

# Evolution of a Mash Tun

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Briggs of Burton plc

Conference organised and hosted by



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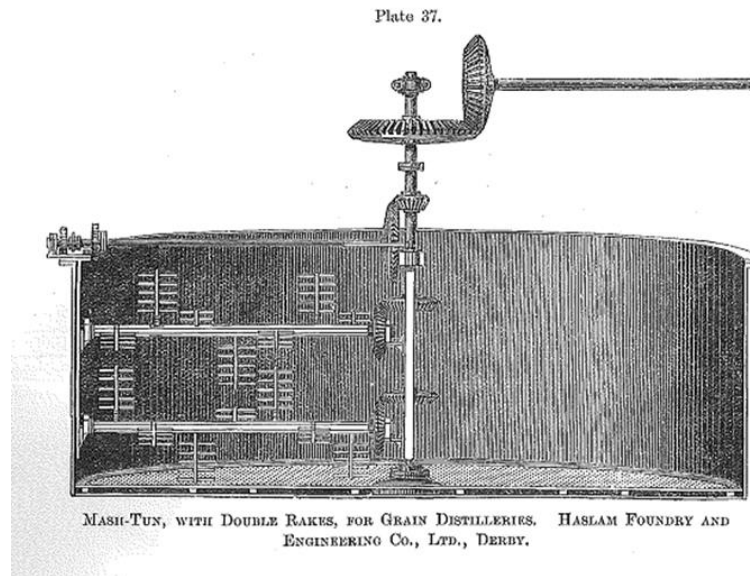
# Talk Overview

- Mashing and Lautering processes
- Mash Tun design evolution

# Overview of a Distillery Mash Tun's operation

## Inputs

- Water
- Malt / Grist
- Electricity
  - Motor / pumps
- Steam
  - Heat
- Physical (Labour)



## Outputs

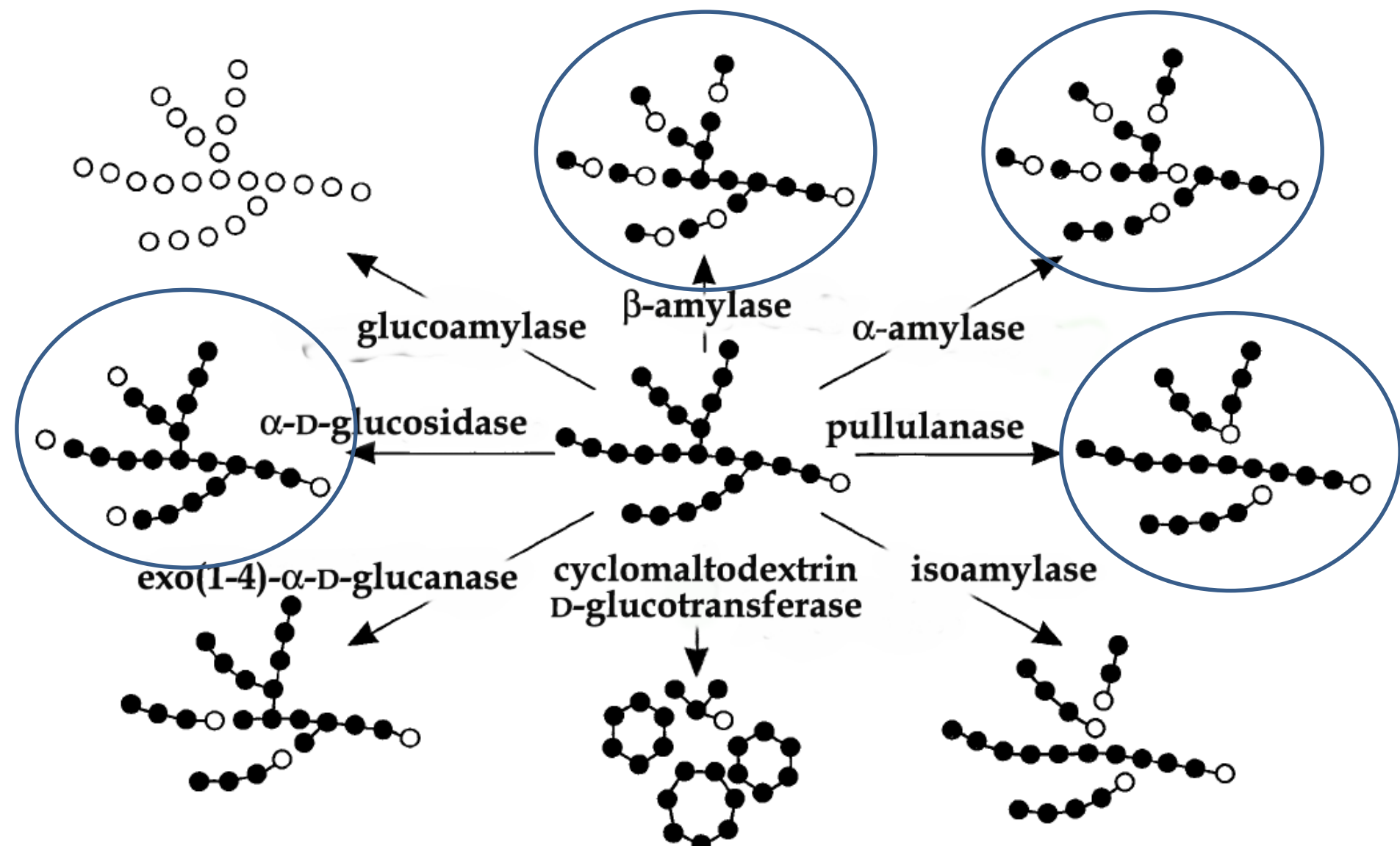
- Wort
- Spent grains / Draff

## Inefficiencies

- Evaporation
- Soiling

# Mashing and Mash Separation

- Mashing
  - Mixing of malt grist with water
  - Breakdown of proteins
  - Starch gelatinisation & liquefaction
  - Conversion of starch into lower molecular weight fermentable sugars
- Mash Separation / Lautering
  - Filtration of Mash
    - Separation of Wort from grain bed
  - Sparging
    - Leaching of remaining extract from grain bed using hot sparge water
  - Separation of Draff from Wort (draff) for disposal
    - By-product



Amylose -  
unbranched

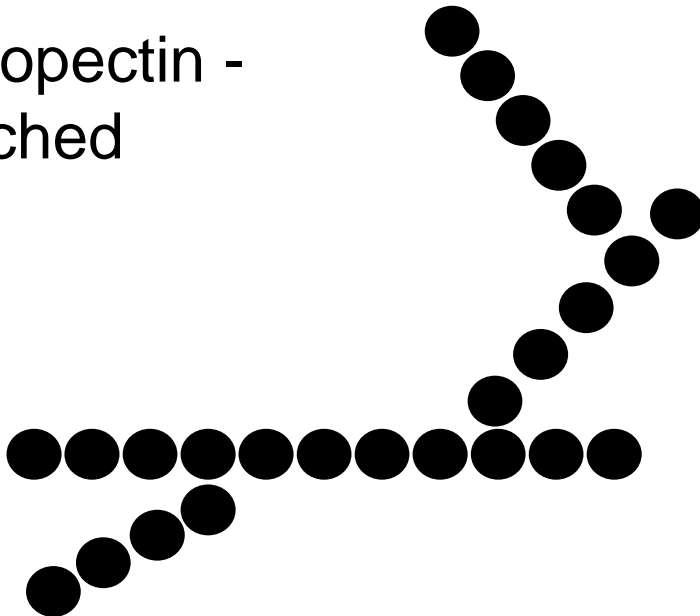


**$\alpha$ -amylase** – random >3 length  
oligomers

**$\alpha$ -glucosidase** – terminal  
glucose from reducing end

**$\beta$ -amylase** – maltose from reducing

Amylopectin -  
branched



**Limit dextrinase** – hydrolyse  
1,6 branches releasing maltose

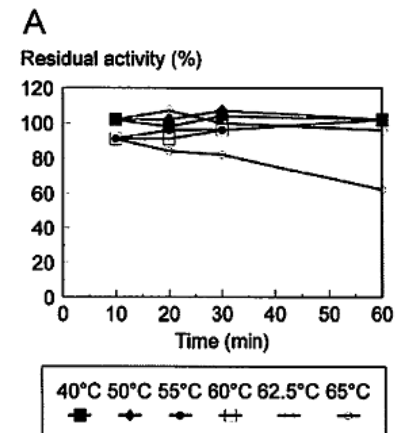
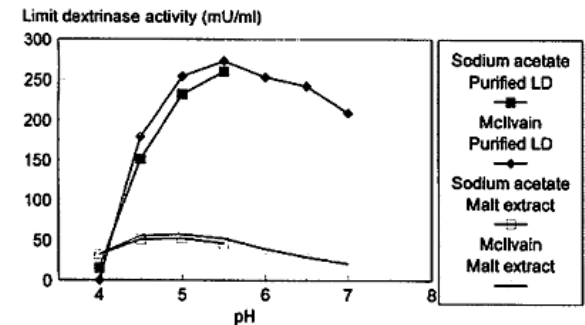
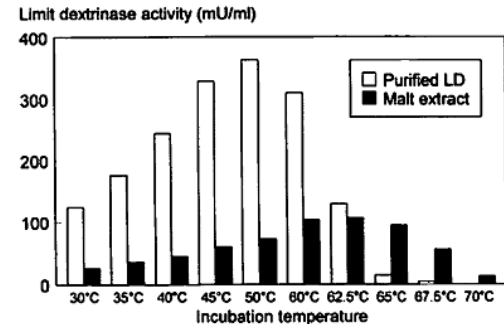


# Limit dextrinase activity

## Optimum conditions

- Temperature: 62.5°C
- pH: 5.5

Drop in activity at  $T > 65^{\circ}\text{C}$   
and  $t = 10$  min



Stenholm, Katharina, and Silja Home. 'A New Approach to Limit Dextrinase and Its Role in Mashing\*'. *Journal of the Institute of Brewing* 105, no. 4 (1 January 1999): 205–10. doi:10.1002/j.2050-0416.1999.tb00020.x.

# Mash Conversion

Lab mill setting

- 2 = Fine (Used in Semi-Lauter Tuns)
- 7 = Coarse

$$78.06/76.15 = 102.5\%$$

TABLE II. Analyses of Malts Used in RG/FG Fermentability Comparison

Barley Variety	SE 2 dwb %	SE 7 dwb %	2/7 difference %	F(FG) %	FE dwb %
Golden Promise	78.06 ± 0.62	76.15 ± 0.7	1.91 ± 0.62	87.42 ± 0.63	66.57 ± 0.91
Natasha	80.62 ± 0.95	79.23 ± 0.65	1.39 ± 0.50	87.77 ± 0.33	69.54 ± 0.67
Triumph	79.64 ± 0.50	78.43 ± 0.55	1.21 ± 0.44	87.87 ± 0.46	68.92 ± 0.57
All	79.27 ± 1.26	77.7 ± 1.59	1.57 ± 0.62	87.64 ± 0.55	68.10 ± 1.58

Results are mean ± 2SD.

Dolan, T. C. S. 'Scotch Malt Whisky Distillers' Malted Barley Specifications the Concept of Fermentable Extract — Ten Years On'. *Journal of the Institute of Brewing* 97, no. 1 (2 January 1991): 27–31.  
doi:10.1002/j.2050-0416.1991.tb01049.x.



# Practical Obstacles in Mash Tun Benchmarking

- Distillery and Brewing analytical methods
  - Laboratory based extract recovery yields
  - >100% yield achievable
  - Extraction in last worts using 85 – 90°C sparge water
  - Only 60°C in EBC method
  - Comparable?
- Heterogeneity of raw materials?
- Extract Yield / Timeframe
- Extract / Fermentable yield?

# Key Distillery Wort parameters

- Haze
  - Clear / Cloudy
- Extract
  - Yield / Fermentable sugars
  - SG
- Chemistry
  - Free Amino Nitrogen
  - Lipids
  - Polyphenols
  - pH
- Dextrinase enzyme activity

# Early Distillery Mash Tun Technology

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## **Spurtle?**

Scots kitchen tool for mixing porridge

# Mash Tun (with Stirrer Gear)



- Roller milled / Steeles mashed @ 4:1 grist ratio
- Plate loading circa 250 to 300 kg/m<sup>2</sup>
- Cycle time circa 6-8 hours
- Poor Draff out
- Flat bottom / no under plate clean
- Difficult to clean
- Cloudy worts

# Traditional Mash Tuns

Semi-lauter using fixed knives

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# Semi-Lauter Tun



- Roller milled / Steeles mashed @ 4:1 grist ratio
- Plate loading 250 kg/m<sup>2</sup>
- Cycle time circa 5-6 hours
- Balanced non-pressure run-off
- Fixed rake height – cloudy worts or slower run-off
- Limited rake efficiency / potential bed channelling
- Swinging feet Draff out - slow
- Usually flat bottom / poor under plate clean
- Good above plate clean

# Lateral Technology Transfer

What can Distillers borrow from  
Brewers?

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# Technology Selection Considerations

## Process

- Recipe Variation
  - Grist Charge
  - Mash / Sparge Ratio
- Wort Clarity
  - Cloudy / Clear
- Yield
  - Washback Conversion
  - Weak Worts
- Spirit Character
  - Spirit Type
  - Mill Type / Compression

## Physical

- Real Estate
  - Equipment Footprint
  - Separate Conversion Vessel for Mash Filter
- Thermal Shock
  - High Temperature Sparging
  - Mash Filter Membrane Temperature Limitations

# Mash Separation Technologies

**Lauter Tun**



**Mash Filter**

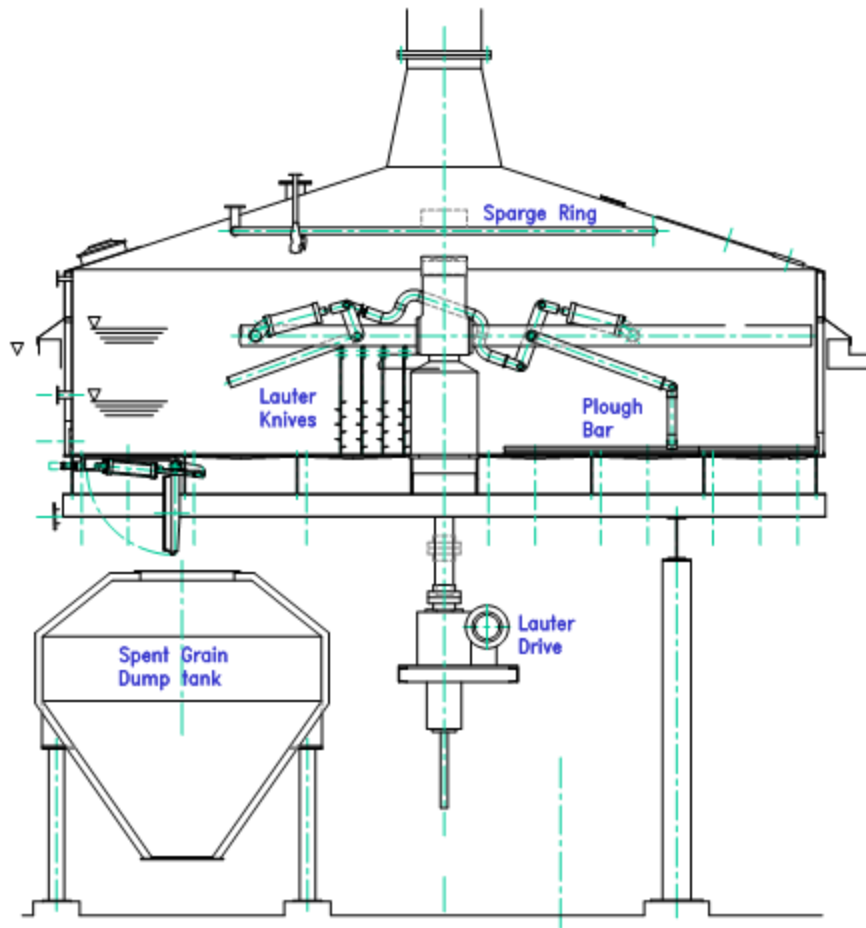


# Technology Comparison

	Mash Tun (Full Lauter)	Mash Filter
Throughput	Mod. – High 3.0-5.0h TAT	High 2.0h TAT
Extract Efficiency	High 101 to 102%	High Max 103%
Flexibility	Good 40 to 100%	Poor 80 to 110%
CIP	OK	Inefficient 4 to 8 hrs
Complexity	Complex	Complex
Cost	Moderate	High
Spirit Yield	416 L/Te	Comparable

# Full Lauter – Development

## Technology Transfer from Brewery Lauter Tuns



Low profile valley bottom

Auto programmed lautering vs DP

Enhanced lift Knives – extract & cycle time

Plough Draff discharge

Draff dump tank

Electro-mechanical fully variable drive

- Rotation – Lauter & discharge
- Raise / lower

Large diameter - low extract loss

Draff valves

Maximise Wort collection time

Continuous profiled sparging

# Distillery Full Lauter Tun – Latest



- 6 Roll milled / Steeles mashed @ 3.8:1 grist ratio
- Plate loading 160 to 175 kg/m<sup>2</sup>
- Cycle time 3 to 4 hours
- Controlled pumped run-off
- Valley bottom / effective under plate clean
- Good over plate clean
- Automated lautering vs volume & DP
- Clear wort capability without time or extract penalty
- Rapid Draff out

# Full Lauter – Distillery Mash Tun Development



- VSD Steeles Masher
  - enhanced wort clarity
- Distillery knives – flight pitching
- Automated distillery run-off profile
  - Wort to Washback
  - Weak Worts
- Integrated Volume & DP lautering
- Distillery continuous sparge profile
- Multi-zone underplate flushing

# Mash Tun Flexibility

- Traditional Distillery Mash Tun
  - Limited mechanical variation
  - Fixed knives and batch size
- Modern Briggs Distillery Mash Tun
  - Full-Lauter
  - Responds to filter bed structure and wort run off
  - Automatically performs deep rake when run off rate stopped
  - Can be tuned to produce Cloudy or Clear Wort dependent on the Distillers requirements

# Malted Barley

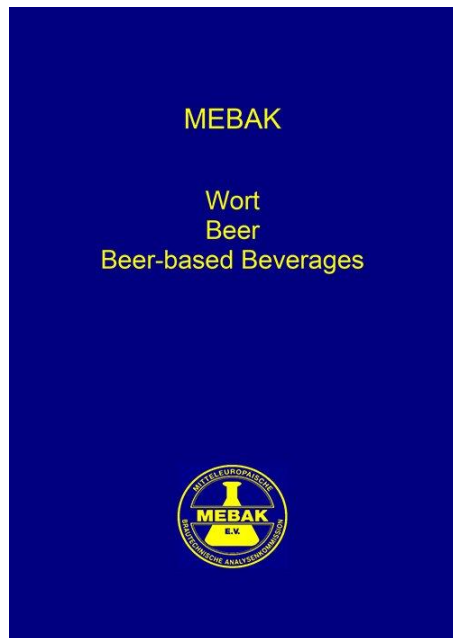
## Flexibility in a Lauter Tun

- Access to new varieties / lower cost malts?
- Access to low Diastatic power malt using more extensive milling
- Reduce particle size to improve starch accessibility
- Different specifications



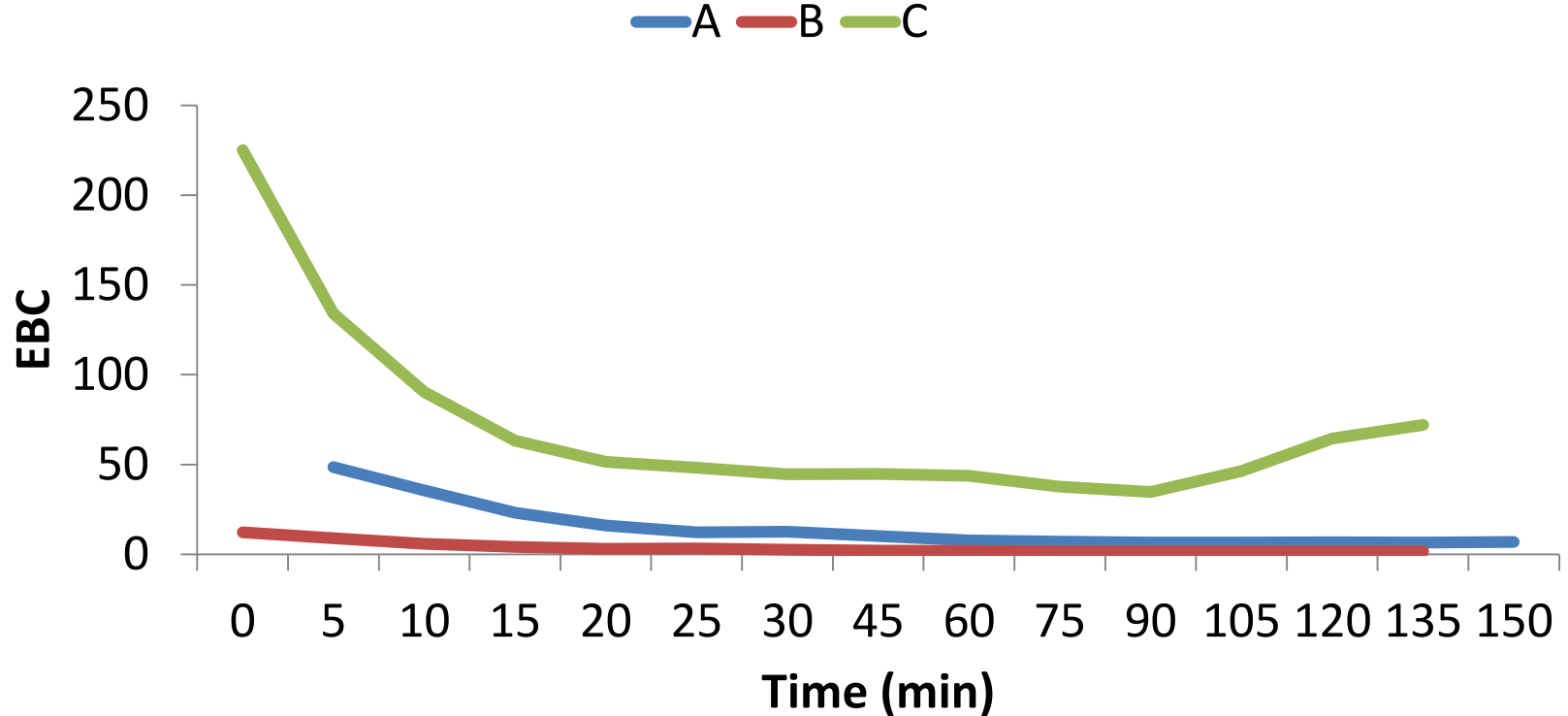
# Wort Clarity

## Clear Worts capability without Cycle Time or Extract penalty



- $\leq 10$  EBC clarity for 70% of run-off volume to washback
- $\leq 20$  EBC average clarity for 100% of run-off volume to washback
- $\leq 40$  EBC average clarity for WW waters
- *Ref - MEBAK  $< 40$  EBC for more than 60% of run-off time*

# Mashing Trial Results



Trial	Details
A	Raking regime for normal production Rake height determined by DP
B	Raking regime more aggressive Normal production (lower heights used)
C	Raking regime – rake height set at 100mm for bulk of run

# Conclusions

- Rake operation influences bed filterability
- The requirement for clear or cloudy wort is specific to the distillery
- Full Lauter mechanism in a Distillery Mash Tun provides the capacity to the vary extent of wort clarity
- Future trials to be performed

# Acknowledgements

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