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Grapefruit Crush Pale Ale

What You Get

- 1 Jug of Sorghum Brewing Extract (LME)
 - 2 Packets of Citra Hops
 - 2 Packets of Cascade Hops
 - 1 Packet of Maltodextrin
 - 2 Muslin Sacks
 - 1 Packet of Nottingham Yeast
 - 1 Packet of No-Rinse Cleanser
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Your Provide

- 1/2 Cup of Honey
- Zest of 1 Whole Grapefruit and Half of It's Juice

STEP 1: Sanitizing

Cleaning is one of the most important steps in brewing. It kills microscopic bacteria, wild yeast and molds that may cause off-flavors in your beer. **Make certain to clean all equipment that comes in contact with your beer by following the directions below:**

1. Fill clean keg with warm water to line mark 1 on the back, then add ½ pack (about 1 tablespoon) of No-Rinse Cleanser and stir until dissolved. Once dissolved, the solution is ready to use. Save the remaining ½ of No-Rinse Cleanser because you will need it for bottling.
2. Screw on lid and swirl the keg so that the cleaning solution makes contact with the entire interior of the keg, including the underside of the lid. Note that the ventilation notches under the lid may leak solution. Allow to sit for at least 2 minutes and swirl again.
3. To clean the spigot, open it fully and allow liquid to flow for 5 seconds and then close.
4. Pour the rest of the solution from the keg into a large bowl. Place your spoon/whisk, can opener and measuring cup into the bowl to keep them cleaned throughout the brewing process. Leave them immersed for at least 2 minutes in cleaning solution prior to using.





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5. After all surfaces have been thoroughly cleaned, do not rinse or dry the keg or utensils. Return lid to top of keg, proceed immediately to brewing.

STEP 2: BREWING

Brewing beer is the process of combining a starch source (in this case, a malt brewing extract) with yeast. Once combined, the yeast eats the sugars in the malt, producing alcohol and carbon dioxide (CO₂). This process is called fermentation.

1. Place the contents of all the Citra Hops into a muslin sack tying it closed, then trim away excess material.
2. Using your sanitized tools grate the grapefruit and add zest to the remaining hop sack. Squeeze the juice from one half of the grapefruit and set aside in a sanitized container.
3. Using the measuring cup, pour 1 gallon (16 cups) of water into your 1.5 gallon or larger pot.
4. Open the jar of sorghum extract and add it to the pot, stir and bring to a boil. </p>5. Once the water and sorghum extract are boiling (continue stirring occasionally to prevent scorching), add the sack of citra hops.6. After 50 minutes has passed, add the two packets of Cascade hops (no hop sack) directly to the boiling wort along with the grapefruit and it's juice that you prepared earlier.7. After 10 more minutes has passed, remove the mixture from the heat and remove the Citra hop sack, discard.8. Add in the honey and maltodextrin while stirring to dissolve. The grapefruit and cascade hops will remain in the wort throughout the duration of fermentation.9. Fill your fermenter with cold tap water to the mark 1 on the back. If using any other fermenter this would be approximately 1 gallon of water.10. Pour the wort into your fermenter, and then bring the volume of the fermenter to mark 2 by adding more cold water. (If you have a different fermenter top it off with cold water to the 8.5-liter mark).11. Stir your wort mixture vigorously with your sanitized spoon or whisk.12. Sprinkle the Nottingham yeast packet into the keg, and screw on the lid. Do not stir.

Put your fermenter in a location with a consistent temperature between 68° and 78° F (20°-25° C), and out of direct sunlight. Ferment for 14 days.





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STEP 3: Bottling & Carbonating

After 14 days, taste a small sample to determine if the beer is fully fermented and ready to bottle. If it tastes like flat beer, it is ready. If it's sweet, then it's not ready. Let it ferment for 3 more days (17 total). At this point it is time to bottle. *Do not let it sit in the fermenter for longer than 24 days total.*

1. When your beer is ready to bottle, fill a 1-gallon container with warm water, then add the remaining ½ pack of the No-Rinse Cleanser and stir until dissolved. Once dissolved, it is ready to use.
2. Distribute the cleaning solution equally among the bottles. Screw on caps (or cover with metal cap if using glass bottles) and shake bottles vigorously. Allow to sit 10 minutes, then shake the bottles again. Remove caps and empty all cleaning solution into a large bowl. Use this solution to clean any other equipment you may be using for bottling. Do not rinse.
3. Add 2 [Carbonation Drops](#) to each 740-mL bottle. For 1-liter bottles, add 2 ½ drops; for ½-liter bottles add 1 drop. Alternatively, you can add table sugar using [this table as a guide](#).
4. Holding the bottle at an angle, fill each bottle to about 2 inches from the bottle's top.
5. Place caps on bottles, hand tighten, and gently turn the bottle over to check the bottle's seal. It is not necessary to shake them.
6. Store the bottles upright and out of direct sunlight in a location with a consistent temperature between 70°-76°F or 21°-24°C. Allow to sit for a minimum of 14 days. If the temperature is cooler than suggested it may take an additional week to reach full carbonation.

Tip from our Brewmasters

After the primary carbonation has taken place your beer is ready to drink. We recommend putting 1 bottle in the refrigerator at first for 48 hrs. After 48hrs. give it a try and if it is up to your liking put the rest of your beer in the fridge. If it does not taste quite right, leave the bottles out at room temp for another week or so. Keep following this method until your brew tastes just how you like it.

This process is called conditioning and during this time the yeast left in your beer can help clean up any off flavors. Almost everything gets a little better with time and so will your beer.

