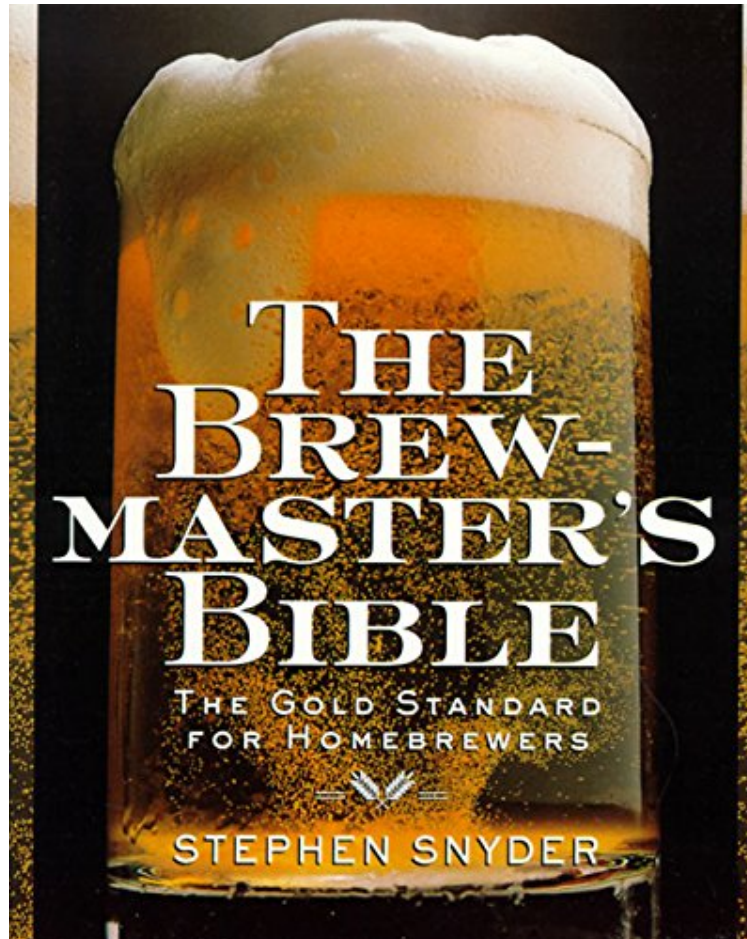


(Read ebook) The Brewmaster's Bible: The Gold Standard for Home Brewers

The Brewmaster's Bible: The Gold Standard for Home Brewers

Stephen Snyder

*ePub | *DOC | audiobook | ebooks | Download PDF*



DOWNLOAD



+

READ ONLINE

#158344 in Books Stephen Snyder 1997-05-09 1997-05-09 Original language: English PDF # 1 9.13 x 1.00 x 7.381, 1.17 #File Name: 0060952164400 pages The Brewmaster s Bible The Gold Standard for Home Brewers | File size: 48.Mb

Stephen Snyder : The Brewmaster's Bible: The Gold Standard for Home Brewers before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised The Brewmaster's Bible: The Gold Standard for Home Brewers:

1 of 1 people found the following review helpful. Five Stars By Timothy Rickman Thank You 1 of 1 people found the following review helpful. You need this book! By JennaBee No matter how many times you brew, this is a great resource for novice to pro. Great info on just starting out brewing, malt/hop/yeast/water profiles, loads of recipes from very easy to more advanced techniques. I have been using this book for 6 years when I first started brewing. 1 of 1 people found the following review helpful. excellent book I a must By self furnace fix excellent book I a must, but I also must restrain myself from too much brewing activity. It seems to makes me gain weight when I read it. I will follow my interest in brewing with caution.

The Beer Renaissance is in full swing, and home brewing has never been more popular. According to the American Homebrewers Association, there are currently 1.2 million home brewers in the country, and their numbers keep rising. Tired of the stale ale, bland beer and lackadaisical lagers mass-produced by the commercial labels, Americans are discovering the many advantages of brewing their own batch of that beloved beverage: superior aroma, color, body and flavor. For both amateur alchemists eager to tap into this burgeoning field and seasoned zymurgists looking to improve their brews, *The Brewmaster's Bible* is the ultimate resource. Its features include: Updated data on liquid yeasts, which have become a hot topic for brewers; 30 recipes in each of the classic beer styles of Germany, Belgium, Britain and the U.S.; extensive profiles of grains, malts, adjuncts, additives and sanitizers; recipe formulation charts in an easy-to-read spreadsheet format; detailed water analyses for more than 25 cities and 6 bottled waters; directories to hundreds of shops; and much more.

About the Author Stephen Snyder is a contributor to America's largest beer newspaper, *Ale Street News*. He lives in Perkinsville, VT. Excerpt. copy; Reprinted by permission. All rights reserved.

Chapter One An Introduction to Brewing Your First Batch

As we discussed earlier, brewing from malt extract, especially malt extract syrup in a can, is how most of us began as homebrewers because it is the simplest, fastest, and most reliable way to make great beer. Using a simple malt extract-based recipe you will learn to make a terrific homebrewed beer with a classic American microbrewery taste that will be ready to drink in just three weeks. After you've tasted your first homebrew you'll quickly gain the confidence to brew again and no doubt be fired with a zeal to brew and learn as much as you can. Brew a few batches of this or some of the simpler recipes to follow, then branch out into some of the other styles. You'll be surprised at how fun this turns out to be and perhaps a little nervous about how enthusiastic you get about your new hobby. Don't be alarmed, you're just feeling the excitement that has captivated brewers for at least ten thousand years.

Equipment You Will Need

Below are the essential pieces of equipment needed for homebrewing. Most of these common items you already have around your kitchen and can be employed in your brewery. However, it is a good practice to either buy new equipment or to relegate utensils you have to the exclusive use of your brewery. Keeping the things you use in brewing away from everyday kitchen duty will help keep them clean, grease-free, easily sanitized, and in good shape for years to come. Items specifically intended for brewing such as a bottling bucket or a hydrometer should be purchased from a homebrew supply store. There are over one thousand of these stores in the United States, and they can provide complete setups for beginning brewers, usually for much less than if you bought the pieces separately. A list of several good home-brew supply shops can be found beginning on page 357.

Brewing Equipment You Will Need

One large brew kettle. This will be used to boil the wort (it's not beer until it is fermented) and should be a twenty- to thirty-two-quart stockpot made of stainless steel or enamel. This needs to be physically clean but does not need to be sanitized, since you will be boiling in it for an hour.

Two hop bags. These will hold your two portions of hops in the boiling. They can be nylon or muslin bags purchased from a homebrew supply shop or simply pieces of cheesecloth tied around the hops with a piece of twine.

Sanitizing solution. In a new plastic bucket, prepare several gallons of sanitizing solution according to the instructions for the product you have chosen, or simply mix five teaspoons of bleach and five gallons of cold water in your primary fermenter. It is helpful to reserve a few pints of this solution in a measuring cup or glass jar in case you need to resanitize equipment sometime during the brewing process.

One primary fermenter with lid. Homebrewers have used everything from stockpots to plastic garbage pails to ferment their beer over the years, but I would recommend purchasing a new, 6.5-7.5-gallon "food-grade" plastic fermenter or a 6-gallon glass carboy. Although food-grade plastic, unlike glass, is porous enough to allow air to enter the beer over an extended time, it is significantly cheaper and can confidently be used for the short period needed for a primary ferment. If you do use a carboy, make sure there is plenty of "head space," the open area above the beer, to allow for the foaming that occurs during fermentation.

Airlock. These come in a variety of designs, but all are basically one-way valves created when you add a little water. Airlocks allow the escape of CO₂ from the fermenter but don't allow airborne beer-spoiling microorganisms to enter from the outside.

Floating thermometer. You will use this to read the temperature of your wort when you take your specific gravity readings. This can be any type of immersible thermometer for kitchen use such as a candy thermometer but should be able to read temperatures between 60° and 212°F.

Hydrometer. These are often called "triple-scale" hydrometers because they have three different scales of measurement on them. One is to measure liquid density with the specific gravity scale; one is to measure the percentage of sugar in the solution with the Balling scale; and the third is calibrated to measure the potential alcohol that will exist in your beer. The hydrometer is one item that you will probably not have lying around the house and will need to purchase from a homebrew supply shop. Your hydrometer is most likely set to measure accurately at 60°F. By measuring the wort temperature with your floating thermometer and adjusting for temperature variances from 60° using the chart on page 354, you will be able to measure the original gravity and eventually how strong your beer will be.

Two long-handled spoons. A long wooden spoon is ideal for stirring your boiling wort; a long plastic or stainless-steel spoon that can be easily sanitized is ideal for stirring in your yeast and aerating the wort after it is cooled.

Two measuring cups. These are always handy to have around to hold spoons, thermometers, and various brewing gadgets. One will be used later to draw a sample of your wort for testing.

One egg timer. This will be used to

time your boil and the addition of your hops.