

Here are some helpful hints for proper use of the

# Kitchen Composter

*The Kitchen Composter is designed to temporarily hold food scraps and waste prior to transporting to a larger outdoor bin.*

## 1 Add scraps in the bucket and place the lid securely on.

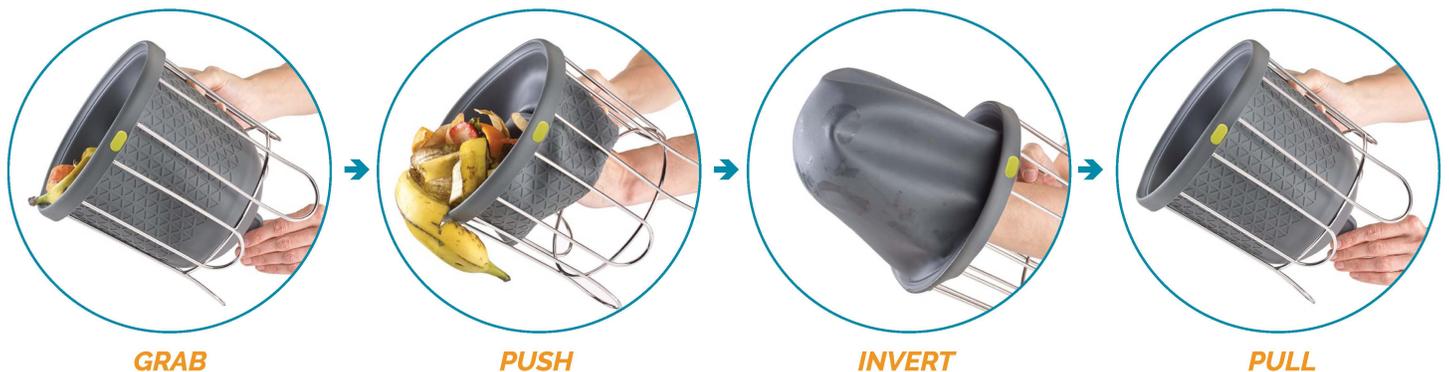
Turn the knob to open the airflow settings. As the knob is turned, the airflow indicators get larger signifying that more ventilation is being circulated inside the bucket. Start with the largest setting at first and decrease as more scraps have been sitting in the bucket and odor increases over time.



Turn lid counterclockwise to reduce air flow over time

## 2 Transfer to a larger composter.

Once the bucket is filled, carry it to a larger outdoor composter. Holding the wire frame in one hand, grab the tab at the bottom of the silicone bucket and push through to invert the silicone bin and empty the contents out. If needed, rinse the inner bin under the faucet. Pull the silicone bucket back in place for next use.



GRAB

PUSH

INVERT

PULL

## 3 Cleaning.

Clean the bucket frequently. Food residue should not be left in the bucket or on the lid surface. While inverted, the inner silicone bucket can be easily rinsed under water. For a more thorough cleaning, turn the lid clockwise until a slight click is heard, then pull to separate the lids. Clean with mild soap and water and let dry before reassembling. The silicone bucket is dishwasher safe (top shelf only).

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## **Compostable items include:**

### ***Kitchen & yard greens that are nitrogen rich;***

*fruit and vegetable scraps*

*coffee grinds*

*tea leaves*

*rice*

*pasta*

*egg shells*

*house plants*

### ***Kitchen & yard browns that are carbon-rich;***

*coffee filters*

*napkins*

*paper towels*

*human or pet hair*

*dryer lint*

*dried leaves*

## **Some items not recommended for composting:**

*oil, fat, dairy, meat, bones, onions, pet waste, charcoal ash, citrus peels, black walnut leaves or twigs, labels from fruit and vegetables, coffee filters and tea bags made from synthetic materials, diseased plant material or yard waste with chemical pesticides*

### **TIPS:**

- 1** *Cut-up scraps as small as possible before placing in the composter. It will decompose quicker and more evenly.*
- 2** *Air is vital to the decomposition process. It provides an ideal aerobic environment for decomposition, reducing the formation of rot and odors that occur in an anaerobic environment. Make sure to open venting when adding fresh scraps.*