



**BREWER'S**  
EST. **BEST** 1992

**Pacific Coast IPA**

Using select Pacific Northwest hops, we've crafted a West Coast style IPA that's big on flavor. A hardy bitterness at the start and late kettle additions create an ale that's bursting in tropical and citrus tones, while the medium-light maltiness pulls it all together in harmony.

IBUs: 56 - 60	OG: 1.055 - 1.060	FG: 1.013 - 1.017
ABV: 5.6% - 6.1%	Difficulty: Easy	Color: Amber

**Contents**

- Ingredients
  - Priming Sugar
  - Grain Bag(s)
  - Bottle Caps
  - Brewing Procedures
- Hops may vary due to availability.

**Glossary**

<b>OG</b> Original Gravity	<b>DME</b> Dried Malt Extract
<b>SG</b> Specific Gravity	<b>LME</b> Liquid Malt Extract
<b>FG</b> Final Gravity	<b>IBU</b> International Bittering Units ( <i>Tinseth</i> )
<b>CO2</b> Carbon Dioxide	<b>ABV</b> Alcohol by Volume

**Ingredients**

- FERMENTABLES**  
6.6 lb. Light LME  
1 lb. Corn Sugar
- SPECIALTY GRAINS**  
8 oz. Cara Brown  
8 oz. Biscuit  
4 oz. Carapils®
- HOPS**  
1 oz. - Columbus  
2 packs 1 oz. - Centennial  
1 oz. - Cashmere  
1 oz. - Chinook
- YEAST**  
1 Sachet

**Recommended Procedures**

**BREW DAY** (DATE \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / \_\_\_)

**1. READ**

Read all of the recommended procedures before you begin.

**2. SANITIZE**

Thoroughly clean and sanitize ALL brewing equipment and utensils that will come in contact with any ingredients, wort or beer with a certified sanitizer, e.g., Star San or IO Star.

**3. STEEP GRAINS**

Pour 2.5 gallons of clean water into your brew pot and begin to heat<sup>1</sup>. Pour crushed grains into grain bag and tie a loose knot at the top of the bag<sup>2</sup>. When the water is within an appropriate steeping temperature (150° - 165°F) place the grain bag into the brew pot<sup>3</sup>. Steep grains for approximately 20 minutes. Remove grain bag and without squeezing, allow liquid to drain back into brew pot. Your water is now wort.

**4. START BOIL**

Bring your wort to a gentle, rolling boil. Add **all of the included LME and Corn Sugar** to the boiling wort<sup>4</sup>. Continuously stir the extract into the wort as it returns to a gentle, rolling boil<sup>5</sup>.

**5. FOLLOW SCHEDULE<sup>6</sup>**

As directed on the BREW DAY SCHEDULE (right), slowly sprinkle the hops into the boiling wort. Be careful not to let the wort boil over the pot. Using the provided BREW DAY SCHEDULE, note the time the hops were added to help keep your brew on schedule. Continue the gentle, rolling boil until the boil is complete.

**Recommended Brew Day Equipment**

- 4 Gallon Brew Pot (or larger)
- 6.5 Gallon Fermenter
- Airlock
- Long Spoon or Paddle
- Hydrometer
- Thermometer
- No-Rinse Sanitizer
- Cleanser

**Brew Tips**

- <sup>1</sup>We suggest doing a 2.5 gallon boil at minimum. If you have the equipment to boil more than 2.5 gallons feel free to do so. There is no need to change the amount of any of the ingredients.
- <sup>2</sup>The grains should not be compacted inside the bag. Grains should steep loosely allowing the hot water to soak into all of the grain evenly.
- <sup>3</sup>Pay careful attention not to let your steeping water exceed 170°F which leeches tannins into the wort.
- <sup>4</sup>Run canisters of LME under hot water to allow the extract to pour easier.
- <sup>5</sup>Pay careful attention that the extract does not accumulate and caramelize on the bottom of your brew pot.
- <sup>6</sup>When consumed, hops can cause malignant hyperthermia in dogs, sometimes with fatal results. Even small amounts, including "spent" hops from brewing, can trigger a deadly reaction.

**BREW DAY SCHEDULE**

1. Add 1 oz. Columbus hops \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_ (time)
2. Boil 40 minutes
3. Add one 1 oz. pack of Centennial hops \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_ (time)
4. Boil 5 minutes
5. Add last 1 oz. pack of Centennial hops \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_ (time)
6. Boil 5 minutes
7. Add 1 oz. pack of Cashmere hops \_\_\_\_\_ : \_\_\_\_ (time)
8. Boil final 10 minutes
9. Terminate boil

**Total Boil Time: 60 Minutes**  
**Continue to Step #6**



## Recommended Procedures (continued)

### 6. COOL WORT & TRANSFER

Cool the wort down to approximately 70°F by placing the brew pot in a sink filled with ice water<sup>7</sup>. Pour or siphon wort into a sanitized fermenter. Avoid transferring the heavy sediment (trub) from the brew pot to the fermenter.

### 7. ADD WATER

Add enough clean water (approx. 64° - 72°F) to the fermenter to bring your wort to approximately 5 gallons<sup>8</sup>. Thoroughly stir the water into the wort. Using a sanitized hydrometer take an Original Gravity (OG) reading. Once you are satisfied your wort is at the proper volume and within the OG range, record the OG in the ABV% CALCULATOR (right).

### 8. PITCH YEAST

Sprinkle the contents of the yeast sachet over top of the entire wort surface (DO NOT REHYDRATE) and stir well with sanitized spoon or paddle. Firmly secure the lid onto the fermenter. Fill your airlock halfway with water and gently twist the airlock into the grommated lid. Move fermenter to a dark, warm, **temperature-stable** area (approx. 64° - 72°F).

## FERMENTATION

### 9. MONITOR & RECORD

The wort will begin to ferment within 24 - 48 hours and you may notice CO2 releasing (bubbling) out of the airlock<sup>9</sup>. If no bubbling is evident on day two of fermentation, take a gravity reading with a sanitized hydrometer. If gravity has dropped below your OG reading then fermentation is taking place. Take a gravity reading again in 4 - 6 days<sup>10</sup> and confirm fermentation has completed by comparing the gravity reading to the FG range listed at the top of the instructions. If gravity is not in the FG range, continue fermentation until it reaches the FG range. Record your FG reading in the ABV% CALCULATOR (right).

## DRY HOPPING

### 10. ADD DRY HOPS

Add the last 1 oz. pack of Chinook pellet hops after you rack the beer into your secondary fermenter<sup>11</sup>. After a few days the hops will fall to the bottom of the fermenter and the beer can be carefully siphoned off on bottling day. If you do not use a secondary fermenter then add the hops to your primary after fermentation has completed and leave for 5-7 days before bottling.

## BOTTLING DAY (DATE \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / \_\_\_)

### 11. READ

Read all of the recommended procedures before you begin.

### 12. SANITIZE

Thoroughly clean and sanitize ALL brewing equipment, utensils, and bottles that will come in contact with any ingredients, wort or beer with a certified sanitizer, e.g., Star San or IO Star.

### 13. PREPARE PRIMING SUGAR

In a small saucepan dissolve 4 oz. of priming sugar into 2 cups of boiling water for 5 minutes. Pour this mixture into a clean bottling bucket. Carefully siphon beer from the fermenter to a bottling bucket. Avoid transferring any sediment. Stir gently for about a minute. **1 oz. of priming sugar is equal to approx. 2.5 tablespoons**

### 14. BOTTLE

Using your siphon setup and bottling wand, fill the bottles<sup>12</sup> to within approximately one inch of the top of the bottle. Use a bottle capper to apply sanitized crown caps.

### 15. BOTTLE CONDITION

Move the bottles to a dark, warm, **temperature-stable** area (approx. 64° - 72°F). Over the next two weeks the bottles will naturally carbonate. Carbonation times vary depending on the temperature and beer style, so be patient if it takes a week or so longer.

**CHILL & ENJOY YOUR TASTY BREW AND THANK YOU FOR CHOOSING BREWER'S BEST® PRODUCTS.**

## Brew Tips

<sup>7</sup>To avoid bacteria growth do this as rapidly as possible. Do not add ice directly to the wort. Alternatively, you can use a brewing accessory like a Wort Chiller.

<sup>8</sup>Be careful not to add a volume of water that will cause the wort to fall outside of the OG range specified in the BREW STATS.

<sup>9</sup>Within 4 - 6 days the bubbling will slow down until you see no more CO2 being released.

<sup>10</sup>Consider transferring your beer to a secondary carboy, see "Two-Stage (Secondary) Fermentation" sidebar below.

<sup>11</sup>Optionally, you can place the hops in a mesh bag attached to a string. This will allow you to easily remove the hops before siphoning the beer into your bottling bucket.

<sup>12</sup>Use standard crown bottles, preferably amber color. Make sure bottles are thoroughly clean. Use a bottle brush if necessary to remove stubborn deposits. Bottles should be sanitized prior to filling.

## Two-Stage (Secondary) Fermentation

Brewer's Best® recommends home brewers employ the practice of a two-stage fermentation. This will allow your finished beer to have more clarity and an overall better, purer flavor. All you need is a 5-gallon carboy, drilled stopper, airlock and siphon setup to transfer the beer. You will also need to monitor and record the SG with your hydrometer when the beer is in the 'primary'. When the fermentation slows (5-7 days), **but before it completes**, simply transfer the beer into the carboy and allow fermentation to finish in the 'secondary'. Leave the beer for about two weeks and then proceed to Bottling Day. Consult your local retailer to learn more about this technique.

(SECONDARY RACK DATE \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / \_\_\_)

## Recommended Bottling Day Equipment

- 6.5 Gallon Bottling Bucket
- Bottle Brush
- Siphon Setup
- Capper
- Bottle Filling Wand
- Sanitizer
- 12 oz. Bottles (approx. 53)
- Crown Caps

## ABV% Calculator

(OG - FG) x 131.25 = ABV%

(\_\_\_\_ \* - \_\_\_\_ \*\*) x 131.25 = \_\_\_\_ %

\*OG from Step #7

\*\*FG from Step #9



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