

# ANHEUSER-BUSCH DRAUGHT SYSTEM

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#### **From Barrel to Bar Glass**



**OBJECTIVE: To Attain The Perfect Draught Beer** 



#### **Draught Beer is a food product**

Draught beer needs to be carefully dispensed at retail.

Each party plays a critical role in executing the perfect draught and delivering profitability







## Components of all beer systems

To pour the best tasting and most profitable draught beer accounts should adhere to all components

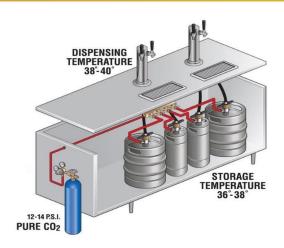
- ✓ Beer Storage
- ✓ Dispense Equipment
- ✓ Tubing
- ✓ Pressure System
- ✓ Balancing
- ✓ Cleaning Procedure
- Remote Storage Systems Only
  - ✓ Glycol Chiller
  - ✓ Foam On Beer Detectors



#### TWO TYPES OF BEER SYSTEMS

Difference in system design is driven by proximity of keg storage to point of dispense

#### **Short/Direct Draw System**



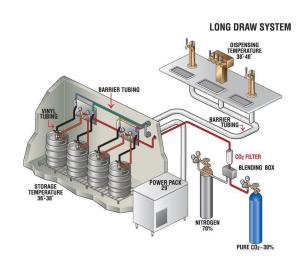
#### **Benefits**

- Lower total cost
- Simpler Design
- Lower Maintenance
- Can be run on straight CO2

#### **Tradeoffs**

- Limited space to offer brands
- Limited backup storage
- Requires space in back bar area

#### **Long/Remote System**



#### **Benefits**

- Best for +6 taps
- Increase storage
- Better suited for higher volume

#### **Tradeoffs**

- Increased lining cleaning cost
- Requires additional equipment and maintenance
- Best used with blended gas



## **Beer Storage**

Cooler is the central nervous system of your draught system. If things go wrong here, it's difficult to recover.

- Temperature in the cooler should ALWAYS be 36° 38°.
   Measures should be taken to ensure this policy is followed.
   Warm draught beer can have a negative impact on profitability.
- To check temperature in cooler place glass filled with water inside the cooler and let come to temperature for 24hours then take temperature of water using calibrated thermometer.





## **Draught Beer Dispensing Equipment**

#### Beer Faucets / Keg Couplers / Tail Pieces

- 304 Stainless Steel is optimal for draught beer contact
  - o It is more durable and lasts longer
  - o It has a more cleanable surface than chrome plated brass
  - o It is less likely to allow grow bacteria
  - o It provides a smoother more cleanable surface





#### **Xtraflexmaster Beer Tubing**

#### Xtraflexmaster tubing contains 5 layers of tubing

- Has a new ultra smooth copolymer inner layer that makes it difficult for bacteria to attach to the tube wall
- Its highly flexible and kink resistant
- Has an excellent oxygen barrier which starves bacteria of oxygen leading to improve hygiene
- Locks in in-brewed carbonation
- PVC, BPA, and plastizer free





#### **Beer Pressure for Direct Draw**

- Straight Co2 should be utilized with direct draw draught beer dispensers that refrigerate beer to 36\*
   F, and require no more than 12-14 psi to dispense beer at a flow rate of 2 oz's per second
- These corresponding temperatures, pressures and flow rates maintain the natural in-brewed carbonation levels of the beer
- Premixed Nitrogen/Co2 beer gas cylinders should not be utilized with direct draw draught beer dispensers





## **Beer Line Cleaning**

- Regardless of draught volume, all beer lines need regular, bi-weekly cleaning
  - Follow proper safety procedures as directed by chemical manufacturer
- Ensures "fresh from the keg" taste
- Brewers Association Studies demonstrate proper line cleaning can increase overall beer sales
- To check line cleaning a line cleaning log should posted in a visible location near the cooler and checked periodically







#### **Draught Beer Flow Rate**

#### At 36\* draught beer should pour in a laminar flow at 2 ounces a second

- A standard pint should fill in 8 seconds (time with an iPhone)
- If draught beer flows faster than 2 oz per second there is too much foam in the glass and beer/profits go down the drain.
- If draught beer flows slower than 2 oz per second there is too much beer in the glass leaving most of the profits in the glass.
- If the beer is pouring at 2 oz per second with the optimal CO2 content and at the proper temperature, then you've achieved the proper flow rate!





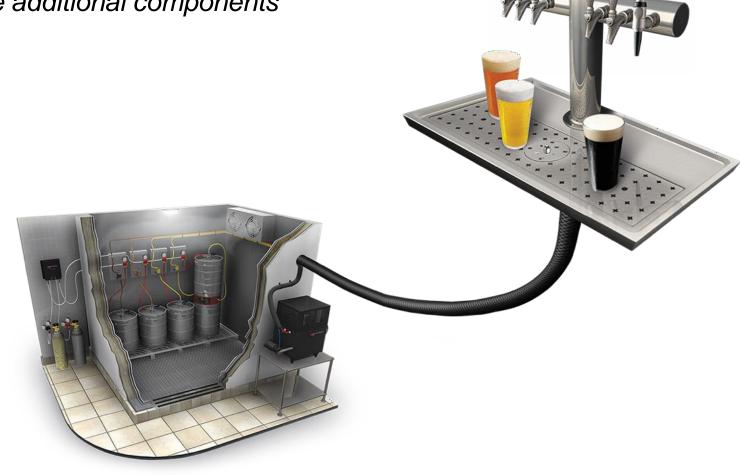




## Components of all beer systems

Due to increase distance between keg storage and point of dispense remote system require additional components

- √ Glycol Power Pack
- ✓ Barrier Tubing
- ✓ Co2/Nitrogen Blenders
- √ Foam on Beer Detectors





#### **Glycol Power Packs**

- It is recommended to install Power Packs on outside wall of walk-in cooler
- Avoid top of cooler or in an enclosed ceiling
- Ensure easy access for service
- Proper ventilation around and above Power Pack
- Glycol bath temperature should be between 29° to 31°F
- Check the Procon pump and motor to ensure that the unit is circulating glycol to the beer tower and returning glycol to the unit.
- Clean condenser and service refrigeration every 6 months per manufacturer's recommendations
- Change glycol once every 12 to 18 months
- If glycol temperature on readout is above 34°F contact local refrigeration company for service





## CO<sub>2</sub>/Nitrogen Blender

- N2/CO<sub>2</sub> blenders maintain the highest quality and most profitable pours.
- Blenders provide the correct amount of CO<sub>2</sub>
   maintaining brewer's specified carbonation levels.
- If beer stops pouring check to ensure the both CO<sub>2</sub> and N2 storage are not empty or turned off.



**CARBONATED** 



**BLEND** 







#### **Barrier Tubing**

- Has anultra smooth copolymer inner layer that makes it difficult for bacteria to attach to the tube wall
- Its highly flexible and kink resistant
- Has an excellent oxygen barrier which starves bacteria of oxygen leading to improve hygiene
- Locks in in-brewed carbonation
- PVC, BPA, and plastizer free
- NSF 51 and FDA Listed





#### **Foam on Beer Detectors**

#### Beer Savers

#### **Beer Savers / Foam Control Detectors / FOB's**

- For long draw / systems
- Keeps beer lines full when keg empties
- Saves on waste
- Less beer downtime on keg changes
- Prevents guests from being sprayed

Beer Savers/Foam	70 feet
Ounces of beer in beer line	52
16 oz. servings (1" head)	4
Waste cost (\$3 per serving)	\$12
# kegs to recoup equip. cost (\$61)	5





## Draught Beer Profitability (Domestic)

16oz Pint	0" Foam	1" Foam
Servings per ½ BBL	124	161
Ozs per Serving	16	12.25
Cost ½ BBL*	\$120	\$120
Cost per oz	\$0.06	\$0.06
Price per Serving**	\$4.99	\$4.99
Kegs sold per Year	100	100
Profit per Keg	\$498.76	\$683.39
Profit per Year	\$48,876	\$68,389
% Margin	80%	85%



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What's in it for the Retailer?

When Servers/Bartenders properly pour Beer with 1" Collar of foam you can expect to generate...



Incremental \$9.2K of profit



Incremental \$19.5K of profit



Incremental \$92K of profit

#### **Ultimate Draught Checklist**

#### **INVENTORY**

- ☐ Sufficient keg inventory
- ☐ Kegs rotated properly and in code

#### **COOLER/DRAUGHT SYSTEM**

- ☐ Cooler temperature 36°F 38°F
- ☐ Clean and odor free
- ☐ Kegs separated from other food
- ☐ Gas supply sufficient and operating at proper P.S.I level
- ☐ Beer lines and faucets cleaned every 2 weeks
- ☐ Power pack glycol maintained at 29°F

#### **GLASSWARE**

- ☐ Clean glassware sinks
- ☐ Brushes clean and in good condition
- ☐ Sufficient inventory of glass-cleaning solution and sanitizer
- ☐ Glasses "beer ready" and stored properly

#### **PRESENTATION**

- ☐ Beer served with a 1" head of foam
- ☐ Beer served at 38°F 40°F
- ☐ Bar and service areas clean
- ☐ All taps and P.O.S. working properly





#### Make Your First Beer a Draught Beer

#### (Call to Action) When On-Premise

- Order a draught beer !!!!
- Taste it for Quality Assurance
- Check to ensure the glassware is beer clean and odor free
- Talk to the owner about the importance and frequency of line cleaning
- Review the line cleaning log
- Ask if there have been any quality complaint from consumers
- Thank the Owner, GM, Staff







## Perfect Draught Resources

## **Draught Troubleshooting**



#### Wild/Foamy Beer

- Warm draught cooler
- Frozen glasses
- Beer line system not properly refrigerated
- Beer drawn improperly
- Faucets Broken

- Too much pressure
- Creeping gauges or increasing pressure
- · Dirty faucets
- · Loose tavern head in barrel



#### **Flat Beer**

- · Cooler or dispensing system too cold
- · Glasses are not "beer ready"
- Not enough CO2 pressure on barrel
- Sluggish (broken) pressure regulator
- Pressure required does not correspond to beer temperature



#### **Cloudy Beer**

- · Beer over chilled or frozen in dispensing system
- · Beer has been frozen in barrel
- Old Beer hose in poor condition
- · Beer lines not properly cleaned
- · Contaminated pressure source



#### **Off-Tasting Beer**

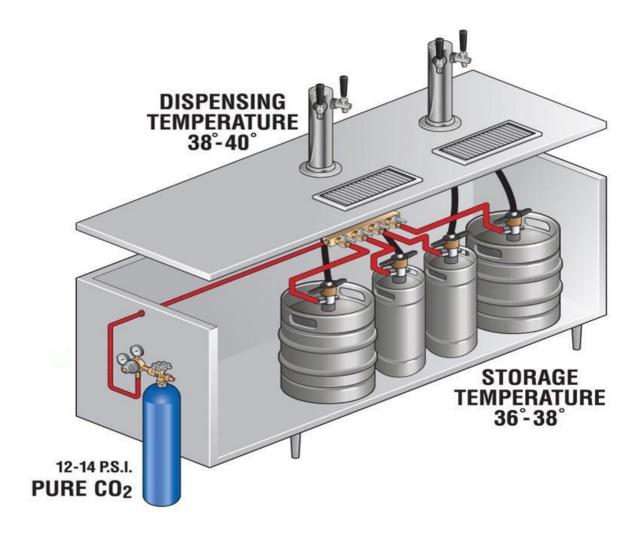
- Air compressor used for pressure
- · Sanitizer remains on glasses
- Beer lines not properly cleaned
- Oily air; greasy kitchen air
- Old draught, kegs not rotated

- Glasses not "beer ready"
- Contaminated pressure source
- · Dirty faucets
- · Loose tavern head in barrel



#### **Direct Draw Dispenser**

- Replace beer lines with 3/16" I.D. Xtraflexmaster beer tubing
- Replace chrome plated brass faucets, keg couplers & tail pieces with 304 stainless steel components
- Cooler temperature should be set to constant 36-38\*
- Utilize straight Co2 at 12-14 applied PSI
- Beer should pour at 2 ounces a second with a 1" collar of foam
- Ensure beer lines are cleaned on a bi-weekly basis

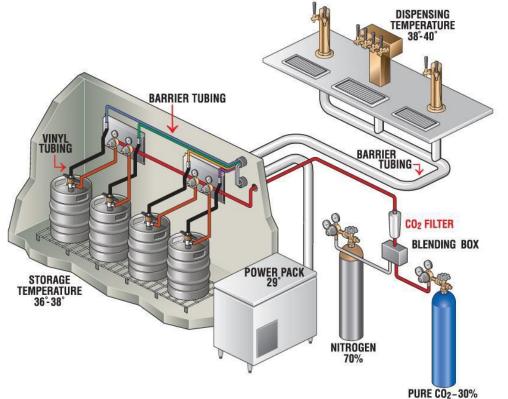




## Long Draw Draught System

- Replace jumpers every other year
- Replace chrome plated brass faucets, keg couplers & tail pieces with 304 stainless steel components
- Ensure all gauges and pressure devices are in good condition
- Cooler temperature should be set to 36-38\*
- Utilize the correct blend of C02/Nitrogen
- Beer should pour at 2 ounces a second with a 1" collar of foam
- Ensure beer lines are cleaned on a bi-weekly basis









## Thank You

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