Standard Operating Procedure – Product Carbonation in Brite Beer Tank

Definitions:

Brite Beer Tank (BBT) – 15 or 30 BBL volume cylindrical tank found on production floor at XXXXX Brewing Company

Regulator – adjustable pressure control valve and pressure gauge that reduces the pressure of a desired fluid at output located on various yellow posts throughout the production floor

Flow meter – Flow volume control located near regulators to allow control of CO2 flow

Carbonation Stone – stone used to diffuse and dissolve gas into liquid

Parts Needed:

- Appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) to be worn at all times
    - Gloves
    - Safety goggles
    - Close-toed shoes

Process:

1. Open valve on the “Head Pressure” regulator on the appropriate BBT
2. Open the ball valve on the BBT that feeds the head pressure
3. Ensure BBT pressurizes to a stable reading of 15 psi
    a. Regulator should be set to achieve this already. Adjust the black knob on the regulator, as needed, to attain 15psi
4. Open valve on the “Carb” regulator on the BBT
    a. Regulator should be set to 28-30psi already. Adjust the black knob on the regulator, as needed, to attain this range
5. Open the carb stone ball valve on the BBT
6. Adjust flow meter knob, as needed, to set the middle of the floating ball at “5”
7. Allow CO2 to flow while monitoring head pressure in BBT
    a. If head pressure begins to rise, close carbonation stone ball valve
    b. Check once per hour to ensure head pressure is not rising above 15 psi, and the flow meter is stable at “5”
8. Allow CO2 to flow through carbonation stone until specified volumes of CO2 are reached for that product
    a. On average, a flow-rate of “5” adds the following volumes of CO2 per hour:
        i. ~15bbls of beer – 0.12-0.15
        ii. ~30bbls of beer – 0.06-0.08
    b. Set timers and check regularly to ensure spec is achieved