

Facts and figures about the Compost-Twin

Height (overall)	1 m 68 cm /5'6"
Height from ground	82 cm /32"
Width	1 m 65 cm /5'5"
Depth	1 m 4 cm /4'6"
Support frame	Sturdy steel tubing
Drum	Galvanised metal (non-rusting)
Max. filling weight	225 kg /500 lbs
Holding capacity	700 litres -> 350 l per chamber
Time needed for assembly	2 to 3 hours (best done by two people)
Ventilation	2 ventilation slots per door, Breather screen on the left and right
Mixing	By hand crank with gear transmission
Maintenance	<p>Inspect the screws in the support frame: every 2 months</p> <p>Lubricate the four axle tube guides with wheel bearing lubricating grease: prior to the start of the season</p> <p>During non-use over winter: cover (see accessories)</p>
Guarantee	2 years
Money-back guarantee	1 year, from purchase date

Optional accessories

Compost thermometer 201101	To monitor the core temperature. It should reach approx. 55 to 65 ° C.
Moisture meter 201103	An overly wet compost will begin to putrefy, an overly dry compost will not break down.
Measuring instrument kit 201108	The thermometer and moisture meter in a handy combination pack.
Green cover 201104	Made from weather-resistant plastic. Slips easily over the Compost-Twin and folds away compactly when not needed.
Sifter screen 201107	Remove the door and insert the sifter screen in its place. Fine particles of broken-down compost fall through the screen into the wheelbarrow which you have placed under the Compost-Twin.
Loadumper 170 l 811039	Large wheelbarrow with practical lowering system.

Troubleshooting Tips

Sometimes things go wrong - even with composting. Most composting problems stem from a lack of moisture, too much moisture, a nitrogen imbalance, or poorly managed food scraps. Fortunately, all of these problems have a fairly simple solution. Below you will find a number of commonly encountered symptoms, their causes and their cures.

<i>Problem</i>	<i>Cause</i>	<i>Solution</i>
Bad odour (like rotten eggs or spoiled food)	Inappropriate food scraps	Remove and discard any improper materials (meats, dairy, etc.)
Bad odour (strong ammonia, pond scum)	Anaerobic pile	Turn materials, mixing in dry leaves, straw or wood chips. Check the breather caps in the doors for proper drainage.
Insect pests	This is not necessarily a problem.	Not all insects in a compost pile are "pests"; the compost ecosystem includes a host of helpful invertebrates, including millipedes, centipedes, worms, ants – even snails and slugs, among others.
Insect pests	Too dry, not mixed properly	Make sure food materials are thoroughly mixed in. Hot piles will destroy or deter most insects, such as grubs and other larvae (maggots). Moisten pile if necessary; moist piles deter bees and wasps. Wood chips and woody materials taken from rotted wood piles or municipal mulch piles may contain termites and/or carpenter ants.
Pile not breaking down	Insufficient nitrogen	Add grass, manure, kitchen scraps, or other natural nitrogen sources.
Pile not breaking down	Pile is too dry	Add water, turn chamber, and check moisture level until pile is moist, but not wet; should feel like a sponge throughout.
Pile not breaking down	Poor aeration	Start turning and mixing materials more often.
Pile heats up, then stops	Poor aeration	Hot piles need lots of fresh oxygen; turn materials as pile starts to cool down. It might be necessary to add an additional nitrogen source periodically.

To guarantee proper functioning of the ComposT-Twin, you need 4 parts of brown (dry leaves, shredded branches, sawdust) on 1 part of green (lawn clippings, kitchen and garden scraps)!