# The Ultimate Guide to Home Distilling: From Still Design and Fermentation Through Distilling and Aging

Distilling is the process of separating liquids based on their boiling points. In home distilling, we use this process to create alcoholic beverages such as whiskey, vodka, rum, gin, and brandy. Distilling can be a fun and rewarding hobby, and it's a great way to learn about chemistry and physics. Plus, you can save a lot of money by making your own spirits at home.



### How to Distill: A Complete Guide from Still Design and Fermentation through Distilling and Aging Spirits

by Aaron Hyde

 $\bigstar \bigstar \bigstar \bigstar \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star \star$  4.7 out of 5 Language : English File size : 22262 KB Text-to-Speech : Enabled Screen Reader : Supported Enhanced typesetting: Enabled X-Ray : Enabled Word Wise : Enabled Print length : 407 pages



This guide will teach you everything you need to know to get started with home distilling. We'll cover everything from still design and fermentation to distilling and aging. By the end of this guide, you'll be able to create delicious, high-quality spirits at home.

#### Still Design

The first step in home distilling is to choose a still. There are many different types of stills available, so it's important to do your research and find one that's right for you. Some of the most popular types of stills include:

- Pot stills
- Column stills
- Hybrid stills

Pot stills are the simplest type of still to build and operate. They're perfect for beginners who are just getting started with home distilling. Column stills are more complex than pot stills, but they can produce higher-quality spirits. Hybrid stills combine the features of pot stills and column stills, offering the best of both worlds.

Once you've chosen a still, you'll need to decide what size you need. The size of your still will depend on how much alcohol you want to produce. If you're just starting out, a small still with a capacity of 1-2 gallons is a good option. As you gain more experience, you can upgrade to a larger still.

#### **Fermentation**

The next step in home distilling is fermentation. Fermentation is the process of converting sugar into alcohol. This process is carried out by yeast, which are microscopic fungi. Yeast eat sugar and produce alcohol and carbon dioxide as waste products.

To ferment your wash, you'll need to add yeast to a mixture of water and sugar. The type of yeast you use will depend on the type of spirit you want

to make. For example, if you want to make whiskey, you'll need to use whiskey yeast. If you want to make rum, you'll need to use rum yeast.

Once you've added yeast to your wash, you'll need to let it ferment for a period of time. The length of time will depend on the type of yeast you're using and the temperature of the fermentation. Most fermentations will take between 5-7 days.

#### **Distilling**

Once your wash has finished fermenting, it's time to distill it. Distilling is the process of separating the alcohol from the other components of the wash. This is done by heating the wash until the alcohol evaporates. The alcohol vapor is then condensed back into a liquid, which is known as distillate.

The first part of the distillate that comes out of the still is called the heads. The heads contain a high concentration of methanol, which is a toxic alcohol. The heads should be discarded.

The next part of the distillate that comes out of the still is called the hearts. The hearts contain the majority of the alcohol. The hearts should be collected and saved.

The last part of the distillate that comes out of the still is called the tails. The tails contain a low concentration of alcohol. The tails should be discarded.

#### **Aging**

Once you've distilled your spirit, you can age it in a barrel. Aging will improve the flavor of your spirit and make it smoother. The type of barrel you use will depend on the type of spirit you're making. For example, if

you're making whiskey, you'll need to use a charred oak barrel. If you're making rum, you'll need to use a used bourbon barrel.

The length of time you age your spirit will depend on the type of spirit you're making. For example, whiskey typically needs to be aged for at least 2 years. Rum, on the other hand, can be aged for as little as 6 months.

Home distilling is a fun and rewarding hobby that can be enjoyed by people of all ages. With a little bit of practice, you can create delicious, high-quality spirits at home. So what are you waiting for? Get started today!



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