



Grateful Dead Guy Ale

Documento oficial de Caribbean Brewing

GRATEFUL DEAD GUY ALE

While it's possible that drinking too much of this golden-red riff on the Maibock theme would lead to an itinerant life of tie dye, dangerous brownies, and electric kool aid acid tests, it's really not necessary to follow this ale around the country — you can brew it at home. Pouring a burnished pale copper with white lacing, the aroma of Grateful Dead Guy is an extended jam of earthy, spicy hop and a malt character that expresses bread crust, toast, and caramelized sugar. The flavor brings more of the same, with clean malt and prominent hop leading to a hop-bitter finish cut with rich malt sweetness. For best results prepare a yeast starter, oxygenate the wort, and keep the fermentation temps on the cool side. Afficionados and the little dancing bears will tell you that this ale is fantastic all by itself (and it is), but it's also a great partner for brined pork chops on the grill and Mexican with lots of hot sauce.

O.G: 1.064 READY: 6 WEEKS

1–2 weeks primary, 2–4 weeks secondary, 1–2 weeks bottle conditioning

KIT INVENTORY:

SPECIALTY GRAIN

--0.75 lbs Weyermann Caramunich I
--0.75 lbs Muntons dark crystal

FERMENTABLES

--2.25 lbs Pilsen malt syrup
--6 lbs Munich malt syrup late addition (15 min)

HOPS & FLAVORINGS

--1.5 oz Tettnang (60 min)
--1 oz Saaz (0 min)

YEAST

--WYEAST 1764 ROGUE PACMAN ALE

YEAST. "Pacman is really great yeast; everything about it is good. Pacman attenuates well, is alcohol tolerant, and it produces beers with no diacetyl if the beer is well made. It's very flocculent, which makes it a great choice for bottle conditioning. I ferment almost all my beers at 60° F; once in a while for certain styles I'll ferment as high as 70° F, but never higher. Use lots of oxygen, and a high pitch rate. I never repitch past the 6th generation, and I always use Wyeast Yeast Nutrient." - John Maier, Brewmaster, Rogue Ales

YEAST ALTERNATIVE: WYEAST 1056 AMERICAN ALE OR SAFALE US-05

These simple instructions are basic brewing procedures for this Caribbean Brewing extract beer kit; please refer to your starter kit instructions for specific instructions on use of equipment and common procedures such as siphoning, sanitizing, bottling, etc. For more detailed extract brewing instructions, please visit www.caribbeanbrewing.com

BEFORE YOU BEGIN ...

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

--Homebrewing starter kit for brewing 5 gallon batches
--Boiling kettle of at least 3.5 gallons capacity
--A 5 gallon glass carboy, with bung and airlock, to use as a secondary fermenter - If you do not have a secondary fermenter you may skip the secondary fermentation and add an additional week to primary fermentation before bottling
--Approximately two cases of either 12 oz or 22 oz pry-off style beer bottles

UNPACK THE KIT

--Refrigerate the yeast upon arrival
--Locate the Kit Inventory (above) – this is the recipe for your beer, so keep it handy
--Doublecheck the box contents vs. the Kit Inventory
--Contact us immediately if you have any questions or concerns!

PROCEDURE

A FEW DAYS BEFORE BREWING DAY

1. Incubate yeast. Remove the yeast from the refrigerator, and "smack" as shown on the back of the yeast package. Leave it in a warm place (70–80° F) to incubate until the pack begins to inflate. Allow at least 3 hours for inflation; some packs may take up to several days to show inflation. Do not brew with inactive yeast — we can replace the yeast, but not a batch that fails to ferment properly.

ON BREWING DAY

2. Collect and heat 2.5 gallons of water.
□ 3. Crush and steep specialty grain. Pour crushed grain into supplied mesh bag and tie the open end in a knot. Steep for 20 minutes or until water reaches 170°F. Remove bag and discard.

4. Bring to a boil and add the 2.25 lbs Pilsen malt syrup. Remove the kettle from the burner and stir in the Pilsen malt syrup.

5. Return wort to boil. The mixture is now called "wort", the brewer's term for unfermented beer.

--Add 1.5 oz Tettnang hops and boil for 60 minutes.

--Add 6 lbs malt syrup 15 minutes before the end of the boil.

--Add 1 oz Saaz hops at the end of the boil.

6. Cool the wort. When the 60-minute boil is finished, cool the wort to approximately 100° F as rapidly as possible. Use a wort chiller, or put the kettle in an ice bath in your sink.

7. Sanitize fermenting equipment and yeast pack. While the wort cools, sanitize the fermenting equipment – fermenter, lid or stopper, fermentation lock, funnel, etc – along with the yeast pack and a pair of scissors.

8. Fill primary fermenter with 2 gallons of cold water, then pour in the cooled wort. Leave any thick sludge in the bottom of the kettle.

9. Add more cold water as needed to bring the volume to 5 gallons.

10. Aerate the wort. Seal the fermenter and rock back and forth to splash for a few minutes, or use an aeration system and diffusion stone.

11. Measure specific gravity of the wort with a hydrometer and record.

12. Add yeast once the temperature of the wort is 78°F or lower (not warm to the touch). Use the sanitized scissors to cut off a corner of the yeast pack, and carefully pour the yeast into the primary fermenter.

13. Seal the fermenter. Add approximately 1 tablespoon of water to the sanitized fermentation lock. Insert the lock into rubber stopper or lid, and seal the

fermenter.

14. Move the fermenter to a warm, dark, quiet spot until fermentation begins.

BEYOND BREWING DAY, WEEKS 1–2

15. Active fermentation begins. Within approximately 48 hours of Brewing Day, active fermentation will begin – there will be a cap of foam on the surface of the beer, the specific gravity as measured with a hydrometer will drop steadily, and you may see bubbles come through the fermentation lock. The optimum fermentation temperature for this beer is 60–70° F – move the fermenter to a warmer or cooler spot as needed.

16. Active fermentation ends. Approximately one week to two weeks after brewing day, active fermentation will end. When the cap of foam falls back into the new beer, bubbling in the fermentation lock slows down or stops, and the specific gravity as measured with a hydrometer is stable, proceed to the next step.

17. Transfer beer to secondary fermenter. Sanitize siphoning equipment and an airlock and carboy bung or stopper.

Siphon the beer from the primary fermenter into the secondary.

BEYOND BREWING DAY— SECONDARY FERMENTATION

18. Secondary fermentation. Allow the beer to condition in the secondary fermenter for 2–4 weeks before proceeding with the next step. Timing now is somewhat flexible.

BOTTLING DAY—ABOUT 1 MONTH AFTER BREWING DAY

19. Sanitize siphoning and bottling equipment.

20. Mix a priming solution (a measured amount of sugar dissolved in water to carbonate the bottled beer). Use the following amounts, depending on which type of sugar you will use:

--Corn sugar (dextrose) 2/3 cup in 16 oz water.

--Table sugar (sucrose) 5/8 cup in 16 oz water.

Then bring the solution to a boil and pour into the bottling bucket.

21. Siphon beer into bottling bucket and mix with priming solution. Stir gently to mix—don't splash.

22. Fill and cap bottles.

1–2 WEEKS AFTER BOTTLING DAY

23. Condition bottles at room temperature for 1–2 weeks. After this point, the bottles can be stored cool or cold.

24. Serving. Pour into a clean glass, being careful to leave the layer of sediment at the bottom of the bottle

. Cheers!