



NORTHERN BREWER

<b>O.G.</b>	<b>ABV</b>	<b>IBU</b>	<b>BREW TIME: 8 WEEKS</b>
1.090	9.0%	24	Primary: 3 Weeks
			Secondary: 3 Weeks
			Bottle Conditioning: 2 Weeks

# NORTHERNATOR DOPPELBOCK

Taking a step back in history, this timelessly classic style has been a staple since Munich Monks first brewed doppelbock to be consumed as “liquid bread” to nourish them during long fasting periods. You will find deep, rich and toasty malt character in your glass with only mere notes of bitterness to balance the intense maltiness of this recipe. Northernator pours with a deep golden color with glints of ruby red, and sips with a prominent body offering a smooth finish and tantalizing creaminess. Doppelbock may well just be the GOAT of German lagers.

## KIT INVENTORY

### STEEPING GRAINS

1 lb Weyermann Caramunich III

### PREMIUM HOPS

2 oz Hallertau 60 min

### MALT EXTRACTS

9.15 lbs Gold Malt Syrup  
3 lbs Pilsen Light DME

## SUGGESTED YEAST

### YEAST

#### DRY YEAST:

**Fermentis Saflager W-34/70**  
Optimum Temp: 48°- 59°F

#### LIQUID YEAST OPTION:

**Omega Yeast OYL-106 German Lager I**  
Optimum temp: 45°- 68°F

**Imperial Yeast I13 Global**  
Optimum temp: 46°- 56°F

## BEFORE BREW DAY

- Upon arrival, unpack kit.
- Read all instructions before starting.
- Be sure you have all items listed in the Kit Inventory.
- Refrigerate liquid yeast.
- If making a yeast starter, we suggest 24-48 hrs.
- Contact us if you have any questions or concerns.

## YOU WILL NEED

- Homebrewing equipment for brewing 5 gallon batches.
- Boiling kettle (at least 3.5 gallons capacity).
- Approx. 2 cases of 12 oz or 22 oz pry-off beer bottles.
- **Optional** - 5 gallon carboy, with bung and airlock, to use as secondary fermentor.

## A FEW HOURS BEFORE BREW DAY

Remove liquid yeast packages from the refrigerator. Allow to warm to your desired fermentation temperature (~50°F). Check yeast instructions on packet.

## BREWING NOTES

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## KEY STATS

Brew Day Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Secondary: \_\_\_\_\_

Important Additions: \_\_\_\_\_

Bottling/Kegging: \_\_\_\_\_

Fermentation Temp: \_\_\_\_\_

Yeast Strain #: \_\_\_\_\_

Measured OG: \_\_\_\_\_ FG: \_\_\_\_\_

## ON BREWING DAY

1. Heat 2.5 gal of water.
2. Pour grain into supplied mesh bags, and tie open ends in a knot. Steep for 30 min at 150° - 160°F. Remove bags, drain and discard.
3. Bring to a boil. Remove the kettle from burner and stir in 9.15 lbs Gold Malt Syrup.
4. Return to boil. The mixture is now called "wort", the brewer's term for unfermented beer.  
**NOTE:** Total boil time is 60 min.
  - Add 2 oz Hallertau at the start of boil
  - Add 3 lbs Pilsen DME with 5 mins remaining
5. Cool wort. When the 60 minute boil is finished, cool wort to approximately 65°F as rapidly as possible. Use a wort chiller, or put kettle in an ice bath in your sink.
6. Sanitize fermenting equipment and yeast packs. While wort cools, sanitize fermenting equipment (fermenter, lid or stopper, airlock, funnel, etc) along with yeast packs.
7. Fill primary fermenter with 2 gal cold water, then pour in cooled wort. Leave any thick sludge in bottom of kettle.
8. Add more cold water as needed to bring volume to 5 gal.
9. Aerate wort: Seal fermenter and rock back and forth to splash for a few mins, or use an aeration system and diffusion stone.
10. Measure the wort's specific gravity with a hydrometer. Record.
11. Add yeast once temperature of the wort is 55°F or lower. Sanitize and open yeast packs. Carefully pour contents into primary fermenter.
12. Seal fermenter. Add approx. 1 tbsp of water to sanitized fermentation lock. Insert airlock into rubber stopper or lid. Seal fermenter.
13. Move fermenter to a cool (preferably a temperature controlled refrigerator), dark, quiet spot until fermentation begins.

## PRIMARY FERMENTATION

14. **Within 48 hours Active fermentation begins.**  
You'll see a cap of foam on the surface of the beer. Specific gravity as measured with a hydrometer will drop steadily. You may see bubbles in the fermentation lock. The optimum temp. for this beer is 47°- 55°F.
15. **Within 3 weeks Active fermentation ends.**  
Proceed to next step when:
  - Cap of foam falls back into the beer.
  - Bubbling in airlock slows down or stops.
  - Specific gravity as measured with a hydrometer is stable.

## SECONDARY FERMENTATION (OPTIONAL)

- NOTE:** You may skip transferring to a secondary fermenter and simply leave the beer in the primary fermenter.
16. Sanitize siphoning equipment, airlock, carboy bung or stopper. Siphon beer from primary fermenter into secondary. (optional - see above)
  17. Allow the beer to rest at room temperature for 5-7 days before proceeding. This is called a diacetyl rest and will help eliminate any off-flavors in the beer
  18. Allow beer to condition (lager) in a refrigerator near freezing temperatures for 3 weeks before proceeding with the next step. Timing is now somewhat flexible.

## BOTTLING DAY (ABOUT 4 WEEKS AFTER BREWING DAY)

19. Sanitize siphoning and bottling equipment.
20. Mix a priming solution (sugar dissolved in water; carbonates bottled beer). Use the following amounts, depending on which type of sugar you use:
  - Corn sugar (dextrose) 2/3 cup in 16oz water.
  - Table sugar (sucrose) 5/8 cup in 16oz water.Bring solution to a boil. Pour into bottling bucket.
21. Siphon beer into bottling bucket and mix with priming solution. Stir gently to mix - *do not splash*.
22. Fill and cap bottles.

## CONDITIONING (ABOUT 6 WEEKS AFTER BREWING DAY)

23. Condition bottles at room temp. for 1-2 weeks. After this point, store bottles cool or cold.
24. Serving: Pour into a clean glass. Be careful to leave any sediment at the bottom of the bottle. Cheers!

## WE'VE GOT YOUR BATCH

We're so confident in the quality of our beer kits, we'll replace any kit, anytime, no questions asked.

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