

WILLIAM'S® PEATED SCOTCH KIT

Equipment Needed

Brewer's Edge® Mash & Boil, Robobrew, Brewzilla, Grainfather, or similar electric mashing equipment. This kit assumes you have grain mashing experience and grain mashing equipment.

You will also need a distilling lid and pot still condenser in addition to the above. A large stirring spoon is needed, along with basic brewing equipment and a Alcometer in addition to a regular brewing hydrometer.

Instructions

1. Make sure you have your yeast. We recommend one pack of William's item # Y11 (Safale S05) for the yeast. Optional is a tube of White Lab's Ultra Ferm (item A79) if you want the lowest possible gravity.

2. Heat 5 gallons of strike water to 162° F. and add your malt pipe or grain basket to your Mash & Boil or equivalent unit. Once the strike water hits 162° F, it is time to add the large unlabeled **GRAIN BAG**. Stir the grain in slowly and evenly, being sure to mix it thoroughly into the water to make a porridge. Transfer a little water from the bottom of your boiler if needed to mix all the grain into the water. You should have a thick malt porridge with a temperature of 152° to 155° F. Do not add the two bags of sugar yet. If you elect to use **ULTRA FERM** Enzyme, stir it into the mash now.

3. Now reduce the temperature on your electric unit to 153° F. for the mash. Mash for 1½ hours, stirring occasionally, or if you have a pump on your unit turn it on and adjust the flow.

4. Prepare your hot sparge water by heating two gallons to 168° F. This can be done with a Mash Water Heater or on a separate pot on your stove.

5. After the 90 minute mash is over, turn off the unit and unplug. Remove the cover if not using a pump and pull up the grain basket/pipe and rest it on its supports to drain.

6. With the basket elevated and dripping, open the two bags of **KCSC Sugar** and dump them into the lower boiler.



7. Get 1¼ gallon of the hot Sparge Water you prepared during the mash, and dump it into the top of the grain basket to help rinse the sugars out of the crushed malt.

8. After an hour or so of dripping/sparging, the grain bed will be completely drained and you should have 5½ to 6 gallons of mash in your Mash & Boil or equivalent. Now stir this to mix in the sugar you added earlier, and chill to 85° F or less. Once chilled, transfer to a fermenter. Starting gravity should be 1.076 or higher.



9. Prepare the **DRY YEAST** and stir into your cooled mash. Ferment at 70° to 78° F for 16 days. After 16 days, check your gravity. It should be 1.009 or less, and could be as low as 1.000 (lower the better). If higher than 1.009, move to a warmer area, stir vigorously, and leave for 9 more days before rechecking the gravity.



10. Once the gravity is below 1.005, it is time to distill. Transfer the ferment from the fermenter into your Mash & Boil or equivalent distilling unit, making sure to leave the yeast sediment behind (if you have heads or tails left over from a previous run, add them now).

11. Prepare your Mash & Boil or equivalent still by installing the distilling lid, column, thermometer, and cold water hoses connected to cold tap water (ideally 60° or cooler).

Route the smaller distillate tubing into a collection pail or jar, ideally into a hydrometer jar with a Alcometer in the jar for on the fly strength readings or a distilling parrot.



12. Set the heat to 210° F. and wait. Turn on the digital thermometer at the still head. When the still head temperature reaches 160° F., turn on the cooling water.

13. At around 172° F. alcohol will start to drip into your hydrometer jar. Once dripping starts, turn your Mash & Boil or other unit down to 1000 watts if possible to allow for gradual heating.

Warning: Collect the first 3 oz. (the 'fore-shots') and discard, as it is poisonous.

14. Collect the next 16 ounces (the 'heads') and save to add to future runs, as the heads have a harsh flavor on their own.

15. Now the 'hearts' run begins. Route the distillate into your hydrometer jar. If you have an Alcometer in your hydrometer jar, the starting percentage will probably be around 65%. Keep this running until the alcohol percentage drops to 40%, at which point the hearts run is over and the harsher 'tails' run begins. Turn off your still and stop collecting at this point, although some distillers collect the tails down to 20% alcohol and add the separated tails to a future run along with collected heads.

16. Mix the total distillate with water in your collection bucket to your desired strength (we recommend 40 - 45 percent), and prepare to bottle.

17. Prepare your bottles. For every 6 or 7 ounce bottle capacity, add one **TOASTED OAK STICK** from the unlabeled bag. For example, for a 12 ounce bottle, put two sticks in. Fill to the top and cap. This kit should yield 5 - 7 12 oz. bottles of 90 proof scotch.

18. Time to be patient. Leave the bottles in a cool dark place for 6 months or more (2 years is better) before sampling.

Distilling & The Law

Distilling alcohol without a license is currently illegal in the United States. The customer is responsible for checking all local laws and obtaining a distilling license if needed for alcohol distillation.

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Final Inspection by #5

williamsbrewing.com

help@williamsbrewing.com

800-759-6025