs. (0.91 kg) of wheat malt and 4.0 lbs. (1.8 kg) of Pilsner malt to convert to malt extract. To do this, we need to break the malts up into two portions - a portion to be converted to wheat malt extract and a portion to be converted to Pilsner malt extract. If we take the 2.0 lbs. (0.91 kg) of wheat malt pair it with 2.0 lbs. (0.91 kg) of Pilsner malt, we can convert this to wheat malt extract; then we simply convert the remaining Pilsner malt to Pilsner malt extract. This would leave us with a grain bill of 1.0 lb. (0.45 kg) Pilsner malt, 3.0 lbs. (1.4 kg) wheat malt, 3.4 lbs. (1.5 kg) dried wheat malt extract and 2.0 lbs. (0.91 kg) liquid Pilsner malt extract.

You can increase the flexibility of your brewing program by including partial-mash methods in your set of skills. BYO

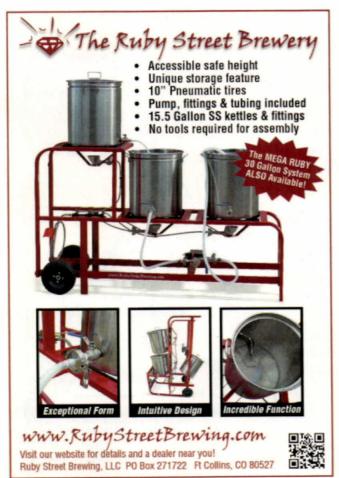
Chris Colby is Editor of BYO.













or order today by calling 802-362-3981 Online at www.brewyourownstore.com

to discuss volume discounts to resell the Beginner's Guide in your shop

techniques

Move Your Wort

Using homebrew pumps

here comes a time in every homebrewer's life when you ask yourself, "Is there an easier way to transfer liquid than manhandling some 60 lbs. (27 kg) or more of wort or beer?" In other words, "Should I invest in a pump?" The answer to that question is that if you are asking the question then you probably should! If you want to install a pump, you do not have to be the type of person who can do your own stainless steel welding.

But before you go pump shopping. first think about what exactly you want your pump to do. For example, a pump that is fine for transferring beer from a carboy to a keg may well have different characteristics from one that is used for moving hot wort from a mash tun to a boiling kettle. What's more, you will see that there are a variety of brewing operations in which a pump may be useful, so that versatility may play an important part in your choice of pump. So with that in mind, let's explore the types of pumps available to homebrewers and their pros and cons.

Pump types

There is a great variety of pumps out there, many of them designed for particular functions and most of them too expensive or otherwise unsuitable for our purposes. There are three main types you might want to consider: centrifugal, diaphragm and peristaltic pumps, and the table on page 72 lists some of their more important properties. Just be careful as I have had to make some assumptions to keep things as simple as possible, so this is really an overview and you would need to check carefully with any supplier as to the suitability of a particular pump. Some of the questions you might have to ask should become obvious from the text on the table on page 72.

Diaphragm pumps

I'll start with diaphragm pumps, which

operate very simply by flexing a diaphragm so that pressure changes occur inside the pump chamber, forcing the liquid that is present out and then drawing more liquid into the chamber. It is a form of positive displacement pump, which means it does not require priming; in other words you do not have to fill the chamber with liquid before the motor is switched on. These can work against a head — that is, pump the liquid upward as far as 9 feet (2.7 m), and it can accurately deliver a variety of liguids of different viscosity and chemical composition. The diaphragm can be made of a variety of flexible materials including food-grade materials. I have had some experience with these for precise dosing of highly viscous polymer solutions, at which they were very efficient. I do not see them as very suitable for the homebrewer. largely because of the limitation on operating temperature. They are only suitable for transferring beer from, say, a carboy to a keg, and you would need a different one for transferring hot wort, which is hardly economical, and something capable of doing both operations would be better.

Peristaltic pumps

The first time I saw one of these I was astonished at its simplicity. A length of tubing sits inside a housing in which a mechanically-driven shaft causes a set of rollers to compress the tubing and to force the liquid along it. The only part of the pump that comes into contact with the liquid is the tubing, which makes for easy cleaning after use and means that there can be no contamination arising from the pump's construction materials. These too are positive displacement pumps and so can deliver accurate doses of a wide variety of materials and can lift the liquid against a head of as much as 30 feet (9 m). Peristaltic pumps can handle any kind of liquid, no matter how viscous or corrosive, so long as the

by Terry Foster



three are three main types you might want to consider: centrifugal, diaphragm and peristaltic.



hoto courtesy of Terry Foster

Typical Pumps for Homebrewers

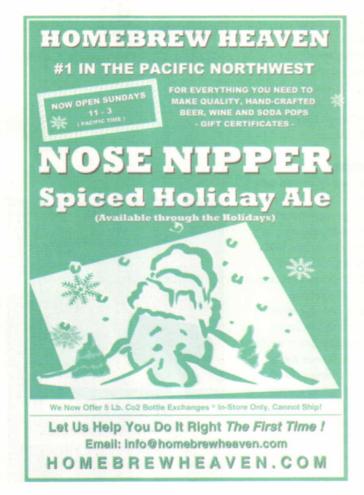
Туре	Housing *	Maximum Operating Temp °F	Typical Flow Rate, gpm**	Approximate Cost, \$***	Self-Priming	Flow Control
Centrifugal	Polysulfone	250	3-4	160	NO	No
Diaphragm	Polypropylene	125	3	140	Yes	Yes
Peristaltic	Tubing	275	2-3	1000 and up	Yes	Yes

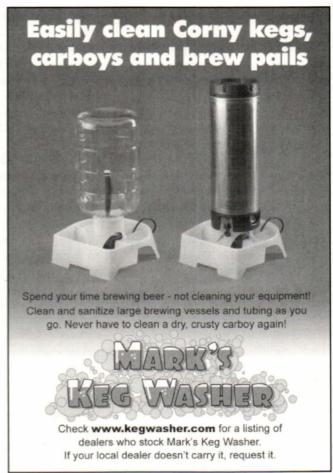
^{*} This means the nature of the material which comes in contact with the liquid in the pump, which should be an inert, food-grade material; for a peristaltic pump polypropylene variants would be suitable as tubing.

right type of tubing is used. Tubing suited to food-grade uses is readily available from the pump supplier. One of the beauties of this kind of pump is that the only thing that can really go wrong is if the tube itself should split — an event that would be unlikely in a homebrewing environment where the pump will not be running for extended periods.

Peristaltic pumps are used in some commercial breweries, although usually only for dosing solutions of things like finings or water treatment chemicals, rather than for

moving bulk quantities of beer or wort. I have not seen them offered by homebrew suppliers, but I do not see any reason why they could not be used for moving hot or cold wort or beer in a homebrew set-up, although I have not actually used one in this way. You could even use it to control the sparge rate and ensure that sparge flow matches the wort run-off rate, as has been suggested by Stephen Galante (BYO, April 1997, "Pump it Up!"). They are available in a wide range of capabilities and prices.





^{**} Actual flow rate depends upon the head against which the pump has to work; I have assumed a lift of 3-4 ft. (~1 m) for the above numbers. *** I have pulled these figures out of various catalogues, so there may be variations for other models. I have also chosen pumps which would be suitable for 5-US Gallon (19L) brews; for bigger volumes of wort/beer you might need a higher capacity, more expensive pump.

Centrifugal pumps

These are widely used in commercial brewing applications and are available from homebrew suppliers. Essentially the liquid enters through one port of a chamber and is whizzed round by a rotating impeller to the exit port. Therefore the liquid comes into contact with the material of the pump housing and of the impeller, as well as any seal around the drive shaft where it enters the housing. That is not a problem provided all such materials are of food grade. Stainless steel is generally the material of choice for the professionals, which can materially add to the cost of the pump. The type that has become popular with both homebrewers and their suppliers has the chamber constructed of food grade polysulfone, and uses a polysulfone-coated magnetic impeller, which is driven externally, so that there are no seals to be concerned about.

These pumps come in different sizes. Different suppliers seem to give them different numbers, but the most common version is often designated "815," has a maximum flow rate of 7 gpm at zero head and can lift the liquid up to 18 feet (5.5 m). I have used a smaller version — "809" for some years; this has a max flow of 6.0 gpm and will pump against a head of up to 12 ft. (3.7 m). My pump works very well in the way in which I use it (read on), but the larger one is more suitable if you are going to multi-task with it.

As I said earlier, these pumps are not self-priming, but that is not really a problem. All you have to do is to mount it below the outlet of the vessel from which you wish to remove liquid; that way the liquid will simply run down into the pump chamber and fill it, so that the pump is primed and ready to go. Also, these pumps do not have any flow controls, so you will get the flow the head permits and have no precise adjustment of flow as with a peristaltic pump. In fact, you are unlikely to need precise flow control for most brewing applications, and you can control it approximately (from the maximum permitted by the head) by throttling a ball valve on the outlet of the pump. For the record, at BrüRm@BAR in New Haven, Connecticut, we have an electrical controller on our centrifugal wort transfer pump, and can control flow guite accurately. However, that would add considerably to the cost and is not really necessary in a homebrew setup.

Installing a centrifugal pump:

- 1. You are working in a wet area, so you must use a GFCI outlet (a ground fault circuit interrupter circuit breaker) so that there is no risk of electric shock.
- 2. Mount the pump securely (the base of a March pump can be screwed to a suitable surface).
- 3. Use appropriate fittings so that the tubing can be firmly fixed on both sides of the pump. March pumps come with





techniques

½-inch pipe thread outlet and inlet, so you should use ½-inch ID (inner diameter) tubing.

- **4.** Tubing must be food grade and made of thermoplastic material for pumping hot liquids.
- **5.** You can install hose barbs on the pump inlet and outlet for fitting the tubing. I prefer polysulfone quick connectors, which just push into place, so that the hose can easily be removed for cleaning and drying. Use silicone lubricant on the O-rings of the connectors to prevent breakage or leaks.
- 6. The ball valve should be installed directly on the pump outlet (which will be marked by an arrow in the direction of flow) with a hose fitting on the other side. This is not just a flow controller, it is also ensures that you do not get liquid siphoning through the pump and onto the floor!
- **7.** Make sure that all appropriate valves are open before switching on the pump!

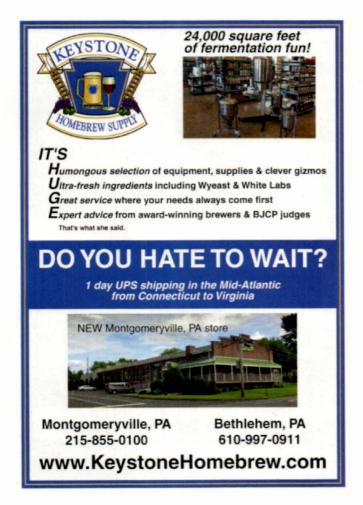
Uses of pumps

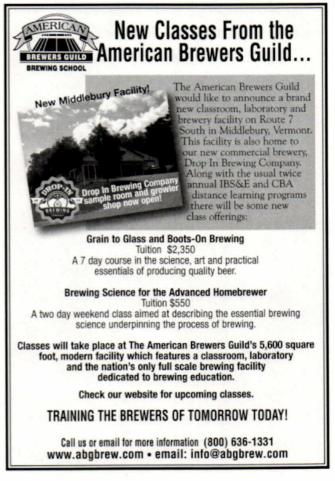
The choice is yours. Use it to pump wort through a counterflow chiller, or to pump ice water through an immersion chiller. Use it to pump sparge water onto the grain bed or to pump hot wort into the kettle. Use it to pump cooled wort to the fermenter. Use it when racking beer to transfer the siphoned wort back up to a fresh carboy at the same level as the original. Even use it to transfer racked beer to a keg that is already sitting in your refrigerator or beer freezer.

For the last three applications you will have to sanitize both pump and tubing using hot water with a trace of sanitizer. A pump is also indispensable in a RIMS set-up. If you use your pump in a variety of applications the polysulfone quick disconnects makes changing connections very simple.

I use my March centrifugal pump in wort re-cycling, which I like to do as it clarifies the wort and settles the grain bed. It also helps to ensure good extraction of wort from the grains. About 15-20 minutes before the end of the mash I run the wort off to a I-gallon (3.8-L) back then pump it back over the top of the grain bed. The back is actually a stainless steel vessel with an inlet at the top and outlet at the bottom (both fitted with quick disconnects); during re-cycle I just collect enough wort to cover the outlet before pumping it back over the bed, using a low flow rate so that the bed surface is not disturbed. When mashing is done I transfer the outlet tube to my boil kettle, commence wort run off into the back (turning on sparge water as appropriate), switching on the pump to empty the back when it is full. When all the wort has been transferred to the boiler. I remove the outlet tube from the boiler, place it in a bucket and clean the back, pump and tubing by pumping through a gallon or two (3.7-7.5 liters) of very hot water. BYO

Terry Foster writes "Techniques" in every issue of BYO.





Crystallization

Forming the ice in your eisbock, baby

isbock is a style of beer that is characterized by a strong, rich, warming aroma and flavor profile. Eisbock beers are produced by allowing an alreadystrong doppelbock to partially freeze. (See the October 2012 issue of BYO for how to brew a doppelbock.) The ice crystals that form are then removed and the liquid component that remains contains the concentrated alcohol and flavor compounds that were originally in the entire volume of beer prior to freezing.

To make a good eisbock (or any other kind of ice beer) it is helpful to have a good understanding of how ice crystals form, and to be able to effectively manage crystal formation within the beer.

Crystal formation

Ice crystal formation within a beer happens as a result of cooling the beer down to the freezing point of the solution or below. As the temperature is lowered, the vibrational energy of the water molecules becomes lower and lower until the point is reached where the vibrational energy is unable to overcome the intermolecular attractive forces between the water molecules. The individual water molecules join together and form an orderly, bonded structure with each other — ice (see Figure I, on p. 76).

There are two steps involved in the formation of solid crystals within a liquid. The molecules must first form a solid particle in the liquid. This initial solid particle formation is called nucleation. This solid particle must then increase in size within the liquid. This step is (unsurprisingly) called growth.

The growth process involves two steps. First, diffusion of molecules within the liquid to the surface of the crystal solid/liquid interface must happen. The molecules that are at the interface must then be incorporated into the lattice of the crystal. Ice crystals form hexagonal plates that grow

both by becoming larger hexagons and by forming a column. One interesting property of ice is that it expands and becomes less dense as it makes the transition from liquid water to solid ice. This is why ice floats. It is also why you should avoid making ice beer in a glass carboy. If the surface of the beer freezes solid, the pressure exerted by the expanding ice can easily crack the glass.

Crystal nucleation and crystal growth rate

Nucleation and growth rate are two defining parameters within the overall crystallization process. Figure 2 (p. 77) shows a generalized time and temperature relationship for the crystallization process as it occurs within a pure water system, and provides a description for what is happening at specific points within the process.

Initially, the temperature of water decreases and even temporarily dips below the freezing point, while still remaining liquid. Once the crystallization process begins, the temperature of the system remains at the freezing point while water is frozen into ice. (The system is losing heat over time to the crystallization process, but the temperature does not change.) Once the water is frozen, the temperature of the ice will begin decreasing.

Nucleation

Nucleation is the word used to label the initial formation of solid particles within liquid at the molecular level. It is to this "core" of solid particles the other molecules then attach and form the crystal. The molecules forming a crystal nucleus must resist the tendency to return to the liquid state, and also must become oriented into a fixed lattice.

The mechanism of crystal nucleation from solution has been studied by many scientists, and their work suggests that the nucleation rate is the sum of contributions by (I) primary

advanced brewing

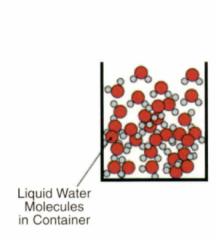
by Chris Bible





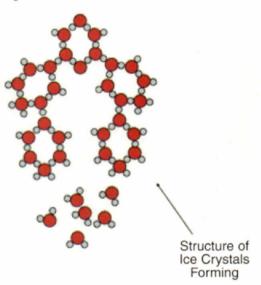
Photo by Charles A. Parker/Images Plus

Figure 1: Ice Crystal Formation



nucleation and (2) nucleation due to contact between the crystals, the walls of the container, or the impeller mixing the system. This is stated succinctly as:

$$B^0 = B_{ss} + B_{cc} + B_{ci}$$



Where:

B0 = the net number of new crystals formed in a unit volume of liquid per unit of time

B_{ss} = the primary nucleation rate due to the thermodynamic driving force

B_{cc} = the rate of nucleation due to crystal-crystal and





crystal-container contacts

B_{ci} = the rate of nucleation due to crystal-impeller contacts

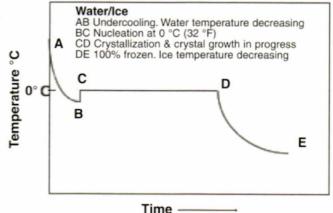
Impellers are used in laboratory situations to keep the temperature of the liquid uniform. Obviously, in a homebrew setting, it is highly unlikely you will be mechanically stirring your eisbock. If an impeller is not used, the last term in the equation becomes zero. The probability that a stable crystal nucleus will form depends on many factors including activation energies, lattice bond energies and the presence of impurities (which affect overall system energies). The minimum number of water molecules required to form a stable crystal nucleus has been estimated to be between 80-100.

Crystal growth rate

Crystal growth is a layer-by-layer process. Crystal growth can only occur at the face of the crystal. Water molecules must be transported to the crystal face from the bulk of the liquid via diffusion. Diffusional resistance to the movement of molecules to the growing crystal face, as well as the resistance to integration of those molecules into the face, must be considered.

If L is defined as a characteristic dimension of the crystal, the rate of growth of a crystal face that is perpendicular to L is defined as:

Figure 2: Water Crystallization Curve



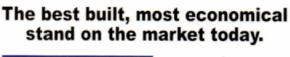
$$G \equiv \lim_{\Delta t \to 0} \left(\frac{\Delta L}{\Delta t} \right) = \frac{dL}{dt}$$

Where:

G = the growth rate over time interval t

 ΔL = change in the length of characteristic dimension of the crystal

 $\Delta t = time interval$





Powder coated, modular steel components.

On-board electrical.

Gas manifold with a pressure gauge for repeatable results.

Available in your choice of colors!





Enter "byo" at checkout for 10% off your total purchase.

abetterbrewstand.com

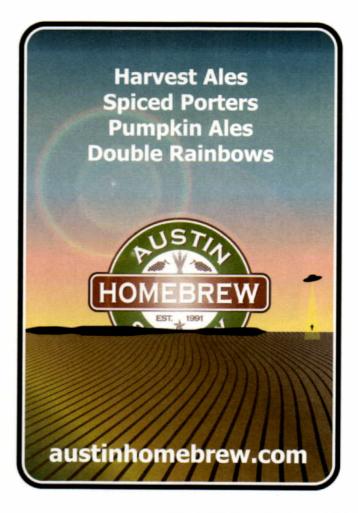
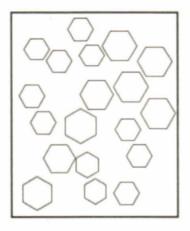
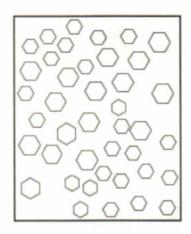


Figure 3: Effect of Freezing Rate on Crystal Size



Slow Freezing = Fewer, Larger Crystals



Fast Freezing = Many, Smaller Crystals





Crystal growth rate, when defined in this way, is independent of crystal size, provided that all crystals in the suspension are treated alike.

A mathematical model has also been developed which can correlate the nucleation rate to the crystal growth rate. Because the crystal growth rate is more easily determined than nucleation rate, and because nucleation is a very nonlinear phenomena, a model of this form is used:

 $B^0 = ks^b$

Where:

B⁰ = the net number of new crystals formed in a unit volume of liquid per unit of time

s = crystal saturation extent (mass of total system - mass of crystals present)

b = experimentally derived constant

k = dimensional coefficient specific to the material

The form of this model implies that the more crystals that are already present in the system, the slower the formation of new primary nucleation sites will be. This makes intuitive sense, as it becomes easier and easier for a water molecule to find a crystal and attach as the number of already-existing crystals within the system increases. It is generally more thermodynamically favorable for a water molecule to

attach to an existing crystal than to begin to form a new nucleation site.

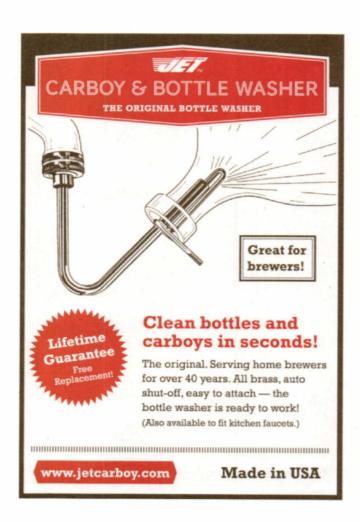
Practical considerations for brewing

Crystal size strongly depends upon the rate of freezing. A fast freezing rate promotes the formation of many small ice crystals. A slower freezing rate promotes growth of larger crystals. If the beer is cooled quickly, the freezing will happen faster, but the ice crystals that are formed will be smaller, on average, than crystals in beer that was frozen more slowly. Smaller ice crystals may be more difficult to remove from the beer than larger crystals.

Agitation increases primary nucleation rate and therefore crystallization rate within the system. If faster freezing with correspondingly smaller crystals is desired, shake the container of beer when the ice crystals initially begin to form in order to increase the number of "nucleate" crystals. If you desire larger, more easily-removed crystals, avoid agitation of the container of beer during the freezing process.

If your beer freezes solid, it can exert a tremendous amount of pressure on the walls of the vessel. Strong beers such as doppelbocks tend to form slushy mixtures and may take a very long time to freeze solid in a freezer. Still, it is prudent to check on them periodically, just in case. (870)

Chris Bible is BYO's "Advanced Brewing" columnist.





Home Beermaking

by William Moore

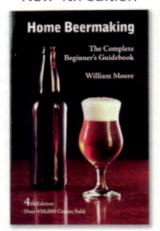
Home Beermaking has sold over 485,000 copies since first being published in 1980. This completely rewritten 4th edition includes updated recipes for everything from Honey Cream Ale to Belgian Triple. A classic beginner's book. Available now at fine home brewing retailers.

As seen in the White House YouTube® home brewing video!

Distributed to retailers by:

L.D. Carlson Company 800-321-0315 ldcarlson.com

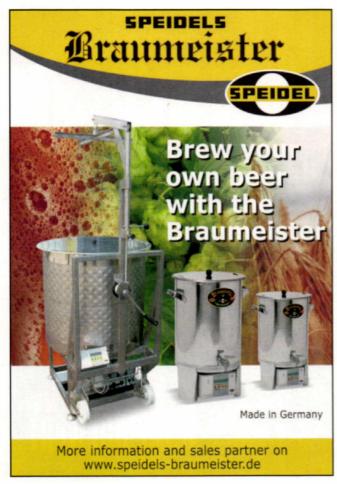
Brewmaster Inc. 800-288-8922 brewmasterinc.com New 4th edition

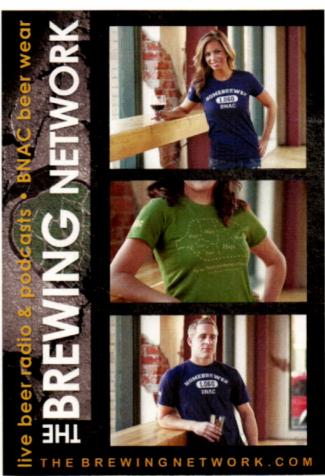


Brewcraft USA 877-355-2739 brewcraftusa.com Crosby & Baker 877-675-9463 crosby-baker.com

Northwest Specialty Co., 253-581-0537 nwspecialtyco.com







projects

Wine Barrel Table

Give an old wine barrel a new life

recently came across a used half barrel that the local pub was throwing out. It was almost ready to fall to pieces as two of the bands had fallen off and the top one was also ready to fall off. It would be very difficult to reassemble, so I carefully put the bands back on and took it home. I knew there was a good use for it, but I wasn't sure what that was at the time.

I knew I wanted to use the barrel for some sort of furniture project, but I was not sure what to make with it until I saw the nice graphics on the top. I sanded the top back and put furniture oil on it to make the art stand out. It looked good when I finished so I decided to keep the graphic, which would mean keeping the top intact. My first thought was to convert the barrel into a coffee table, but as the project progressed, the missus said she liked the height of the table and would like it on the deck next to her chair.

I decided to make the table with three legs as they don't rock around on uneven surfaces, which would be best for outdoor furniture. If you have all of

Materials & Tools

- a used 60-gallon (225-L) wine barrel
- sand paper grits 40, 80, 120, 240
- matte black paint (or your color of choice)
- 3 or 4 coach bolts with washers and nuts
- · drill and drill bits
- · 3 or 4 wood screws
- small nail or tacks
- hammer
- · jig saw (reciprocating saw)
- · clean rags
- · your favorite timber finish
- angle grinder, with sanding disc

your materials ready to go, it should take only a few hours to build from start to finish, especially if you have help — I convinced my kids to help me with the sanding and staining.

The basic premise of the project is to mark out the legs and cut them out with a reciprocating hand saw. Once you have the legs cut out, you can remove the bottom ring, reinforce the top ring and do some sanding and staining. Aside from the task of acquiring the actual barrel, you don't need too many tools or supplies (see list below), especially if you already like to construct woodworking projects at home.

As is the case with any woodworking project, always be safe. Be sure to use eye protection when sawing, grinding, sanding and hammering, and also build your barrel table in a well-ventilated area or outside where you won't inhale fumes from any wood treatments or finish.

I enjoy building my own projects, many of which you can check out on the Web at Instructables.com (find my posts at www.instructables.com/ member/liquidhandwash.) In addition to my wine barrel table project I also made a fruit bowl with some of the left over barrel planks. After making the table, I spent a long time sitting and thinking on a pile of the oak barrel planks, which were curved and tapered, making them difficult to work with. So the fruit bowl idea was a great way to use some of that leftover wood. You can make your own fruit bowls with most of the same tools you use for this table project along with some wood glue and a few wood clamps. A coat of furniture oil makes the wine stain on the inside of the timber darker, which gives the bowl an unusual look. (In addition to my other build-it projects on Instructables, you can also see some great photos of my kids helping me out with building the projects.)

by Warrick Smith



I knew I wanted to use the barrel for some sort of furniture project, but I was not sure what to make with it until I saw the nice graphics on the top.



projects



1. REMOVE BANDS

Start by removing the top two bands with a hammer and a block of wood and then clean them with thinners. I hung them from the roof with wire and spray painted them matte black, but you can spray them any color you like. I also painted the heads of the coach bolts.

Next, mark out the three slats that are going to be used for legs. Make sure the bands are straight and tight as well as drilled and screwed to the three slats to the bottom band so nothing will move in the next steps. The top band had quite a sharp edge on it, so I used a grinder with a sanding disc to remove the edge.



2. SANDING, OILING, DRILLING

Next you can give the barrel an initial sanding. I used four different grit sand papers starting with 40, then 80, 120 and 240. I only sanded the top and the top of the sides and the legs. You could probably do this step last, but I put a coat of my favorite furniture oil on so that it would be under the bands, helping protect the timber from spills and moisture. Just use a rag to rub the oil on. I only oiled the surfaces that were not going to be removed. Next drill three holes big enough for a jigsaw blade to pass through.



3. CUTTING THE LEGS

Next, cut around the bottom line the second band has left. I found the oak was very hard and difficult to cut with a dull blade, so be sure to have a new, sharp blade. (I should really have put a new blade in the saw, but the store was closed.) Don't forget to leave the the legs uncut. The waste wood can then be removed and the second band can now be fitted. I knocked it down with a hammer and a block of wood and drilled three holes through the band and the legs into which the coach bolts were fitted.

4. SECURE THE TOP BAND

To help keep the top band in place, I drilled three small holes and nailed in some carpet tacks as they had an old style black head which matched the look of the table.



5. REMOVE THE BOTTOM HOOP

Now that the table has been bolted together, the bottom band can be removed and the legs sanded and finished off. The missus likes the height of the table so I left it at this height, but it could also be cut down for a coffee table or to whatever height you would prefer. The legs are then sanded before more oil is applied.



6. ENJOY YOUR TABLE

Finished! The table is sturdy (even though the curve of the staves may give the impression that it is not). This little table is great for serving drinks. You may reapply wood oil periodically if the wood looks dry after a few seasons. BYO

Warrick Smith lives in Numurkah, Australia. This is his first story for Brew Your Own.



classifieds

APPAREL

BEER GEEK TEES

Get 10% off with Coupon: BYOMAG Wholesale pricing for resellers. BrewerShirts.com

BEERSHIRTZ -FREE SHIPPING!

www.beershirtz.com

GET YOUR BYO GEAR!

BYO logo shirts, sweats, hats & lots more. www.cafepress.com/brewyourown

BREWING EQUIPMENT

#1 BREWING SYSTEM

All stainless steel, American-made, TIG welded. Visit us at synergybrew.com

BARGAINFITTINGS.COM

High quality weldless, stainless steel kits to convert your kegs. kettles and coolers.

BEER WORT CHILLERS

High efficiency plate heat exchangers. Great prices. www.dudadiesel.com 256-417-4337

BREWHEMOTH -SIZE MATTERS

22 gallon fermenter and accessories. www.brewhemoth.com

CHUGGER PUMPS -

Stainless Steel Brew Pumps www.chuggerpumps.com 1-800-810-1053

ELECTRIC BREWING EQUIPMENT

Low prices, growing selection, DIY kits. \$5 Shipping, Orders over \$49 ship free www.ebrewsupply.com

KEGGLE BREWING

Corny Kegs, Tap Systems and Parts, Refrigerator Conversion Kits, Keggles and Weldless Fittings. www.KeggleBrewing.com

LIFE'S TOO SHORT

To Worry About Wort. Monitor pitching & fermentation temperature with a FermometerTM! www.tkachenterprises.com

OneDerBrew™ LOW COST

pressurizable conical fermenters starting at \$59.99 www.onederbrew.com questtech2002@gmail.com

RUBY STREET BREWING

Beer brewing equipment & accessories. www.rubystreetbrewing.com

STOUT TANKS & KETTLES

Stainless conical fermenters. mashtuns, & HLTs. 5-150 gallons. conical-fermenter.com

TESCO PUMPS

March Homebrew Pumps & Parts Since 1977. www.tescopumps.com Email: tescoincnc@aol.com (704) 357-3400

www.UnitedBottles.com

Bottles, hops and more...

DRAFT & BOTTLING EQUIPMENT

www.TheBeerTapStore.com

Kegerator kits and more. Stocking Perlick, Taprite, Bevflex tubing. Custom quotes available.

BOOTLEGGER CRATES

Handcrafted wood crates for beer and wine storage. Made in the USA. www.bootleggersupplies.com

EDUCATION

FREE HOW TO BREW Guide

Reveals 7 Most Common Mistakes Home Brewers Make. Visit: BrewBeerAndDrinklt.com/byo

FOOD-BEER PAIRING

LIKE BEER & CHOCOLATE?

Have them both! Hop infused Chocolates, for craft beer enthusiasts. www.HopCandyInc.com

HOMEBREW SUPPLIES

DRAFTSMAN **BREWING COMPANY**

You'll love our prices! Call today for our FREE homebrew supply catalog. 1-888-440-BEER www.draftsman.com

FARMHOUSE BREWING SUPPLY

55 Varieties of hops in semi-bulk 4 ounce packages. Starting at \$.60/oz www.farmhousebrewingsupply.com

HOMEBREWING EQUIPMENT:

Over 2,400 items! Hard to find parts. Great prices. www.chicompany.net

HOP GROWING

NEED QUALITY HOPS?

Hops grow best in the Northwest Female Rhizomes, Dried Hops, Potted Hops www.NorthwestHops.com (503) 902-0902

INGREDIENTS

www.UnitedBottles.com great hops and more...

VALLEY MALT

New England's Micro-Malthouse All organic and locally grown. www.vallevmalt.com (413) 349-9098

LABORATORY & TESTING SUPPLIES

BREWLAB™/plus TEST KIT,

for home brewers measures up to 6 water test factors. www.lamotte.com/brewlab

SOFTWARE

BEERSMITH BREWING SOFTWARE

Take the guesswork out of brewing! Free 21 day trial! www.beersmith.com

WHOLESALE **EQUIPMENT**

BAYOU CLASSIC® BREW

Wholesale Equipment: Brew Kettles, Cookers, Accessories. www.thebayou.com erin.busin@bi2.com

> Reach 159,000 homebrewers each issue! For details on running a classified email: dave@byo.com

brewer's marketplace



BYO BINDERS!

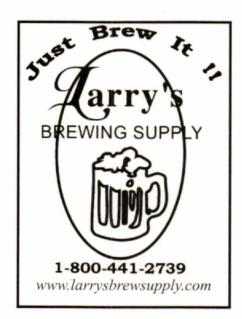


- · Gold-stamped logo on front and spine
- . Opens flat for easy use
- · Leather-grained in royal
- · Each binder holds 10 issues

Only \$20 each (includes shipping)

Order Today at brewyourownstore.com











reader service

sers' websites, go to www.byo.com/resources/readerservice for di

50 Pound Sack
Adventures in Homebrewing
Alpha Analytics
American Brewers Guild Brewing School
American Homebrewers Association 68 www.HomebrewersAssociation.org
Annapolis Home Brew
Austin Homebrew Supply
Bayou Classic 29 www.thebayou.com erin.busin@bi2.com
Beer for Boobs 24 858-693-3441 x. 101 24 www.beerforboobs.org white@whitelabs.com
The Beer Tap Store.com 24 513-405-5814 www.thebeertapstore.com info@thebeertapstore.com
BeerAdvocate
Beginner's Guide
Best of Brew Your Own 25 Great Homebrew Projects
A Better Brew Stand
Better-Bottle® division of High-Q, Inc
Blichmann Engineering, LLC
Brew Brothers Homebrew Products, LLC
Brew Your Own Back Issue Binders
Brew Your Own Back Issues
Brew Your Own Digital Edition7 www.byo.com/digitaledition
Brew Your Own Merchandise85 1-877-809-1659 www.cafepress.com/brewyourown
Brew Your Own Work Shirt29 802-362-3981 www.brewyourownstore.com
Brewers Publications
BrewerShirts.com a division of MDCP
The Brewing Network
Brewing TV
Brewmasters Warehouse
Briess Malt and Ingredients Co

BSG Homebrew (formerly Crosby & Baker)
C&W Crate Company 86 616-245-2728 www.cwcrate.com info@owcrate.com
Carboy Cleaner 2: 612-210-5333 www.carboycleaner.com into@carboycleaner.com
Chugger Pumps
Dallas Home Brew a division of The Wine Maker's Toy Store
Dogfish Head Craft Brewery49 www.dogfish.com
E.Z. Cap. 403-282-5972 www.ezcap.net ezcap@ezcap.net
Electric Brewing Supply, LLC
Essencia Distributors Ltd
Fermtech Ltd
www.fermtech.ca derek@fermtech.ca
Five Star Chemicals & Supply Inc1 1-800-782-7019 www.fivestarchemicals.com support@fivestarchemicals.com
Foxx Equipment Company
Grape and Granary
GrogTag
High Gravity
Hobby Beverage Equipment
Home Brewery (MO)
Homebrew Heaven
info@homebrewheaven.com
info@homebrewheaven.com HomeBrewStuff.com

om/resources/readerservice
Main Grain, LLC
Mark's Keg Washer
Midwest Homebrewing & Winemaking Supplies
Monster Brewing Hardware LLC76 678-350-1731 www.monsterbrewinghardware.com francis@monsterbrewinghardware.com
MoreBeer!
Muntons Malted Ingredients
My Own Labels 63 www.myownlabels.com info@myownlabels.com
NorCal Brewing Solutions
Northern Brewer, LLCCover II & 29 1-800-681-2739 www.northernbrewer.com/byo info@northernbrewer.com
Northwestern Extract Company69 262-781-6670 www.nwextract.com flavors@nwextract.com
OneDerBrew TM 27 847-975-2466 www.OneDerBrew.com questrech2002@gmail.com
Polar Ware Company
Quality Wine and Ale Supply
Rebel Brewer 22 615-859-2188 www.rebelbrewer.com info@rebelbrewer.com
Ruby Street Brewing, LLC
Seven Bridges Co-op Organic Homebrewing Supplies
Speidel Tank - und Behälterbau GmbH80 www.speidels-braumeister.de
Stout Tanks & Kettles
Tap Boards, Inc
Tkach Enterprises
United Bottles and Packaging29 450-622-1600 / 1-800-762-1867 www.unitedbottles.com pascal.thibault@unitedbottles.com
White Labs Pure Yeast & Fermentation 17, 25 & Recipe Cards 1-888-5-YEAST-5 www.whitelabs.com info@whitelabs.com
Wild Hops Print Shop26 www.wildhopsprintshop.com
William's Brewing
WineMaker International Amateur Wine Competition
Wyeast Laboratories, Inc. – 100% Pure Liquid Cultures

ALABAMA

Deep South Brewing Supply

1283 Newell Pkwy
Montgomery 36110
(334) 260-0148
www.DeepSouthBrew.com
email: info@deepsouthbrew.com
Serving Central Alabama and
Beyond.

The Flying Pig, LLC

6374 US Highway 11 Springville 35146 (205) 467-0155 www.theflyingpigllc.com We are a Wine and Craft Beer Boutique that offers a great selection of homebrew supplies and wine kits.

Werner's Trading Company

1115 Fourth St. SW Cullman 1-800-965-8796 www.wernerstradingco.com *The Unusual Store*.

The Wine Smith

6800 A Moffett Rd. (US Hwy. 98) Mobile 36618 (251) 645-5554 e-mail: winesmith@bellsouth.net www.thewinesmith.biz Serving Central Gulf Coast Homebrewers

ARIZONA

Brew Your Own Brew and Wine

525 East Baseline Rd., Ste 108 Gilbert 85233 (480) 497-0011 www.brewyourownbrew.com Where the art of homebrewing starts.

Brew Your Own Brew and Wine

2564 N. Campbell Ave., Suite 106 Tucson 85719 (520) 322-5049 or 1-888-322-5049 www.brewyourownbrew.com Where the art of homebrewing starts.

Brewers Connection

1435 E. University Drive, #B103 Tempe 85821 (480) 449-3720 ami@brewersconnection.com www.brewersconnection.com Arizona's oldest homebrew store. Full service 7 days a week.

Brewers Connection

4500 E. Speedway Blvd. #38 Tucson 85711 (520) 881-0255 www.brewersconnection.com Arizona's oldest homebrew store. Full service 7 days a week!

Homebrewers Outpost & Mail Order Co.

801 S. Milton Rd., Suite 2 Flagstaff 86001 1-800-450-9535 www.homebrewers.com Free Shipping in Arizona on orders over \$50.

What Ale's Ya

6363 West Bell Road Glendale (623) 486-8016 www.whatalesya.com Great selection of beer & wine making supplies.

ARKANSAS

Fermentables

3915 Crutcher St. North Little Rock 72118 (501) 758-6261 www.fermentables.com Complete homebrew & winemakers supply

The Home Brewery

455 E. Township St.
Fayetteville
1-800-618-9474
homebrewery@arkansasusa.com
www.thehomebrewery.com
For all your beer & wine making
needs.

CALIFORNIA

Addison Homebrew Provisions

1328 E. Orangethorpe Ave. Fullerton 92831 (714) 752-8446 www.homebrewprovisions.com Beer, Wine & Mead. Free brewing demos, club & message board.

All About Brewing

700 N. Johnson Ave., Suite G El Cajon 92020 (619) 447-BREW jimallaboutbrewing@att.net www.AllAboutBrewing.com San Diego County's newest full-service home brew and wine supply store. Ongoing free beer brewing demonstrations, both malt extract and all-grain.

Bear Valley Hydroponics & Homebrewing

17455 Bear Valley Rd.
Hesperia 92345
(760) 949-3400
fax: (760) 948-6725
info@bvhydro.com
Excellent customer service and selection whether you grow or brew your own or both. Open 7 days a week.

The Beverage People

1845 Piner Road, Suite D Santa Rosa 1-800-544-1867 www.thebeveragepeople.com Fast Shipping, Great Service, Cheesemaking too!

Brew Ferment Distill

3527 Broadway, Suite A
Sacramento 95817
(916) 476-5034
tim@brewfermentdistill.com
www.brewfermentdistill.com
"Promoting the Slow Drink
Movement, One Bottle at a
Time." Stop in for all your
brewing needs.

Culver City Home Brewing Supply

4358 1/2 Sepulveda Blvd.
Culver City 90230
(310) 397-3453
www.brewsupply.com
Mon-Sat 11am-7pm, Sun Noon-4
Full supply of extracts, malts &
hops. Personal service you can't
get online.

Doc's Cellar

855 Capitolio Way, Ste. #2 San Luis Obispo (805) 781-9974 www.docscellar.com

Eagle Rock Home Brewing Supply

4981 Eagle Rock Blvd.
Los Angeles 90041
www.brewsupply.com
Mon-Sat 11am-7pm, Sun Noon-4
Fully Supply of extracts, malts &
hops. Personal service you can't
get online.

Fermentation Solutions

2507 Winchester Blvd.
Campbell 95008
(408) 871-1400
www.fermentationsolutions.com
Full line of ingredients and
equipment for beer, wine,
cheese, mead, soda, vinegar and
more!

Hop Tech Home Brewing Supplies

6398 Dougherty Rd. Ste #7
Dublin 94568
1-800-DRY-HOPS
www.hoptech.com
Owned by people who are passionate about beer! With over 50
Hops, 60 Grains, White Labs,
Wyeast & a large selection of dry
yeast, online & in-house. We
carry a large selection for beer &
wine making.

MoreBeer!

995 Detroit Ave., Unit G Concord 94518 (925) 771-7107 fax: (925) 671-4978 concordshowroom@moreflavor.com www.morebeer.com Showrooms also in Los Altos and Riverside.

Murrieta Homebrew Emporium

38750 Sky Canyon Dr., Ste A Murrieta 92563 (951) 600-0008 toll-free: 888-502-BEER www.murrietahomebrew.com Riverside County's Newest Full Serve Homebrew and Wine Making Supply Store! Taking orders online now! Free shipping on orders over \$100. Free monthly demonstrations.

NorCal Brewing Solutions

1768 Churn Creek Rd.
Redding 96002
(530) 243-BEER (2337)
www.norcalbrewingsolutions.com
Full line of beer supplies, hardware and custom made equipment including the world famous
"Jaybird" family of false bottoms.

Original Home Brew Outlet

5528 Auburn Blvd., #1 Sacramento (916) 348-6322 Check us out on the Web at www.ehomebrew.com

O'Shea Brewing Company

28142 Camino Capistrano Laguna Niguel (949) 364-4440 www.osheabrewing.com Southern California's Oldest & Largest Homebrew Store! Large inventory of hard to find bottled & kegged beer.

Stein Fillers

4160 Norse Way Long Beach 90808 (562) 425-0588 www.steinfillers.com brew@steinfillers.com Your complete Homebrew Store, serving the community since 1994. Home of the Long Beach Homebrewers.

Valley Brewers

515 Fourth Place Solvang 93463 (805) 325-6320 www.valleybrewers.com Serving Santa Barbara County with a full-service homebrew and winemaking store.

REW DIRECTORY

COLORADO

Beer and Wine at Home

1325 W. 121st. Ave. Westminster (720) 872-9463 www.beerathome.com

Beer at Home

4393 South Broadway Englewood (303) 789-3676 or 1-800-789-3677 www.beerathome.com Since 1994, Denver Area's Oldest Homebrew Shop. Come See Why.

The Brew Hut

15120 East Hampden Ave. Aurora (303) 680-8898 www.thebrewhut.com Beer, Wine, Mead, Soda, Cheese, Draft & CO₂ refills — WE HAVE IT ALL!

Hop To It Homebrew

2900 Valmont Rd., Unit D-2 Boulder 80301 (303) 444-8888 fax: (303) 444-1752 www.hoptoithomebrew.com Because Making It Is Almost As Fun As Drinking It!

Hops & Berries

1833 E. Harmony Rd., Unit 16
Fort Collins 80528
(970) 493-2484
www.hopsandberries.com
Visit us in Old Town and our new
South Fort Collins location.
Everything you need to make your
own beer, wine, soda, cheese and
more at home!

Hops & Berries

125 Remington St.
Fort Collins 80524
(970) 493-2484
www.hopsandberries.com
Visit us in Old Town and our new
South Fort Collins location.
Everything you need to make your
own beer, wine, soda, cheese and
more at home!

Lil' Ole' Winemaker

516 Main Street Grand Junction 81501 (970) 242-3754 Serving Colorado & Utah brewers since 1978

Stomp Them Grapes! LLC

4731 Lipan St.
Denver 80211
(303) 433-6552
www.stompthemgrapes.com
We've moved! Now 4,000 additional sq. ft. for MORE ingredients, MORE equipment, MORE kegging supplies & MORE classes to serve you even better!

Wine or Wort Home Brew Supply

150 Cooley Mesa Rd. (next to Costco) Gypsum 81637 (970) 524-BEER (2337) www.wineorwort.com Beer and Wine making supplies for the novice to the advanced brewer.

CONNECTICUT

Beer & Wine Makers Warehouse

290 Murphy Road
Hartford 06114
(860) 247-BWMW (2969)
e-mail: bwmwct@cs.com
www.bwmwct.com
Area's largest selection of beer &
winemaking supplies. Visit our
3000 sq ft facility with demo area,
grain crushing and free beer &
wine making classes with equipment kits.

Brew & Wine Hobby

Now Full Service!
Area's widest selection of beer making supplies, kits & equipment 98C Pitkin Street
East Harfford 06108
(860) 528-0592 or
Out of State: 1-800-352-4238
info@brew-wine.com
www.brew-wine.com
www.brew-wine.com
Always fresh ingredients in stock!
We now have a Pick Your Own
grain room!

Maltose Express

246 Main St. (Route 25)
Monroe 06468
In CT.: (203) 452-7332
Out of State: 1-800-MALTOSE
www.maltose.com
Connecticut's largest homebrew &
winemaking supply store. Buy
supplies from the authors of
"CLONEBREWS 2nd edition" and
"BEER CAPTURED"! Top-quality
service since 1990.

Rob's Home Brew Supply

1 New London Rd, Unit #9 Junction Rte 82 & 85 Salem 06420 (860) 859-3990 robshomebrew@sbcglobal.net www.robshomebrew.com

Stomp N Crush

140 Killingworth Turnpike (Rt 81) Clinton 06413 (860) 552-4634 www.stompncrush.com email: info@stompncrush.com Southern CT's only homebrew supply store, carrying a full line of Beer & Wine making supplies and kits.

DELAWARE

How Do You Brew?

Shoppes at Louviers
203 Louviers Drive
Newark 19711
(302) 738-7009
fax: (302) 738-5651
joe@howdoyoubrew.com
www.howdoyoubrew.com
Quality Supplies and Ingredients
for the Home Brewer including:
Beer, Wine, Mead, Soft Drink and
Kegging. One of the Mid-Atlantic's
largest and best-stocked Brew
Stores!

Xtreme Brewing

18501 Stamper Dr. (Rte 9) Lewes (302) 684-8936 fax: (302) 934-1701 www.xtremebrewing.com contact@xtremebrewing.com Make your own great beer or wine.

FLORIDA

AJ's Beer City & Homebrew Supplies

221 Center St. Jupiter 33458 (561) 575-2337 www.ajsbeercitybuzz.com South Florida's Newest Homebrew Supply Store!

Beer and Winemaker's Pantry

9200 66th St. North Pinellas Park 33782 (727) 546-9117 www.beerandwinemaking.com Complete line of Wine & Beer making supplies and ingredients. Huge selection, Mail orders, Great service. Since 1973.

BrewBox Miami

8831 SW 129th Street
Miami 33176
(305) 762-2859
www.brewboxmiami.com
A full-service homebrew supply
shop, offering free classes every
Saturday morning. We also carry
a full range of hops, grains,
extracts and yeast, as well as
homebrewing equipment.

Just BREW It

Beer and Wine making Supplies
Two locations serving the First Coast
2670-1 Rosselle St.
Jacksonville 32204
(904) 381-1983
www.justbrewitjax.com
Second location serving
Jacksonville Beach on North
3rd St.

Southern Homebrew

634 N. Dixie Freeway
New Smyrna Beach 32168
(386) 409-9100
info@SouthernHomebrew.com
www.SouthernHomebrew.com
Largest store in Florida! Complete
inventory of beer & wine making
supplies at money saving prices.

GEORGIA

Barley & Vine

1445 Rock Quarry Rd., Ste #204 Stockbridge 30281 (770) 507-5998 www.BarleyNvine.com Award winning brewers serving all of your brewing (and winemaking) needs with the best stocked brew shop in Metro Atlanta! Our friendly, knowledgeable staff will help you with your first batch or help design your next perfect brew. Located just 1/2 mile off I-75, exit 224, just minutes from the ATL airport. \$6.99 Flat Rate Shipping. Same day shipping on most orders.

Brew Depot - Home of Beer Necessities

10595 Old Alabama Rd. Connector Alpharetta 30022 (770) 645-1777 fax:(678) 585-0837 877-450-BEER (Toll Free) e-mail: beernec@aol.com www.BeerNecessities.com Georgia's Largest Brewing Supply Store. Providing supplies for all of your Beer & Wine needs. Complete line of draft dispensing equipment, CO2 and hard to find keg parts. Award winning Brewer on staff with Beginning and Advanced Brew Classes available. Call or email to enroll. www.Brew-Depot.com

Brewmasters Warehouse

2145 Roswell Rd., Suite 320
Marietta 30062
(877) 973-0072
fax: (800) 854-1958
info@brewmasterswarehouse.com
www.brewmasterswarehouse.com
Low Prices & Flat Rate Shipping!

Just Brew It!

1924 Hwy 85
Jonesboro 30238
1-888-719-4645
www.aardvarkbrewing.com
Atlanta's favorite homebrew shop
since 1993. Great prices with the
most complete line of ingredients
and kegging supplies in the
region. Just 8 miles south of the
perimeter on Georgia hwy 85.

Savannah Home Brew Shop

2102 Skidaway Rd. (at 37th St.)
Savannah 31404 (912) 201-9880
email: savhomebrew@hotmail.com
savannahbrewers.com
Full service store offering one on
one service. Call or email orders
in advance for quicker service.
Call/email for store hours. Check
us out on facebook.

Wine Craft of Atlanta

5920 Roswell Rd., C-205 Atlanta 30328 (404) 252-5606 www.winecraftatl.com winecraftatl@bellsouth.net

HAWAII

HomeBrew in Paradise

2646-B Kilihau St. Honolulu 96819 (808) 834-BREW mike@homebrewinparadise.com www.homebrewinparadise.com The Best Homebrew Supply Store in Hawaii

IDAHO

HomeBrewStuff.com

9165 W. Chinden Blvd., Ste 103 Garden City 83714 (208) 375-2559 www.homebrewstuff.com "All the Stuff to Brew, For Less!" Visit us on the web or at our large Retail Store! Now offering a selection of over 600 craft beers.

ILLINOIS

Bev Art Brewer & Winemaker Supply

10033 S. Western Ave.
Chicago (773) 233-7579
email: bevart@bevart.com
www.bev-art.com
Mead supplies, grains, liquid
yeast and beer making classes on
premise.

Brew & Grow (Bolingbrook)

lighting in Illinois.

181 W. Crossroads Pkwy., Ste A Bolingbrook 60440 (630) 771-1410 www.brewandgrow.com Visit our store for a great selection of brewing equipment and supplies. The largest inventory of organics, hydroponics and plant

Brew & Grow (Chicago)

3625 N. Kedzie Ave.
Chicago 60618 (773) 463-7430
www.brewandgrow.com
Visit our store for a great selection of brewing equipment and
supplies. The largest inventory of
organics, hydroponics and plant
lighting in Illinois.

Brew & Grow (Chicago West Loop)

19 S. Morgan St.
Chicago 60607
(312) 243-0005
www.brewandgrow.com
Visit our store for a great selection of brewing equipment and supplies. The largest inventory of organics, hydroponics and plant lighting in Illinois.

Brew & Grow (Crystal Lake)

176 W. Terra Cotta Ave., Ste. A Crystal Lake 60014 (815) 301-4950 www.brewandgrow.com Visit our store for a great selection of brewing equipment and supplies. The largest inventory of organics, hydroponics and plant lighting in Illinois.

Brew & Grow (Rockford)

3224 S. Alpine Rd.
Rockford 61109
(815) 874-5700
www.brewandgrow.com
Visit our store for a great selection of brewing equipment and supplies. The largest inventory of organics, hydroponics and plant lighting in Illinois.

Brew & Grow (Roselle)

359 W. Irving Park Rd.
Roselle 60172
(630) 894-4885
www.brewandgrow.com
Visit our store for a great selection of brewing equipment and supplies. The largest inventory of organics, hydroponics and plant lighting in Illinois.

Chicagoland Winemakers Inc.

689 West North Ave.
Elmhurst 60126
Phone: 1-800-226-BREW
info@chicagolandwinemakers.com
www.chicagolandwinemakers.com
Full line of beer & wine making
supplies.

Home Brew Shop LTD

225 West Main Street
St. Charles 60174
(630) 377-1338
www.homebrewshopltd.com
Complete line of beer, wine &
mead making supplies, varietal
honey. Draft equipment specialists
encompassing all kegging needs,
line cleaning service, system
installation. Classes offered instore.

Perfect Brewing Supply

619 E. Park Ave.
Libertyville 60048 (847) 816-7055
info@perfectbrewingsupply.com
www.perfectbrewingsupply.com
Providing equipment and ingredients for all of your hombrewing
needs, a full line of draft beer
equipment and expert staff to
answer your questions.

Somethings Brewn'

401 E. Main Street Galesburg 61401 (309) 341-4118 www.somethingsbrewn.com Midwestern Illinois' most complete beer and winemaking shop.

INDIANA

The Brewer's Art Supply

1425 N. Wells Street
Fort Wayne 46808
(260) 426-7399
brewersartsupply@gmail.com
www.brewingart.com
facebook: BrewersArtSupply
Your Complete STOP Homebrew
Shop! Beer • Wine • Cider • Mead •
Soda Pop.

Butler Winery Inc.

1022 N. College Ave.
Bloomington 47404
(812) 339-7233
e-mail: intown@butlerwinery.com
Southern Indiana's largest selection
of homebrewing and winemaking
supplies. Excellent customer service. Open daily or if you prefer,
shop online at: butlerwinery.com

Great Fermentations of Indiana

5127 E. 65th St. Indianapolis 46220 (317) 257-WINE (9463) Toll-Free 1-888-463-2739 www.greatfermentations.com Extensive lines of yeast, hops, grain and draft supplies.

Quality Wine and Ale Supply

Store: 108 S. Elkhart Ave.
Mail: 530 E. Lexington Ave. #115
Elkhart 46516
Phone (574) 295-9975
E-mail: info@homebrewit.com
Online: www.homebrewit.com
Quality wine & beer making
supplies for home brewers and
vintners. Secure online ordering.
Fast shipping. Expert advice.
Fully stocked retail store.

Superior Ag Co-op

5015 N. St. Joseph Ave. Evansville 47720 1-800-398-9214 or (812) 423-6481 CoopCountryCorner@insightBB.com Beer & Wine. Brew supplier for Southern Indiana.

IOWA

Beer Crazy

3908 N.W. Urbandale Dr./100 St. Des Moines 50322 (515) 331-0587 www.gobeercrazy.com We carry specialty beer, and a full-line of beer & winemaking supplies!

Bluff Street Brew Haus

372 Bluff Street
Dubuque
(563) 582-5420
jerry@bluffbrewhaus.com
www.bluffbrewhaus.com
Complete line of wine &
beermaking supplies.

KANSAS

Bacchus & Barleycorn Ltd.

6633 Nieman Road Shawnee 66203 (913) 962-2501 www.bacchus-barleycorn.com Your one stop home fermentation shop!

Homebrew Pro Shoppe, Inc.

2061 E. Santa Fe Olathe (913) 768-1090 or Toll Free: 1-866-BYO-BREW Secure online ordering: www.homebrewproshoppe.com

KENTUCKY

My Old Kentucky Homebrew

1437 Story Ave. Louisville 40204 (502) 589-3434 www.myoldkentuckyhomebrew.com Beer & Wine supplies done right. Stop by and see for yourself.

Winemakers & Beermakers Supply

9475 Westport Rd.
Louisville 40241
(502) 425-1692
www.winebeersupply.com
Complete Beermaking &
Winemaking Supplies. Premium
Malt from Briess & Muntons.
Superior Grade of Wine Juices.
Family Owned Store Since 1972.

LOUISIANA

Brewstock

3800 Dryades St.
New Orleans 70115
(504) 208-2788
www.brewstock.com
e-mail: aaron@brewstock.com
The Largest Selection of
Homebrewing Supplies in
Louisiana!

MAINE

Maine Brewing Supply 542 Forest Ave.

Portland (207) 791-BREW (2739) www.BrewBrewBrew.com From beginner to expert, we are your one stop shop for all your brewing supplies. Friendly and informative personal service. Conveniently located next to The Great Lost Bear.

Red Witch Home Brew Supply

148 West St. Rockport 04856 (207) 691-0518 redwitchllc@gmail.com Finally! A Brew Supply Store in Mid-Coast Maine!

MARYLAND

Annapolis Home Brew

836 Ritchie Hwy., Suite 19 Severna Park 21146 (800) 279-7556 www.annapolishomebrew.com Friendly and informative personal service; Online ordering.

Cheers!

1324 South Salisbury Blvd. Salisbury 21801 (410) 742-8199 fax: (410) 860-4771 We sell Beer, Wine, Cigars and Supplies for the Home Brewer and Home Vintner!

The Flying Barrel

1781 North Market St. Frederick (301) 663-4491 fax: (301) 663-6195 www.flyingbarrel.com Maryland's 1st Brew-On-Premise; winemaking and homebrewing supplies!

Maryland Homebrew

6770 Oak Hall Lane, #108 Columbia 21045 1-888-BREWNOW www.mdhb.com 6.750 square feet of all your beer, wine & cheesemaking needs. We ship UPS daily.

MASSACHUSETTS

Beer and Wine Hobby, Inc.

155 New Boston St., Unit T Woburn 01801 1-800-523-5423 e-mail: shop@beer-wine.com Web site: www.beer-wine.com Brew on YOUR Premise™ One stop shopping for the most discriminating beginner & advanced beer & wine crafter.

Modern Homebrew **Emporium**

2304 Massachusetts Ave. Cambridge 02140 (617) 498-0400 fax: (617) 498-0444 www.modernbrewer.com email: mhe@beerbrew.com The freshest supplies and equipment to make beer, wine, cheese and tea, as well as bottles, honey, herbs and spices, books, labels, kegging equipment and much more. Open 7 days a week. Since 1991.

NFG Homebrew Supplies

72 Summer St. Leominster (978) 840-1955 Toll Free: 1-866-559-1955 www.nfghomebrew.com nfgbrew@aol.com New England's Biggest Little Homebrew Store!!! With our personalized service, we offer a wide variety of the finest ingredients for beer and wine making at GREAT PRICES!! Since 1995.

South Weymouth **Homebrew Emporium**

58 Randolph Street South Weymouth 1-800-462-7397 www.beerbrew.com email: sshe@beerbrew.com Visit 7,000 square feet of space devoted to the freshest supplies and equipment to make beer, wine, cheese, and tea, as well as bottles, honey, herbs and spices, books, labels, kegging equipment and much more. Open 7 days a week.

Strange Brew Beer & Winemaking Supplies

416 Boston Post Rd. E. (Rt. 20) Marlboro 1-888-BREWING e-mail: dash@Home-Brew.com Website: www.Home-Brew.com We put the dash back in Home-Brew!

West Boylston **Homebrew Emporium**

Causeway Mall, Rt. 12 West Boylston (508) 835-3374 www.wbhomebrew.com email: wbhe@beerbrew.com The freshest supplies and equipment to make beer, wine, cheese and tea, as well as bottles, honey, herbs and spices, books, labels, kegging equipment and much more. Open 7 days a week. Since 1999.

The Witches Brew, Inc.

12 Maple Ave. Foxborough 02035 (508) 543-0433 steve@thewitchesbrew.com www.thewitchesbrew.com You've Got the Notion, We've Got the Potion

MICHIGAN

Adventures in Homebrewing

6071 Jackson Rd. Ann Arbor 48103 (313) 277-BREW (2739) Michigan's Largest Supplier of Brewing Equipment & Ingredients Visit us at: www.homebrewing.org

Adventures in Homebrewing

23869 Van Born Rd. Taylor 48180 (313) 277-BREW (2739) Full Line of Kegging Supplies! Visit us at www.homebrewing.org

Bell's General Store

355 E. Kalamazoo Ave. Kalamazoo 49007 (269) 382-5712 www.bellsbeer.com Visit us next door to Bell's Eccentric Café or online at www.bellsbeer.com

Brewers Edge Homebrew Supply, LLC

650 Riley Street, Suite E Holland 49424 (616) 399-0017 www.brewersedgehomebrew.com email: brewersedge@gmail.com Your Local Homebrewing & Winemaking Supply Shop...get the Edge!

Brew Gadgets

Store: 328 S. Lincoln Ave. Mail: PO Box 125 Lakeview 48850 Online: www.BrewGadgets.com E-mail: edw@BrewGadgets.com Call us on our Dime @ (866) 591-8247 Quality beer and wine making supplies. Secure online ordering and retail store. Great! Prices and personalized service.

Brewingworld

5919 Chicago Rd. Warren 48092 (586) 264-2351 Brew on Premise, Microbrewery, Homebrewing & Winemaking Supplies www.brewingworld.com www.kbrewerv.com

Cap 'n' Cork **Homebrew Supplies**

16812 - 21 Mile Road Macomb Twp. (586) 286-5202 fax: (586) 286-5133 info@capncorkhomebrew.com www.capncorkhomebrew.com Wyeast, White Labs, Hops & Bulk Grains!

Hopman's Beer & Winemaking Supplies

4690 W. Walton Blvd. Waterford 48329 (248) 674-4677 www.hopmanssupply.com All your needs from brew to bottle and then some.

The Red Salamander

902 E. Saginaw Hwy. Grand Ledge 48837 (517) 627-2012 www.theredsalamander.com Check us out on Facebook!

Siciliano's Market

2840 Lake Michigan Dr. N.W. Grand Rapids 49504 (616) 453-9674 fax: (616) 453-9687 e-mail: sici@sbcglobal.net www.sicilianosmkt.com The largest selection of beer and wine making supplies in west Michigan. Now selling beer & wine making supplies online.

thingsBEER

1093 Highview Dr. Webberville 48892 1-866-521-2337 fax: (517) 521-3229 thingsbeer@michiganbrewing.com www.thingsbeer.com Your Full-Service Homebrew Shop With A Home Town Feel!

MINNESOTA

Midwest Homebrewing & Winemaking Supplies

5825 Excelsior Blvd. Minneapolis 55416 1-888-449-2739 www.MidwestSupplies.com The Ultimate Resource for Homebrewing & Winemaking

Northern Brewer

6021 Lyndale Ave. South Minneapolis 55419 1-800-681-2739 www.northernbrewer.com Call or write for a FREE CATALOG!

Northern Brewer

1150 Grand Ave. St. Paul 55105 1-800-681-2739 www.northernbrewer.com Call or write for a FREE CATALOG!

Still-H2O, Inc.

14375 N. 60th St. Stillwater 55082 (651) 351-2822 www.still-h2o.com Our grains, hops and yeast are on a mission to make your beer better! Wine and soda making ingredients and supplies available too. Locally owned/Family operated.

MISSOURI

The Home Brewery
1967 W. Boat St. (P.O. Box 730)
Ozark 65721
1-800-321-BREW (2739)
brewery@homebrewery.com
www.homebrewery.com
Over 25 years of great products
and great customer service. One
Stop Shopping for all your Beer,
Wine, Soda and Cheese Making
Supplies.

St Louis Wine & Beermaking LLC

231 Lamp & Lantern Village St. Louis 63017 1-888-622-WINE (9463) www.wineandbeermaking.com Making the Buzz in St. Louis

NEBRASKA

Fermenter's Supply & Equipment

8410 'K' Plaza, Suite #10
Omaha 68127
(402) 593-9171
e-mail: FSE@tconl.com
www.fermenterssupply.com
Beer & winemaking supplies
since 1971. Same day shipping
on most orders.

Kirk's Do-It-Yourself Brew

1150 Cornhusker Hwy. Lincoln 68521 (402) 476-7414 fax: (402) 476-9242 www.kirksbrew.com e-mail: kirk@kirksbrew.com Serving Beer and Winemakers since 1993!

NEVADA

U Bottle It

2230 West Horizon Ridge Pkwy., Suite 150 Henderson 89052 (702) 565-5040 info@ubottleit.com www.ubottleit.com Come on in and see Southern Nevada's largest homebrew store with a wide selection of beer & wine supplies. Like us on Facebook! www.facebook.com/ubottleit

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Fermentation Station

72 Main St.
Meredith 03253
(603) 279-4028
badabingnh@yahoo.com
www.2ferment.net
The Lake Region's Largest
Homebrew Supply Shop!

The HomeBrew Barn

861 Lafayette Rd. #6A Hampton Beach 03842 (603) 601-2548 www.thehomebrewbarn.com Home Brewing Made Simple... With all the equipment, supplies and most importantly the knowledge to make it happen. Classes available, visit our website for a schedule.

Kettle to Kea

123 Main Street
Pembroke 03275
(603) 485-2054
www.kettletokeg.com
NH's largest selection of homebrewing, winemaking, spirit and
soda ingredients, supplies &
equipment. Located conveniently
between Concord and Manchester.

Smoke N Barley

485 Laconia Rd.
Tilton 03276
(603) 524-5004
fax: (603) 524-2854
SmokeNBarley.com
smokenbarley@metrocast.net
Receive 10% off your brewing
supplies purchase with the purchase of Brew Your Own
Magazine.

Yeastern Homebrew Supply

455 Central Ave.
Dover 03820
(603) 343-2956
www.yeasternhomebrewsupply.com
info@yeasternhomebrewsupply.com
Southeastern NH's source for all
your homebrewing needs.

NEW JERSEY

The Brewer's Apprentice

856 Route 33 Freehold 07728 (732) 863-9411 www.brewapp.com Online Homebrew Shopping.

Cask & Kettle Homebrew

904-B Main St.
Boonton 07005
(973) 917-4340
www.ckhomebrew.com
email: info@ckhomebrew.com
New Jersey's #1 place for the
homebrew hobbyist. Local convenience at online prices. Plenty
of extra parking and entrance in
rear of building.

Corrado's Wine & Beer Making Center

600 Getty Ave. Clifton 07011 (973) 340-0848 www.corradosmarket.com

Tap It Homebrew Supply Shop

144 Philadelphia Ave.
Egg Harbor 08215
(609) 593-3697
www.tapithomebrew.com
contact@tapithomebrew.com
From beginners to experienced
all-grain brewers, Southeastern
NJ's only homebrew, wine & soda
making supply shop!

NEW MEXICO

The Grain Hopper

4116 Jackie Rd., Suite 104
Rio Rancho 87124
customerservice@thegrainhopper.com
www.thegrainhopper.com
Great service, excellent selection,
fast shipping!

Southwest Grape & Grain

2801 Eubank NE, Suite N Albuquerque 87112 (505) 332-BREW (2739) www.southwestgrapeandgrain.com For all your homebrew needs. Open 7 Days a Week.

Victor's Grape Arbor

2436 San Mateo Pl. N.E.
Albuquerque 87110
(505) 883-0000
fax: (505) 881-4230
www.victorsgrapearbor.com
email: victors@nmia.com
Serving your brewing needs since
1974. Call for a Free Catalog!

NEW YORK

American Homesteader

6167 State Hwy 12
Norwich 13815
(607) 334-9941
americanhomesteader@frontier.com
www.AmericanHomesteader.net
Very large line of beer and wine
making supplies. We stock some
of the more unusual supplies and
equipment as well. We take phone
mail orders. Please visit our
online store. Hours are 10-6
Mon-Sat.

Brewshop @ Cornell's True Value

310 White Plains Rd.
Eastchester 10709
(914) 961-2400
fax: (914) 961-8443
www.brewshop.com
email: john3@cornells.com
Westchester's complete beer &
wine making shop. We stock
grain, yeast, kits, bottles, hops,
caps, corks and more. Grain mill
on premise.

Brooklyn Homebrew

163 8th St.
Brooklyn 11215
(718) 369-0776
info@brooklyn-homebrew.com
www.BrooklynHomebrew.com
Stop buying dusty old ingredients! Our products are fresh! We
carry a large selection of hops,
malts, extract, yeast, spices &
much more!

Doc's Homebrew Supplies

451 Court Street
Binghamton 13904
(607) 722-2476
www.docsbrew.com
Full-service beer & wine making
shop serving NY's Southern Tier
& PA's Northern Tier since 1991.
Extensive line of kits, extracts,
grains, supplies and equipment.

Homebrew Emporium

470 N. Greenbush Rd.
Rensselaer 12144
(800) 462-7397
www.beerbrew.com
email: nyhe@beerbrew.com
The freshest supplies and equipment to make beer, wine, cheese
and tea, as well as bottles, honey,
herbs and spices, books, labels,
kegging equipment and much
more. Open 7 days a week. Since
1988.

Mistucky Creek Co.

331 Rt 94 S.
Warwick 10990
(845) 988-HOPS
fax: (845) 987-2127
www.mistuckycreek.com
email: mistuckycreek@yahoo.com
Come visit us @ Mistucky Creek.
Homebrew & Wine making supplies & equipment. Check out our
Country Gift store too!

Niagara Tradition Homebrewing Supplies

1296 Sheridan Drive Buffalo 14217 (800) 283-4418 fax: (716) 877-6274 On-line ordering. Next-day service. Huge Inventory. www.nthomebrew.com

Pantano's Wine Grapes & Homebrew

249 Rte 32 S.

New Paltz 12561
(845) 255-5201
(845) 706-5152 (cell)

www.pantanosbeerwine.com
pantanowineandbeer@yahoo.com
Find Us On Facebook.

Carrying a full line of homebrewing equipment & ingredients for all your brewing needs. Here to serve Hudson Valley's homebrewers.

Party Creations

345 Rokeby Rd. Red Hook 12571 (845) 758-0661 www.partycreations.net Everything for making beer and

Saratoga Zymurgist

112 Excelsior Ave. Saratoga Springs 12866 (518) 580-9785 email: oosb@verizon.net www.SaratogaZ.com Now serving Adirondack Park, lower Vermont and Saratoga Springs area with supplies for beer and wine making. "Home to all your fermentation needs"

NORTH CAROLINA

Alternative Beverage

1500 River Dr., Ste. 104 Belmont 28012 Advice Line: (704) 825-8400 Order Line: 1-800-365-2739 www.ebrew.com 37 years serving all home brewers' & winemakers' needs! Come visit for a real Homebrew Super Store experience!

American Brewmaster

3021-5 Stony Brook Dr. Raleigh 27604 (919) 850-0095 www.americanbrewmaster.com abrew@americanbrewmaster.com Expert staff & friendly service. Your hub for homebrewing since 1983.

Asheville Brewers Supply

712-B Merrimon Ave Asheville 28804 (828) 285-0515 www.ashevillebrewers.com The South's Finest Since 1994!

Beer & Wine Hobbies, Int'l

4450 South Blvd. Charlotte 28209 Advice Line: (704) 825-8400 Order Line: 1-800-365-2739 www.ebrew.com Large inventory, homebrewed beer making systems, quality equipment, fresh ingredients, expert advice, fast service and all at reasonable prices.

Beer & Wine Hobbies, Int'l

168-S Norman Station Blvd. Mooresville 28117 Voice Line: (704) 527-2337 Fax Line: (704) 522-6427 www.ebrew.com Large inventory, over 150 recipe packages, home brewing and wine making systems, quality equipment, fresh ingredients, expert advice, and reasonable prices.

OHIO

The Grape and Granary

915 Home Ave. Akron 44310 (800) 695-9870 www.grapeandgranary.com Complete Brewing & Winemaking

Home Brew Ohio

3708 Columbus Ave. #6 Sandusky 44870 (419) 502-9019 www.homebrewohio.com email: mike@homebrewohio.com Offering a full range of homebrew supplies.

The Hops Shack

1687 Marion Rd. Bucyrus 44820 (419) 617-7770 www.hopsshack.com Your One-Stop Hops Shop!

Label Peelers Beer & Wine Making Supplies

137 East Ave., Suite 34 Tallmadge 44278 Toll Free: (877) 752-9997 (330) 677-1687 fax: (330) 678-6400 info@labelpeelers.com www.labelpeelers.com Specializing in winemaking / homebrew supplies & equipment. Free monthly classes.

Listermann Mfg. Co.

1621 Dana Ave. Cincinnati 45207 (513) 731-1130 fax: (513) 731-3938 www.listermann.com Beer, wine and cheesemaking equipment and supplies. Tasting Room now Open!

Miami Valley **BrewTensils**

2617 South Smithville Rd. Dayton 45420 (937) 252-4724 www.brewtensils.com email: darren@schwartzbeer.com Next door to Belmont Party Supply. Redesigned online store @ www.brewtensils.com. All your beer, wine & cheese supplies.

Paradise Brewing Supplies

7766 Beechmont Ave. Cincinnati (513) 232-7271 www.paradisebrewingsupplies.com Mention This Ad And Get a Cool Prize. The Brew Dogz Are Waiting to See You!

Shrivers Pharmacy

406 Brighton Blvd. Zanesville 43701 1-800-845-0560 fax: (740) 452-1874 shriversbeerwinesupplies@yahoo.com www.shriversbeerwinesupply.com Large selection of beer & winemaking supplies.

Titgemeier's Inc.

701 Western Ave. Toledo 43609 (419) 243-3731 fax: (419) 243-2097 e-mail: titgemeiers@hotmail.com www.titgemeiers.com An empty fermenter is a lost opportunity - Order Today!

OKLAHOMA

The Brew Shop

3624 N. Pennsylvania Ave. Oklahoma City 73112 (405) 528-5193 brewshop@juno.com www.thebrewshopokc.com Oklahoma City's premier supplier of home brewing and wine making supplies. Serving homebrewers for over 17 years! We ship nationwide.

High Gravity

7142 S. Memorial Drive Tulsa 74133 (918) 461-2605 store@highgravitybrew.com www.highgravitybrew.com Build your own beer from one convenient page! No Fine Print \$9.99 flat rate shipping on everything in our store.

Learn to Brew, LLC

2307 South Interstate 35 Frontage Rd. Moore 73160 (405) 793-BEER (2337) info@learntobrew.com www.learntobrew.com Learn To Brew is run by a professionally trained brewer and offers a complete line of beer, wine, and draft dispense products and equipment and also offers beer and wine classes for all levels.

OREGON

Above the Rest **Homebrewing Supplies**

11945 SW Pacific Hwy, Ste. #235 Tigard 97223 (503) 968-2736 fax: (503) 639-8265 atr.homebrewing@gmail.com www.abovetheresthomebrewing.com Serving Beer & Wine Makers since 1993.

Brew Brothers Homebrew Products, LLC

2020 NW Aloclek Dr., Ste 107 Hillsboro (Aloha area) 97124 Toll-free: (888) 528-8443 info@brewbrothers.biz www.brewbrothers.biz Pay less, brew more! Hugest selection of grain, anywhere. "Come join the family!!!"

F.H. Steinbart Co.

234 SE 12th Ave Portland 97214 (503) 232-8793 fax: (503) 238-1649 e-mail: info@fhsteinbart.com www.fhsteinbart.com Brewing and Wine making supplies since 1918!

Falling Sky Brewshop (formerly Valley Vintner & Brewer)

30 East 13th Ave. Eugene 97401 (541) 484-3322 www.brewabeer.com email: ordering@brewabeer.com Oregon's premier, full-service homebrew shop, featuring unmatched selection of whole hops and organically grown ingredients.

Grains Beans & Things

820 Crater Lake Ave., Suite 113 Medford 97504 (541) 499-6777 www.grains-n-beans.com email: sales@grains-n-beans.com Largest homebrew and winemaking supplier in Southern Oregon. We feature Wine, Beer, Mead, Soda and Cheese making supplies and equipment. Home coffee roasting supplies and green coffee beans from around the world. Best of all - Great Customer Service!

The Hoppy Brewer

328 North Main Gresham 97030 (503) 328-8474 thehoppybrewer@gmail.com OregonsHoppyPlace.com Homebrewing Supplies, Draft Equipment, Bottle Shop & Tap Room.

Mainbrew

23596 NW Clara Lane Hillsboro 97124 (503) 648-4254 www.mainbrew.com Since 1991 providing excellent customer service and serving only top quality ingredients.

The Thyme Garden Herb Company

20546 Alsea Highway Alsea 97324 1-800-487-8670

Visit us at: www.thymegarden.com Email: herbs@thymegarden.com Growing organic hop rhizomes and rooted cuttings for 22 years. Over 20 varieties of hop rhizomes, extra large and rooted rhizomes. Wholesale by phone only. Also dried cones and pellets.

PENNSYLVANIA

Bald Eagle Brewing Co.

315 Chestnut St.
Mifflinburg 17844
(570) 966-3156
fax: (570) 966-6827
tsweet@baldeaglebrewingco.com
www.baldeaglebrewingco.com
Novice, we will help. Experienced,
we have what you need. Very
competitive prices, customer
service oriented. Daily hours
closed Sunday.

Beer Solutions

507 Blackman St.
Wilkes-Barre 18702
(570) 825-5509
email: sacz@ptd.net
www.beersolutionsinc.com
Complete line of supplies. We
specialize in kegging equipment
with kegs, parts & we fill CO₂ &
Nitrogen tanks. 3 Blocks from Rt.
I-81.

Country Wines

3333 Babcock Blvd., Suite 2
Pittsburgh 15237
(412) 366-0151 or
Orders toll free (866) 880-7404
www.countrywines.com
Manufacturer of Super Ferment®
complete yeast nutrient/energizer,
Yeast Bank®, and the Country
Wines Acid test kit. Wholesale
inquiries invited. Visit us or order
online.

Homebrew4Less.com

890 Lincoln Way West (RT 30) Chambersburg 17202 (717) 504-8534 www.Homebrew4Less.com Full line of homebrew and wine supplies and equipment.

Keystone Homebrew Supply

599 Main St.
Bethlehem 18018
(610) 997-0911
sales@keystonehomebrew.com
www.keystonehomebrew.com
Your source for everything beer
and wine!

Keystone Homebrew Supply

435 Doylestown Rd. (Rte. 202) Montgomeryville 18936 (215) 855-0100 sales@keystonehomebrew.com Where Homebrewing Dreams Come True www.keystonehomebrew.com

Lancaster Homebrew

1944 Lincoln Highway E Lancaster 17602 (717) 517-8785 www.lancasterhomebrew.com info@lancasterhomebrew.com Your source for all your beer brewing and wine making needs!

Porter House Brew Shop, LLC

1284 Perry Highway
Portersville 16051
(just north of Pittsburgh)
(724) 368-9771
www.porterhousebrewshop.com
Offering home-town customer
service and quality products at a
fair price. Large selection of
home brewing, winemaking and
kegging supplies. Now offering
Winexpert Kits!

Ruffled Wine & Brewing Supplies

616 Allegheny River Blvd.
Oakmont 15139 (412) 828-7412
www.ruffledhomebrewing.com
Carrying a full line of quality kits,
grains, hops, yeast & equipment.
Also serving all your winemaking
needs. Stop by or check us out
online. Gift Cards Available!

Scotzin Brothers

65 N. Fifth St. Lemoyne 17043 (717) 737-0483 or 1-800-791-1464 www.scotzinbros.com Open 7 days! M-F 10am-6pm, Sat 10am-5pm, Sun Noon-5pm. Central PA's Largest IN-STORE Inventory!

South Hills Brewing -Greentree

2212 Noblestown Rd.
Pittsburgh 15205 (412) 937-0773
www.southhillsbrewing.com
Growing again to serve you better. Now stocking Spagnols wine
kits and an expanded line of beer
equipment. Visit our 3000 square
foot showroom, or order online.

South Hills Brewing -Monroeville

2526 Mosside Blvd.
Monroeville 15146 (412) 374-1240
www.southhillsbrewing.com
Located within minutes of
Interstate 376, Rt 22, and the
Pennsylvania Turnpike to serve
our customers east of Pittsburgh.
Visit us or order online.

Weak Knee Home Brew Supply

North End Shopping Center, 1300 N. Charlotte St. Pottstown 19464 (610) 327-1450 fax: (610) 327-1451 www.weakkneehomebrew.com BEER and WINE making supplies, varieties of HONEY; GRAPES & JUICES in season; KEGERATORS, equipment & service; monthly classes and our unique TASTING BAR.

Windy Hill Wine Making

10998 Perry Highway Meadville 16335 (814) 337-6871 www.windyhillwine.net Northwest PA's beer and wine making store. Hours: Tues - Fri 9am-6pm Sat 9am-4pm, Closed Sun & Mon

Wine & Beer Emporium

100 Ridge Rd. #27
Chadds Ford 19317
(610) 558-BEER (2337)
winebeeremporium@aol.com
www.winebeeremporium.com
We carry a complete line of beer
& winemaking supplies, honeys,
cigars and more! Call for directions, please don't follow your
GPS or online directions.

Wine Barley & Hops Homebrew Supply

248 Bustleton Pike
Feasterville 19053
(215) 322-4780
info@winebarleyandhops.com
www.winebarleyandhops.com
Your source for premium beer &
wine making supplies, plus
knowledgeable advice.

RHODE ISLAND

Blackstone Valley Brewing Supplies

407 Park Äve. Woonsocket (401) 765-3830 www.blackstonevalleybrewing.com Quality Products and Personalized Service!

SOUTH CAROLINA

Bet-Mar Liquid Hobby Shop

736-F Saint Andrews Rd.
Columbia 29210
(803) 798-2033 or
1-800-882-7713
www.liquidhobby.com
Providing unmatched Value,
Service & Quality to you for over
42 years!

Keg Cowboy

108 E. Main St.
Lexington 29072
(281) 772-2070
www.kegcowboy.com
Covering all your draft and kegging needs and wants. We also now carry homebrew supplies,
CO2 gas and organic ingredients.
Visit our website or stop by our showroom in Lexington.

SOUTH DAKOTA

GoodSpirits Fine Wine & Liquor

3300 S. Minnesota Ave.
Sioux Falls 57105
(605) 339-1500
www.gsfw.com
Largest selection in South Dakota
for the home brewer and winemaker. We are located in the
Taylor's Pantry Building on the
corner of 41st & Minnesota Ave.

TENNESSEE

All Seasons Gardening & Brewing Supply

924 8th Ave. South Nashville 37203 1-800-790-2188 fax: (615) 214-5468 local: (615) 214-5465 www.allseasonsnashville.com Visit Our Store or Shop Online. Nashville's Largest Homebrew Supplier!

TEXAS

Austin Homebrew Supply

9129 Metric Blvd. Austin 78758 1-800-890-BREW or (512) 300-BREW www.austinhomebrew.com Huge online catalog!

Dallas Home Brew a division of The Wine Maker's Toy Store

1500 North Interstate 35E, Ste 116 Carrollton 75006 (866) 417-1114 www.finevinewines.com Dallas' largest home brew supply store.

DeFalco's Home Wine and Beer Supplies

9223 Stella Link Houston 77025 (713) 668-9440 fax: (713) 668-8856 www.defalcos.com Check us out on-line!

Home Brew Party

15150 Nacogdoches Rd., Ste 130 San Antonio 78247 (210) 650-9070 info@homebrewparty.com www.homebrewparty.com Beer and wine making classes and supplies.

Homebrew Headquarters

300 N. Coit Rd., Suite 134 Richardson 75080 (972) 234-4411 or 1-800-966-4144 www.homebrewhq.com Proudly serving the Dallas area for 30+ years!

Pappy's HomeBrew

3334 Old Goliad Rd. Victoria 77905 (361) 576-1077 www.Pappyshomebrew.com Register for Monthly Drawing.

Stubby's Texas Brewing Inc.

5200 Airport Freeway, Ste. B Haltom City 76117 (682) 647-1267 www.texasbrewinginc.com info@texasbrewinginc.com Your local home brew store with on-line store prices.

UTAH

The Beer Nut

1200 S. State Salt Lake City 84111 (888) 825-4697 fax: (801) 531-8605 www.beernut.com "Make Beer not Bombs"TM

Salt City Brew Supply

750 E. Fort Union Blvd. Midvale 84047 (801) 849-0955 www.saltcitybrewsupply.com Salt Lake valley's newest Home Brew Supply Store that feels like it has been around for generations.

VERMONT

Brewfest Beverage Co.

199 Main St. Ludlow 05149 (802) 228-4261 www.brewfestbeverage.com Supplying equipment & ingredients for all your homebrewing needs. Largest selection of craft beer in the area. Growlers poured daily! "We're hoppy to serve vou!"

South Royalton Market

222 Chelsea St. South Royalton 05068 (802) 763-2400 www.soromarket.com Serving all levels of brewers from beginner to expert. Best selection of ingredients, equipment and advice in the Upper Valley, and home of The Guru!

VIRGINIA

Blue Ridge Hydroponics & Home Brewing Co.

5327 D Williamson Rd. Roanoke 24012 (540) 265-2483 www.blueridgehydroponics.com Hours: Mon-Sat 11am - 6pm and Sunday 10am - 2pm.

Fermentation Trap, Inc.

6420 Seminole Trail Seminole Place Plaza #12 Barboursville 22923 (434) 985-2192 fax: (434) 985-2212 questions@fermentationtrap.com www.fermentationtrap.com

HomeBrewUSA

96 West Mercury Blvd. Hampton 23669 (757) 788-8001 www.homebrewusa.com Largest Selection of Beer & Wine Making Supplies & Equipment in Southeastern Virginia!

HomeBrewUSA

5802 E. Virginia Beach Blvd., #115 JANAF Shopping Plaza Norfolk 23502 1-888-459-BREW or (757) 459-2739 www.homebrewusa.com Largest Selection of Beer & Wine Making Supplies & Equipment in Southeastern Virginia!

Jay's Brewing Supplies

9790 Center St. Manassas 20110 (703) 543-2663 www.jaysbrewing.com email: info@jaysbrewing.com No matter if you're a novice or advanced brewer, we have what you need. Setting the standard for brewing supplies & ingredients at competitive prices.

myLHBS (my Local Home Brew Shop)

6201 Leesburg Pike #3 Falls Church (703) 241-3874 www.myLHBS.com All the basics plus unique and hard-to-find Belgian and other specialty ingredients.

WeekEnd Brewer -Home Beer & Wine Supply

4205 West Hundred Road Chester/Richmond area 23831 1-800-320-1456 or (804) 796-9760 beerinfo@weekendbrewer.com www.weekendbrewer.com LARGEST variety of malts & hops in the area!

WASHINGTON

Bader Beer & Wine Supply, Inc.

711 Grand Blvd. Vancouver, WA 98661 1-800-596-3610 Sign up for our free e-newsletter at www.baderbrewing.com

The Beer Essentials

2624 South 112th St., #E-1 Lakewood 98499 (253) 581-4288 www.thebeeressentials.com Mail order and secure on-line ordering available. Complete line of brewing and kegging supplies.

The Cellar Homebrew

Make your own beer & wine 14320 Greenwood Ave. N. Seattle 98133 1-800-342-1871 FAST Reliable Service, 40 Years! Secure ordering online www.cellar-homebrew.com

Homebrew Heaven

9109 Evergreen Way Everett 98204 1-800-850-BREW (2739) fax: (425) 290-8336 info@homebrewheaven.com www.homebrewheaven.com Voted Best Online Web Site for Ordering

Larry's Brewing Supply

7405 S. 212th St., #103 Kent 1-800-441-2739 www.larrysbrewsupply.com Products for Home and Craft Brewers!

Mountain Homebrew & Wine Supply

8530 122nd Ave. NE, B-2 Kirkland 98033 (425) 803-3996 info@mountainhomebrew.com www.mountainhomebrew.com The Northwest's premier home brewing & winemaking store!

Northwest **Brewers Supply**

1006 6th Street Anacortes 98221 (800) 460-7095 www.nwbrewers.com All Your Brewing Needs Since 1987

Sound Homebrew Supply

6505 5th Place S. Seattle 98108 (855) 407-4156 info@soundhomebrew.com soundhomebrew.com Knowledgeable Staff. Great Selection.

WISCONSIN

Brew & Grow (Madison)

3317 Agriculture Dr. Madison 53716 (608) 226-8910 www.brewandgrow.com Visit our store for a great selection of brewing equipment and supplies. The largest inventory of organics, hydroponics and plant lighting in Wisconsin.

Brew & Grow (Waukesha)

2246 Bluemound Rd. Waukesha 53186 (262) 717-0666 www.brewandgrow.com Visit our store for a great selection of brewing equipment and supplies. The largest inventory of organics, hydroponics and plant lighting in Wisconsin.

House of Homebrew

410 Dousman St. Green Bay 54303 (920) 435-1007 staff@houseofhomebrew.com www.houseofhomebrew.com Beer, Wine, Cider, Mead, Soda, Coffee, Tea, Cheese Making.

Northern Brewer

1306 S. 108th St. West Allis 53214 1-800-681-2739 www.northernbrewer.com Call or Write for a FREE CATALOG!

Point Brew Supply & O'so Brewing Co.

3038 Village Park Dr. I-39/Exit 153 Plover 54467 (715) 342-9535 marc@pointbrewsupply.com www.pointbrewsupply.com www.osobrewing.com "The Feel Good Store with a team of Professional Brewers on Staff"

The Purple Foot

3167 South 92nd St. Milwaukee 53227 (414) 327-2130 fax: (414) 327-6682 wineandbeer@purplefootusa.com www.purplefootusa.com Top quality wine and beer supply - Call for a FREE catalog!

WindRiver Brewing Co., Inc

861 10th Ave. Barron 54812 1-800-266-4677 www.windriverbrew.com FREE catalog. Fast nationwide shipping.

Wine & Hop Shop

1931 Monroe Street
Madison 53711
1-800-657-5199
www.wineandhop.com
Southern Wisconsin's largest
selection of beer & winemaking
supplies. 10 varieties of winemaking grapes from Mitchell
Vinevard.

AUSTRALIA

QUEENSLAND

National Home Brew
Shop 2, "The Precinct"
92 Beach Rd.
PIALBA 4655 (07) 4128 2033
www.nationalhomebrew.com.au
With over 1,200 items to choose
from and growing rapidly, we are
Australia's must see retail store
for all your homebrewing needs

VICTORIA

and wants!

Grain and Grape Pty LTD.

5/280 Whitehall St. Yarraville 3013 (03) 9687 0061 www.grainandgrape.com.au Equipment, ingredients and advice for the beginner & expert. Full mail order service.

CANADA

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Bosagrape Winery Supplies

6908 Palm Ave. Burnaby V5E 4E5 (604) 473-9463 www.bosagrape.com Not only for wineries! Best selection of Beer & Wine Making Ingredients, Supplies & Equipment.

Hop Dawgs Homebrewing Supplies

Vernon (250) 275-4911 www.hopdawgs.ca Fast mail order service for, Brewing Equipment. Kegging Equipment. Malts. Hops, Yeasts.

ONTARIO

Beer Grains Supply Co.

8 Frontenac Crescent
Deep River KOJ 1PO
(888) 675-6407
www.beergrains.com
info@beergrains.com
We connect Canadian home
brewers with fresh brewing ingredients and home brewing supplies. Count on us to support you
and your passion for brewing.

Canadian Homebrew Supplies

10 Wilkinson Rd., Unit 1
Brampton L6T 5B1
(905) 450-0191
chs-store@bellnet.ca
www.homebrew-supplies.ca
Drink a Beer, Waste an Hour.
Brew a Beer, Waste a Lifetime!
For all your homebrew supply
needs and wants.

NEW ZEALAND

BrewShop

www.brewshop.co.nz sales@brewshop.co.nz (07) 929 4547 Online homebrew beer supplies

NORWAY

Bryggeland

Gjerdrumsgata 20 Lillestrøm Tel: (+47) 63 80 38 00 www.Bryggeland.no Alt man trenger for å lage øl og vin. "Fra råvare til nytelse" Butikker i Oslo og Lillestrøm.

Petit Agentur AS

7977 Hoylandet
Phone: (0047) 7432-1400
Web: petit-agentur.no
Mail: post@petit-agentur.no
Home made beer made fun!
Your best source for everything
you need to brew your own Beer.

SWEDEN Humlegårdens Ekolager AB

Fabriksvägen 5 B SE-18632 Vallentuna (+46) 8 514 501 20 fax: (+46) 8 514 501 21 Email: info@humle.se Website: shop.humle.se 50+ book titles, 50+ malt types, 60+ hop varieties, 100+ yeast strains. Fast order handling and shipping to 25 countries in Europe.

SHOP OWNERS:
Get BYO working for you.
List your store in the
Homebrew Directory.
E-mail dave@byo.com

ENTER YOUR MEAD IN THE Wine Maker

Entry deadline is:

March 15th, 2013

Entry forms and competition rules are available online at:

www.winemakermag.com/competition

WINE COMPETITION



The best homemade meads from across North America will compete for gold, silver and bronze medals plus a best of show mead award. Enter your meads and you can gain international recognition for your skills and get valuable feedback from the competition's experienced judging panel!

Enter your best in one of the three mead categories:

TRADITIONAL MEAD

Sponsor: Adventures in Homebrewing

FRUIT MEAD

Sponsor: The Purple Foot - Milwaukee

HERB AND SPICE MEAD Sponsor: Brew Your Own magazine

BEST OF SHOW MEAD AWARD Sponsor:

NORTHERN BREWER

Questions? Contact us at: Battenkill Communications • 5515 Main Street • Manchester Center, VT 05255 e-mail: competition@winemakermag.com ph: (802) 362-3981 fax: (802) 362-2377

last call

Vermont Pride

The Green Mountain Mashers

Mike Willey • Jericho, Vermont

he Green Mountain Mashers homebrew club first met in April of 1989 at the Vermont Pub and Brewery (VPB) in downtown Burlington, Vermont. Close to 40 people attended. Over the next several months we continued to meet and discuss ideas about forming a club and what that would entail. Through this entire process Greg Noonan - VPB's founder and brewmaster, was always available to offer advice and support. Regardless of what he was doing he would always take the time to talk to us about putting a club together and offering ideas for topics of discussion and even writing a piece for the monthly newsletter which we called "Ask Mr. Lager." (Greg authored the book New Brewing Lager Beer.) Brewers in the club would pose guestions to Greg and his answers appeared in a monthly column.

There has never been a group of brewers more fortunate than us to have had someone the caliber of Greg Noonan at our disposal. Always smiling, always happy to see you, always willing to discuss brewing and offering advice on how to make better beer, we could not have been a luckier lot. Greg passed away in 2009 and losing Greg has left a big hole in our brewing community. We only hope to honor and pay our respects by keeping the club alive. We've renamed our yearly

homebrewers competition the Greg Noonan Memorial Homebrewers Competition and brew a club beer in his honor every year.

Our most exciting event so far was last year when we brewed a wee heavy in tribute to Greg. We chose the wee heavy because Greg literally wrote the book on Scotch ales for the Classic Beer Styles series. We brewed it with a used bourbon barrel that we got from Sean Lawson of Lawson's Finest Liquid (in Warren, Vermont) and sourced our yeast from the Vermont Pub and Brewery, using the same yeast that Greg used to brew his Scotch ales. Last spring we did two separate big brews at a fellow member's house, Andy Hunt, who has a 30-gallon (114-L) homebrew system. After primary fermentation we gravity fed all of the beer into the bourbon barrel, along with a bottle of our favorite bourbon, for cellar aging. Next month we plan to keg all of the beer and condition it in the kegs.

Greg Noonan Memorial Wee Heavy (5 gallons/19 L, all-grain)

OG = 1.083 FG = 1.019IBU = 29 SRM = 20 ABV = 8.3%

Ingredients

13.75 lbs. (6.2 kg) Maris Otter malt 0.75 lbs. (0.34 kg) Carapils[®] malt 0.25 lbs. (0.11) roast barley malt 1.25 lbs. (0.6 kg) Munich malt 0.2 lbs. (91 g) Belgian Special B 0.5 oz./14 g Magnum whole hops (60 min.)

0.33 oz./9.4 g Goldings whole hops (20 min.)

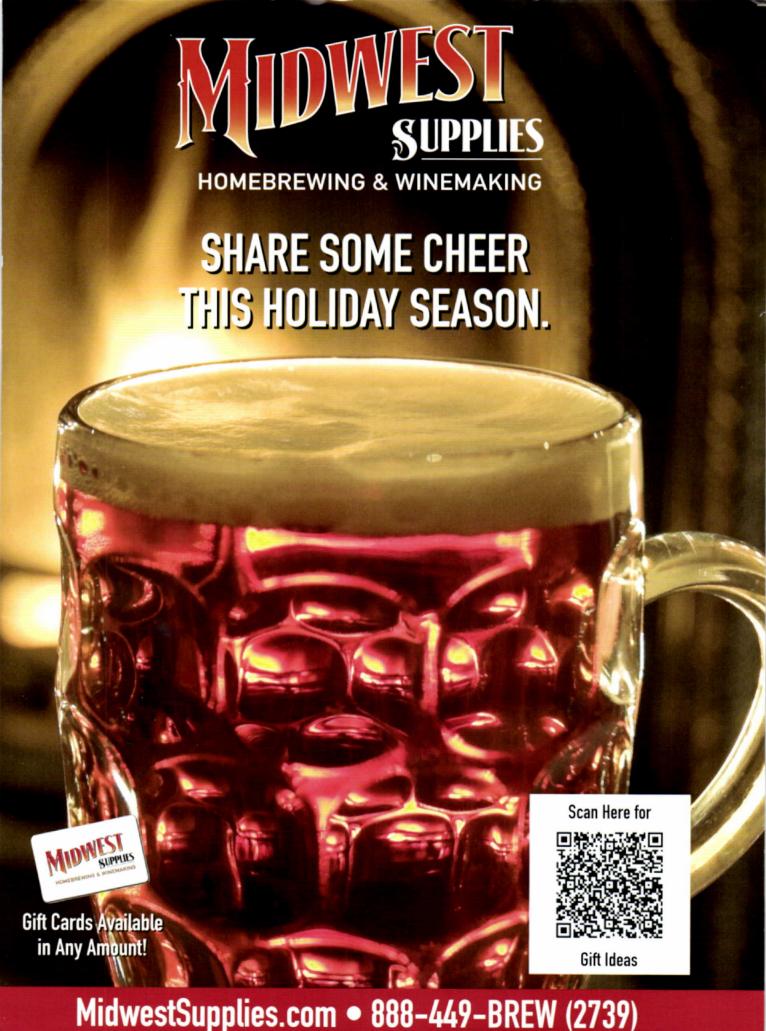
Wyeast 1728 (Scottish Ale) yeast

Step by step

After primary fermentation slows, rack the beer into a secondary with used bourbon barrel staves, adding a desired amount of bourbon. Age for 8 months minimum.

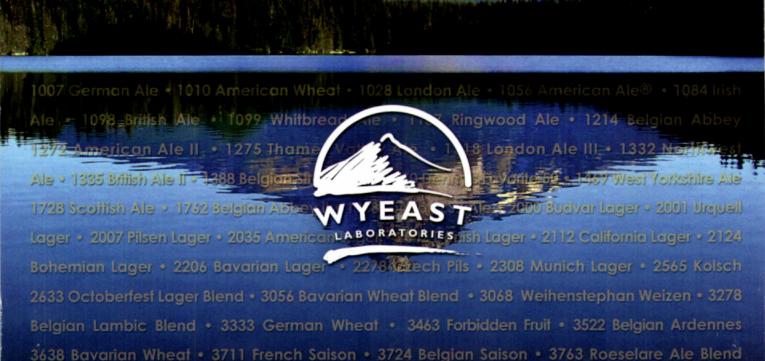
There has never been a group of brewers more fortunate than us to have had someone the caliber of Greg Noonan at our disposal.





Wyeast Culture Collection

100% Rure Digwid Least



Private Collection

3787 Trappist High Gravity • 3942 Belgian Wheat • 3944 Belgian Witbier • 5112 Brettanomyces

bruxellensis • 5335 Lactobacillus • 5526 Brettanomyces lambicus • 5733 Pediococcus

Available October through December 2012

3538-PC Leuven Pale Ale • 3864-PC Canadian/Belgian Ale • 9097-PC Old Ale Blend