How to

Compost

Composting is a controlled biological process in which organic waste is transformed into compost; a nutrient-rich fertilizer that promotes plant growth and protects the soil.

Whats's needed?



Tumbling composter meant for families of 2 to 5 members. Its tumbling mechanism allows for an easy mix and oxigenation of the material. This grants an efficient and odor-free composting process that's cointained on a small space.



Organic waste such as food scraps and garden waste.
This includes peels, husks, rinds, raw and cooked food, napkins, coffee filters, egg cartons, leaves and twigs.



Blotting material such as wood pellets help to control the humidity of the compost batch allowing for a slightly humid and loose texture. Adding enough pellets also grants an adequate carbon/nitrogen ratio.



Select a site to place the tumbler. Make sure to select a site protected from rainfall bacause the composter has holes to ensure aeration. We recommend sites such as garages, eaves, terraces and balconies.



2-inch or smaller pieces, especially sturdy materials such as rinds and stems. Tear napkins and cardboard into small bits.

Little particles favor an efficient composting process.



Drain the waste, using a strainer for at least 3 hours. Adding waste with reduced humidity decreases the ammount of blotting material needed, and helps prevent the emergence of uncomfortable smells.



Add the chopped and drained waste to the chamber marked with the plus "+" sign. Repeat this step every day. Don't let waste accumulate for several days.



Add pellets with a ratio of one part of pellets for every 5 parts of organic waste. If humid materials are added, increase this ratio. Ensure the mix inside the tumbler looks loose instead of compacted.



Rotate the composter at least three times, this mixes and oxigenates the compost, which accelearates the process and prevents uncomfortable smells from emerging.



Repeat daily steps 2 through 6 for 15 to 22 days, until the first chamber reaches 2/3 of its total capacity. When this level is reached no more organic waste should be added to the chamber.



Exchange the lids. The batch inside the first chamber should be left to cure. Now the other chamber is ready to receive fresh material.



Repeat daily steps 2 through 6 for 15 to 22 days, but this time filling the second chamber until 2/3 of its capacity is filled. Once this happens the compost inside the first chamber should be cured and ready to harvest.



Harvest the compost inside the first chamber, to do so slide a canvas or a tray under the composter. Rotate it until the lid faces the ground and slide the lid off to let the compost inside fall down.



Restart the cycle, the emptied chamber is once again ready to receive new material, while the batch inside the other chamber should be left to cure. Exchange the lids to signify the shift.



Fertilize your plants with the harvested compost .To use it as potting soil, mix it with at least 50% soil. For gardens and adult plants apply it superficially.

Additional tips

- The peels of citrics, dairy, raw meat, and oils should be added with moderation. This kind of waste may alter the micoorganisms' balance, generate bad smells and attract insects.
- The keys to identify if the process is heading towards the right direction are: the presence of heat inside the composter, a smell of forest or wet soil inside of the compost batch, and a mix with a loose and slightly humid texture. If these conditions are't met contact us and we will gladly help you.
- Excess humidity is the most recurring problem. This creates a compacted mix that resembles a muddy mass. In these conditions oxygen won't penetrate. As a result the composting process stales and may generate uncomfortable smells. To prevent this, add enough pellets that you can get on our online store or with various retailers.

Escan the code

To watch a tutorial
(spanish)

additional questions? contact us!







