



# BEER BASICS & TASTING

# BEER KNOWLEDGE & TASTING



WATER



HOPS



GRAIN



YEAST

*4 Key ingredients to  
make Beer*

## MALT

Barley is the preferred grain for beer. But the starch in a grain of barley isn't ready to be fermented into alcohol, so the barley is generally converted into malted barley, or "malt." The process of malting involves soaking the barley, allowing it to germinate, and then stopping germination with heat.

## HOPS

Hops are the spice of beer. They provide bitterness to balance the sweetness of the malt, as well as flavors and aromas ranging from citrus and pine to earthy and spicy.

## YEAST

Yeast is the microorganism that is responsible for fermentation in beer. Yeast metabolizes the sugars extracted from grains, which produces alcohol and carbon dioxide, and thereby turns wort into beer. In addition to fermenting the beer, yeast influences the character and flavor.

## ABV - ALCOHOL BY VOLUME

Alcohol by volume, or ABV, is used to measure the alcohol content of beer. Beers typically fall in the 3.0 to 13.0 percent ABV range, with the majority being 4.0 to 7.0 percent ABV.

## IBU - INTERNATIONAL BITTERNESS UNIT

The standard used by brewers to indicate the bitterness level of a beer. A Pils which has 30 to 40 IBU units, will have the same level of bitterness as an English Ale that is indicated with the same numbers.

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# BEER

## THE IMPORTANCE OF POURING IT CORRECTLY

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*A 1% reduction in Draft Beer Cost of Goods for our company yields millions in savings. You sell more beer and make more money and we operate a more optimal Beverage Program...not to mention serve our guests a higher quality product which in turn creates a better guest experience.*

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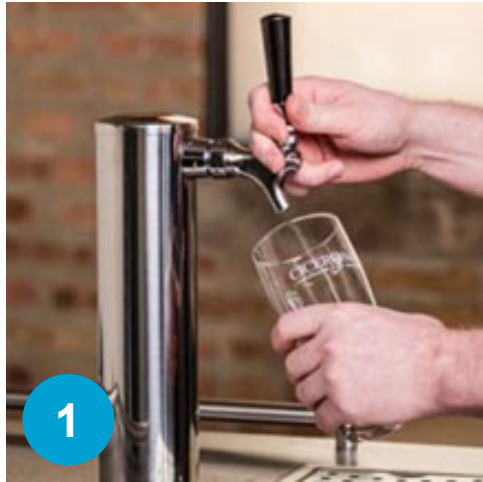


### THE PROPER METHOD

1. Angle
2. Tap
3. Finish
4. Head



# BEER POURING THE PERFECT DRAFT



## 1. ANGLE

Hold the clean beer glass (or cup) at a 45 angle. Do not let the faucet touch the glass

## 2. TAP

Fully open the faucet by the base in one fluid motion. Do not let the faucet touch the beer

## 3. FINISH

Gradually straighten the glass as you pour. Aim for the center of the glass

## 4. HEAD

This technique will result in a perfect 1" foam pour

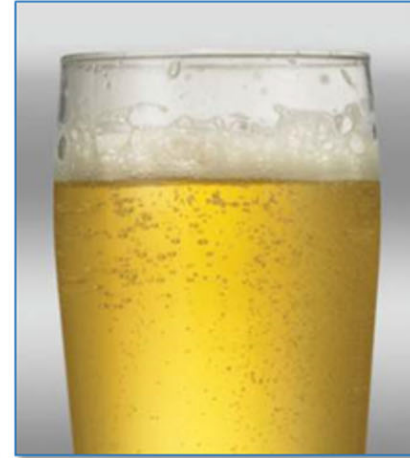
# BEER READY GLASSWARE



**“Flat” Beer**  
Film or grease attack the  
foam, reducing the appeal



**“False” Beer**  
Rapid loss of foam requiring  
refills to “top off”



**“Off” Taste Beer**  
Odors from sanitizers, bar towels  
and improper storage affects quality

**WATER TEST** - Submerge the glass in water, when you lift it out the water should sheet off of the glass. If droplets cling that is a sign of film present.

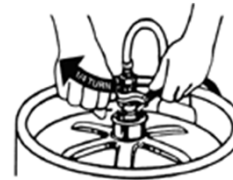
**SALT TEST** - Sprinkle salt into a wet glass, it should adhere evenly to the glass vs. sinking to the bottom or sticking randomly. Salt will stick wherever a greasy film is present.

**BUBBLE TEST** - Beer in the glass should be clear with no bubbles rising from the bottom of the glass or clinging to the side. Bubbles indicate a dirty glass. (Exception: Sam Adams specialty glasses have an etched bottom to create release of bubbles from the bottom of the glass)

**FOAM TEST** - The foam or head should stay present as the guest drinks the beer. After each sip, a ring of foam should adhere to the glass. This is called lacing, and when a guest is finished you should be able to count the number of sips taken to finish the beer.

# KEG TAPPING

1. Do not agitate the keg. If there has been excessive agitation during transport, allow the keg to settle for 1 to 2 hours before tapping
2. Make sure the beer faucet is in the off position prior to tapping
3. Make sure that the keg coupler handle is in the up (off) position
4. Align lug locks on tavern head with lug housing in top of keg; insert tavern head
5. Turn tavern head handle 1/4 turn clockwise; the tavern head is now secured to keg
6. Rotate on/off valve hand 1/4 turn clockwise to open beer and CO2 ports in keg. The keg is now tapped



Tapping the keg properly will activate both the beer and the CO2 pressure line. The keg will be ready to draw beer.

If kegs are attached to FOB regulators, open the airline by untwisting the screw top and letting out the air till the bobber rises to the top. Twist the screw top closed.

# BEER TROUBLESHOOTING

## **WILD / FOAMY BEER**

- Warm draft cooler/ frozen glasses
- Beer line system not properly refrigerated or insulated Beer drawn improperly
- Tap/faucets broken, leaking or dirty
- Too much pressure



## **FLAT BEER**

- Beer too cold
- Not enough CO2 / Beer Gas pressure
- Sluggish (broken) pressure regulator
- Air compressor used for pressure
- Pressure required does not correspond to beer temp



## **CLOUDY BEER**

- Beer over chilled or frozen in dispensing system
- Beer has been frozen in barrel
- Old beer hose in poor condition

