

Brew Master 9000

Hardware

Research and reference



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WB3.NO

We don't need no license

The U.S. customary units should have been aborted

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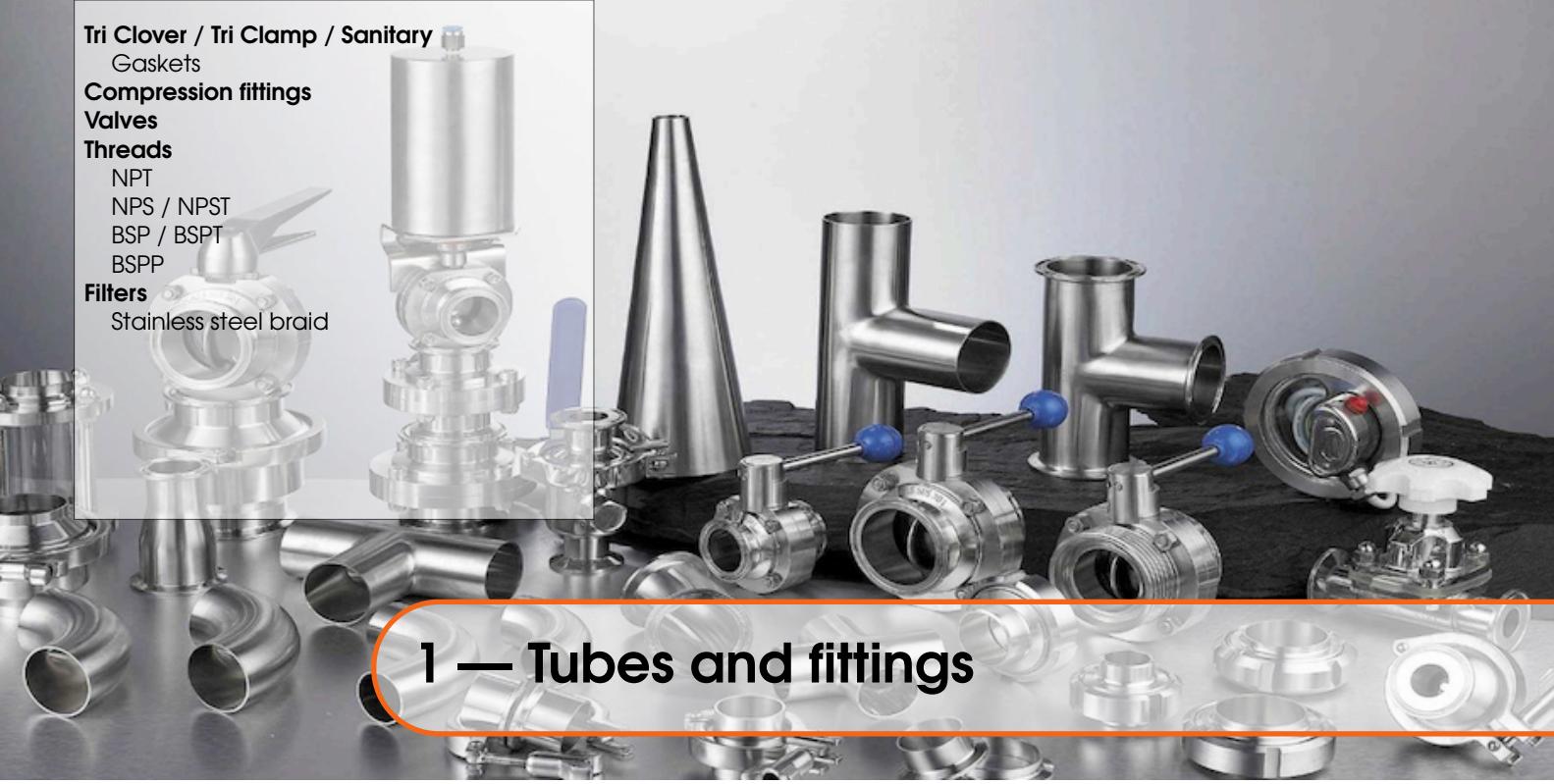
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Part I

Theory



1 — Tubes and fittings

1.1 Tri Clover / Tri Clamp / Sanitary

These fittings are used throughout the brewing system as they provide easy disassembling and just look really, really cool.

They consist of two flanges and a gasket that are compressed together with a clamp. The clamp is tightened with a thumb screw.

1.1.1 Gaskets

There are many types of gaskets produced for use with tri clamp fittings. Three of these types are commonly used in amateur brewing systems; silicone, EPDM (ethylene propylene diene monomer) rubber and PTFE (polytetrafluoroethylene) teflon.

Silicone

Temperature rating of -49°C $\sim 230^{\circ}\text{C}$.

These are the most common gaskets that are available. They will degrade over time if used with strong acids. As they stick very well to metal and are soft, they provide an excellent seal.

EPDM rubber

Temperature rating of -34°C $\sim 149^{\circ}\text{C}$.

They have better chemical resistance than silicone gaskets and will last longer than silicone gaskets. As the name implies they are made of rubber and are therefore soft and somewhat sticky.

PTFE teflon

Temperature rating of -73°C $\sim 260^{\circ}\text{C}$.

They have the best chemical resistance of all gaskets and will last the longest. They are, however, hard and will need considerably more compression to provide a good seal.

Gaskets with flanges

A normal gasket will fall right off the fitting when loose. If the gasket has a flange that covers the outer part of the fitting it will stay on the fitting when disassembling (i.e. does not fall into the warm wort).

Stiffness

A stiff gasket that is not sticky will allow you to turn the fitting without disassembling the entire connection. Stiffer gaskets will need more compression to provide a good seal.

Lubrication of gaskets

Silicone and rubber gaskets need to be lubricated in order to not dry out. Food grade lubricants are, of course, mandatory. Only a thin film of lubricant is needed, enough to seal the moisture in the gasket.

1.2 Compression fittings

Compression fittings consists of a compression nut and ring that slides over the tube and a threaded fitting. If the tube is made of soft metal there should also be a support insert that is inserted into the tube to prevent it from collapsing.

These fittings should not be over tightened as this will ruin the compression ring and therefore the seal.

1.3 Valves

Any normal ball valve will work in a brewing system. Only full port ball valves have the same size hole in the ball as the pipeline.

It should be possible to disassemble the valves for cleaning and repair. Therefore 3-part valves are recommended for a brewing system.

1.4 Threads

It is recommended to not combine threads of different types. A NPT male fitting will fit a BSPT female fitting (both tapered), but will not make a seal.

1.4.1 NPT

NPT stands for National Pipe Taper. The threads are tapered so that they "mash" together and form a seal.

1.4.2 NPS / NPST

NPST stands for National Pipe Straight Thread. Unlike NPT the threads are straight and an O-ring or tape is needed to make a seal.

1.4.3 BSP / BSPT

BSPT stands for British Standard Pipe Thread. These threads are also tapered.

1.4.4 BSPP

BSPP stands for British Standard Parallel Pipe. Unlike BSP the threads are straight and an O-ring or tape is needed to make a seal.

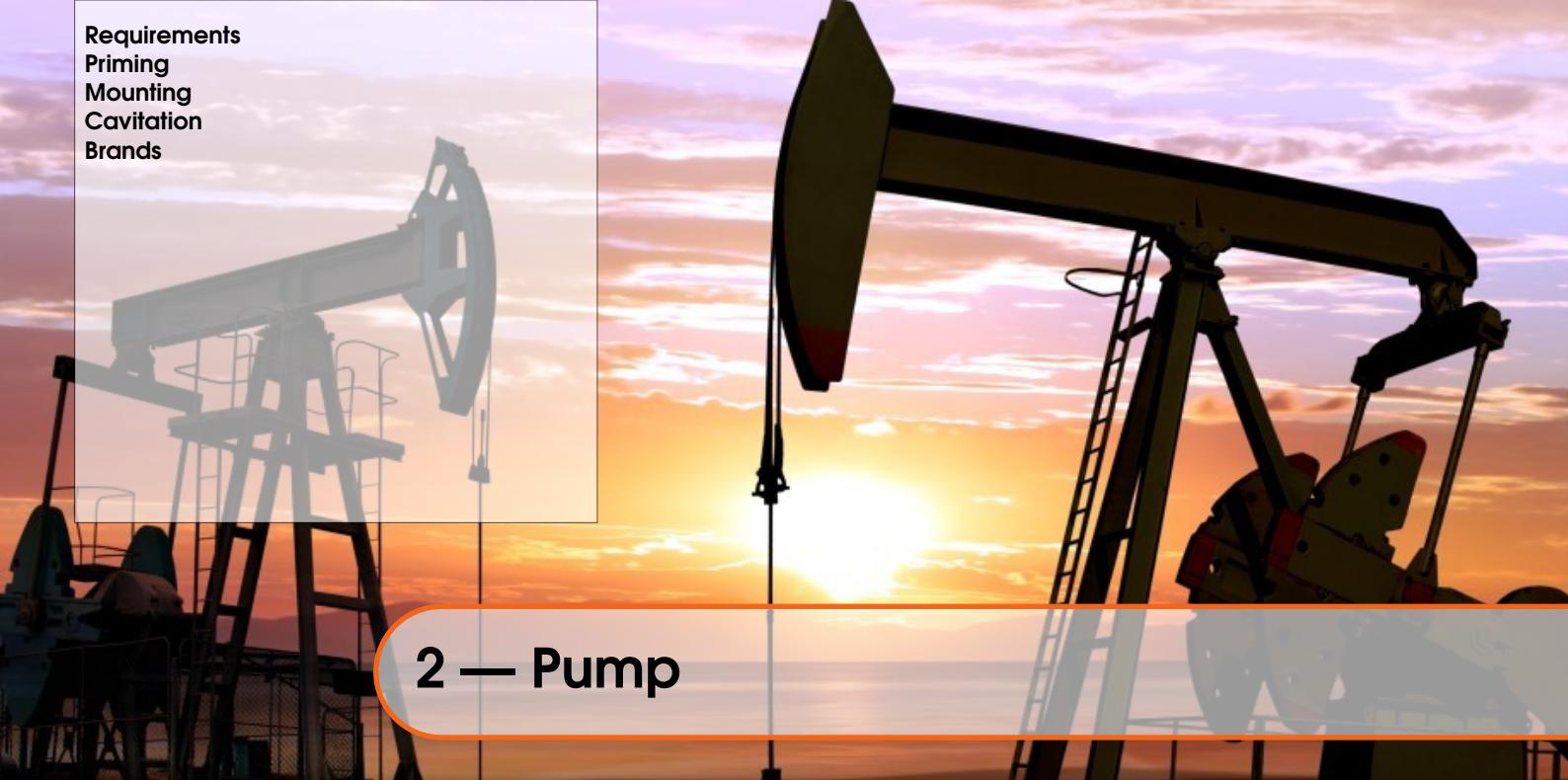
1.5 Filters

1.5.1 Stainless steel braid

Stainless steel braid is used over hoses to provide additional strength where high pressure or risk of puncture is present.

These can be bought at various internet shops, as well as plumbing stores. They are sold with the hose or without. As it is a pain to get the hose out, and it is of no need for the filter, try to get one that is just the sleeve.

To prevent the braid from collapsing under the weight of the mash, a long spring can be facilitated



2 — Pump

2.1 Requirements

A suitable pump for a brewing system have the following requirements

- All parts have to be of food grade.
- It should be magnetic coupled so that in the event of the impeller becoming stuck due to malt particles, the motor will not burn out.
- The lift limit should be more than the height of the brew stand.
- The temperature rating should be at least that of boiling wort (100°C).
- It should be self-priming.

2.2 Priming

Priming is to fill the pump head with the liquid that is to be pumped. As the pump is stored dry, the contents of the pump head when it is turned on is only air. As air and water have very different physical properties, a pump that is designed to pump a liquid will perform terrible at pumping air and will eventually break.

A self-priming pump differs from a non-priming pump that it can pump a mixture of air and liquid. This means that the pump will be able to remove air trapped in the head as long as it has a source of liquid.

A pump made to pump liquid should **never be run dry**.

2.3 Mounting

The pump should be mounted so that liquid enters at the bottom of the head and exits at the top. This is to prevent air pockets from occupying the head. If the pump has to be mounted in a vertical position the head should be placed at the top, not the bottom.

Many pumps require that there is pressure at the inlet. Therefore it should be mounted as far as possible below the source of liquid.

2.4 Cavitation

Cavitation is the formation of vapor cavities in a liquid due to pressure differences around the impeller as it turns quickly and with great force. It can be harmful to the pump and will produce a rattle-like sound.

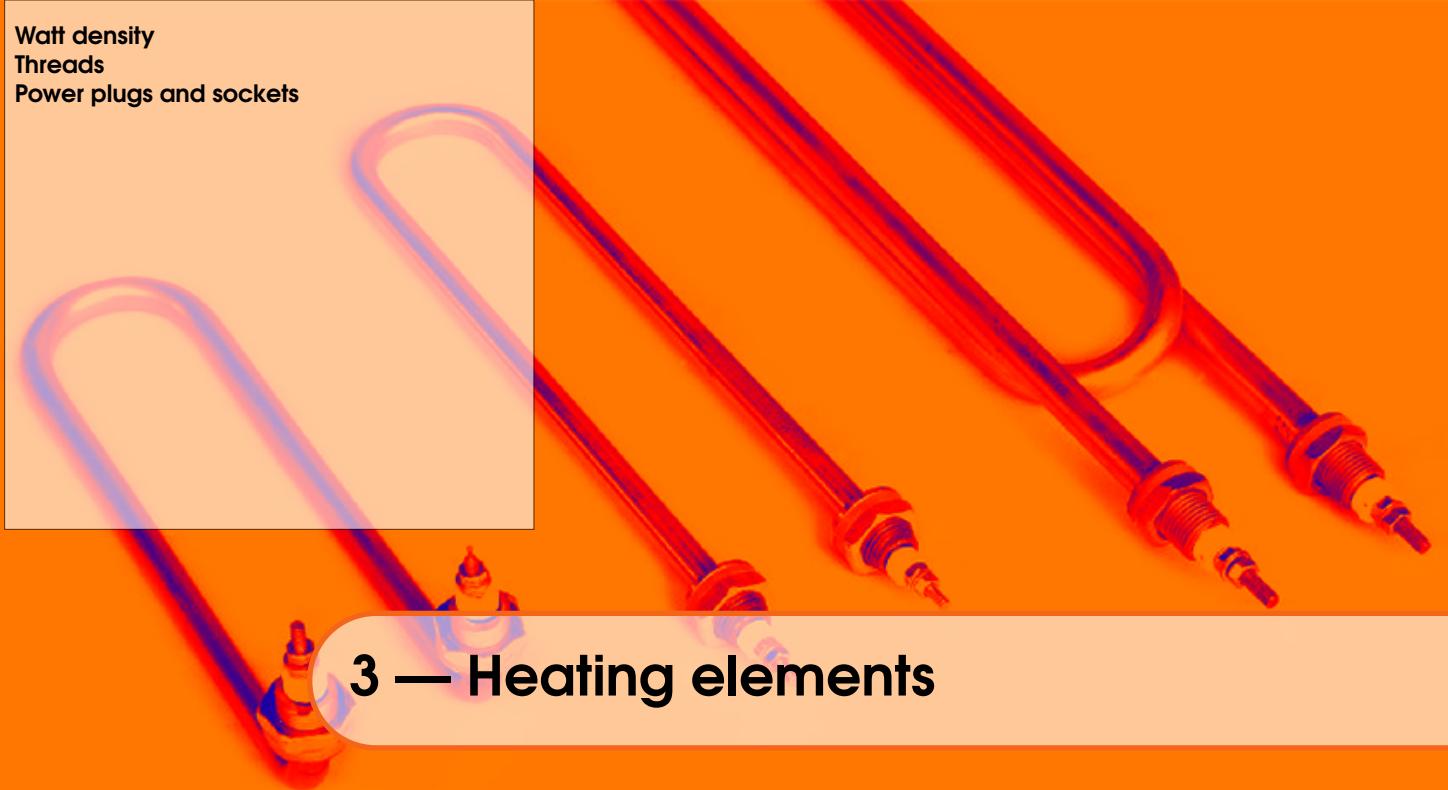
2.5 Brands

The most common brands of pumps used in amateur brewing seem to be (listed by cost, cheapest at the top)

- Chugger
- March
- Little Giant

Chugger pumps used for brewing are very identical to the March pumps, but seem to use an inferior manufacture process. They, however, give the most "bang for the bucks". March pumps are the "true and tested", especially the March 809. Little Giant provide excellent quality and produce very little noise compared to the other two brands.

Watt density
Threads
Power plugs and sockets



3 — Heating elements

3.1 Watt density

Heating elements come in different watt density ratings. These are

- Ultra Low Watt Density (50W per square inch)
- Low Watt Density
- Medium Watt Density
- High Watt Density

If the watt density is too high the wort will be scorched. Also, elements with lower watt densities tend to last longer.

A typical, recommended max value for hot water heaters is 75W per square inch.

3.2 Threads

The standard thread for American heating elements (the ones commonly found on eBay) is the 1" NPT.

3.3 Power plugs and sockets

As the outlets for the heating elements are controlled by SSR's, and therefore could damage other equipment, there should be no possibility of confusing them with standard power sockets.

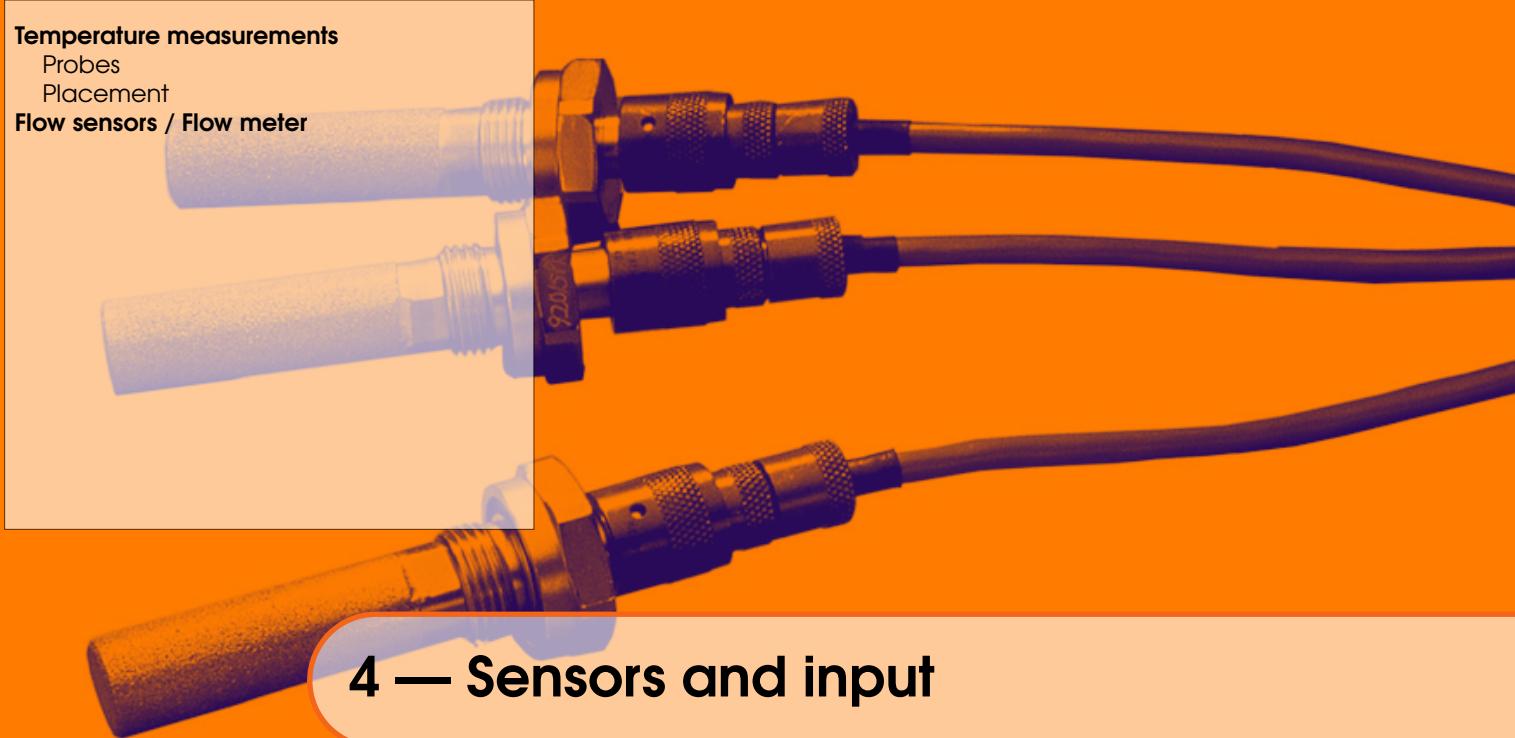
The IEC-320 C19 plug and C20 socket are compatible with 230VAC 16A and have no everyday usage as of the authors knowledge.

Temperature measurements

Probes

Placement

Flow sensors / Flow meter



4 — Sensors and input

4.1 Temperature measurements

4.1.1 Probes

There are many different temperature probes available that either communicates digitally or outputs an analog signal that can be processed for use with various microcontrollers. The most common types seem to be

- DS18B20 (digital, Dallas 1-wire)
- LM35 (analog, 0-1V)
- Thermocouple (analog, needs amplifier)
- Resistance thermometer (analog)

The DS18B20 and LM35 are quite easy to use but lacks good casings for wet use. Thermocouples are the industry standard for temperature measurements and comes in a great number of different casings. They consist of two different types of conductors that provide a voltage difference according to the temperature of the system. This voltage difference is in the order of microvolts and an amplifier is needed to read the output.

DS18B20

The DS18B20 comes in a standarized TO-92 packaging. It communicates over the Dallas 1-wire bus that enables several sensors to share a dataline. They can also source power from the dataline so that only two wires are needed for the entire sensor-array. The temperature range of this sensor is $-55^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 125^{\circ}\text{C}$ and it provides an accuracy of $\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ in the $-10^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 85^{\circ}\text{C}$ range.

Thermocouples

Thermocouples consists of two conductors that differ in physical properties. When these two conductors contact each other they produce a voltage proportional to the temperature difference.

The main dissadvantage of thermocouples is that a system error of less than one degree Kelvin is difficult to achieve.

K-type thermocouple and interface

The K-type thermocouple seems to be the most common probe of the thermocouples types. It consists of chromel-alumel conductors. The temperature range of the probe can be as wide as $-200^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 1350^{\circ}\text{C}$.

The MAX31855 is an interface for thermocouples produced by Maxim Integrated. It communicates its output using the SPI protocol. There are libraries available for the Arduino and the Raspberry Pi.

Resistance thermometers

Resistance thermometers works by running a voltage through a pure metal that has a resistance that varies by the temperature. The voltage difference between input and output is used to calculate the temperature. As the difference can be quite small at low voltages, an amplifier is often used.

These probes offer greater accuracy than termocouples but are limited to applications where the temperature will not exceed 600°C. They also drift less than thermocouples and do not need to be calibrated as often. (do thermocouples need to be calibrated when used with an interface chip??)

4.1.2 Placement

Liquid that is being heated does not have uniformly distributed temperature. There should be two probes per tank, and the average of the two will be the actual temperature of the system. If only one probe is used to measure the temperature of a tank the probe should be fitted at the middle (why?).

4.2 Flow sensors / Flow meter

A flow sensor can essentially be as simple as a fan that is rotated by the moving liquid. A magnet on the fan axel moves past a magnetic sensor and produces an electronic pulse on the output line. A microcontroller then records these pulses and is able to calculate the volume of liquid that has passed through the sensor.

These simple flow sensors comes in different volume per time ratings.

Electromechanical relays

Solid state relays

Zero crossing

Calculating heatsink requirements for SSR

Thermal pads and compound



5 — Relays and heatsinks

5.1 Electromechanical relays

Electromechanical relays operate by an electromagnet that mechanically moves a conductor.

These need a flyback diode in parallel with the coil to prevent the controlling circuitry from damage when the relay is turned off and the magnetic field stored in the coil collapses.

5.2 Solid state relays

Solid state relays (SSR's) differ from electromechanical relays in that they have no moving parts. The switching-action is provided using semiconductors. The number of switches a SSR can withstand is much much greater then that of an electromechanical relay.

SSR's can also be switched so often they can provide a semi-correct power control of heating elements.

5.2.1 Zero crossing

Zero crossing means that the relay switches from the conducting to the non-conducting phase when the AC sine wave reaches the zero crossing point. This reduces the surge current through the load and greatly improves the lifespan of the SSR.

Zero crossing SSR's are also marked as "Zero voltage switched" type.

5.2.2 Calculating heatsink requirements for SSR

SSR's generally produce about 1W of heat for every ampere of the load.

Computer CPU heatsinks

The watt density of an Intel Pentium 4 CPU is about $9 \frac{W}{cm^2}$.

If we run a load of 15A through a SSR, that amounts to about $0.6 \frac{W}{cm^2}$ ($26cm^2$ die size, 15W heat dissipation). Therefore, CPU heatsinks seem to be good candidates for use with SSR's, and can be sourced for free with almost no hassle. Whether or not these have to be used with a fan is left to experimentation.

5.2.3 Thermal pads and compound

Thermal pads or thermal compound should always be used when connecting a SSR to a heatsink.

As tiny irregularities in the flat, metal surface of the SSR and heatsink provide trapped air and thus insulation, thermal pads or compound is used to fill in these irregularities. If compound is used, only a very thin film is necessary to provide good thermal conductivity.



6 — RIMS-tube

6.1 What is RIMS

RIMS stands for Recirculating Infusion Mash System.

The wort is recirculated continuously through the malt. The RIMS-tube contains a heating element and a temperature probe that enables the brewer to do step mashing by pumping the wort through the tube. RIMS also provides crystal clear wort as the wort is filtered throughout the entire mashing process.

6.2 Usage

The RIMS-tube, in essence, provides heating of liquid. It can be used to heat mash water, compensate for heat loss during mashing and for raising the temperature of the mash for step mashing.

6.3 Components

A typical RIMS-tube consists of the following

- Two tee's
- A heating element adapter and heating element
- A temperature probe adapter and temperature probe
- Two hose/pipe connections
- Sight glass (Optional; it's just very, very cool and provides additional length to the tube)

Volumes

- Hot Liquor Tun (HLT)
- Mash/Lauter Tun (MLT)
- Boil Kettle (BK)

Insulation

7 — Tanks, vessels and kettles

7.1 Volumes

The following equations for volumes do not take into consideration other objects in the tanks, such as filters and stirrers. They instead give the minimum volume of the containers. Headspace and other objects should also be included in the final volume of the tanks.

7.1.1 Hot Liquor Tun (HLT)

This tank provides hot water for the mash and sparge. It has a heating element installed in the tank and uses the RIMS-tube for additional power when heating the mash water.

It's volume should be at least that of the needed mash water for the brew. This is calculated as follows

$$V_{HLT} = m_{malt} \cdot d_{malt} \cdot \frac{379}{400} \quad (7.1)$$

Where d_{malt} is the thickness of the malt and is generally set to $2.61 \frac{L}{kg}$.

7.1.2 Mash/Lauter Tun (MLT)

This tank is where the malt is mashed at a constant or several, precise temperatures (step mashing). To keep the temperature constant, or to rise the temperature, the wort is passed through the RIMS-tube which heats the wort. The tank should also be very well insulated.

It's volume is calculated as follows

$$V_{MLT} = m_{malt} \cdot (0.67 + d_{malt}) \quad (7.2)$$

7.1.3 Boil Kettle (BK)

This tank is where the wort is boiled with the addition of hops. It has two heating elements installed in the tank and has an outlet to a chiller.

It's volume should be that of the wort produced for pre-boil and as a rule of thumb have a 20% head room to compensate for foam and splash.

$$V_{wort,pre-boil} = \frac{V_{beer} + V_{hops,absorbed}}{0.96} \cdot \frac{1}{k_{evap}} \quad (7.3)$$

Where k_{evap} is the evaporation coefficient which is based on the power from the heating elements and the surface area of the top of the kettle. It is generally set to 0.95. $V_{hops,absorbed}$ is the volume of wort that is absorbed by the hops and is dependent on the amount of hops. 100g of hops will probably absorb 1L of wort.

The total volume of the boil kettle should then be

$$V_{BK} = V_{wort,pre-boil} \cdot 1.2 \quad (7.4)$$

7.2 Insulation

The formula for calculating the heat loss of a completely insulated vessel is

$$H = \frac{A(T_h - T_c)}{R} \quad (7.5)$$

Where A is the surface area of the tank, T_h is the temperature of the liquid in the tank and T_c is the temperature of the surroundings. R is a unique value for the insulation material, where a higher R-value designates better insulation properties.

Many insulation materials are based on trapping air in the material. Air is a very bad conductor of heat, and therefore the material insulates heat transfer. These insulation materials perform worse if they are compressed, as they can not trap enough air.

Different kinds of mills

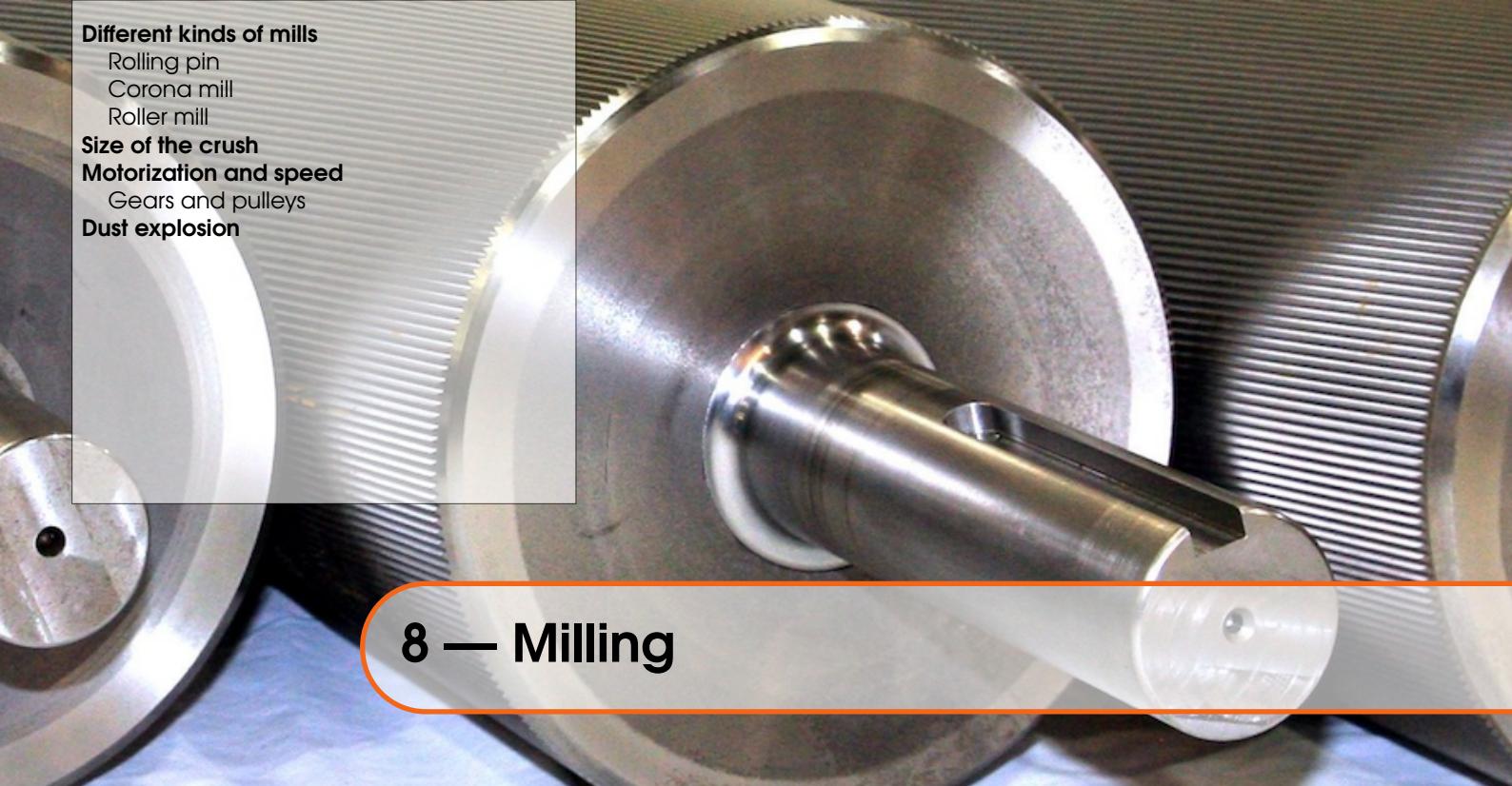
Rolling pin
Corona mill
Roller mill

Size of the crush

Motorization and speed

Gears and pulleys

Dust explosion



8 — Milling

8.1 Different kinds of mills

8.1.1 Rolling pin

When crushing a very small amount of grain, it is possible to crush the grain, placed inside a plastic bag, with a rolling pin. This method is inconsistent and messy and is absolutely not suitable for crushing large amounts.

8.1.2 Corona mill

The Corona mill works by forcing the grain through two rotating metal plates. It is the cheapest mill available and works reasonably well for 6-8kg of grain per batch.

This type of mill tends to shred or powder the husk of the grain, which leads to poor filtration through the malt bed and can also give an off flavor to the wort.

However, the Corona mill is an excellent choice for milling wheat, as this type of grain needs a more thorough crush and has no husk.

8.1.3 Roller mill

Is the shit.

8.2 Size of the crush

Grains with a husk should be crushed so that the husk is mostly intact. The husk aids in filtering of the wort and a too fine crush can make the filter stuck.

Wheat does not contain a husk. It is also a grain that is hard to efficiently extract sugars from without the grain being crushed much finer than other grains.

8.3 Motorization and speed

The mill should be operated at a low speed to avoid shredding the husk. 150-250 RPM is a recommended compromise between time taken and instances of shredded husk.

8.3.1 Gears and pulleys

A typical single-phase, 230VAC motor operates at around 1800 RPM. It therefore needs a high gear ratio in the gear train to be able to rotate the mill at 150-250 RPM.

The pulleys and belt, and also the motor, of a washing machine typically provides an excellent choice for motorization of a mill. All that needs to be customized is the connection from the large pulley to the axel of the mill. Parts for variable speed control can also be sourced from said machine.

8.4 Dust explosion

When combustible dust particles is suspended in air at high concentrations, an explosion can occur if ignited (i.e. with a spark from the electric motor). This hazard is generally not considered to be a problem when milling grain for amateur brewing, as not enough dust is generated. There are "explosion proof" mills sold in the amateur brewing market but no reports of accidents by use of normal mills was found by the authors.



9 — Welding

9.0.1 Parameters

Suggested welding parameters

Method	Steel thickness	Current	Voltage	Weld wire	Argon flow	Weld speed	Wire feed
	mm	amp	volts	AWS spec	$\frac{m^3}{h}$	$\frac{cm}{min}$	$\frac{cm}{min}$
MIG	1.6	85 DCEP	21	ER316L	0.42	48	467
TIG	1.14 - 2.29	37 - 70 DCEN	12 - 14	ER316L	0.34	5 - 10	As req.

Table 9.1: Suggested welding parameters

9.1 Passivation of stainless steel

Passivation is the process of removing free iron from the surface of stainless steel. This leaves behind chromium and nickel, which form an oxide layer on contact with air, preserving the underlaying iron from rusting.

9.1.1 Acids

Traditionally, a 20% wt. solution of nitric acid was used for passivation of stainless steel. Recently, citric acid has been found to provide a safer and

Heat $\Delta t = \frac{\Delta t'}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v}{c}}}$

Specific heat $E = \hbar\omega$

Newton's law of cool' $U = \frac{W_{AB}}{I} = |E_{PA} - E_{PB}| = |\Phi_A - \Phi_B| / T = \frac{4\pi n_1 n_2}{(n_2 + n_1)^2} \propto \frac{1}{r^2}$

Electricity $B = \mu_0 I$

Power $P = \frac{V^2}{R}$

Ohm's law $V = I R$

$K = P^2 / 2m$

$m_o = \frac{M_m}{N_A} = \frac{M_m \cdot 10^{-3}}{N_A}$

$\lambda = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2eUm}}$

$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{8}{\rho}} \gamma(x) = \sqrt{2/L} \sin \frac{n\pi x}{L}$

$C(s) = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \sqrt{k/m}$

$\phi = \int \vec{B} d\vec{l} = \mu_0 \int \vec{J} d\vec{S}$

$\vec{S} = \frac{1}{\mu_0} (\vec{E} \times \vec{B})$

$E = \frac{1}{2} \hbar \sqrt{k/m}$

$\beta = \frac{\Delta I_C}{I_C} \phi_e = \frac{\Delta E}{\Delta t} \frac{m_1}{x} + \frac{m_2}{x'} = \frac{m_2 - m_1}{x}$

$\nu_L = \sqrt{\frac{3kT}{m_o}} = \sqrt{\frac{3kTN_A}{M_m}} = \sqrt{\frac{3R_m T}{M_m \cdot 10^{-3}}}$

$\gamma = \frac{\ln 2}{T} F_h = \dot{S} \rho g$

$(E_c) = \frac{1}{2 \cos \theta_1 \cos \theta_2}$

$f_0 = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{P_L}} \propto \frac{1}{\sqrt{T}}$

$X_L = \frac{U_m}{I_m} = \omega L = 2\pi f L$

$k = \frac{\lambda}{4\pi \epsilon_0 \epsilon_r} \nu_L = \sqrt{\frac{R_m}{R_s}} \vec{F}_m = \vec{B} \vec{I} \ell = \frac{\mu_0 I_1 I_2}{2\pi d} \ell$

$\Phi_m = \frac{C}{T} k = \pm \sqrt{\frac{2m}{h^2}} (E - \nu_0)$

$\omega = 2\pi f$

10 — Misc. equations

10.1 Heat

10.1.1 Specific heat

Specific heat is the amount of heat per unit mass required to raise the temperature by one degree Kelvin (without a change of phase).

$$Q = cm\Delta T \quad (10.1)$$

Where Q is the heat added, c is the specific heat of the material, m is the mass of the material and ΔT is the change in temperature.

Exercise 10.1 How fast will we be able to heat 120L of water from 10°C to 67°C if we have available 6kW of heat?

Solution

$$6\text{kW} = 6000 \frac{J}{s}$$

$$c_{H_2O} = 4.18 \cdot 10^3 \text{ J kg}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$$

$$t = \frac{4.18 \cdot 10^3 \text{ J kg}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1} \cdot 120 \text{ kg} \cdot (67^\circ\text{C} - 10^\circ\text{C})}{6000 \frac{J}{s}}$$

$$t = 4765.2 \text{ s} = 79.42 \text{ min}$$

10.1.2 Newton's law of cool'

Newton's law of cooling states that if the temperature changes are small enough, the temperature of an object after a certain time can be calculated as follows

$$T(t) = T_s + (T_0 - T_s)e^{-kt} \quad (10.2)$$

Where $T(t)$ is the temperature of the object at time t , T_s is the temperature of the surroundings, T_0 is the initial temperature of the object and k is a constant that is unique to the system.

10.2 Electricity

10.2.1 Power

Power is measured in watts and is proportional to the voltage and current

$$P = V \cdot I \quad (10.3)$$

10.2.2 Ohm's law

Ohm's law states that the current through a conductor is directly proportional to the voltage provided and the resistance of the conductor.

$$I = \frac{V}{R} \quad (10.4)$$

Exercise 10.2 A heating element is sold as 3000W at 240V. How many watts will it provide if the voltage is 230V?

Solution

Find the resistance of the nichrome wire in the element

$$I = \frac{P}{V} = \frac{3000W}{240V} = 12.5A$$

$$R = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{240V}{12.5A} = 19.2\Omega$$

Then calculate current and power using the resistance of the nichrome wire

$$I = \frac{230V}{19.2\Omega} = 11.98A$$

$$P = V \cdot I = 230V \cdot 11.98A = 2755W$$

Part II

Practice



11 — Materials List

Items without a listed price were scrapped from the bin or sourced for free.

Many of these items are purchased in larger lots than necessary, as smaller lots could not be found.

11.1 Electronics

Article	Quantity	Price / \$	Shipping / \$	Total / \$
ATMega328p	1	-	-	-
Capacitor, 33 μ F electrolytic	10	0.99	-	0.99
Capacitor, 0.47 μ F mylar	50	1.00	2.00	3.00
Capacitor, 100nF ceramic, SMD	50	2.35	-	2.35
LM3940, SMD	5	3.74	-	3.74
USB-B PCB headers	10	1.60	-	1.60
Screw terminals, DZ39	50	9.50	-	9.50
12mm 3 pin DIN connector, screw type	10	21.00	-	21.00
SOIC8 to DIP8 PCB	20	3.49	-	3.49
4N35 optocoupler	10	2.40	-	2.40
DIP6 socket	10	3.36	-	3.36
DIP8 socket	10	0.99	-	0.99
Switching diode, 1N4148	40	0.99	-	0.99
Total				-

Table 11.1: Electronics materials list

11.2 RIMS-tube

Article	Quantity	Price / \$	Shipping / \$	Total / \$
Sanitary tee, Ø51mm pipe Ø64mm ferrule	2	34.00	16.00	50.00
Sanitary end cap, Ø64mm	2	6.18	3.74	9.92
2" sanitary EPDM gasket, flanged	8	12.00	-	12.00
2" sanitary PTFE gasket	6	12.00	-	12.00
Sanitary sight glass, Ø51mm pipe Ø64mm ferrule	1	59.99	-	59.99
Total				-

Table 11.2: RIMS-tube materials list

11.3 Bench

Article	Quantity	Price / NOK	Total / NOK
Two by four	4x4.2 = 16.8	-	-
Four by four	1x4.5 = 4.5	0.99	0.99
Row, 48x48mm	2x3.6 = 7.2	1.00	3.00
Plank, 19x148mm	2x5.2 = 10.4	2.35	2.35
Bolt, M10x120mm	3	90	100
Bolt, M10x60mm	3	40	90
Washer, M10x30mm	6	10	10
Nut, M10, locking	6	10	10
Nail, 3x55mm	100	70	70
Screw, 4x80mm	50	-	-
Total			-

Table 11.3: Bench materials list

11.4 Tanks

Article	Quantity	Price / \$	Shipping / \$	Total / \$
OSO brand 200L hot water tank	1	-	-	-
OSO brand 300L hot water tank	1	-	-	-
Sanitary flange, Ø102mm pipe Ø115mm ferrule	2	19.98	-	19.98
Sanitary clamp, fits Ø115mm ferrule	2	37.98	-	37.98
Sanitary end cap, fits Ø115mm ferrule	2	19.98	-	19.98
4" sanitary PTFE gasket	1	4.49	-	4.49
4" sanitary EPDM gasket, flanged	2	4.49	-	4.49
Braided stainless steel hose, 6AN OD14mm 12"	6	18.66	-	18.66
Total				-

Table 11.4: Tanks materials list

Renderings
Size
Considerations
Transportation
Surface treatment

12 — Woodworking

12.1 Renderings

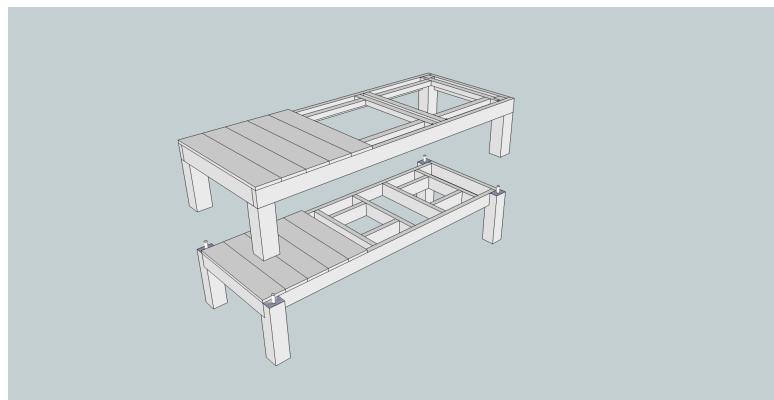


Figure 12.1: Bench, above

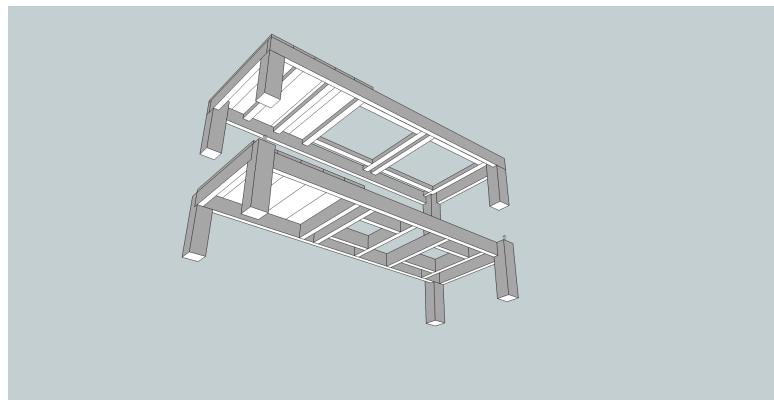


Figure 12.2: Bench, below

12.2 Size

The bench is 80cm tall, 80cm deep and 200cm wide. The feet are cut 2x40cm long.

12.3 Considerations

12.3.1 Transportation

It should be easy to transport the bench. As it is very heavy, it is divided into two parts that each can be transported on the roof of a car. The parts of the bench will be assembled together using angle brackets and bolts, as shown in figure 12.1.

12.3.2 Surface treatment

The wood will have to be treated so that it can withstand spills of boiling wort.

Our bench is treated with two coats of oil (hardwood type, with some pigment to bring out the characteristics of the wood), then two coats of synthetic varnish. All coatings are sanded using 240-grade sanding paper.

Tanks
HLT
MLT
BK
Initial cleaning
Welding
Weldless fittings
Chiller

13 — Metalworking

13.1 Tanks

All tanks are made from OSO brand hot water tanks (1977-1990 model). These come with a 50mm threaded hole for a heating element. The bottom parts of the tanks have feet.

According to varius forum threads, these tanks are made of 4mm thick (measured) stainless steel, grade 304.

There are adapters available to reduce the 50mm hole to a standard 1" threaded hole.

The system is sized to accomodate brewing 120L of finished beer using 48kg of malt.

13.1.1 HLT

The HLT is cut for a volume of 130L.

It is the bottom part of an OSO brand tank and has one heating element and feet. A $\frac{1}{2}$ " hole is drilled in the bottom for draining water. There is a $\frac{1}{2}$ " inlet on the side for return from the RIMS-tube.

13.1.2 MLT

The MLT is cut for a volume of 170L.

It is the top part of an OSO brand tank and has no ferrule for a heating element (and no feet). The inlet on the side is plugged with a male, threaded pipe cap.

13.1.3 BK

The BK is cut for a volume of approximately 190L

It has feet and two heating elements. The second element is mounted as a weldless fitting.

13.1.4 Initial cleaning

The tanks are initially cleaned using diluted hydrochloric acid. This is then neutralized using dilute sodium bicarbonate to prevent the acid from etching the steel. The procedure efficiently removes calcium and iron salts.

Further cleaning is performed using soap and hot water.

13.2 Welding

A 4" sanitary ferrule is welded to the bottom of the mash / lauter tun and the boil kettle to aid in removal of spent grains and cleaning.

We only have access to a MIG welder, so every part will be welded using MIG. TIG is recommended for this kind of job but a MIG will also do fine (makes a somewhat sloppier seam).

13.3 Weldless fittings

Holes are made using a step drill bit. All weldless fittings are threaded and mounted with an O-ring and nut.

13.4 Chiller

The chiller is a counter flow design with an inner copper tube of 6m length and an outer tube of PVC.

Copper wire is coiled around and soldered to the inner tube to generate turbulence in the water stream. Soap is used as lubricant to aid in inserting the inner tube into the PVC hose.

The PVC hose is connected to the tee using a hose barb. The inner tube is connected to the tee using compression fittings.

14 — Plumbing

14.1 Flow diagram

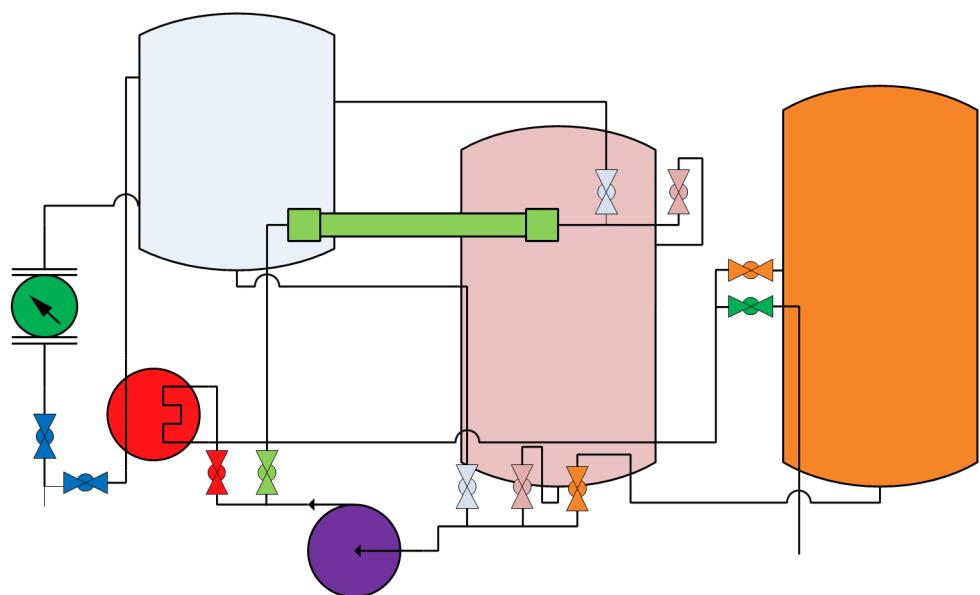


Figure 14.1: Flow diagram

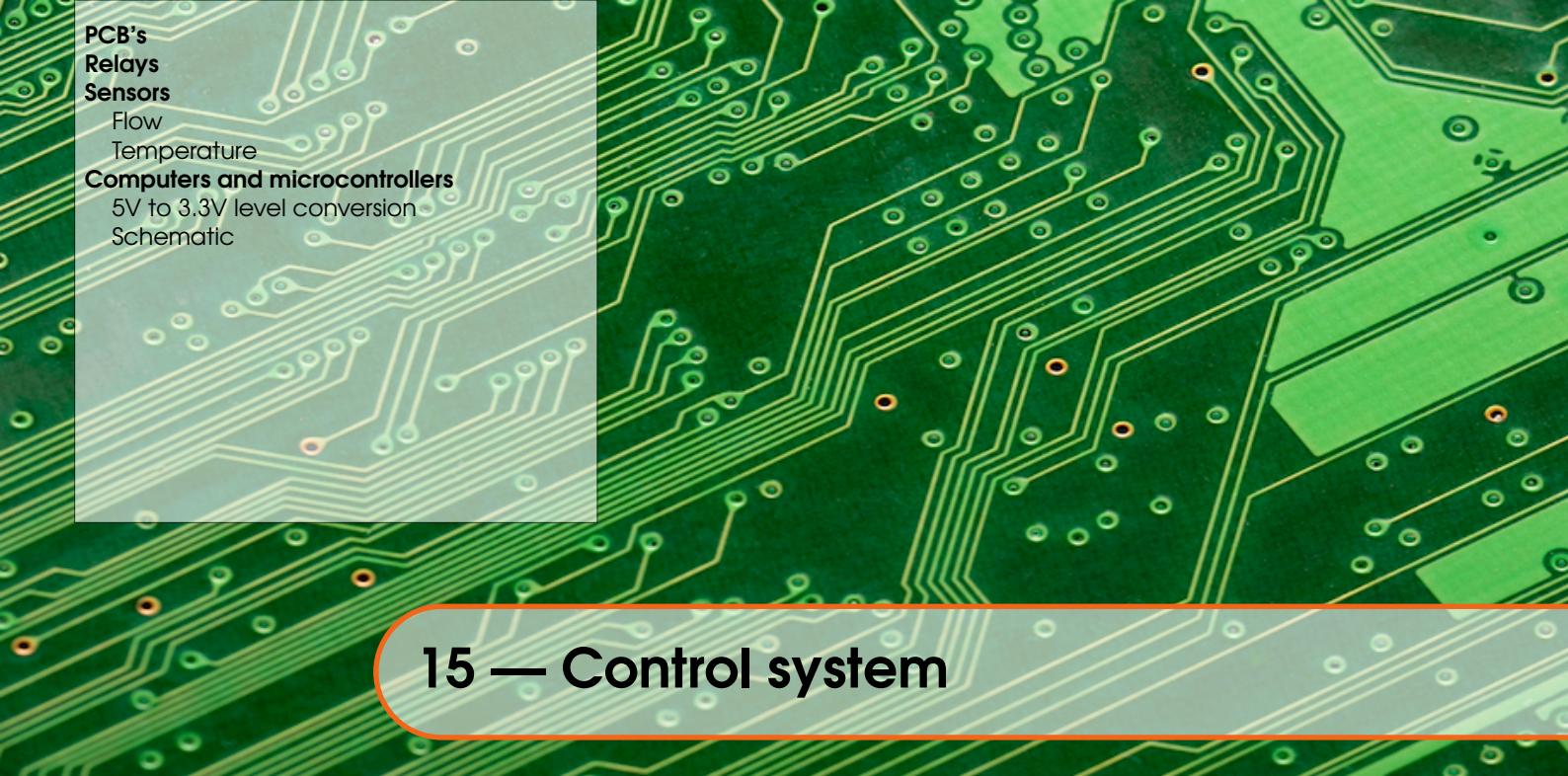
PCB's
Relays
Sensors

Flow
Temperature

Computers and microcontrollers

5V to 3.3V level conversion

Schematic



15 — Control system

15.1 PCB's

An initial attempt at placing all the components on a single PCB resulted in a messy PCB with lots of airwires. The circuit is therefore divided into three parts

- Mainboard, containing the Arduino, the USB interface and a programming header
- Relay interface, containing optocouplers and screw terminals
- Thermocouple interface, containing a voltage regulator, level switching, interface chips and screw terminals

15.2 Relays

The price difference of SSR's and mechanical relays is close to none, and as SSR's are quiet and require almost no addition electronics all the relays in this system are of solid state type.

The SSR's that are going to do power width modulation are of recognized brands. The SSR's that are used to only turn on and off i.e. the pump are of generic eBay brands.

15.3 Sensors

15.3.1 Flow

A flow sensor with a rating of 0-30 $\frac{L}{min}$ is used to measure the volume of tap water in the HLT.

The flow rating of tap water in Trondheim, Norway is on average about 15 $\frac{L}{min}$. The sensor is chosen closest to this rating as a sensor with a wider rating is thought to be less accurate.

15.3.2 Temperature

Probes

All probes are K-type thermocouples with a range of 0°C ~400°C.

Interface chip

The thermocouples are interfaced with MAX31855KASA chips.

15.4 Computers and microcontrollers

All sensors are connected to an ATMega328p programmed with the Arduino bootloader and the V-USB library. The ATMega328p then communicates over USB to a Raspberry Pi running Debian Linux. Communication by the user with the Raspberry Pi is performed over a standard ethernet LAN.

15.4.1 5V to 3.3V level conversion

The MAX31855KASA chips are operated at 3.3V, while the Arduino and SSR's will be operated at 5V. Level conversion is done by following Adafruits design of their MAX31855 breakout board.

A switching diode is placed with the cathode connected to the output of the interface chip. The anode is connected to an input on the microcontroller. A resistor in series with a 3.3V supply is wired in parallel to this diode. When the microcontroller is outputting a digital zero, the anode of the diode is connected to ground and the path of shortest resistance from the interface chip's input is ground. As the microcontroller outputs a digital one, the diode works as an off switch that disconnects the microcontroller and interface chip. The interface chip then gets fed 3.3V through the resistor.

According to the datasheet of the ATMega328p, the "I/O pin input threshold voltage" at $V_{cc} = 5V$ is about 2.6V. An input of 3.3V is therefore registered as a digital one.

15.4.2 Schematic

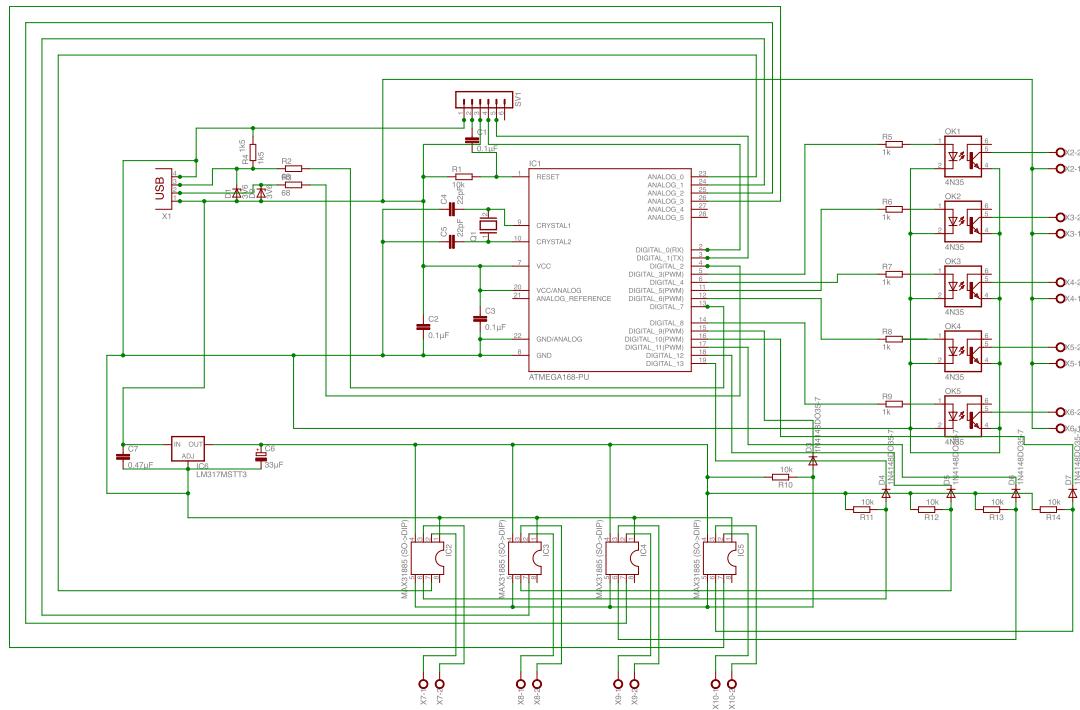


Figure 15.1: Schematic, mainboard

Part III

Bibliography and index



Bibliography

Books

Articles

Manuals

