OPTIMISATION OF COMPAC CG ADDITION TO WORT

SAFETY

Wear heat-resistant and waterproof gloves to handle hot wort.

EQUIPMENT

- 100ml clear glass winchester bottles with plastic screw-caps
- Round-bottomed 1 litre pyrex flasks and heating mantle
- Light source (fluorescent tube)
- Pipettes
- Propylene jug and heat / water resistant gloves
- Balance
- Haze meter (EBC)
- 1000 ppm Compac CG liquid

PROCEDURE

- Collect wort from the brewhouse, in a 5 litre container for transfer to flasks in lab just before addition of Compac CG. Bring sufficient wort to the boil on the mantle.
- Pre-dose the 100ml bottles with desired rates of addition of Compac CG liquid (typically between 10 and 60ppm based on the dry granules, i.e. 1ml of 1000ppm Compac CG liquid per 100ml of wort = 10ppm addition rate) Include a 0ppm rate.
- The moment that the wort reaches 100 C, pour 100ml wort into each of the pre-dosed bottles using a jug and gloves.
- Allow bottles to stand for 5 minutes then apply caps and cool under running cold tap water for 15 minutes (swirling occasionally to ensure even cooling and break up any flocs that may form).
- Stand cooled bottles in front of fluorescent strip to enable visual observation.
- Leave bottles overnight and then examine visually for clarity and volume/compactness of sediment. It is also advisable to carry out EBC haze measurement at this stage (using the Hach turbidimeter) to back up observations or help decide between apparently similar samples.

RESULTS

The optimum rate of Compac CG addition is that which produces a low haze wort and large flocs with compact sediment. High dose rates may give more clear wort but at the expense of large volume / fluffy sediment. Low dose rates will have the opposite effects.