Maibock (All Grain)

Our Maibock may be light in color, but don't mistake it for a "lite" beer. A bright malty beer that packs a punch. Perfect for the transition from winter to spring... or anytime really. This blonde beauty ferments best at cool temperatures $(58^{\circ} - 65^{\circ}F)$.

Ingredients	Statistics	
7.5 lb. Weyermann Pilsner *	Original Gravity	1.072
6 lb. Weyermann Light Munich *	Final Gravity	1.018
1 lb. Weyermann Vienna Malt*	Alcohol Content	7.2%

1 oz. Tradition Pellets (Bittering) with 60 minutes left in the boil.

2 White Labs WLP810 San Francisco Lager or 2 Wyeast #2112 California Lager Yeast

1 Muslin Bags 5 oz Priming Sugar (for bottling)

* The malted grains are all **crushed together** in the clear plastic bag.

Procedure

A *few hours before you begin to brew*, prepare your liquid yeast according to the package instructions. We assume that you are familiar with all-grain homebrewing techniques, so these procedures are abbreviated.

- 1. Mash for an hour at 152°F with a 1.25 quarts of water per pound of grain. Adjust this temperature to personal preference. Lauter and sparge as normal up to 6 gallons (adjust for your rate of boil-off).
- 2. Boil for an hour, adding hops along the schedule detailed above. Keep an eye on the pot to avoid boil-overs.
- 3. With 15 minutes left in the boil, add ½ teaspoon of Irish Moss, or 1 Whirlfloc tablet, to help clarify your beer (optional).
- 4. At the end of the boil, chill the wort as quickly as possible. A copper or stainless steel immersion chiller is a great way to accomplish this.
- 5. Make sure the wort is below 80°F before adding yeast. Take a hydrometer reading if desired. Add the yeast.
- 6. Store the fermenter where the temperature will be a fairly constant $60^{\circ} 65^{\circ}$ F. Active fermentation may take only a few days, or it can last up to 2 weeks. A hydrometer reading is a great way to determine when the fermentation is done. Keep the beer in the primary fermenter until active fermentation is complete (no signs of active fermentation for the last 2 to 3 days).
- 7. This beer may benefit from a secondary fermentation. This extended aging should be done in a glass carboy for an additional 2 to 4 weeks before bottling (optional).
- 8. When ready to bottle, siphon beer into your sanitized bottling bucket, leaving sediment behind. Boil the priming sugar in 1-2 cups of water for a few minutes, gently stir into the beer, and bottle as usual.