

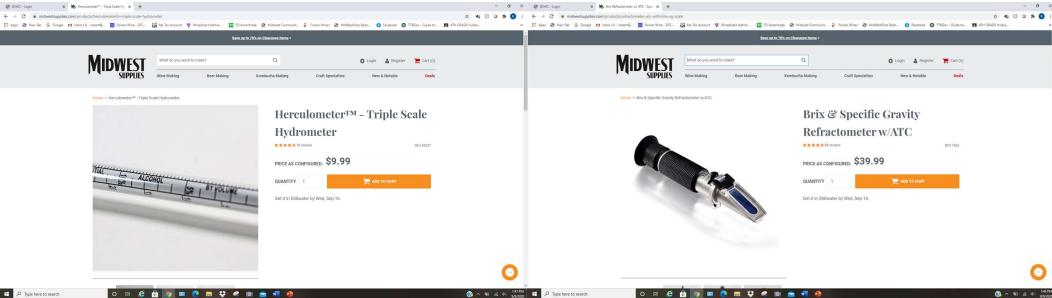
Back to Basics:

Everything you need to make homemade wine, A review of checklists and equipment

By: Rob Fowler

Pre-Fermentation:

- 1. Make a plan- what type of wine are you making? Take inventory.
- 2. Clean and Sanitize- Powdered Brewery Wash "PBW" and Star San
- 3. Refractometer and Triple scale hydrometer- measure sugar
- 4. Containers for grapes- totes, lugs, bins, garbage cans
- 5. Crusher/destemmer- reds and whites if not whole cluster. If you don't have one borrow one- or consider buying used
- 6. Press- for fruit, whites and rose, right away. Whole Cluster?
- 7. PH meter, TA tester or at least Ph testing strips. Vinmetrica 300-Measure PH and TA and adjust if needed
- 8. Pectic Enzyme- powder or liquid
- 9. Potassium Meta bi Sulfite, Tartaric Acid, Ascorbic Acid, Malic

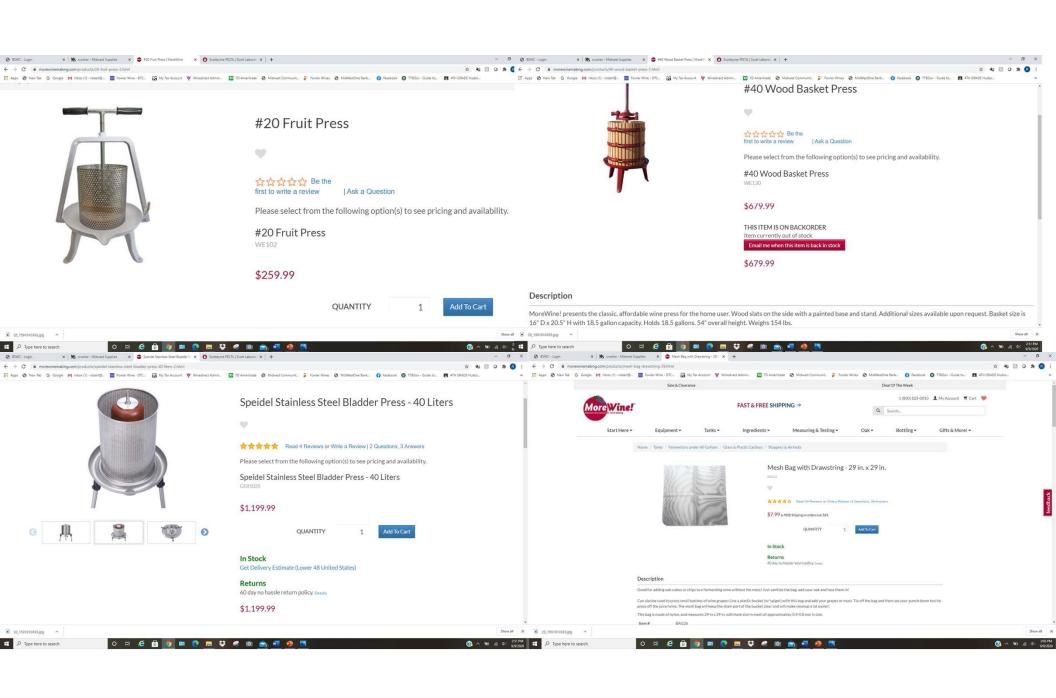


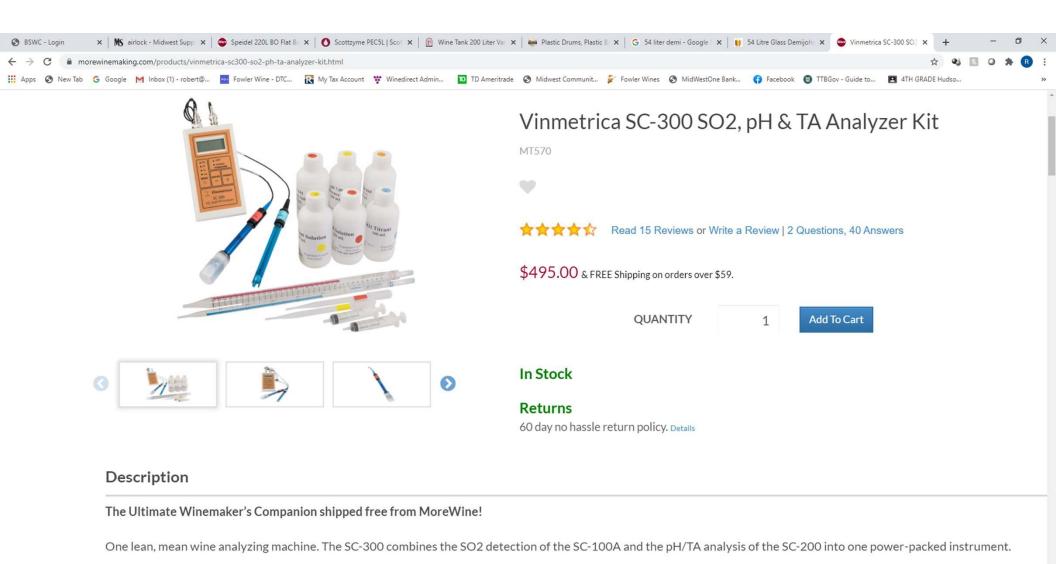
Note: Club is Not advocating for any of these retail places pictures are illustrative only and are for approximate ballpark pricing ranges



This is from Morewine.com Manual \$400, Motorized \$ 1100, Small manual \$300

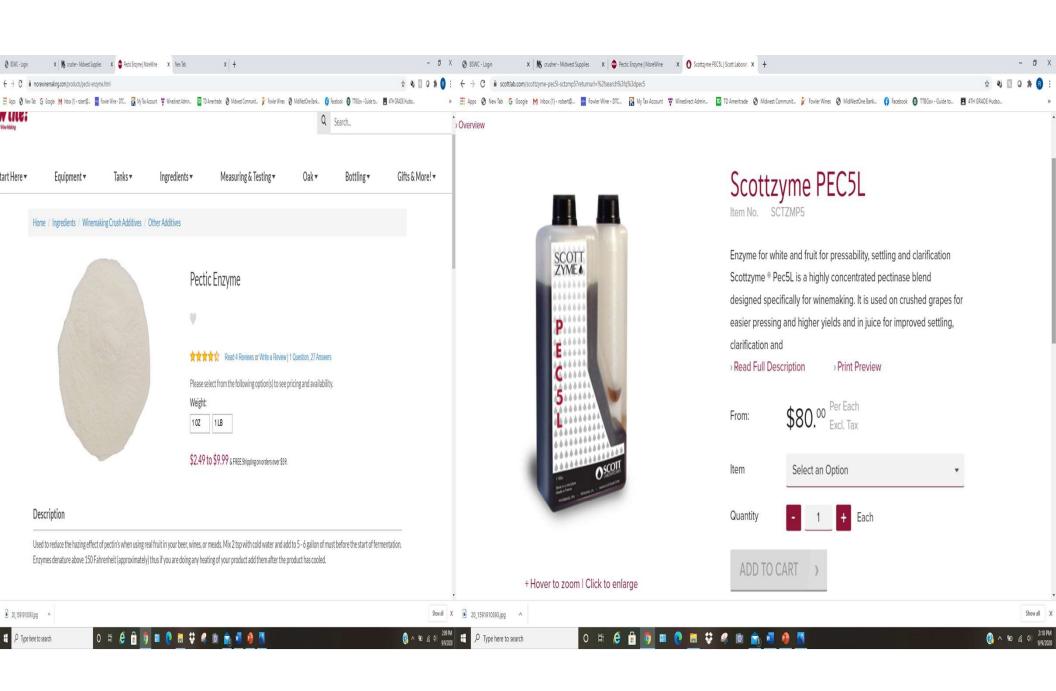






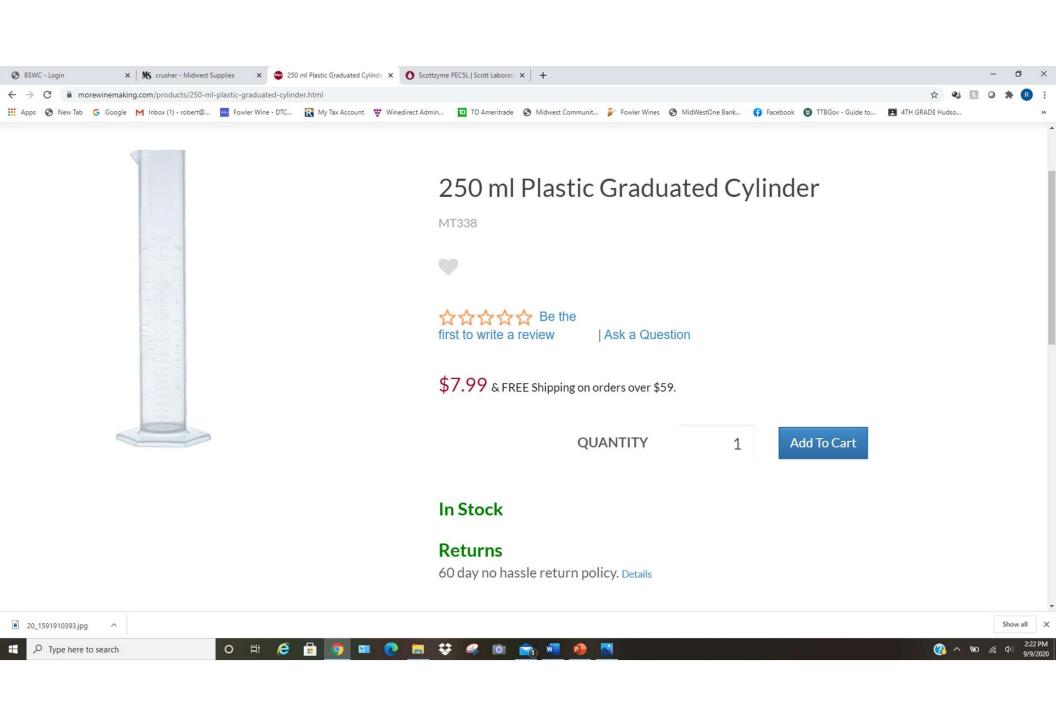
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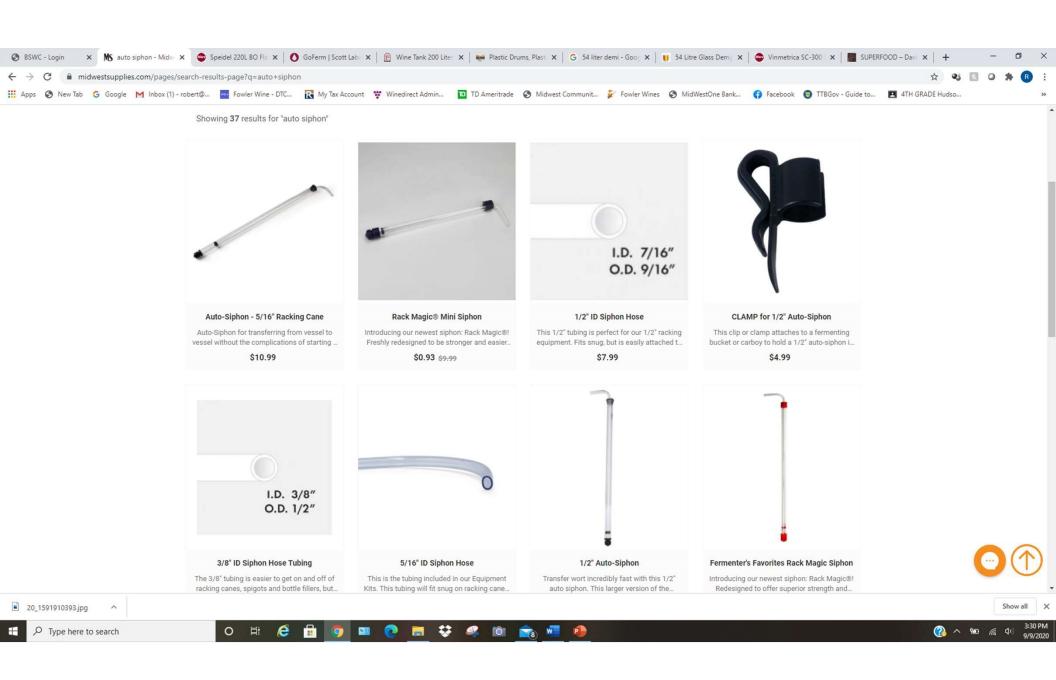
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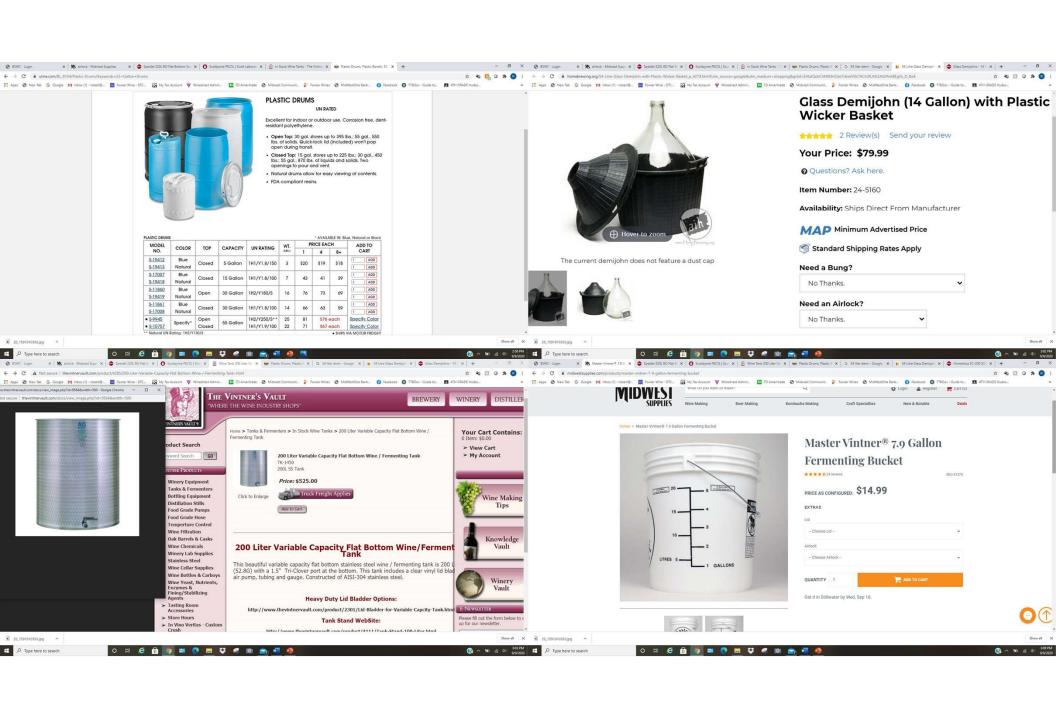


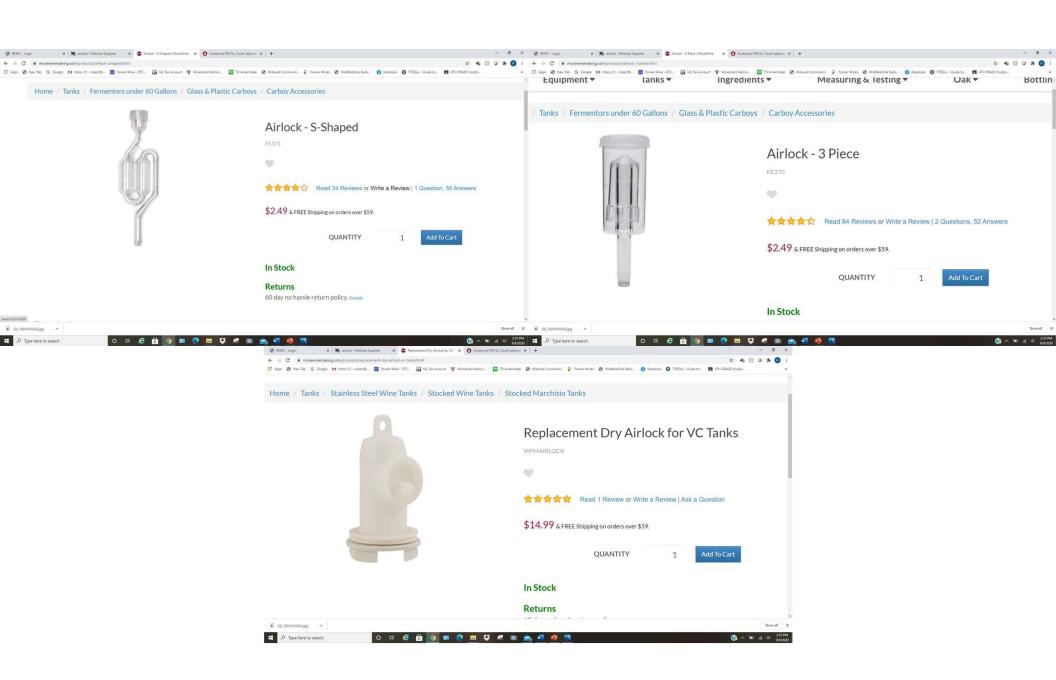
Fermentation:

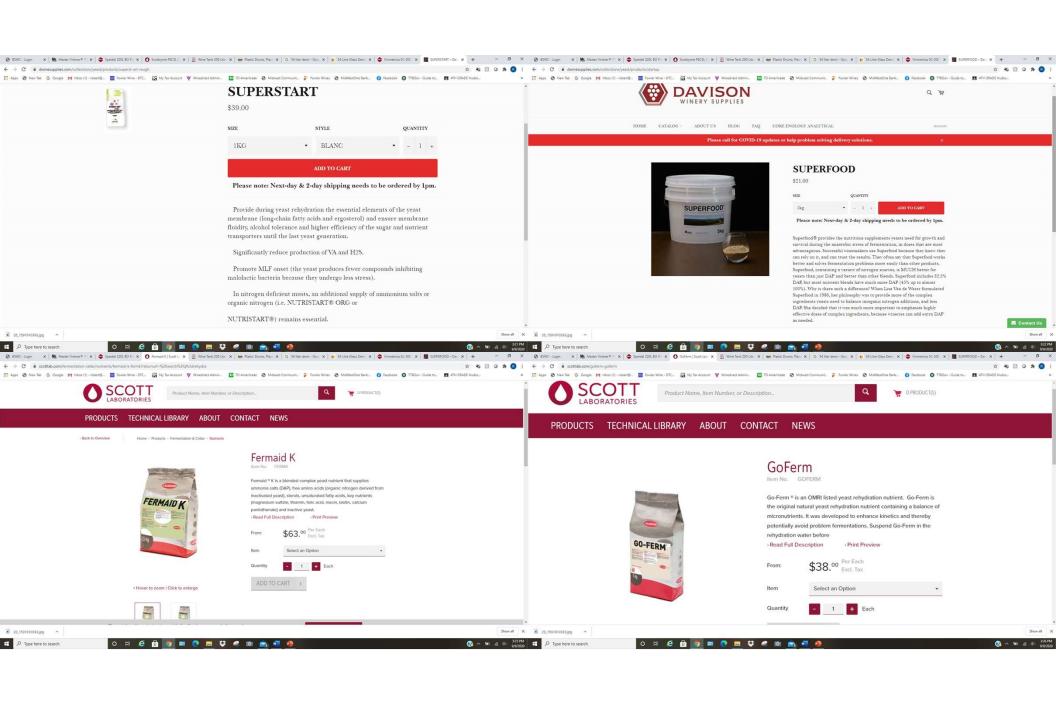
- 1. Choose your yeast wisely- over time we all have favorites. Malolactic bacteria? Davisson winery supply or Scott Labs- go direct for yeast.
- 2. Good set of stainless steel measuring spoons, plastic graduated cylinder, 1 pint glass measuring cup, Auto-siphon
- 3. Yeast Rehydration nutrient, later yeast nutrient
- 4. What are you fermenting IN? Pail, glass carboy (6+ gal), garbage bin, 54 L demijohn, 55 gal drum, steel variable capacity tank?
- 5. Airlocks and Stoppers. These are cheap. Consider new everytime. Use double chamber.
- 6. Choose proper place and Temp to ferment. White/Fruit/rose cooler than reds. Reds get more extraction. Thermometer





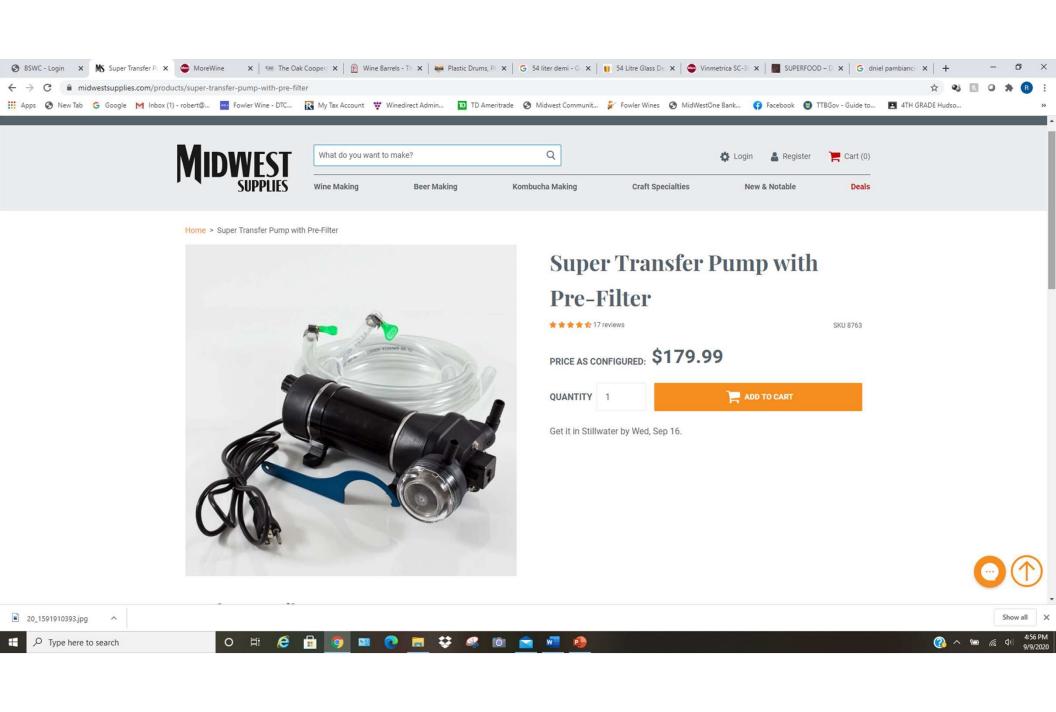


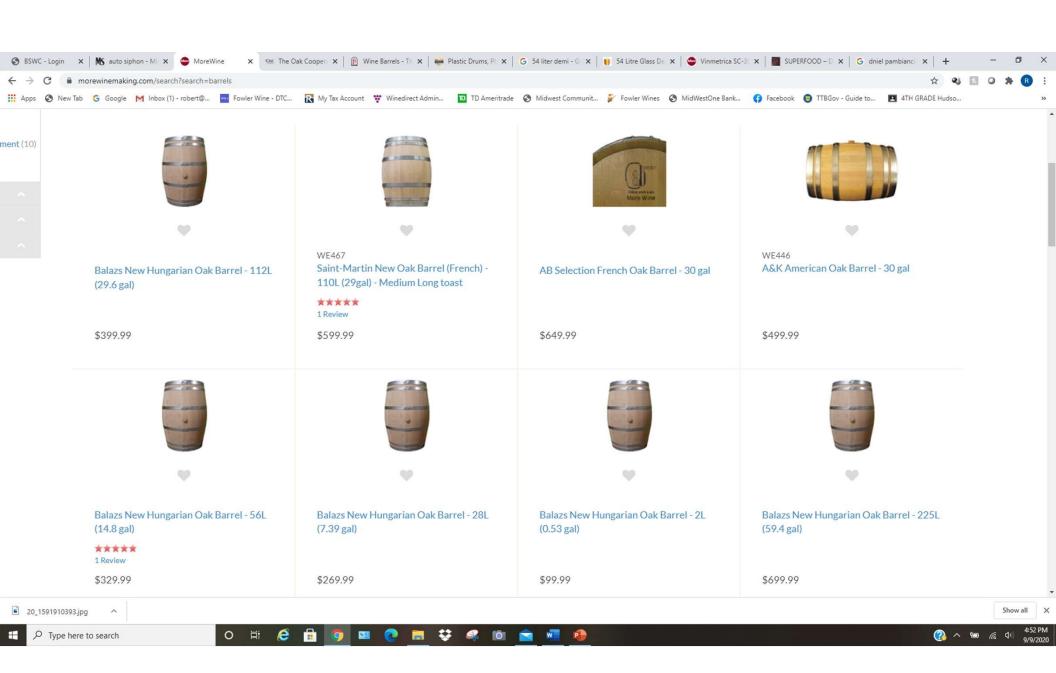


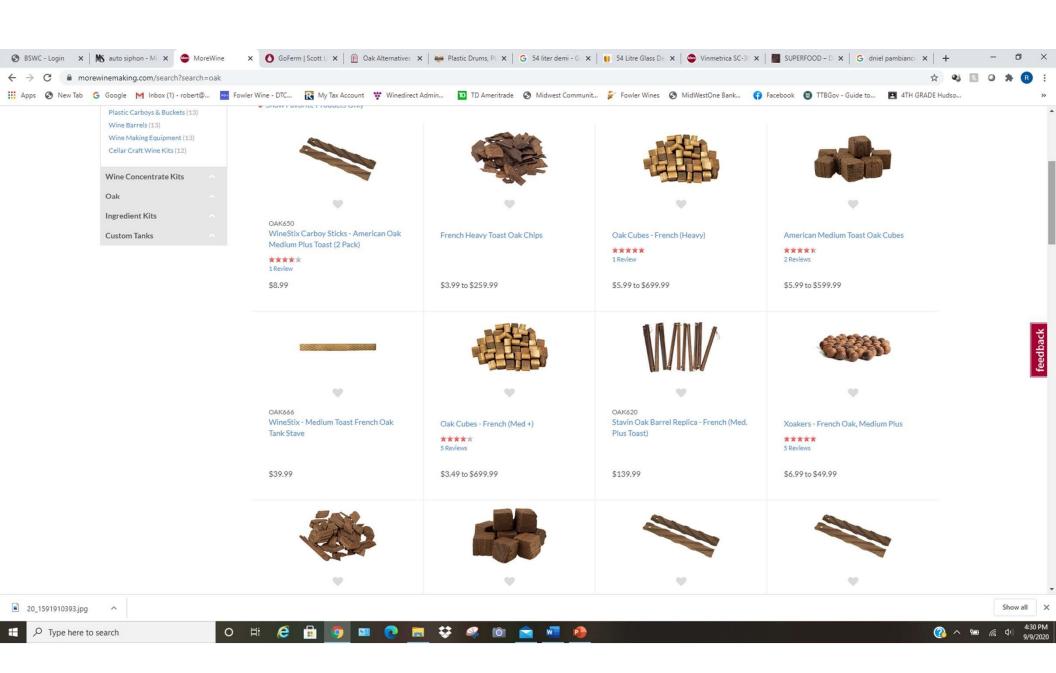


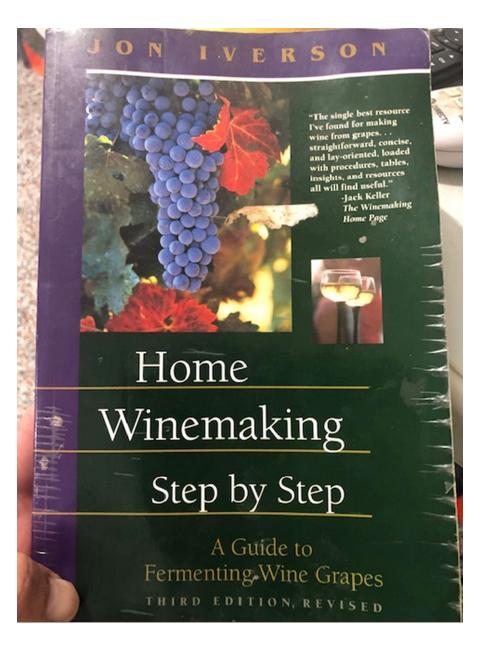
Secondary and post Fermentation:

- 1. Re-measure PH, TA, and Free SO2. Adjust as needed
- 2. Transfer pump is recommended
- 3. Rack off gross lees to bulk ageing vessel- carboy (5 gal), demi, variable capacity tank. NO HEADSPACE air space in vessel used
- 4. Oak barrels or barrel alternatives-Only barrels give micro-oxygenation. 3 types- FR, US, & Hungarian
- 5. Good book on home winemaking- Iverson or Pambianchi
- 6. Patience. Read the above books. Waiting will be rewarded

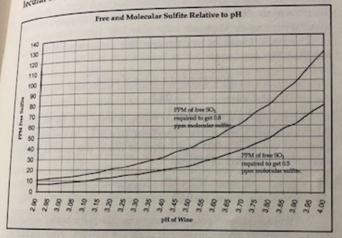








Molecular sulfite cannot be measured by conventional means, but there is a direct relationship between pH, free sulfite, and molecular sulfite which allows us to derive the molecular amount. If the pH and free sulfite levels are known, the parts per million of the pH and sulfite can be determined. This graph shows the level molecular sulfite at differing pH levels:



It is at once obvious that the higher the pH, the more free sulfite is needed to get the requisite level of molecular sulfite. At pH 3.6, for example, 50 ppm of free sulfite is needed to maintain 0.8 ppm molecular, whereas only half as much free sulfite is needed at pH 3.3. That is the main reason that wines with pH 3.6 and higher are such a problem — you cannot use enough sulfite in a high pH wine to get the necessary preservative effect without suffering an offensive sulfite odor.

Determining the amount needed

It is assumed that you have the ability to measure both the level of free SO_2 and the pH. The pH is measured with a pH meter, of course. Pocket-sized digital pH meters are available at very reasonable prices these days (see appendix A). Free SO_2 is measured

Bottling time:

- 1. Re-measure PH, TA, and Free SO2. Adjust as needed
- 2. Filter or unfiltered?
 - 1. Reliable filter machine- Mini jet, Super jet, or Rover Pompe
 - 2. Cartridge filters (works with "All in One" system) or Enolmatic
 - 3. .45 micron is "sterile" but watch for nominal vs absolute
- 3. Consider gum Arabic
- 4. Bottling process. Bottling bucket with spigot or bottling wand (gravity). Enolmatic, all in one or Xpressfill
- 5. Good quality cork. Especially if planning to age
- 6. Floor corker. This is a must.
- 7. Bottles Suppliers have dried up locally. Clean & Sanitize vs New

