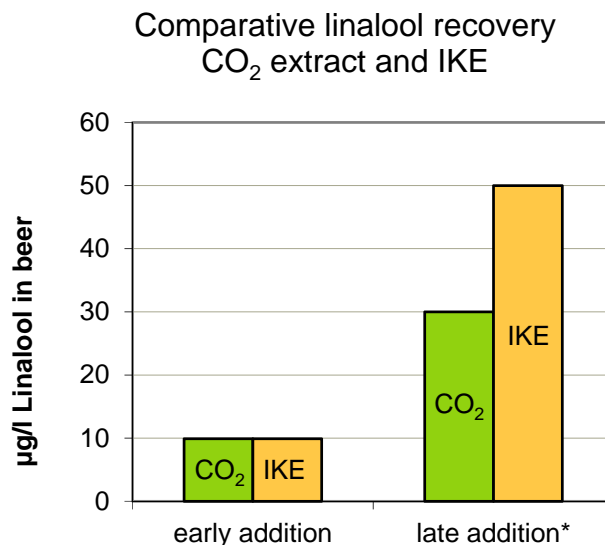


Isomerized Kettle Extract

❖ Overview

- **Isomerized Kettle Extract (IKE)** primarily contains isomerized alpha acids, beta acids and hop oils. Due to pre-isomerization of the alpha acids, yields in the brewing process are higher.
- **IKE** is produced from CO₂ extract and can be used as a partial or complete replacement for CO₂ extract.
- **IKE** can also be utilized as a late hop addition at the end of wort boiling. In this case, a distinctive hop aroma in beer can be achieved with a similar level of hop utilization.



* not recommended for CO₂ extract

❖ Specifications

- **Description:** golden green to amber or pale brown extract; flows at room temperature (liquid)
- **Iso-alpha acids*:** 40 – 60 %
- **Alpha acids*:** < 2 %
- **Beta acids*:** 15 – 30 %
- **Hop oil*:** 3 – 12 %
- **pH:** 2.5 (± 0.5)
- **Viscosity*:** 50 – 100 mPas at 40 °C (104 °F)
- **Density:** 0.9 – 1.0 g/ml at 20 °C (68 °F)

*dependent on variety and crop year

❖ Properties

• Appearance

IKE is golden green to amber or pale brown in color and substantially less viscous than the corresponding CO₂ extract.

• Utilization

Based on HPLC analysis of the finished beer, utilization of iso-alpha acids can be as high as 45 – 60 %. Calculations of utilization for **IKE** are based on the assumption that the iso-alpha acid yield is likely to be approx. 50 % higher than that achieved with non-isomerized extracts.

Late additions of **IKE** greatly enhance hop oil retention.

Actual utilization will vary from brewery to brewery due to differences in equipment and process conditions.

• Flavor

Beers with identical aroma and flavor profiles can be produced when **IKE** is used in place of CO₂ extract. If added at the end of the boil, **IKE** imparts a typical late hop aroma to the beer.

• Chemical Residues

Nitrates and heavy metals are almost entirely eliminated in **IKE**. In addition, many pesticide and fungicide residues are largely removed by the previous CO₂ extraction process.

• Quality

All Hopsteiner® products are processed in facilities which fulfill internationally recognized quality standards.

❖ Packaging

IKE can be packaged in cans, pails and drums according to customer requirements:

Cans: 0.5 to 4 kg (USA)
0.5 to 4.2 kg (Germany)

Pails: 4 to 20 kg (USA only)

Drums: 50 and 200 kg

IKE can be produced to any alpha acid concentration desired by our customers and packaged in cans (e.g. 450 g of alpha acids per can).

Alternatively, the alpha acid content of **IKE** can be standardized to any given concentration using glucose syrup (non-GMO glucose cannot be guaranteed). The container is then filled to a standard weight (e.g. 30 % alpha acids in 1 kg cans).

❖ Product Use

IKE is typically added to the wort kettle as a complete or partial replacement for CO₂ extract.

• Dosage

Kettle additions of **IKE** are based on the concentration of iso-alpha acids, an estimated or known utilization and the desired intensity of bitterness in the beer.

• Addition

IKE can be added in similar ways to regular kettle extracts. **IKE** can be added to the kettle when the transfer of lauter wort to the kettle commences, at the beginning of the boil or up to five minutes before casting out the wort.

Pre-warming cans of **IKE** is not necessary. Suspending punctured cans in the boiling wort will ensure that all of the extract is completely flushed out into the kettle.

If **IKE** is added by means of automatic dosing units, it should be warmed to 30 °C (82 °F) and gently mixed to ensure perfect dosing.

Note: Ensure that the dosing equipment is capable of handling products with a low pH value.

• Storage

IKE should be stored in sealed containers at temperatures < 10 °C (50 °F). Opened containers should be used within a few days.

• Best Before Date

IKE is stable for two years from the date it was produced / packaged if stored under the recommended conditions.

• Safety

IKE is mildly corrosive due to its low pH. It should be handled in the same way as conventional kettle extract. Any product coming into contact with the skin should be immediately washed off with soap and water. If **IKE** gets into the eyes, flush with copious amounts of water until clear and seek medical attention.

For full safety information, please refer to the relevant Hopsteiner® safety data sheet.

❖ Analytical Methods

• Concentration of Bitter Substances

Iso-alpha, alpha and beta acids can be measured using the following methods:

- HPLC according to Analytica-EBC 7.8 or ASBC Hops-16 with the current ICS and ICE standards
- spectrophotometric method according to ASBC Hops-15

• Concentration of Hop Oil

The hop oil concentration can be measured using the following methods:

- Analytica-EBC 7.10
- ASBC Hops-13

❖ Technical Support

We are pleased to offer assistance and advice on the full range of Hopsteiner® products:

- copies of all relevant analytical procedures
- Safety Data Sheets (SDS)
- assistance with pilot or full-scale brewing trials
- special analytical services

Disclaimer: The information provided in this document is believed to be correct and valid.

However, Hopsteiner® does not guarantee that the information provided here is complete or accurate and thus assumes no liability for any consequences resulting from its application.