

A GUIDE TO
MAKING
WINE



CRAFT & BREW



THE ART OF WINE MAKING

In this guide we will walk you through the process of making your first batch of wine at home with these simple, step-by-step instructions. It is a process that does not require a lot of hands on time and within 4 weeks you'll be able to begin drinking your freshly crafted wine.

Wine in its most simple form is fermented grape juice. We provide you with the freshest ingredient base from the famous growing regions in the world through the use of quality grape juice straight from the vineyard. We also provide you with the finest quality wine making yeast and other ingredients that will help you create a clear, bright tasting wine on your first attempt.

The tradition of making wine at home spans nearly 8,000 years and was deeply rooted in cultures predating the Ancient Grecians who made it such an integral part of our lives. So enjoy the satisfaction of making wine with your own hands and remember that you are part of a tradition that is as old as recorded history!

WINE INGREDIENTS

WJB

WINE JUICE BASE

Vineyard pressed juice made from grapes of your chosen varietal.

Be

BENTONITE

A clay used during fermentation to keep your wine from clouding.

Ye

YEAST

A strain of yeast used in wine making that converts the sugars in the juice into alcohol through fermentation.

PM

POTASSIUM METABISULPHITE

Prevents bacteria and wild yeast from affecting the wine, also helps prevent oxidation.

PS

POTASSIUM SORBATE

A wine stabilizer used to ensure fermentation doesn't occur while aging in the bottle.

Ch

CHITOSAN

Wine clarifier used to create a bright clear wine during aging.



TOOLS OF *THE* TRADE



Transfer Tubing



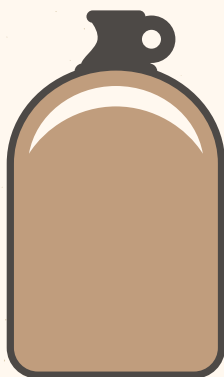
Funnel



Rubber
Stopper



Airlock



One Gallon Fermenter



Racking
Cane



Tubing Clamp



Yeast  Additives



Vineyard
Pressed Juice



ZORK® Closures (5)

*** Wine Bottles (not included) - Reuse corked wine bottles to bottle your wine. Yes, that means you will need to go out and drink 5 bottles in the name of D.I.Y. wine do good for the environment by asking for empty bottles at your local bar. Don't worry, you won't need these for another 4 weeks.**



KEEP IT CLEAN

Proper sanitation is regarded as the most important step to making wine. It is the difference between great tasting wine and wine that is tart and undrinkable. Yeast is the only organism you want touching your wine, any other bacteria will eat the sugar and spread quickly making the wine sour. So make sure everything that touches your wine is properly sanitized and rinsed off before using. A good way to keep things sanitized during the process is to mix in half of your packet of sanitizer with about a gallon of water and place this mix into a bucket or pitcher. Next, sanitize your equipment by soaking the components for 60 seconds in the mix. Place the equipment on fresh paper towels.

LET'S MAKE SOME WINE

DAY 1: FERMENTATION



1. Start by sanitizing your jug, funnel, airlock and rubber stopper (Only use half of the packet of sanitizer, the other half will be used at bottling).
2. Add a cup of warm water to the jug along with the packet of Bentonite. Swirl this mixture until dissolved.
3. Empty contents of the juice pouch into the jug using the funnel, add some water to the bag, shake and empty again into the jug to ensure all of the juice is rinsed out of the pouch.

4. Add cool water to the jug until it reaches the “one gallon” mark as indicated on the glass.
5. Plug the top of the jug with your sanitized rubber stopper and, with your clean thumb, cover the hole in the rubber stopper. If your kit includes packets of oak, add them now. Carefully shake the jug for 30 seconds to ensure everything is evenly mixed.
6. Remove stopper, cut open packet of yeast and add to the mixture.
7. Place stopper and insert airlock back in the jug.
8. Remove airlock cap, add water until it reaches the “fill line” and place cap back on.
9. Allow the wine to ferment in an area that is between 70-75 degrees F (21-25 Celsius) for 14 days.

DAY 14: CLARIFYING



After 2 weeks of fermentation it is now time to clarify your wine. One of the important steps in this process is called degassing. During fermentation CO₂ is created and while most of this will have escaped through the airlock, there is still a lot in the wine that needs to be removed for perfectly clear wine. This will eventually be done by stirring vigorously with the end of a long spoon or other kitchen utensil. While it does take a while to completely degas the wine it will be well worth it when your homemade wine is just as clear as the bottle from your favorite winery.

1. You will now need to transfer your wine off of the sediment at the bottom of the jug. To do this get a large, clean pot and siphon your wine into this pot but using the process described on page 9. Be careful to not disturb the sediment during this transfer and keep the tip of the racking cane from touching the sediment at the bottom so it does not suck it up.
2. Now that sediment is all is left in your jug, dump this out and rinse with warm water.
3. You will now siphon the wine from the pot back into the jug.
4. To degas, stir vigorously with a long clean kitchen utensil for a minimum of 5 minutes.
5. Add the packet of Potassium Metabisulphite and Potassium Sorbate, again stir for at least 3 minutes.
6. Add packet of Chitosan and stir vigorously for 2 minutes
7. You're FINALLY done stirring!
8. At this point you will need to again add water, this time you will want to add more water until it is about 2 inches (5 cm) above the "one gallon" mark.
9. Place the stopper and airlock on the jug, add water to airlock's fill line and allow to age for an additional 2 weeks before moving on to bottling.

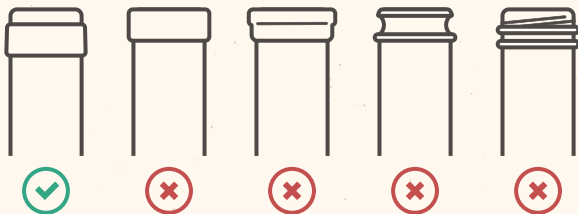


DAY 30 - BOTTLING

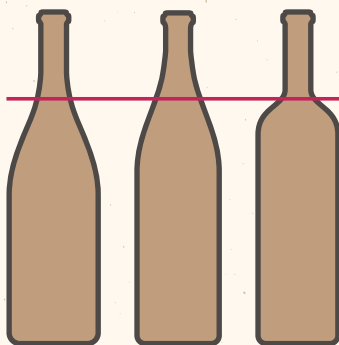


ATTENTION!

ZORK® Closures are only compatible with standard cork finish bottles. Before you begin bottling, make sure you have the right type of bottles.



1. Start by mixing your remaining sanitizer with water and sanitize your racking cane, tubing and ZORK® Closures. Next, fill and drain each of your 5 empty wine bottles.
2. Siphon your wine from the jug into your bottles again ensuring the bottom of the racking cane is far enough away from the sediment so it doesn't suck it up. It is important that you fill to the right level, this will be at the shoulder of the bottle where the neck starts. Refer to the illustration on the next page for the proper ullage (or bottle fill level).



Fill your bottles to this line.



WHAT IS *ULLAGE*?

The amount by which a container falls short of being full.

3. Once all of your bottles are filled you will need to seal them. To do this you will need a mallet and the ZORK® Closures.
4. Check that the bottle being used is a standard cork finish bottle. This is the only suitable glass finish to use with ZORK® closures.
5. Place the ZORK® Closure on the bottle's mouth and firmly press it down until it is inserted into the bottle.
6. Grab a mallet and carefully tap the ZORK® Closure to fully secure it inside the bottle.



ATTENTION!

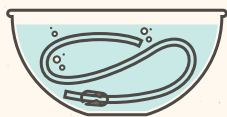
Please use common sense by not using a sledgehammer or the hammer of Thor and start gently. Also make sure your bottles don't have any preexisting chips or cracks. Using a towel to wrap the bottle is a good idea and will reduce the risk of breaking glass if your tapping gets out of control.

That's it, you just made a fresh batch of homemade wine!

You can drink it right away or age it to see how it develops with time. We recommend consuming within 6 months... but we all know you won't have a problem with that, Cheers!

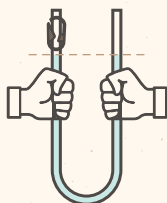


HOW TO START A SIPHON



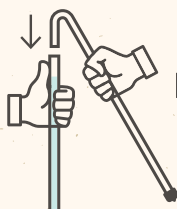
1

Fill a bowl with fresh, clean water. Then, fully submerge the tubing in the water with the clamp open and let it fill with liquid.



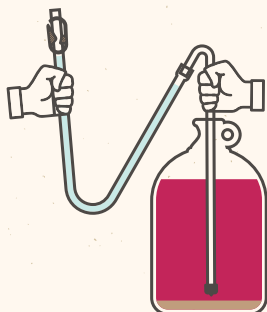
2

Carefully, take out the tubing from the bowl, making sure it is as full as possible with liquid and that there are no pockets of air in the line. Then, close the tubing clamp.



3

Attach the non-clamped end of the tubing to the racking cane. This will be your siphon starter.



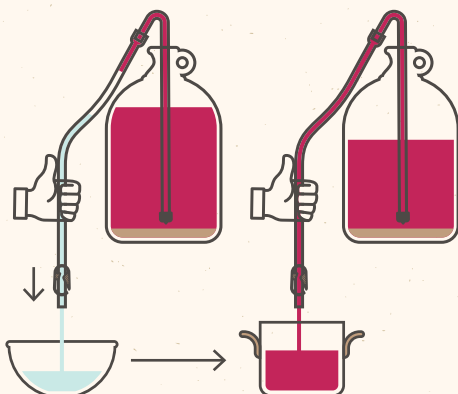
4

Insert the racking cane into the fermenter making sure the end is far enough away from the sediment at the bottom, so as not to suck it up while you siphon.

Position the clamped end of the tubing as low as possible and into a bowl to catch the water.

When wine begins to flow, clamp the end, remove the bowl with water, and begin to fill the pot or wine bottles.

5





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