

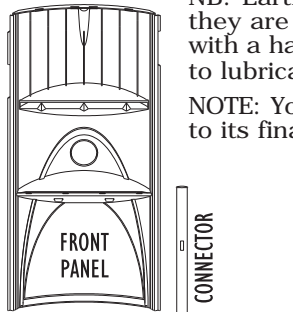
assembly instructions

Components: 1 FRONT PANEL (with DOOR), 3 SIDE PANELS, 4 CONNECTOR STRIPS, 2 SHELVES, 1 TOP, 1 LID, 1 PULL-OUT-PANEL, 1 PUSH-PULL-TOOL

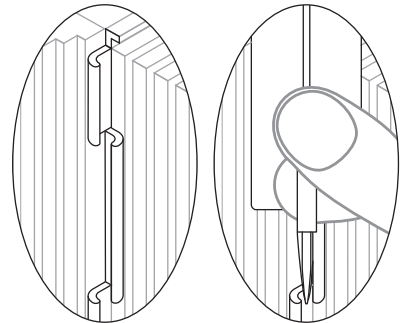
Last updated 4 November 2008

START HERE - it's easy
- follow these instructions

1 Stand the **FRONT PANEL** on a flat, level surface (NB: see User Guide - Site Selection). Stand a **SIDE PANEL** at right-angles to the front panel.



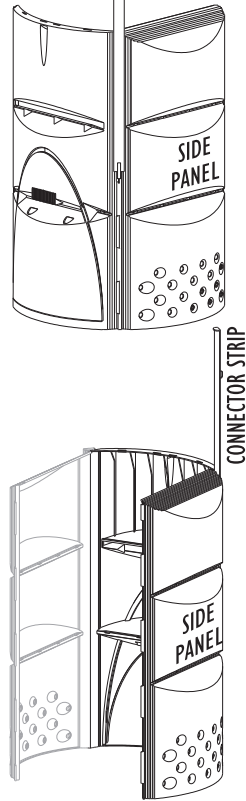
2 Pull the corner tabs together so they overlap. Slide the **CONNECTOR STRIP** between the overlapping tabs - pointed end down. Use the handle at the bottom of the connector to guide the tip.



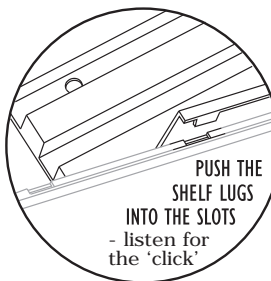
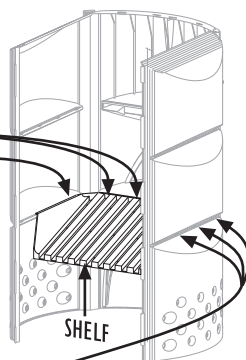
PULL CORNER TABS TOGETHER SO THEY OVERLAP

SLIDE CONNECTOR BETWEEN OVERLAPPING TABS

3 Stand another **SIDE PANEL** at right-angles to the other side of the front panel. Repeat step 2.

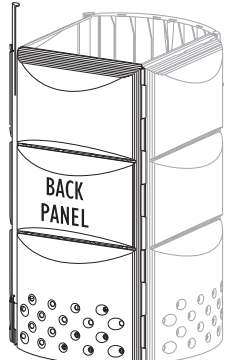


4 Fit a **SHELF** to the front and side panels at the lower position. NB: Ensure the shelf lugs are aligned with the slots in the front and side panels. Working across the back of the shelf start here - and then down the sides of the shelf gradually push the lugs into slots.



NB: MAKE SURE THE LUGS ARE IN PLACE - check from the outside

5 After the lower shelf is secure place the **BACK PANEL** between the two side panels - pull the tabs together and slide the connector strips between them as in step 2.



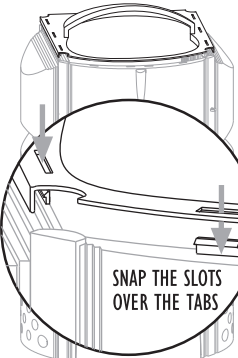
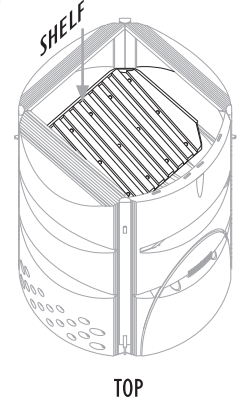
NB: Earthmaker components are designed to fit together tightly. But they are made from plastic so do not use excessive force, such as with a hammer or pliers, during assembly. Use a little oil or silicon spray to lubricate any parts that do not easily fit together.

NOTE: Your Earthmaker can be carried to its final site after assembly.

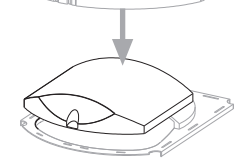
6 Fit the other **SHELF** to the back panel and the two side panels - pushing the lugs into the slots.

NOTE: This upper shelf slopes down from the back panel towards the front, while the lower shelf slopes down from the front panel towards the back.

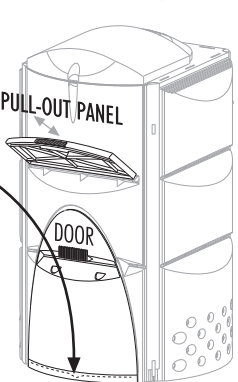
7 Fit the **TOP PANEL**. Starting with the back and sides, snap the slots over the tabs. Support the side panels from the inside while pushing the top panel down to make a definite click. Snap the slots at the front over the tabs on the Front Panel while pushing the front panel out from the inside.



8 Fit the **LID** to the **TOP** by pushing the spindle on the lid into the hole in the top. Rotate the lid to the closed position.



9 Insert the **PULL-OUT PANEL** into the slot above the door. Place the **DOOR** in the front panel so that its bottom edge fits behind the rim.

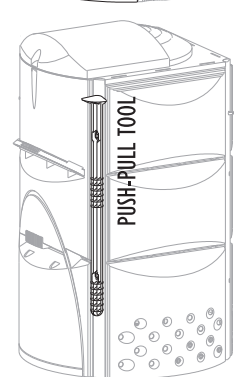


10 Position the Earthmaker, so that it is:

- conveniently positioned in relation to your kitchen
 - on a flat, level, well drained surface (eg: paving slabs)
 - shaded from hot sun
 - suitably positioned for extracting mature compost.
- CHECK that the top is properly in place after moving.

11 Hang the **PUSH-PULL-TOOL** on a hook at the top of one of the connector strips.

Your Earthmaker is now ready for use - read the User Guide.



Manufactured in New Zealand by: PERROPLAS ONE Ltd, Papakura, New Zealand

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ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS on back page
- please follow carefully

Feeding your Earthmaker

From the garden

Use grass cuttings, leaves (dry or green), weeds and tree trimmings. If possible use a shredder or a mower to mince up larger pieces. NB: Do not use weedkiller containing Chlopyralid on material to be composted - the resulting compost may distort some plants.

Do not overload the top chamber or force material in. Large amounts of grass cuttings all at once can make the mix slimy. Store any excess grass in a simple bin alongside and use it to layer over as kitchen material is added. Layering over in this way eliminates flies etc attracted to putrescent kitchen waste.

Shredded paper, straw, cold ashes, untreated sawdust and vacuum cleaner dust can be added. If you have no lawns use leaves, seaweed, twigs, weeds and/or pruning waste. Toxic chemicals must be avoided. **Do not add heavy materials like soil, manure or mature compost** - they have already broken down.

Weed bulbs like oxalis and some seeds (e.g. tomato and pumpkin) may germinate. Place them in a black garden bag and leave it in hot sun for a few weeks to sterilise them. You can then add them to your composter.

From the kitchen

Use green vegetable and fruit food scraps (chopping them up aids 'digestion'). Coffee grounds, tea bags, vacuum cleaner dust, paper kitchen towels are also suitable ingredients but avoid putting meat or fatty foods in your composter: they attract rodents and other unwanted wildlife.

While anything organic can be fed to your Earthmaker, avoid large helpings of any one type - varied diet, well chopped and mixed, works best. But the Earthmaker is designed to encourage all organic material to eventually breakdown with minimal effort on your part.

NB: Do not expect material to turn into compost in the top chamber - Earthmaking is a three-stage process!

User Guide

Last updated:
4 November 2008
(UK /USA)



Getting the best results

Congratulations on choosing to process your organic kitchen and garden waste with an aerobic Earthmaker™.

Composting is a natural means of making a valuable soil enhancer and your Earthmaker is designed to achieve excellent results with the least effort on your part. In the top chamber water, oxygen and heat help micro-organisms (fungi and bacteria) to break down the raw material. In the cooler middle and bottom chambers, macro-organisms (worms and invertebrates) work to further break down material to mulch and, finally, compost.

Choosing a site

When you have assembled your Earthmaker (see back page instructions) it can be easily moved to a suitable site. PROPER SITING IS IMPORTANT.

- Position your Earthmaker conveniently in relation to your kitchen.
- Choose a place shaded from hot midday sun. While radiant heat warms the top and assists composting, too much heat can soften the plastic and reduce its structural integrity.
- Make a **LEVEL site** approximately one metre in diameter. A **firm, flat base** of brick, paving slabs or timber will stop the Earthmaker from tipping forward, allow for good drainage and easy removal of compost and prevent rodents from burrowing in (see Trouble-shooting Hints).
- Planting herbs around the base is both attractive and useful.



1

Starting the process

Begin by filling the top chamber with food scraps and garden waste. The mixture will heat up and naturally compact down over a few days. Add the



2 food scraps when you need to - you might like to cover them with dry leaves and lawn clippings each time. Add garden waste when it suits - 'brown' material adds carbon.

Mixing and stirring material in the top chamber can be useful. Use the Push-Pull-Tool (PPT) carefully - vigorous action may dislodge shelves. **Do not overload the top chamber.**



3 Every month or so remove the Pull-out Panel and gently push material down into the middle chamber. Start with the material in the front. Some people like to introduce composting worms but most find that the worms find their own way into the material at all levels.

Replace the Pull-out Panel.

Continuing the process

Before moving material down from the top again it will be necessary to clear the middle chamber.

Use the PPT through the round access hole above the door opening to push material backward and down to the bottom chamber.



4 When your Earthmaker has been in operation for a few months, micro-organisms and worms (which find their way into the material naturally) will be established in the grooves in the shelves. Do not wash the shelves clean as the older matter serves to kick-start new waste and speed the process.

Before clearing the middle chamber, pull the mulch/compost in the bottom chamber through to the front using the PPT. Remove compost with a long handled shovel. Take care not to damage the lower shelf.



Place your compost directly on the garden or around shrubs, or dig in for new planting. There should be plenty of healthy earthworms. If it is too rich for new seedlings dilute with potting mix or sand /earth.

The Environmental Protection Agency states that aerobic compost acts as a carbon sink - so spreading your Earthmaker compost will reduce your carbon footprint!

Frequently asked questions

How long will it take?

Aerobic composting is faster, but the time taken depends on many variables, eg: amount of material, whether it was shredded, nitrogen /carbon balance, moisture content, time of year, etc. Good mulch is made in several weeks. A few more months of bacterial action converts mulch into real compost.

A cold climate will slow the process whilst warm weather speeds the process. But speed is not really important once the continuous cycle process has been established. The Earthmaker takes waste at any time and provides a continuous source of mulch/compost.

Can weeds be added?

Most weeds can be fed to your Earthmaker like any other green waste, but more tenacious varieties and some weed seeds (eg: oxalis, ground elder, celandine, bindweed, convolvulus) require special treatment. Seal them in a black plastic bag with some grass clippings and leave them in a sunny place to 'cook'. When exposed to high temperatures for a few months they will decompose and can be fed to the Earthmaker.

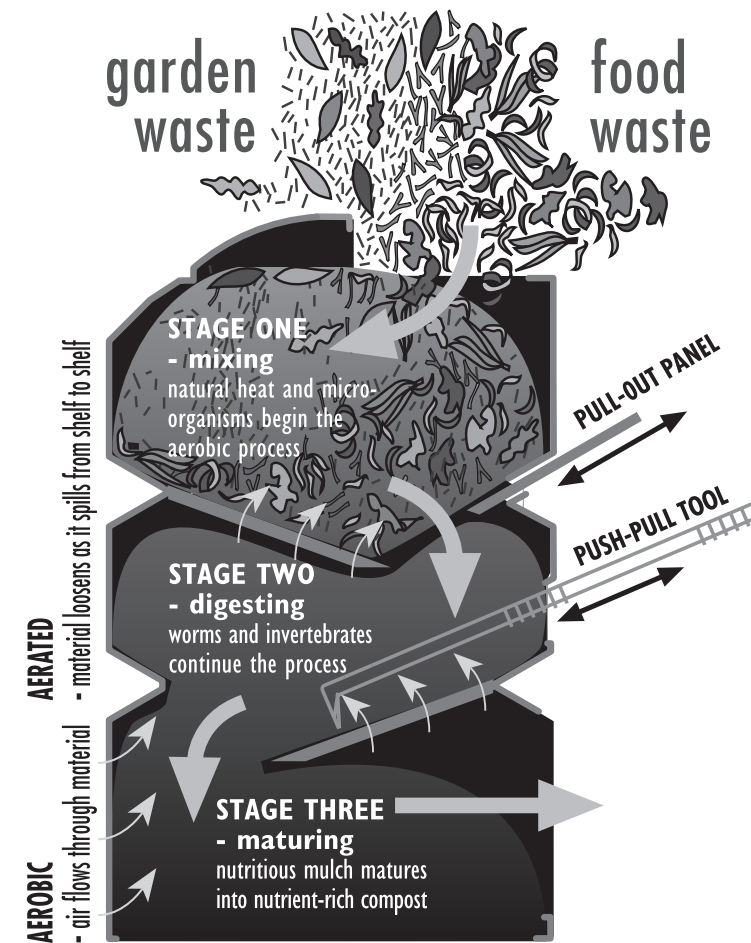
Should worms be added?

No, leave it to nature. Vegetation eating red worms will find their own way into the upper chambers. Soil aerating earthworms will appear naturally in the bottom chamber.

Visit www.earthmaker.co.uk for updated information and to ask your own questions.

Summary: how to make good compost

- 1) Site the Earthmaker in a flat, semi-shaded, convenient position.
- 2) Start filling the top chamber with a mix of green and brown garden and food waste. Stir carefully with the Push-Pull-Tool. Do not overload.
- 3) Every month or so remove the Pull-Out Panel and allow the material to drop into the middle chamber. Use the PPT to push material down, gently, if necessary. Replace the panel. Continue filling the top chamber whenever waste is available.
- 4) Over the next few weeks the material in the middle chamber should gradually decompose and tumble into the bottom chamber. Sometimes you will need to use the PPT, through the round hole above the door opening, to push the material from the middle chamber through to the bottom. Then you can repeat step 3.
- 5) Pull material in the lower chamber to the front before pushing more compost from the middle chamber into the lower.
- 6) When you are ready to use compost in the garden, remove it from the lower chamber (taking care not to damage the lower shelf with your spade!)
- 7) A continuous cycle is now established and that can accelerate the decomposition process. Use your nutritious compost around shrubs or dig it into the garden.



Troubleshooting hints

Material falls through gaps beside Pull-out Panel

This is not a problem - the gaps assist air-flow and will fill. If it really concerns you place newspaper over the gaps.

Material too wet and slimy?

You may have too many grass clippings or have added only food waste. Stir in dry leaves and /or twigs, shredded paper, straw, sawdust (untreated) or shredded dry seaweed. Ensure that the site drains well and that the lid is closed properly.

Material too dry and not composting?

Add water or leave the top open to rain. It may mean that you are not adding enough nitrogen material (grass clippings, green prunings). The composting process needs a critical mass to create heat and stimulate organic breakdown. NB: Don't expect compost to appear in the top chamber - Earthmaking is a three-stage process.

Compost smells rotten?

If the decomposing material smells like ammonia or hydrogen sulphide ('rotten eggs') it means that the mixing, loosening and aeration has not worked as it should. Add dry leaves or shredded paper. Fold and stir to let in air.

Taking too long to reach the bottom?

You may not be feeding your Earthmaker enough, or a blockage may have developed from large twigs, big vegetable scraps or inadequate mixing and pushing. Remember to chop up food waste and shred garden waste where possible.

Fruit flies are in the top chamber?

At certain times of the year there will always be fruit flies (*Drosophila*). Do not worry - they are part of nature's process. But if they bother you just break their life cycle by covering with wet newspaper or layer over with grass cuttings.

White grubs appear?

Sometimes, in dry conditions, composting grubs may arrive in the top chamber. They are whitish, 1-2 cm long with a wiggly tail. They are not maggots. Leave them to do their job and layer over with grass cuttings and/or leaves.

Unwanted guests?

Rats or mice may be attracted to food or the warm nesting environment. They can be discouraged by:

- ensuring food waste is well covered with garden waste;
- keeping the lid and door properly closed;
- putting your bin on a solid surface, eg: cobbles or timber slats with narrow drainage gaps;
- putting your Earthmaker in the open (provided its not in hot sun) - rodents don't like open space where they are vulnerable to predators.

Or attract them with non-toxic bait then leave them to decompose in the compost - they will have come from somewhere nearby, so this is way to get rid of them. It is one way of keeping rodents out of your house.

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