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Process of making red wine at home

It’s no more complicated to make wine than sourdough bread, but it requires more time and a few special tools. You’ll also get to put your creative juices to use and gain a better appreciation for professional winemakers.The instructions below will make five gallons (or 25 750-ml bottles) of traditional grape wine, which should work for any beginner. You’ll need approximately $400 for grapes and basic supplies found on many websites or at local brewing/winemaking stores. Merchants like Midwestsupplies.com, PIwine.com and NapaFermentation.com offer starter kits at reasonable prices.Step 1: Get Your Grapes Start with the best-quality grapes you can afford. You’ll need 60 to 75 pounds of grapes. A winemaking store will have sources, as will search engines, but it may be possible to buy your preferred grape variety from a vineyard near you at $1 or $2 per pound.Avoid using grape concentrate, as it might end up tasting sweeter or with less overall structure than wines you typically enjoy. However, frozen wine grape juice or must (juice with grape skins included) are nearly as good as fresh. Companies like WineGrapesDirect.com and BrehmVineyards.com will deliver to you. Brehm sells a 5.25-gallon pail of high-quality frozen Sauvignon Blanc juice from Washington State for around $150, or about $6 per bottle.Step 2: Crush, Press, Stomp Illustration by Eric DeFreitas If you have grape juice or pre-crushed must, you can skip to fermentation (Step 3A or 3B for white or red wine, respectively). If not, you’ll need to crush or press the grapes to get the juice flowing. Stomp the grapes by foot. You can buy or rent equipment for this, but why? This is the fun part. The stuff of Lucy and Ethel dreams.Dump the grapes into any big, clean container. Wash your feet thoroughly with soap and water, rinse well and step on the grape bunches. You can’t hurt them, so press down hard until the bunches are smashed and the juice is released. This will also remove some of the red berries from the stems, which is good.For white wines, you only want to ferment the juice in the next step. Pour the bulk of the juice through a funnel into a glass carboy, then press the leftover skins and stems through a heavy-duty colander into a pot or bucket to collect the remaining juice. You can also put the skins and seeds in a cloth bag and wring out the extra juice. Privacy Policy For reds, you ferment the whole mess of juice, skins and seeds after you pluck out as many stems as your patience allows.Step 3A: Fermenting for White Wine Start with at least 5.25 gallons of white grape juice to end up with five gallons of wine. Pour the juice into a carboy or other closeable container larger than the volume you will ferment, as the wine can foam or expand and ooze out the top.White grape juice is actually green or golden at first, but it will turn a brown color after it’s pressed and as it starts to ferment. Don’t worry, it will lighten to pale yellow or gold later. Use an airlock to keep oxygen out and allow the carbon dioxide produced by fermentation to escape.What are Tannins, Really? Add wine yeast, according to the instructions on the packet. Keep the juice at a comfortable room temperature, as advised on the yeast instructions. It should begin to emit a light foam of carbon dioxide within a day or two, which signals the start of fermentation.Remove the stopper once a day, or as needed, to stir the juice and the lees that will begin to settle to the bottom. If the fermentation speeds up and the wine foams out of your vessel, just mop it up and cool the container slightly.Step 3B: Fermenting for Red Wine Red must doesn’t need a tightly closed top or airlock during fermentation. It can ferment in a large open container with just a towel or a piece of thin plywood on top to keep dust and fruit flies out. Add wine yeast, and give it a good stir. It may begin to ferment in as little as 12 hours.Red wines need to be stirred, or “punched down,” at least twice per day when fermentation is going strong. You’ll see a “cap” of skins that floated to the top. This needs to be submerged back into the wine regularly to keep the skins wet. This allows the juice to extract the key color and flavor compounds from the skins.It’s good for red wines to warm to 80°F or more during fermentation to aid this extraction. You can check this with an old-fashioned weather thermometer.Step 4: Watch the Fermentation Magic Illustration by Eric DeFreitas Test the sugar levels of the fermenting juice periodically with a basic hydrometer in a graduated cylinder. It’s measured in degrees Brix, which equals sugar percentage. Your juice will start out between 18–26 degrees Brix, and it will reduce to minus-2 Brix once fermentation is complete.White wine fermentation lasts several days to several weeks, and it depends a lot on temperature. The cooler the room, the longer it takes. Red wine that reaches a good, warm temperature during fermentation should be done in a week or two.Once fermentation is complete, separate the new wine from the gross lees of fermentation. Pour the wine into a five-gallon carboy to mature.For white wine, use tubing to siphon off the juice and leave most of the lees behind to dump out. Elevate the fermentation container at least two feet above the carboy in which you will age it. Start the flow using your mouth for suction, and gravity will do the rest.For a red, transfer the juice to a carboy and then press the skins to squeeze out any remaining juice. Add this to the carboy as well, and top it with an airlock.Step 5: Protect Your Creation Since there’s no more release of carbon dioxide, it’s vital to protect the wine from air and premature oxidation. Keep the carboy topped up all the way, and minimize the number of times you open it. Top up with a good commercial wine of the same grape variety, if needed.Add sulfites, according to instructions from a good source like Home Winemaking for Dummies by Tim Patterson or Making Table Wine at Home from the University of California, Davis. You want to raise the wine’s natural sulfur dioxide content from a few parts per million (ppm) to a moderate level of about 60 ppm for most wines. This protects the wine from oxidation, vinegar bacteria and other bad microorganisms.Sulfites are not a substitute for using spotlessly clean containers, hoses, funnels and other equipment. Sterilization isn’t necessarily needed, but things must be sanitary.Step 6: Let it Mature Store the carboy in a cool (but not cold) place out of direct light. Check it regularly for a loose stopper or dry airlock. Stir the lees of white wine every week or two to improve its texture. When the wine tastes like something you’d enjoy drinking, it’s time to bottle. Most white wines should mature after four to nine months in a carboy. Reds take from six months to a year.The Pros & Cons of Different Wine Closures During maturation, it’s good to rack red wines once or twice before you bottle them. Siphon the clear wine into another container. Then clean the lees out of the carboy and return the wine. Whites can stay on the lees until bottling, but for either type, stop any stirring or racking far enough in advance for any sediment to settle and the wine to clear before bottling.Step 7: Bottle it, Baby Illustration by Eric DeFreitas Here, the job is to simply get the wine out of the carboy and into bottles without disturbing the lees and with as little exposure to air as possible. Pro tip: new bottles in clean storage don’t need to be rinsed before filling. Siphon the wine into the bottles much like the racking procedure. Fill each bottle to within half an inch of where the cork bottom will rest.Cork them as you go with a manual corker that you can rent or buy. It’s fun to add your own labels, which you can design and print at home using peel-off label stock from an office supply store.The metallic capsules on commercial wines can’t be applied to home wines without an expensive spinner, but wine and brew shops sell plastic versions that cover the bottle tops and look decent. These will shrink to fit when held over a stove burner. Just be careful.Your wine will benefit from a few weeks or months of aging in the bottle, but who can wait that long? The only remaining chore is to start pulling corks. * Disclaimer: As an Amazon Associates, we earn commissions from qualifying purchases Related Alcohol Photo Courtesy: paulbr75/Pixabay When you’re in the market for a new home, touring various properties is one of the most exciting parts of the process. But beware; as you begin your house-hunting journey, there are a few red flags you should look out for on your quest to find your dream home. From duct tape to foul smells to cracks in the foundation, here’s a roundup of some things to watch out for and steer clear of when you’re shopping for a new home.New Paint OnlyIf you’re touring a home and the only thing you see that’s been updated is new paint, this might be a red flag. That fresh paint smell is a nice sign that at least the home has been refreshed — even just on a cosmetic level. But if a home’s listing boasts that it has new updates, you should expect to find more than just painted walls. Photo Courtesy: MamaShaw/Pixabay If painted walls are all you see, you might end up wanting to do many more improvements than you initially anticipated. Think about the cost of updating the rest of the home to meet your standards. This might not be the remodeled home you were hoping for.Rainstorm ToursIf you’re looking at a home on a bright and sunny day, you may miss areas that have leaks, flood damage or access where water can seep in. If you’re house shopping in a floodplain or in an area that’s prone to seasonal flooding, the weather on the day when you tour a home is especially important. Photo Courtesy: xusenru/Pixabay To better assess potential rain and water damage, see if you can tour the home while it’s raining — assuming you’re in a rainy area. When you go visit the house, look near windows, around the doors and in the basement to see if any water is coming in.The Sniff TestSometimes it can be really helpful to do an old-fashioned sniff test when you visit properties. When you walk into a home, think about everything you smell. If you smell a lot of very strong cleaning products, this could be a sign that the owners are covering something up. Photo Courtesy: JayMantri/Pixabay You may also be able to smell mold, smoke, pet odors, garbage, a septic tank, old pipes, sewage or something unsavory outdoors. If you catch a whiff of something that seems like trouble, an inspection or some questions to your agent might be in order.Ambient SoundsSome of the main things you do in your home are sleep, relax and rest after a busy day. If the home you’re looking for is near a train station, public transportation depot, busy street, highway or even a dog park or a school, listen for noises outdoors. Tour during the times when you’ll be home, if possible. Photo Courtesy: stux/Pixabay When you go tour a home, take a listen when you’re in the bedrooms and main living areas. If you can hear a lot of ambient noise or traffic sounds, this could be a red flag that you should keep searching.Roof DamageOne of the most important areas of a home to inspect is the roof — it plays a critical role in the home’s structural integrity. The roof of your home is also one of the most expensive things to update. When you’re looking at a potential home to buy, pay close attention to this area. Photo Courtesy: Capri23auto/Pixabay If you aren’t able to see a lot of the roof from the ground, you can also have the roof examined during the home-inspection process. Water damage from a roof will likely leave stains on the ceiling and walls. Ask to go in the home’s attic if it’s safe to do so. If you see water damage, keep looking.Furnace FunctioningOne of the most expensive pieces of equipment in any home is the furnace. Check this appliance before buying a home. When you’re first touring a property, you can ask how old the furnace is and when it was last inspected. Photo Courtesy: reverent/Pixabay During your home inspection, you can also have a professional look at the furnace to check for repairs, damage or anything that seems out of order. If the furnace hasn’t been serviced in a while, ask the sellers for a credit to have it serviced at closing so you know it’s done.Signs of CondensationWhen you tour a home, check the windows and doors for condensation. If you see a lot of water or condensation on a window (or inside double-paned windows), this means the window has lost its seal. A window that isn’t sealed properly lets cold or hot air in or out at your expense. Photo Courtesy: FotoRieth/Pixabay Windows that aren’t sealed or have signs of cracks or damage can cost you a lot in heating and cooling on your utility bills — and that’s not to mention that they’re expensive to replace. Condensation, over time, can also damage the wood around your windows and can cause mold and rot.Foundation CracksThe foundation is literally what holds a home up, so it needs proper care and maintenance. When you look at a home for sale, take a few minutes to walk around the structure and check for exterior cracks along the perimeter of the foundation. Photo Courtesy: skeeze/Pixabay Inside the home, look for cracks in the walls. Feel for drafts, and see if any water has seeped in from the outside on the ground floor. Cracks in the foundation can be really costly down the road. An inspector should look for cracks when evaluating the home before closing, too.Bricks and SidingIf the home you’re interested in is showing signs of damage on the exterior, take a closer look before you make an offer. Inspect the bricks and the siding of the home you’re touring from the outside by walking around. Photo Courtesy: 12019/Pixabay If it’s a brick home, check for cracks, broken bricks and missing mortar. Have a tuck-pointing professional look at the home before you make an offer — this contractor can tell you if it’s necessary to replace any mortar and how much it’ll cost to do so. If the home has siding, look for missing sections, cracked pieces and areas that are loose.Drain SpeedThe plumbing system in a home is really important for its overall function. When you’re looking at a potential home to call your own, check the drains in the sinks, toilets, baths and showers. Photo Courtesy: PublicDomainPictures/Pixabay To test the drains, quickly run the water, check the stoppers and flush the toilets. If you see anything suspicious or broken or anything that doesn’t appear to be flushing or draining smoothly, this could be a bad sign. If you’re concerned, have a professional plumber come to take a look before making an offer.Other Plumbing ProblemsDon’t just determine how well the plumbing drains; look at other elements of the water system, too. Sometimes the hot and cold water knobs get reversed during installation; run the faucets to be sure. If these are switched, it could be a sign of sloppy construction elsewhere. Photo Courtesy: kaboompics/Pixabay You’ll also want to make sure all of the faucets work and that the showers and baths all have running water. Get a feel for the water pressure, too. If this is out of your comfort zone during your tour, you can also ask your real estate agent for their assessment.Electrical OutletsThere’s nothing more disappointing than an outlet that doesn’t work, but this can also be a dangerous red flag. Ask your inspector to check all of the outlets before you move in. If outlets don’t work, it can be a sign of a bigger wiring problem that requires more extensive repairs. Photo Courtesy: jarmoluk/Pixabay While it may be something small, you don’t want to run the risk of having outlets short out or not work at all. You can have the seller fix small electrical issues or ask for a credit at closing if you need to.Cable and InternetWhen you’re first checking out a house, look at the walls where your television will go. If you don’t see cable or internet hook-ups, this might mean they aren’t there. If you’re willing to tackle a project and install your own wiring for a sound system, that doesn’t need to be a deal-breaker. But do your homework on the cost and timeline. If you want something professionally installed, it’ll likely cost more. Photo Courtesy: MAKY_OREL/Pixabay You can get a quote from a home wiring professional and also from your local cable company to see what this will entail. Typically new or remodeled homes are the ones with sufficient internet or sound-system wiring.Refused AccessIf you go to tour a home and there’s an area or a room that’s off-limits to look at, this could be a big red flag. It’s one thing if the sellers have their dogs sequestered in there during the tour and don’t want them to get out. But if something seems strange and you aren’t able to look at all of the rooms or floors in a home, it’s probably a sign you should just walk out. Photo Courtesy: MasterTux/Pixabay Another red flag is if you still aren’t able to see a room after asking the agent about it or coming back another day. You should never feel pressured to not look at a room.Falling IceIf you’re house hunting during the winter months and you see a lot of ice accumulation near the roof or even icicles hanging from the gutters, this could be a costly sign. Ice accumulation could mean that the roof isn’t properly insulated. Photo Courtesy: Couleur/Pixabay Have a contractor come to check out the roof. A professional home inspector or even a roofing specialist can examine the exterior roofing materials, the insulation and also the attic to check for repairs or replacements that might be necessary.Utility BillsIf you’re looking at a home and have seen some signs that worry you in terms of energy efficiency, you may want to take a second look. When you see condensation, feel cold drafts or spot cracks, you may want to ask for a copy of the utility bills before you make an offer. Photo Courtesy: Pexels/Pixabay Several months’ worth of utility bills can help you understand what to expect in a new home. But if they’re much costlier than what you currently pay in the same geographical area, this might indicate there’s a water leak somewhere, windows letting air conditioning or heat escape or appliances overworking. Asking to see bills is always helpful, even if you don’t have big concerns about energy usage.DIY DisastersIf you’re potentially buying a home from someone who did a lot of DIY construction, you may be taking a risk because a professional didn’t do the work. While plenty of cosmetic work is fine for DIYers and handymen, there are some home systems you just don’t want the Average Joe to mess with — electrical work and plumbing are chief among them. Photo Courtesy: ArtisticOperations/Pixabay If you’re unsure about the quality of any work, walk through your potential home with a contractor. They can tell you what was done well and what wasn’t. An inspection can also tell you if something is off with the work in any spots you can’t see during a tour.Cell SignalsOne of the worst things that can happen when you purchase a new house is that you buy it and realize your cell phone doesn’t get reception in the home. When you’re touring a place, double-check your cell service and ensure you can make calls and send messages from various spots around the house. Photo Courtesy: kaboompics/Pixabay If you’re looking at a home in a rural area, ask your agent which cell phone providers people use most often there. If you’re debating between one house and another, the one where your cell phone doesn’t work might be the loser.Exterior GradingWhen you look at a home, assess the grading — the slope of the surrounding landscape. If you’re up on a hill or at the bottom of a hill, look at how extreme the slope is. A home that’s on top of a hill is nice because water should flow away from it, but you may have trouble parking if the hill is too steep. Photo Courtesy: Free-Photos/Pixabay If your potential home is at the bottom of a hill, be extra cautious about water flowing down towards the home. Ask the owners, check the flood history and have an inspector give a closer look into how the drainage may impact the home’s livability.Traffic PatternsWhen you’re house hunting, you might want to stay away from busy streets or areas with high-flow traffic. If you have small children or pets, busy roads are a safety hazard. You may also have a loud, disruptive problem on your hands. Photo Courtesy: Free-Photos/Pixabay If you’re searching in an urban area, check traffic patterns and look at the amount of traffic near the home when you tour it. Noise and congestion aren’t for everyone, so don’t overlook these potential hazards. Traffic can make getting out in the morning even harder. If possible, visit the home during rush hour to better judge the traffic and noises.The Parking SituationIf you’re looking at a home or condo in a busy, densely populated area, scope out the parking situation before you tour it. If there isn’t parking included with the home or a dedicated spot or garage for a condo or townhome, street parking can be tricky. Photo Courtesy: Pexels/Pixabay Check the street during the busiest times of the day and find out if there’s zone or permit parking in the area. You can also check with your agent and the city for more specifics. If you need easy street parking or have multiple vehicles to store, you may need to keep looking.Termite DamageTermites can be expensive pests to get rid of, and that’s not just accounting for the damage they can do to a home’s structure. Request to have an inspection completed by a pest-control specialist. You don’t want your new home to also come with roommates. Photo Courtesy: ernestoeslava/Pixabay If you see signs of rotten wood, damage to wood or other worrisome signs that the home may have termite damage, you might just want to keep house hunting. Ask for reports or any disclosures on the matter if you absolutely love the home otherwise.Mouse TrapsWhen looking at a potential home, check the pantry, utility room, laundry, garage and basement for signs of any rodent problems. If you see mouse traps or other traps or bait, these could all indicate that the house you’re looking at has a known rodent (or cockroach or other pest) infestation. Photo Courtesy: Alexas_Fotos/Pixabay Mice and rats can be expensive to get rid of — not to mention creepy. If you see any red flags that there may be a mouse or rodent problem, such as droppings along baseboards, think twice about whether this is something you’re comfortable with, even if the sellers agree to cover the costs of pest control.Radon TestingWhen you find a house and want to make an offer, it’s always a good idea to get a radon test done. Radon is an invisible gas that is formed in Earth’s crust. It’s also one of the leading causes of lung cancer in people who don’t smoke. Photo Courtesy: skeeze/Pixabay If the home has higher-than-average radon levels, you could be putting yourself and your family in serious danger. A radon test is inexpensive, and your home inspector should be able to handle it. These are always well worth the money and the peace of mind they provide.Time on the MarketOne of the biggest red flags that something may be wrong with a house is that it’s been on the market for much longer than the average home in your area. A house that’s been on the market for hundreds of days — even in a buyer’s market — could have a big problem. Photo Courtesy: paulbr75/Pixabay Talk with your real estate agent if you’re concerned about how long a home has been for sale. They may be able to give you some insight as to why the home hasn’t sold and what other potential buyers disliked about it.No Photos PostedIf you’re looking at houses online and you come across one with only one photo, this could be a bad sign. Listings that only have exterior photos are often dead giveaways that there are big problems inside the homes or that they aren’t as updated as the descriptions say. Foreclosures often only have exterior photos in their listings, too. Photo Courtesy: geralt/Pixabay Before you waste your time looking at a home that doesn’t have any photos posted online, ask your agent to get more for you. You could also drive or walk by the home and take a quick peek to see what’s what.The NeighborsWhen you’re house hunting, find out who your neighbors are. If you have young children, for example, you might want to look for areas with a lot of other young children. You can walk around the neighborhood and search for parks, playing kids or other families out and about. Photo Courtesy: Foundry/Pixabay The same thing goes for anything else you’re looking for in neighbors. Maybe you don’t want dogs near you. Perhaps you don’t want to live by a park with kids because you need to sleep during the day. Get the scoop on the area before you make an offer.The Cleanliness LevelIf the sellers didn’t even bother to pick up after themselves or clean anything before your tour, it may be a serious red flag. When you’re coming to view a home, you can usually expect to see a spotless space. A messy home can say a lot about the importance the owners (don’t) place on other maintenance tasks. Photo Courtesy: Hans/Pixabay A messy home can indicate that the current owners neglect repairs and have no pride of ownership. A mess might also indicate a bug, rodent or mold problem in the home. If all you see is clutter, you might want to move on.Duct Tape TestWhile duct tape is an amazing invention that has all sorts of great uses, home repair isn’t one of them. If you look around a home and see multiple things that are only held together by duct tape, keep on looking. Photo Courtesy: stevepb/Pixabay Take a look at pipes, faucets, hoses and seals. If duct tape is holding the house together, this may be a big indication that there could be a lot of hidden problems within the home.Calling All Pet LoversWhile many people love their four-legged friends, not everyone wants to move into a house where dog damage, cat urine or other foul pet odors or messes are present. If you know the current owners of a home have pets, check for signs of damage or for any bad smells, particularly where carpeting is involved. Urine can seep into carpeting’s underlayment, making it impossible to clean and necessitating complete replacement. Photo Courtesy: StockSnap/Pixabay Check the floors, walls and door frames for scratches. A pantry cabinet may also show signs of Fido scratching for a treat. Floors are the biggest area of concern if claws have done some damage. MORE FROM FAQTOIDS.COM

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