



Doppelpack Doppelbock



⚠️ If your kit has **liquid yeast**, put it in the refrigerator as soon as possible.

The Doppelpack Doppelbock is a high gravity, robust expression of the traditional Bavarian Bock. Expect a toasty and breadlike nose and a sustained, malty mouthfeel. German noble hops are subdued but provide a strong Teutonic backbone. This kit must be lagered! Enjoy.

Calculated Approximate: O.G.: 1.077 F.G.: 1.022 ABV: 7.3% IBU: 17 SRM: 20

Kit Ingredients

- Specialty Steeping Grains:
 - ¼ lb DeBittered Black
 - ¼ lb Cara 45 malt
 - ¼ lb Melanoidin malt
 - ¼ lb Vienna malt
- 6-6.6 pounds munich malt extract
- 3-3.3 lb pilsner liquid extract
- 1 lb pilsner dry extract
- 1 oz Tradition hops (30 min)
- 1 oz Hallertauer hops (10 min)
- 1 cup corn sugar (for bottling)
- Muslin sack to steep grains
- Wyeast 2308, WLP833, or W-34/70

⚠️ Please make sure that your kit contains these items. Please call us at 608-257-0099 before brewing if any item is missing. Thanks!

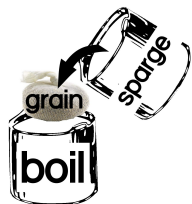
Directions

Sanitize everything well! Remember to stir periodically throughout the boil!

- About three to six hours before you are going to brew, remove the liquid yeast from the refrigerator. If it is a Wyeast pack, break the nutrient pack inside the yeast package according to the directions on the package. Leave the yeast out at room temperature until it is time to pitch your yeast into your beer.

Since lagers are tricky to ferment, we HIGHLY recommend using one of the following methods:

- Make a starter. About 2 days before you are going to brew, mix 3.5 oz of dry malt extract in 1 liter of water, boil for 15 minutes, cool down to below 80F, add your **yeast**, and let ferment for 24 hours. If you are not using a stir plate, you may want to swirl your starter a few times a day. After 24 hours, put the starter in the fridge and leave it in there until about 3 hours before you brew. When it is time to add your yeast at the end of the brew day, decant the liquid and add the yeast sludge at the bottom of the starter container.
 - Use multiple yeast packs.
 - Use a single yeast packet, add your yeast at the end of brewing as you normally would, then allow the beer to ferment for 24 at room temperature. Once you see signs of active fermentation, then lower the fermentation temperature down to around 50F.
- Fill your kettle with 9 quarts of cold water, pour the crushed **steeping grain** into the grain sack, tie the sack closed, and place it into your kettle (**Note:** If your brew system allows you to boil more than 9 quarts, feel free to boil more liquid. This will allow you to get a bit better utilization from your hops and reduce caramelization). Turn on heat and bring mixture to 155F and then turn off heat. Steep the grains for 15 minutes. Do **not boil** grains.



2. While grains are steeping, heat 3 quarts of water to 170F in a separate pot. After a 15 minute steep, remove grains from the mixture and sparge by rinsing them with the 3 quarts of hot water, collecting the runnings in your boil kettle. Then turn on heat and bring the mixture to a boil. You will be boiling the mixture, called wort, for a total of 30 minutes. However, keep reading, because you'll be adding hops during that time.
3. When you achieve a boil, turn off heat and empty **3 lb pilsner liquid and 1 lb pilsner dry malt extracts** into hot water. (Extract may pour more easily if you open top of the container and place it in a saucepan of hot, not boiling, water for ten minutes prior to pouring. Do not apply direct heat to jar). Stir in extract well.
4. Turn the heat back on and bring the wort to a boil. Upon initial boil the wort may foam up (called a "hot break"). If this happens, reduce the heat until the foam recedes, then turn up the heat, bring back to a boil, and maintain a rolling boil. Start your 30 minute boil timer now. Add **1 oz of Tradition** hop pellets and boil the wort for 20 minutes. This hop addition will impart the bitterness to your beer.
5. After these 20 minutes, turn off the heat and the **6.6 lb munich malt extract**. Make sure everything is mixed in well, then turn the heat back on and return to a boil. Add **1 oz Hallertauer** hop pellets and continue to boil for more 10 minutes.
6. After these 10 minutes (30 minutes total), you are done boiling your beer, so it's time to turn off the heat.
7. Sanitize fermentor, stopper, and air lock with sanitizing material according to its directions.
8. Fill sanitized fermentor with 2.75 gallons of cold water (use less if you boiled more water than the recipe calls for). Cool your hot wort down to around 90-100F by placing your pot carefully into a sink of ice water for 20-40 minutes or by using a wort chiller. Carefully pour the hot wort into the cold water in the fermentor. If necessary, top up to 5 gallons with cold water.
9. Take a temperature reading of the wort. If the wort mixture in the fermentor is below 60°F (cool to the touch), give the wort a good shake or a good stir with a sanitized metal or plastic spoon. Here you are trying to aerate the wort, which will help your yeast get going. This is also a good time to take a hydrometer reading. The number from this reading is your starting gravity. Add your beer **yeast** using one of the three methods discussed earlier.
10. Seal your fermentor. Attach the fermentation lock half filled with water. Ferment at 48°-55°F for around 21-28 days. Note that it can take up to 48 hours for active fermentation to be visible. If you don't see any activity in the air lock or foam on the surface of beer after 48 hours, call us at 608-257-0099. If doing a double stage fermentation, siphon the beer into the glass carboy after around 14 days in the primary fermentor (the beer may be transferred to the glass carboy as soon as the foam has fallen far enough so the carboy will not overflow).
11. After 21-28 days, if your beer has ceased fermentation or is almost done, raise the temperature of the beer to 60F-65F. This is called a diacetyl rest. Let the beer sit at this temperature for 24-48 hours. Once the diacetyl rest is complete and there is no activity in the fermentor, lower the temperature of the beer to refrigeration temperatures (34F-40F). This is the lagering phase. Let the beer sit for 2-6 weeks. Now you can go ahead and bottle or keg your beer. Whether you bottle or keg, sanitize everything that will contact the beer during packaging, including bottles, caps, kegs, siphon tubing, bottle filler, etc. Also, now is a good time to take a hydrometer reading. This would be your beer's final gravity.
 - a. **Bottling, Single-Stage Fermentor:** Siphon beer into sanitized bottles. Pour just under 1 tsp. corn sugar in each bottle. Cap and turn bottles upside down several times to mix in sugar.
 - b. **Bottling, 2-Stage Fermentor:** Rack the beer carefully off the sediment into a sterilized fermentor or bottling bucket from the carboy. Bring ¾ pint of water to a boil. Turn off heat. Dissolve 1 cup of corn sugar in this hot water and stir gently into the beer. Bottle and cap.
 - c. **Kegging:** Siphon the beer into your sanitized keg, purge the oxygen from the head-space, hook up to your CO2, wait, and enjoy!
12. Store upright at room temperature (~70F) for 14 days to carbonate. Beer may then be stored at cooler temperatures to age. Beer may be consumed at any time, though it will continue to improve for months.