



戦士 Senshi Pale Ale

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

SENSHI PALE ALE is a full-on warrior of deliciousness. Not the hop assault that some pales ales are, this beer is instead designed to showcase the citrus character of its hops while also allowing you to enjoy pint after pint. Take note of how the Vienna malt, Pale Ale malt, and 2-Row provides a stealthy frame for the hops and how well the BRY-97 dry yeast sneaks onto your palate. This beer is not an army of one -- you'll be heading back for another!

Calculated Appx.: O.G.: 1.052 F.G.: 1.013 ABV: 5.1% IBU: 44 SRM: 4

Please Note: This recipe and these instructions assume a 5 gallon batch size with 70% efficiency for a standard homebrewing setup. You may want to tweak the numbers to fit your brewhouse.

The gravity, IBU, and SRM stats are approximations, so don't worry if you are a few points high or low.

Kit Ingredients

- 5 lb Pale Ale (US) malt
 - 3½ lb 2-Row malt
 - 1 lb Vienna (US) malt
 - 8 oz Carapils/Dextrine
- 2 oz Falconer's Flight hops
 - 1 oz Citra pellet hops
 - 1 oz Centennial hop pellets
- 1 cup corn sugar (for bottling)
 - BRY-97 dry yeast or liquid upgrade (1056, WLP001, OYL-053, or GY054)

⚠ 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!

1. Fill your kettle with 4.25 gallons of water and heat it to 161F. Pour crushed **grain** into your mash tun and add the water. Check the temperature, make sure it is 152F. If it is too low, add hot water to bring up the temperature. Mash the grains for 60 minutes.
2. While your grains are mashing, heat 4.25 gallons of water to 170F in a separate pot. After the mash, vorlauf (drain 1-2 liters, or until wort is running clear and return this liquid to the mash tun) and drain the liquid from the grain. Then, sparge (rinse) the grains with the 4.25 gallons of hot water, collecting the runnings in your boil kettle. Then turn on the heat and bring the mixture to a boil. You will be boiling the mixture, called wort, for a total of 60 minutes. However, keep reading, because you'll be adding hops during that time.
3. 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 60 minute timer at this point in the brewing process. Add **1/2 oz of Citra** hop pellets and boil for 45 minutes. This hop addition will impart the bitterness to your beer.

4. Now it's time to add the other **.5 oz of Citra** hop pellets (at 45 minutes total). Continue to boil for 5 more minutes.
5. It's time to add another hop addition: **1 oz of Centennial** hop pellets (50 minutes total). Boil another 9 minutes, then add **1 oz Falconer's Flight** hop pellets (at 59 minutes total). After one more minute (60 minutes total), you are done boiling your beer, so it's time to turn off the heat.
6. Sanitize fermentor, stopper, and air lock with sanitizing material according to its directions.
7. Cool your hot wort down to around 70-80F by placing your pot carefully into a sink of ice water 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.
8. Take a temperature reading of the wort. If the wort mixture in the fermentor is below 80°F (not warm 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. Instructions are on the yeast package.
9. Seal your fermentor. Attach the fermentation lock half filled with water. Ferment at 63°-72°F for around 14 days. Note that it can take up to 24 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 24 hours, call us at 608-257-0099. If doing a double stage fermentation, siphon the beer into the glass carboy after 7-10 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).
10. Once your beer has ceased fermentation (in primary fermentor), add **1 oz Falconer's Flight** hop pellets to your beer (if doing two-stage fermentation, add these hops when you siphon your beer into the secondary fermentor).
11. After 3-7 days, 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 several months.