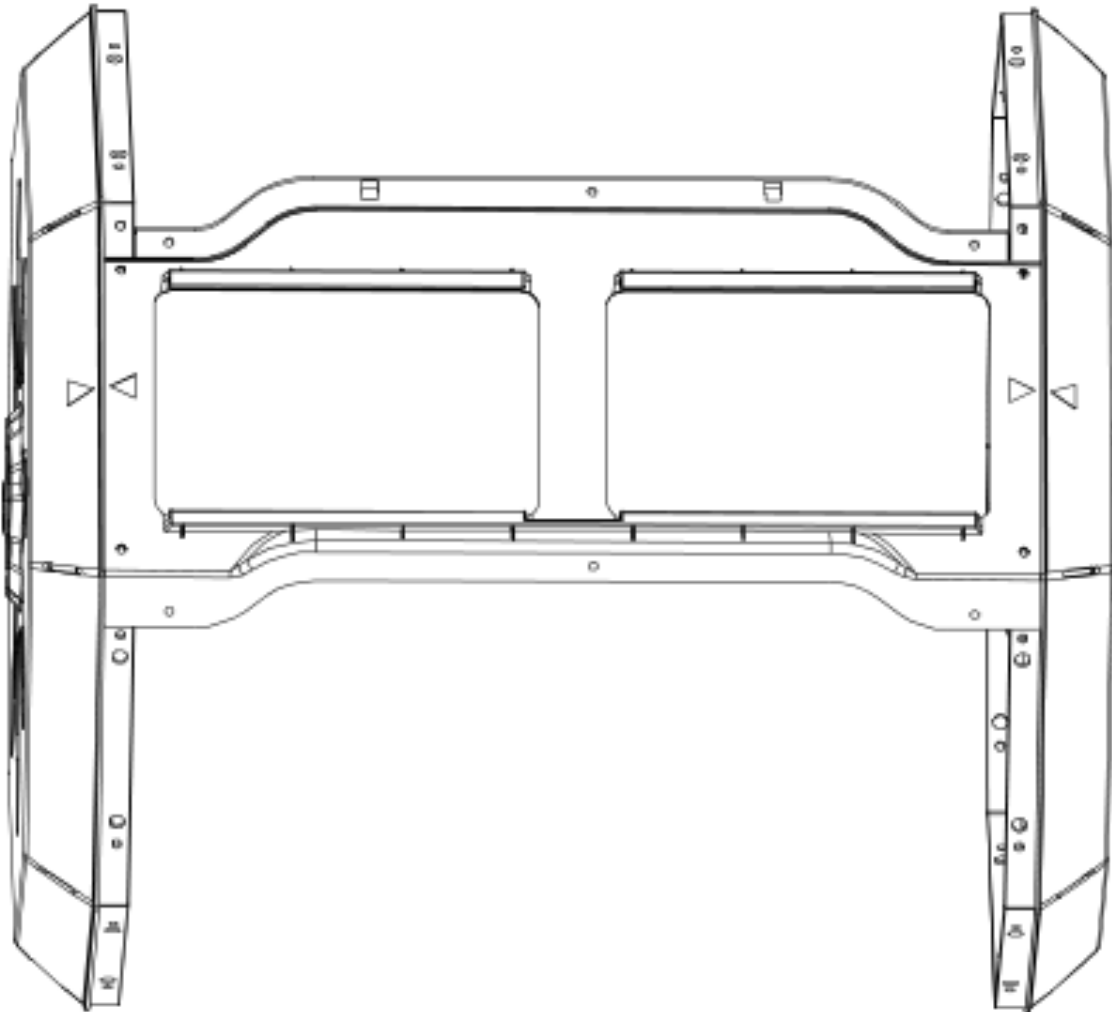




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INSTRUCTION MANUAL

Compost Wizard ECO Tumbler

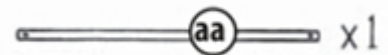
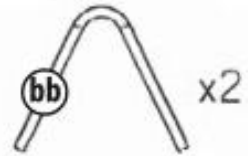
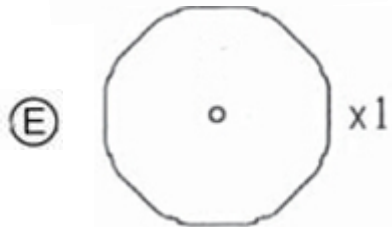
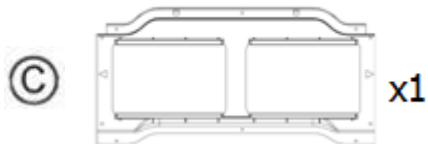
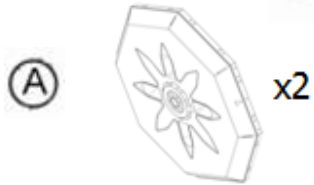
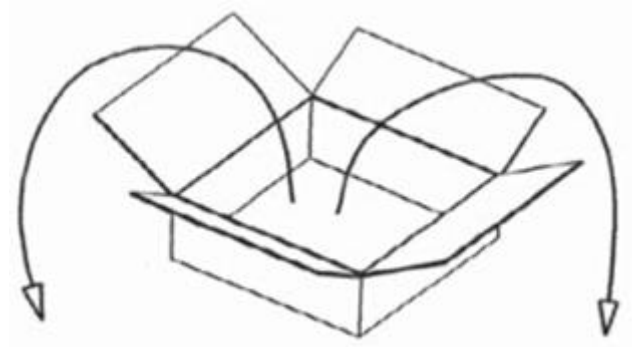


This mark “ Δ ” is for fixing position

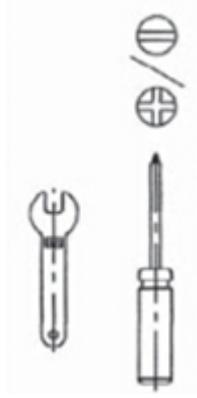
Warning: Must Assemble The Panels with Δ First!!!

Assembly Instructions

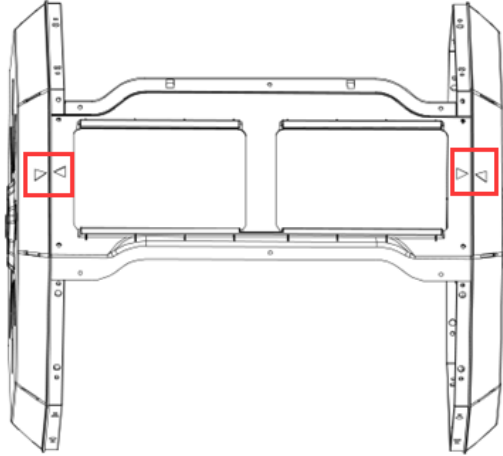
Parts List:



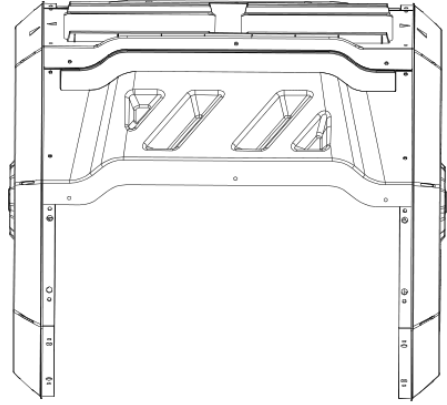
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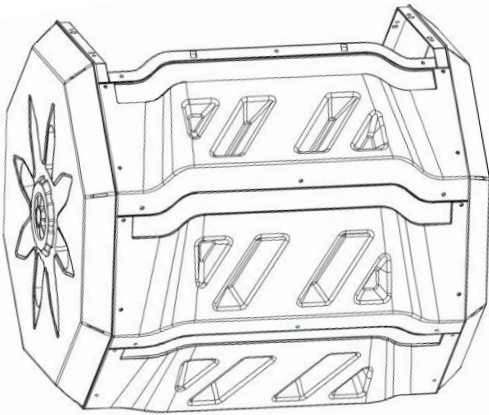
①



②

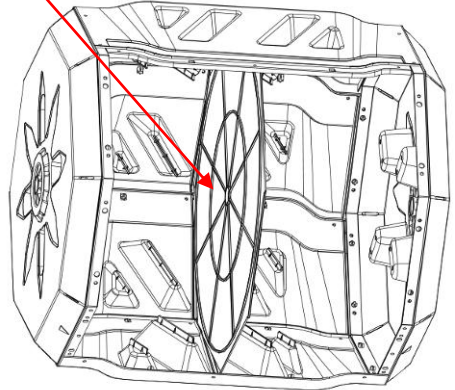


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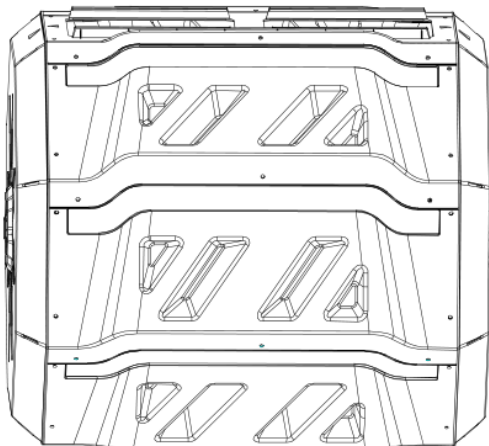


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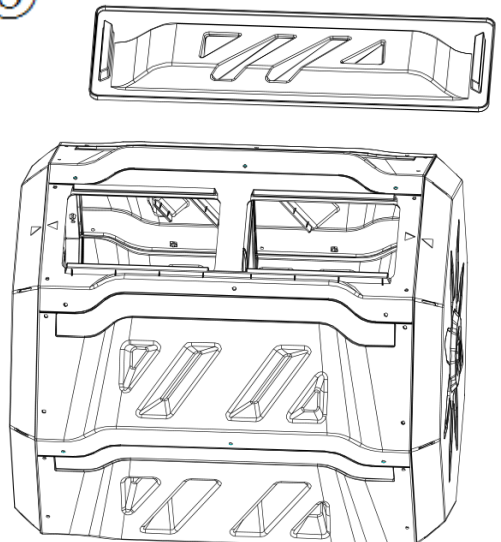
Add center piece after 4th section



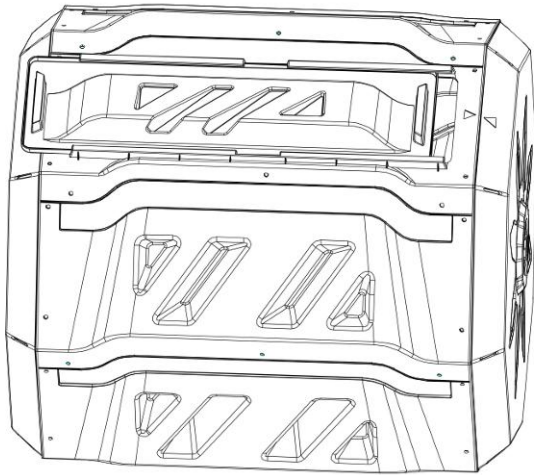
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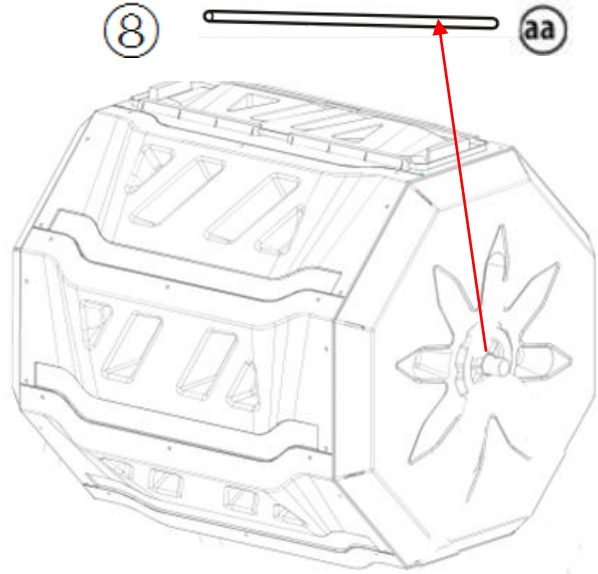
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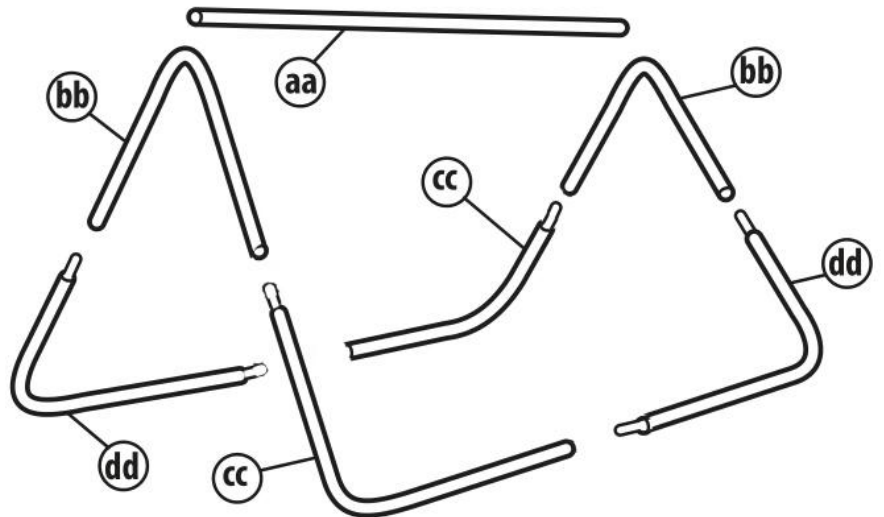


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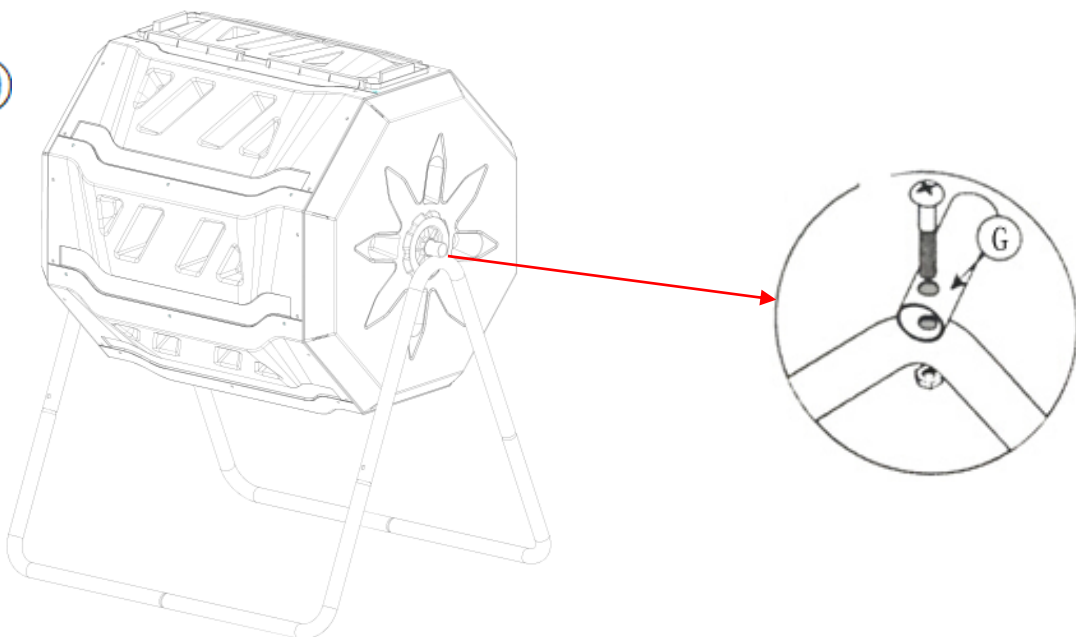


9

Stand Assembly:
Armado del soporte:



10



Composting Instructions

Setting-up your Composter

Select a location that's convenient to access, flat and will get hot, usually in direct sunlight.

What to put in your Composter

The composting process works best by mixing moist greens (nitrogen rich) with dry browns. (carbon rich) in a ratio of approximately 2 parts brown to 1 part green.

Greens are:

- kitchen scraps
- fresh grass clippings
- garden & house plants



Browns are:

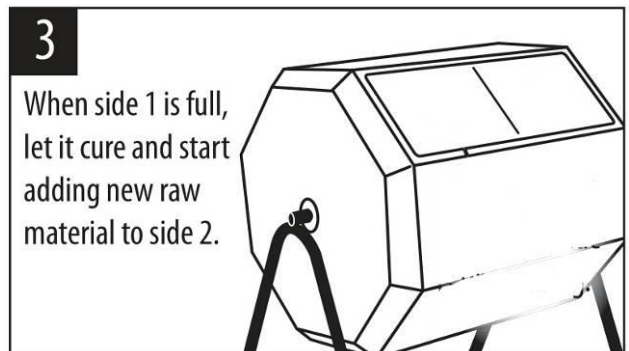
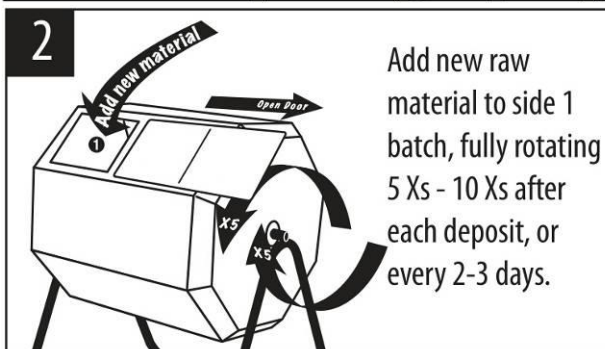
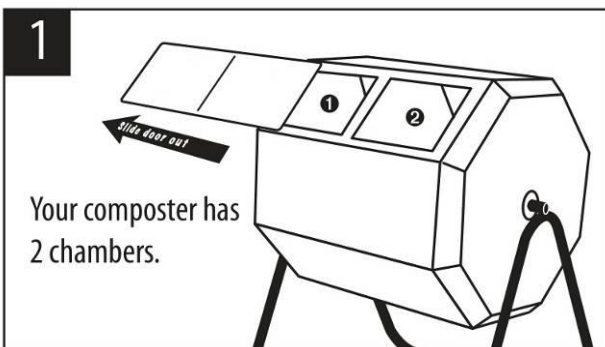
- leaves and sticks
- straw/hay
- saw dust



Do not compost:

- meats/fats/bones
- dairy products
- trash/plastic
- wood ashes
- invasive plants/weeds (i.e. poison ivy)

Batch Composting



Checking the Process

After 2 or 3 days, check your mix to see if it is getting hot. When your mix is hot, the beneficial organisms are multiplying and doing their job, decomposing materials. Turning the composter 5 to 10 times every 2 or 3 days will mix the materials and keep the process active. Squeeze a handful of compost to ensure the materials are not drying out. If it feels like a damp sponge, the water level is fine – if it feels dry, add a little more water (be careful not to add too much) and turn the composter to mix well.

Depending on the material you added your compost should be ready in 2 to 8 weeks. Finished compost will contain fine and coarse material. For a fine blend, sift the compost to use in potting mixes. Use the coarser compost as a nutritious top-dressing around outdoor plantings or till directly into your garden! You may also use finished compost as a starter for your next batch, or to heat up a batch that cooled too quickly.

To remove the finished compost, turn the barrel of the composter so the door is facing the ground and slide the door away from the chamber you want to empty. Make sure part of the door is still covering the unfinished side, which may not be ready to be emptied.

3 Rules of Composting

- 1) Quality Materials and Proper Ratio of Greens to Browns (1:2)
- 2) Consistent Moisture - mix should feel like a damp sponge
- 3) Good Air Circulation – turn the composter every few days to improve aeration



Small shredded materials decompose faster. Run your lawnmower over pine needles or leaves and cut up kitchen scraps to speed the composting process.

Trouble Shooting

- 1) Compost Mix does not heat up:
 - Mix is too wet – add dry browns
 - Mix is too dry – add water
 - Mix ratio is off – check green/brown ratio and add accordingly
- 2) Odor
 - Ammonia smell means too much nitrogen (greens) – add dry browns
 - Putrid smell (like rotten eggs) means mix is too wet and/or not enough oxygen – add dry browns to absorb excessive moisture and turn composter –open air vent
- 3) Problems with Pests/Insects
 - Rodents are attracted to meat and fatty foods – remove them
 - Flies/insects are attracted to uncovered wastes, especially kitchen scraps – mix or cover with brown materials or finished compost