EJWOX

43 Gallon Tumbling Composter Manual

Assembly instruction
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t-eX-Mb7zOI

Warranty? Add
ejwoxproductsinc
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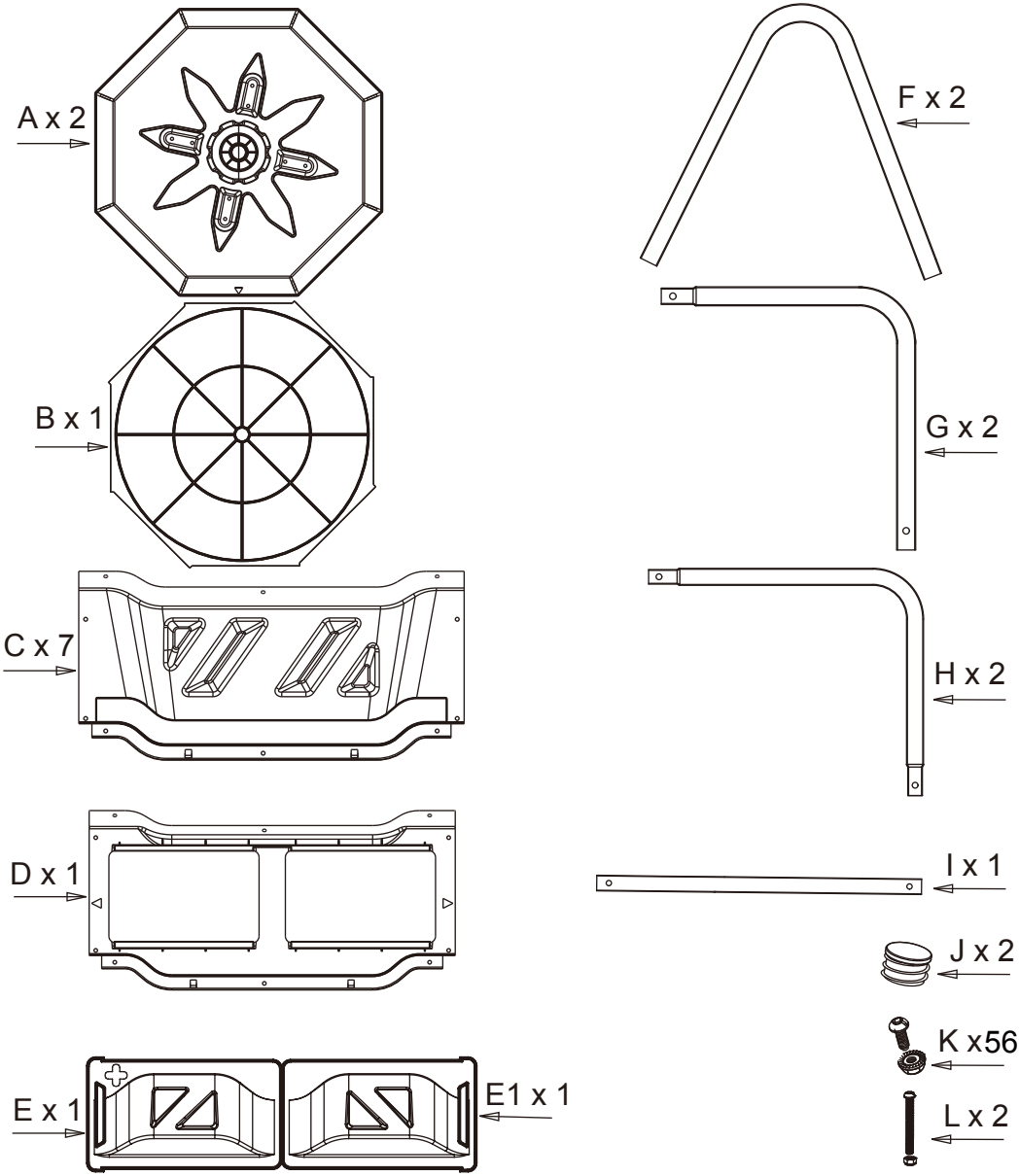
ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

PARTS LIST



Attention: Part D and E are in the box together.

COMPOSTER ASSEMBLY

1

Assemble the door panel to the side panels

2

Assemble the first panel to the side panels

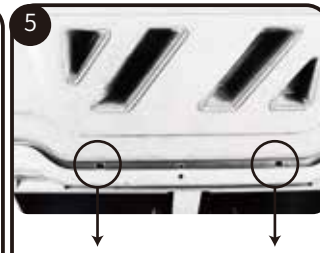
3

After assemble the 1 door panel (part B) and 4 panels ,we put the middle panel in it

4

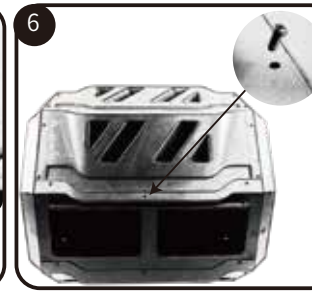
Then the last panel

5



Notice the 2 holes here and press into below

6



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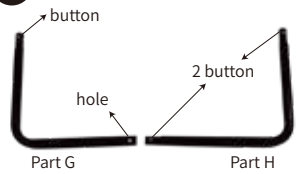
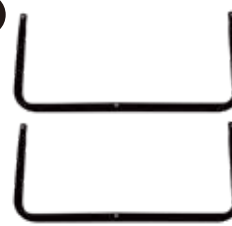


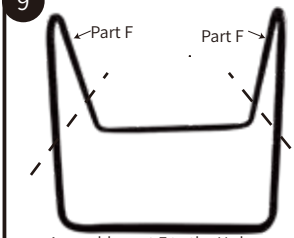
Firstly,assemble part G & H together, looks like U shape

8



Assemble another part G &H together,we get 2 U shapes

9



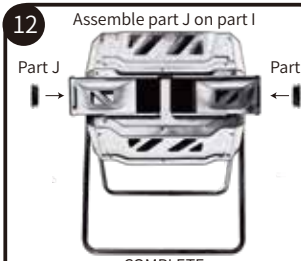
Assemble part F to the U shapes

10

11

Assemble part I on F with L（long screw）

12



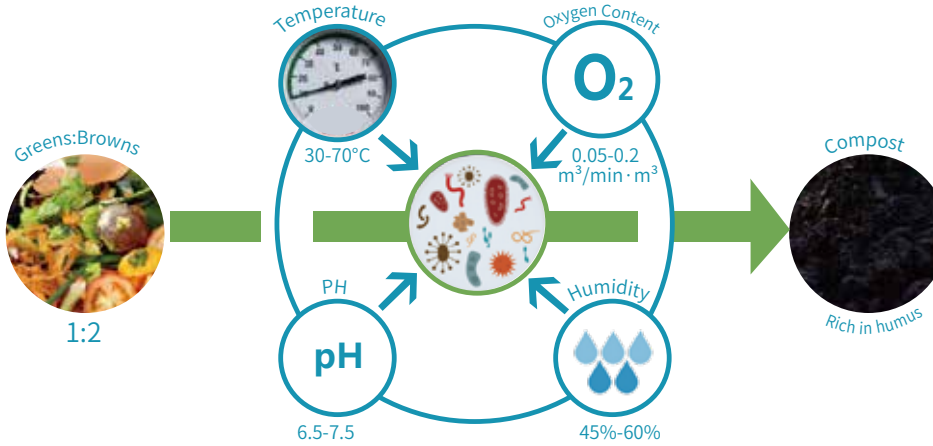
COMPLETE

COMPOSTING TIPS

3 Rules of composting

1. Quality Materials and Proper Ratio of Greens(Nitrogen) to Browns(Carbon)
   - approximately,1 part greens to 2 parts browns
2. Consistent Moisture- mix should feel like a damp sponge
3. Good Air Circulation-turn the composter every few days after the batch heats up to help aerate mix and encourage faster decomposition

- The EJWOX composter is not sealed and the divider inside will fit securely but not perfectly,make the best aeration achieved for effective composting.
- The length of composting time depends on the moisture, ventilation and temperature.



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 1 part greens to 2 parts browns. Start with a scoop of regular garden dirt to introduce the needed microbes.

COMPOSTING TIPS

Greens are :

- kitchen scraps
- grass clippings
- garden & house plants

Browns are :

-leaves
-straw/hay
-saw dust
-twigs

Do not compost

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

COMPOSTING PROCESS

Stage	Temperature	Active microorganism	Biochemical Reaction	Time
Heating Stage	0-86 °F	Mesophilic Microorganisms	Protein,Simple sugars, CO_2,Ammonia,heat	3-5 Days
Thermophilic Stage	86 °F- 158 °F	Thermophilic Microorganisms	Ditto,Hemicellulose--Humus	1-2 Weeks
Cooling Stage	< 86 °F	Neutral Microorganism	Continue to break down,crobial activity gradually decreases	3-5 Weeks
Ageing Stage	Slightly above air temperature	Anaerobe Microorganism	Humus Formation	6-12 Weeks

Manual

CAUTIONS & WARNING

- Failure to follow these warnings may result in serious injury or property damage.
- Assemble on a level surface.
- Remove the compost tumbler door when emptying compost.
- All who participate in the assembly process should wear safety glasses throughout the assembly.
- Keep children away from the compost tumbler
- Keep hands and loose clothing away when rotating the tumbler.
- Remove the drum from the frame before relocating the unit.
- Be aware that plastic panels can be damaged by over-tightening the connections.
- Do not overload the compost tumbler. Maximum load is 2x40lbs.
- Do not rotate the compost tumbler when material is frozen.
- Do not climb in, on, or around composter.
- Do not use or store hot objects near the product.
- Most injuries are caused by misuse and/or not following instructions.
- Use care when using sharp objects to remove compost to avoid damaging tumbler.

CLEAN & CARE

After emptying finished compost from a chamber, rinse the inside thoroughly with a garden hose.

Abrasive cleaning materials may scratch the plastic and are not recommended.

The plastic panels can be wash easily. Most stains can be removed using a mild soap and a soft brush.

At the beginning of each season, be sure to check all plastic parts and frame for tightness.

HOW TO USE YOUR TUMBLER

Choose Your Location.
Choose a location with access to your source material, in an area that receives moderate sunlight, kitchen scraps, lawn clippings, like your garden or backyard to set up your composter. You do not need to completely dry out the composting material, but the added heat from sunlight helps cook the process. Enough room needed helps you rotate the composter easily.

Attention, during hot summer months, please move empty composter to where it is shaded from the afternoon sun.

Fill the composter with the recommended materials as they become available. The best compost is made from a blend of materials.

Keep the right ratio of carbon and nitrogen is an essential factor in successful composting. Ideally, the idea mix is 3/4 browns (carbon) and 1/4 greens (nitrogen) by volume, see below chart.

What You Can Put in Your Composter

Carbon / Browns	Nitrogen / Greens	Do Not Add
leaves/branches/pine cones	Fresh grass clippings	Meat/fat/bones
Untreated wood	Fresh leafy prunnings	Pet droppings
Shredded Newspaper	Fruit / vegetables scraps	Treated wood
Straw or hay	Kitchen scraps	Dairy products
Saw dust	Garden plants	Weeds/diseased plants
Dryer lint	Chicken/rabbit manure	Poison sumac and poison ivy

USING YOUR COMPOST

Improves the soils ability to retain moisture, reducing material costs.
Provides needed nutrients and humus for healthy plants
Makes a fine mulch for fruits plants.
Perfect for lawns to help soil organisms thrive.
Makes an excellent potting soil for houseplants and potted plants.
Makes compost tea.

CHECKING THE PROCESS

Composting is the process of breaking down organic materials for use as an excellent soil amendment. Beneficial bacteria do their part to return this waste into a form usable once again by plants. These microbes need air, water, food, and heat to thrive. Keeping this microbes "happy" will speed up the process.

The microbes need both carbon and nitrogen. The Carbon to nitrogen ratio is around 30:1. Charts are available in next page of this manual.

The temperature of the compost is a good indicator of the bio activity. As the microbes consume the food, they give off heat. Active compost temperatures range from 80°F to 150°F. If it feels comfortable warm, the microbes are active. Temperature makes the microbes move faster. The faster they work, the sooner the compost is completed.

After two or three days, check your compost pile to see if it's in good moisture. Here is a simple way to judge the moisture content in your compost.

A moisture content of between 50-60% is desirable in an active compost pile, but there is a way to help you check the moisture level.

First, take a handful of compost from the center of your pile and squeeze it in your hand:
If you can squeeze water out of it, the compost is too wet
If the compost does not release water but crumbles apart when released, it's too dry, add a little water, not too much, and turn the composter 5-10 times every 2-3 days to mix well.
If the compost does not release water but stays compacted, it's just right.

Turning routinely weekly will loosen up the compost, creating air passages. Too much air exposure can quickly dry out the compost, bringing decomposition to a standstill. If the composter is mostly filled with grass, it may need to be rotated more frequently to keep the grass from matting together.

The compost is done when it becomes dark brown and has an earthy smell. It can be added directly to ornamental plants as mulch or worked into soil.

It is recommended to dump the finished compost to the ground, and then shovel it into a garden cart to prevent damage to the inside of the composter from shovel by sliding the door of the chamber you want to empty to fall down the compost. Make sure the other chamber under composting is closed.

COMPOSTING TIPS

List of Key Components for Great Compost

1) Proper Nitrogen/carbon ratio

2) Keep compost proper moist

3) Keep Good Aeration

4) Keep Rotating regularly

Active Your Composter

Activators can be added to your compost to help speed up decomposition. It includes fallen leaves, grass clippings, fresh weeds, and well-rotted chicken manure. But sometimes things go wrong even with composting, most composting problems occurs from a lack of moisture, too wet, or imbalance nitrogen/carbon ratio. Fortunately, all of these problems have a simply solution. Below you can find the problem-reason-solution.

Problem	Reason	Solution
Bad odor (ammonia smell)	Too much nitrogen	Add carbon: dry leaves, straw, turn routinely
Bad odor(putrid smell)	Improper food scraps added like meat....	Remove improper material
Pests/insects	Too dry, not mixed well	Make sure material mixed completely
Pests/insects	Attracted to meat food	Remove meat food
Pile not break down	Pile is too dry	Add water, not wet, turn
Pile not break down	Pile is moist, but material is dense	Keep pile in good aeration by rotating per week
Material stops decomposing	Material is moist and dense, but not wet	Keep pile in good aeration by rotating per week
Pile Saturated with water	Material is wet, smelly, matted	Turn pile, add dry brown to keep it in good aeration routinely
Leaves not break down	Material is dry	Add greens like lawn clippings. water pile, rotating and soaking to make proper moisture.
Compost caught fire	Ratio imbalance Excess nitrogen	Moist pile and mix in more browns to keep balance, rotate routinely
Sticks not break down	Incorrect operation	Remove large wood chunks.

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