



Cuvée Mystérieux Bourbon Oaked Belgian Abbey Ale



The mystery begins with the genesis of a single bubble at the point where this enchanted amber elixir meets the bottom of the glass, and from that singularity rises a stream of shimmering orbs, which swirls and dances and carries to the surface an aroma so intriguing that your senses are delivered from the subtlety to the sublime. For this bouquet embodies a melange of flavors that are released upon first sip, with a deluge of sweet malt, spice, caramel, orange and oak all divinely swaddled in the taste of bourbon, which confounds the mind to comprehend a beverage that is so intricate and yet so exquisite. So cherish the realization that some mysteries cannot be solved, and delight in another soul-quenching sip of this magical amber ale.

Just the Facts, Ma'am:

BJCP Style: 26D. Belgian Dark Strong Ale
Original Specific Gravity: 1.082 - 1.086
Final Specific Gravity: 1.014 - 1.018
Alcohol by Volume: 9.0% (Before Bourbon)
Alcohol by Volume: 10.2% (After Bourbon Addition. This assumes you use 90 proof bourbon and lose 32 fl oz of beer during racking.)
Color: 12 SRM (A Mysterious Bourbon-Amber Color!)
International Bittering Units: 26
Time to Awesome Drinkability: 10 weeks!

Your recipe kit includes the freshest malt, hops and yeast. If you are not going to brew your recipe immediately, it is important to refrigerate your yeast and hops. If your recipe includes bags of malt syrup, these should be refrigerated too. Bags of dried malt do not require refrigeration. Also, all grains are best stored at dry room temperature.

Ingredients:

Fermentables:

4.8 lbs Vienna Malt Extract Syrup
4 lbs Pilsen Malt Extract Syrup
1 lb Amber Belgian Candy Sugar
1 lb Light Belgian Candy Sugar

Grains & Wort Additives:

6 oz Château Cara Ruby Malt (Crushed)
6 oz Château Monastique Malt (Crushed)
4 oz Château Cara Gold Malt (Crushed)

Hops:

1 oz Kent Golding Hops (Bittering, 65 Minutes)
½ oz Saaz Hops (Bittering, 65 Minutes)
½ oz Saaz Hops (Flavor & Aroma, 5 Minutes)

Yeast:

Liquid Yeast: Wyeast 3787 Trappist High Gravity
Wyeast 1214 Belgian Abbey

Or

Dry Yeast: Safale Abbaye BE-256 Ale Yeast
Mangrove Jack's M41 Belgian Ale Yeast

Brewing Supplies & Flavors:

16 oz Bourbon (Not Included)
2 oz Toasted Oak Cubes (Soak In Bourbon)
½ oz Curaçao Orange Peel (Flavor & Aroma, 1 Minute)
1 Muslin Bag
5 oz Priming Sugar

Pre-Brew Day Checklist:

If you are using liquid yeast, it is always desirable to make a yeast starter when

fermenting higher alcohol brews. Making a yeast starter allows you to propagate to a greater (and necessary) cell count to ensure complete fermentation. You can find the complete yeast starter instructions at www.boomchugalug.com/yeaststarter.htm

Brew Day Checklist:

On brew day, you will require the following equipment:

- Brew Pot - A 5 gallon brew pot is ideal, but never use a pot that is less than 4 gallons.
- Large measuring cup - 4 cup (32 oz) capacity
- Long-handled spoon or paddle for stirring the boiling wort.
- Primary Fermenter - A 6½ gallon (or greater) food-grade plastic bucket with lid, or a 6½ glass carboy.
- Airlock
- Blow-Off Tube
- Stopper (if using a carboy)
- Funnel (if using a carboy)
- Hydrometer (Optional, if you want to measure your specific gravity)
- Sanitizing Solution
- Scissors

If you choose to rack the beer into the secondary fermenter, you will require the following equipment:

- 5 gallon carboy (glass or plastic)
- Airlock
- Stopper
- Siphon Setup

Preparation of the Oaked Bourbon!

On brew day, place the oak cubes in a large jar with 16 oz of bourbon. Screw on a tight fitting lid and let the oak cubes soak until transferring the beer into the secondary carboy.

The Magical Procedure:

Liquid Yeast Activation Before Brewing:

If you are fermenting with liquid yeast, you must activate the yeast packet before it is ready to pitch. Always check the manufacturing date stamped on the yeast packet. Yeast that is less than 1 month old may be activated on brew day. A yeast that is more than 2 months old may require additional preparation time. Always make sure your yeast has been properly activated before using. Please see www.boomchugalug.com/wyeast.htm for complete liquid yeast activation instructions.

Note 1: This recipe has malt syrup additions at two different times during the boil. Please read all of the instructions before beginning.

Note 2: Belgian ale yeast can ferment vigorously, thus increasing the risk of foam-over the top of the fermenter. Therefore, we recommend using a blow-off tube during the primary fermentation.

Time to Brew!

Total Boiling Time: 65 Minutes. While your wort is boiling, you should sanitize your fermentation equipment, such as your primary fermenter, airlock, scissors, stopper,

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Flip the sheet to continue the magic. Also, this is a good time to pour a cold one!



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etc. After you have sanitized your fermenter, fill it with 2 gallons of cold water, into which you will later add your hot boiled wort.

1. Place the crushed grains in the muslin bag and add to 2½ gallons of water. Measure the water volume carefully to ensure you extract the proper amount of hop bitterness during the boil.
2. Heat water until the temperature is between 150° and 170°F. Steep the grains between this temperature range for 30 minutes. Steeping longer than 30 minutes does not hurt.
3. Remove and discard the grains. Add 4 cups of malt extract syrup (See Note 3 below). To prevent scorching, stir until all of the malt is dissolved. Then bring this mixture to a boil. Watch for boilovers!
Note 3: Measuring 4 cups (32 fluid ounces) of malt syrup is easy! Make sure you use a measuring cup that holds at least 4 cups (32 fluid ounces). With scissors, cut off a SMALL corner of the malt syrup bag and then slowly squeeze the 4 cups of syrup into the measuring cup. If you are a little over or under, it's no problem. Before you add this malt syrup to your brew pot in Step 3, you may soften it by placing the measuring cup in the microwave and warming it for 30 seconds. Also, before Step 5, be sure to store the opened bag of syrup in an upright position (duh!). We find that propping it upright in a round plastic food storage container (like a Tupperware) to be the easiest.
4. When boiling begins again add, add 1 oz of Kent Golding hops and ½ oz Saaz hops. Boil these hops for the entire 65 minutes.
5. With 5 minutes remaining in the 65 minute boil, pause the brew timer and remove the kettle from the heat. Add the remaining malt extract syrup, 2 lbs of candy sugar and ½ oz Saaz hops. Stir until dissolved, bring the wort back to a boil, and boil for the last 5 minutes.
6. With 1 minute remaining in the 65 minute boil, add ½ of Curaçao orange peel.

Chill out, Man! (Chill the Wort)

1. At the end of the 65 minute boil, cool the wort to approximately 75°F as quickly as possible. With extract brewing, the easiest way to quick-chill the wort is to place your brew pot into a sink full of ice. For complete instructions using this method, please see www.boomchugalug.com/cooling.htm.
2. Add your chilled wort to the 2 gallons of water already in your fermenter.
3. Add any extra water needed to bring the total volume in your fermenter to 5 gallons.
4. If you would like to measure the specific gravity, now is a good time. To get an accurate reading, it is important to make sure all of the heavy wort extract you added to the fermenter has been completely mixed in the water.

Pitch the Yeast! (Into the Wort, But Not Out the Window!)

1. When your wort has cooled to 75°F (70° - 78°F is okay), aerate the wort before adding the yeast. Simply close the fermenter and swirl around to mix in oxygen. If you are swirling a carboy, it is helpful to place the carboy on a thick, folded blanket to avoid damaging the vessel.
2. After aerating, pitch (add) the yeast. Use the sanitized scissors to cut open the yeast packet. If you are using liquid yeast, sanitize the pack before opening. If you are using dried yeast, simply sprinkle the yeast over the wort. No mixing is necessary with dried yeast.
3. Close the fermenter, attach the blow-off tube, and keep the fermenter warm (between 70° - 78°F) until you see fermentation beginning, such as the airlock bubbling once every 30 seconds. Wrapping the fermenter with a blanket is an easy way to keep the fermenter warm.

Primary Fermentation:

There are several ways to know when fermentation has begun. First, you will begin to see bubbling through the airlock. If you are using a carboy, then you will usually see the yeast begin to form a layer over the beer's surface.

1. Once fermentation begins, move the fermenter to a room with the proper

temperature. The ideal temperature to ferment this beer is between 64° - 78°F. Do not let the temperature drop below 64°F. If you do, fermentation may stop too soon. That's a bummer, man.

2. Active fermentation may take as long as two weeks after pitching the yeast, although fermentation may finish in 3 to 5 days.

Secondary Fermentation:

After about one week, fermentation will begin to slow. This is a good time to siphon the beer into the 5 gallon glass carboy. If you will not be using a secondary fermenter, then simply perform the next two steps in the primary fermenter.

1. Oak age: when racking the beer into the 5 gallon secondary carboy, add the bourbon and oak cubes. That's right - go crazy and dump it all in!
2. Allow the beer to rest in the secondary for 1 - 2 weeks before bottling.

Time to Bottle!

There are several ways to tell when fermentation is complete (besides your drooling). If you correctly pitched the yeast and fermentation quickly began, and if the beer fermented vigorously and the fermenter was always within the correct temperature range (64° - 78°F), then fermentation should finish in two weeks or less. You should see virtually no activity in the airlock. For example, if the airlock only bubbles once a minute or longer, then fermentation should be complete. If you are unsure if fermentation has ended, you may use your hydrometer to measure the specific gravity. If your specific gravity does not change after two or more days, then fermentation is complete and you are ready to bottle!

1. Before bottling, sanitize your bottling bucket, auto siphon (or racking cane), hose, bottle filler, caps and bottles. Glass bottles may be sanitized one day in advance by baking them in the oven. Instructions for bottle baking may be found at www.boomchugalug.com/baking_bottles.htm
2. Dissolve 5 ounces (weight) or ¾ cup of priming sugar (dextrose / corn sugar) in 16 oz water. Boil for 5 minutes.
3. Pour the sugar solution into the bottling bucket, and siphon in the beer. Siphon carefully, trying to minimize splashing and aeration of the beer. Also when siphoning, be sure to leave behind the sediment at the bottom of the fermenter. When done siphoning, gently stir the beer in the bucket to make sure all of the sugar solution has been dissolved. Your racking cane makes a convenient stirring wand.
4. Elevate your bottling bucket, and attach your siphon hose and bottle filler to the bucket's spigot. Fill the bottles to about 1 inch from the top, and cap each bottle.

Carbonation and Maturation!

Now that your bottles are primed and capped, the remaining yeast will undergo a second fermentation in the bottle whereby they eat the priming sugar and produce carbon dioxide, which is trapped in the bottle to produce the carbonation. While your beer is carbonating, it will also be clearing and maturing - the young, rough undeveloped flavors develop into your magical beverage! Your wondrous elixir reaches awesome drinkability about 8 weeks from the day you began the brew, but don't be surprised if it keeps getting better as time goes on.

1. Place your bottles in a dark place at room temperature (62 °F - 75 °F), and wait at least two weeks for the beer to carbonate. It is important that you keep the beer between 62 °F - 75 °F for carbonation to develop. If the beer cools below 62 °F, it may not properly carbonate. In brewing, this is officially known as the buzzkill. Keep it warm, let it carbonate!
2. Get your bottle opener handy dude (or dudette), because it's time to drink a beer! When pouring the beer into your glass, be sure to leave the bottle's sediment behind. That sediment is the yeast which carbonated your beer, and if you pour it into your glass, you'll make the beer cloudy and taste yeasty.
3. Once your beer is carbonated, you may store it in a cool place. Keep in mind that home-brewed is unfiltered, and unfiltered beers actually continue to improve with time. If your beer seems rough-around-the-edges or tastes yeasty, these qualities usually morph into a smooth, clean beer over time. Cheers!

