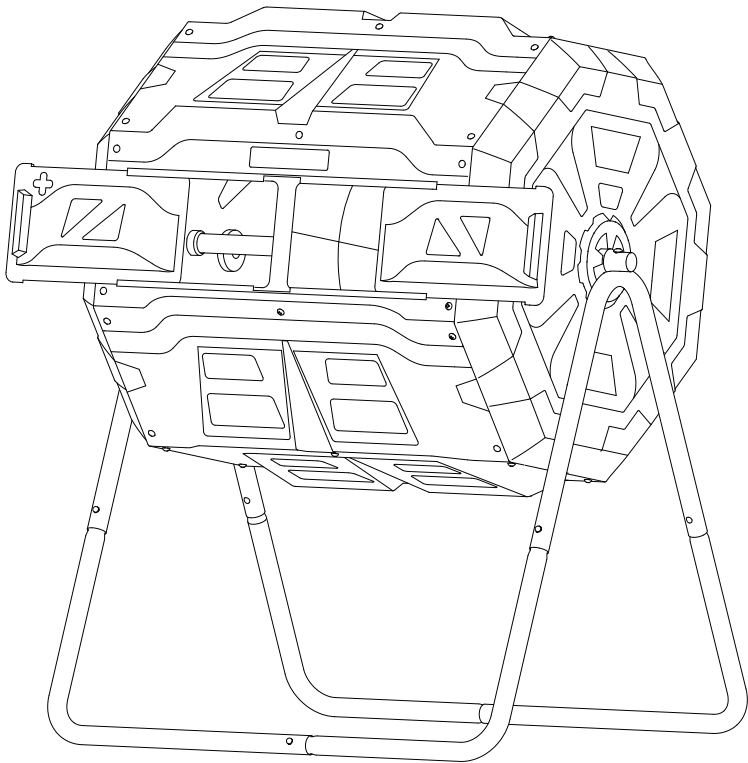


Maze ROTO Twin Composter CT160-B

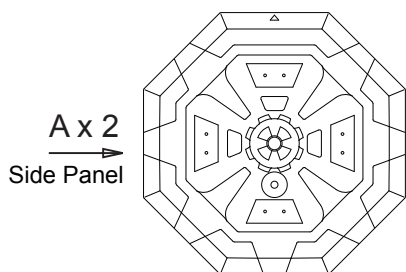
Instruction Manual



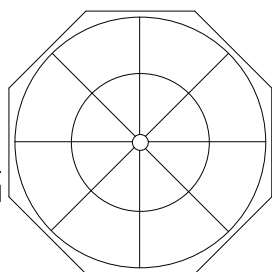
maze

ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS

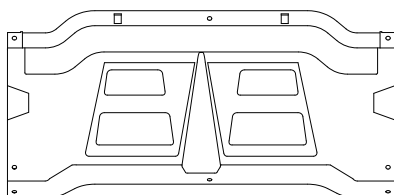
PARTS LIST



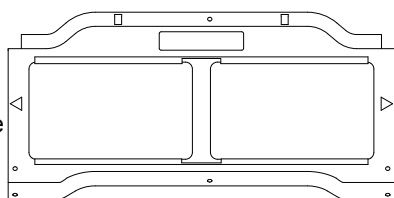
A x 2
→
Side Panel



B x 1
→
Middle Panel

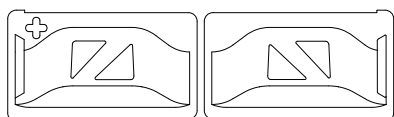


C x 7
→
Main Panel

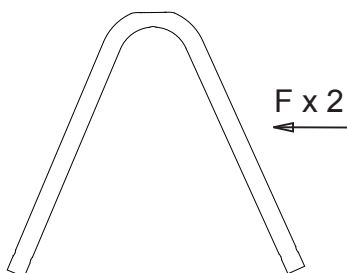


D x 1
→
Door Frame

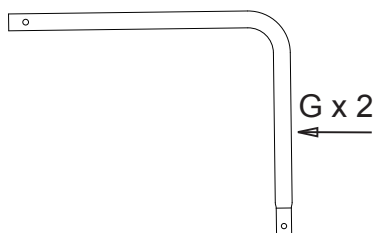
Part D&E are assembly together in the box



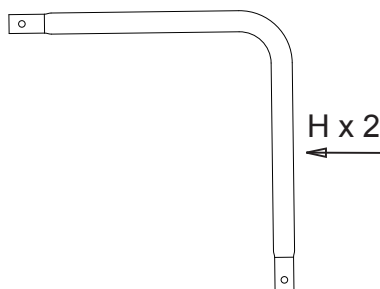
E x 1
→
Door Panel



F x 2
←



G x 2
←



H x 2
←



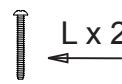
I x 1
←



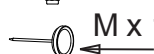
J x 2
←



K x 40
←



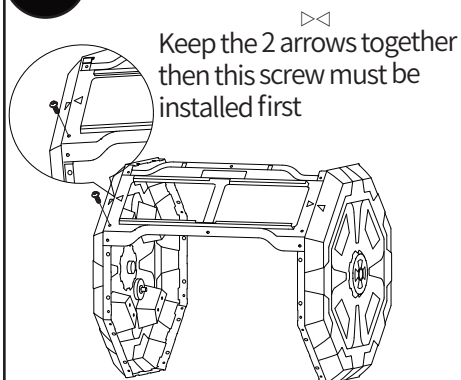
L x 2
←



M x 1
←

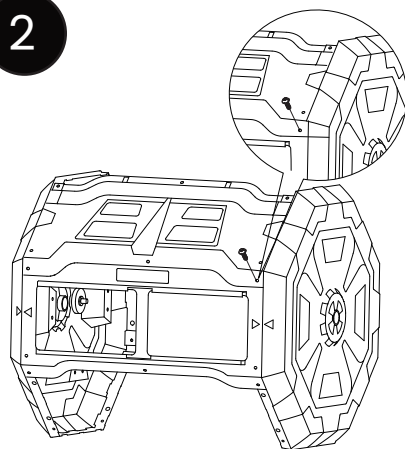
COMPOSTER ASSEMBLY

1



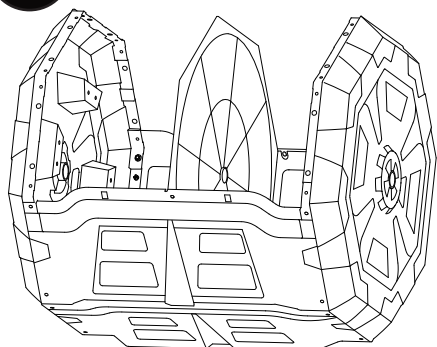
Assemble the Door Frame to the Side Panels

2



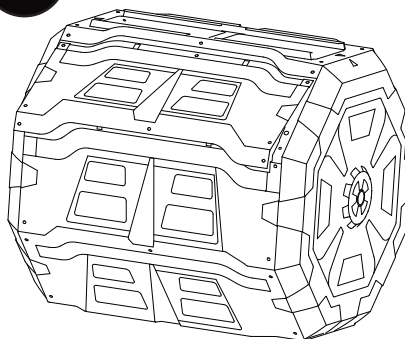
Assemble the first Main Panel to the Side Panels

3



After assemble the 1 Door Frame and 4 Main Panels, we put the Middle Panel (part B) in it

4

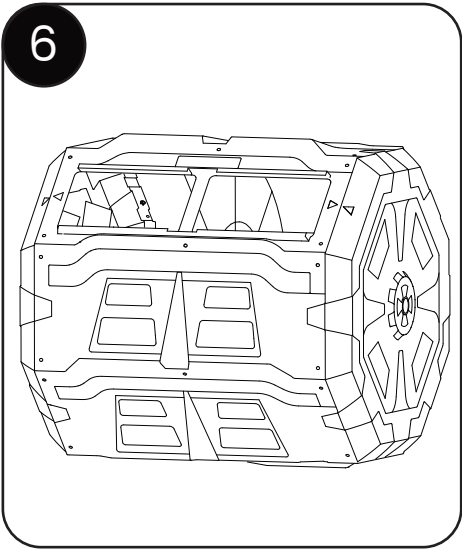
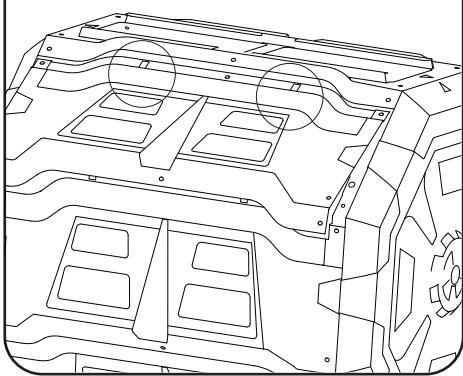


Then the last Main Panel

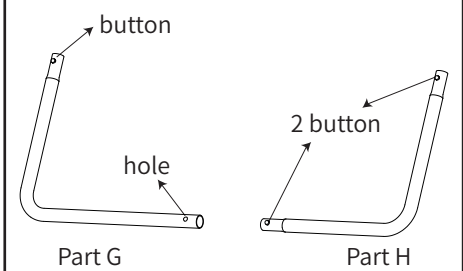
COMPOSTER ASSEMBLY

5

Notice the 2 holes here and press into below



7



button

hole

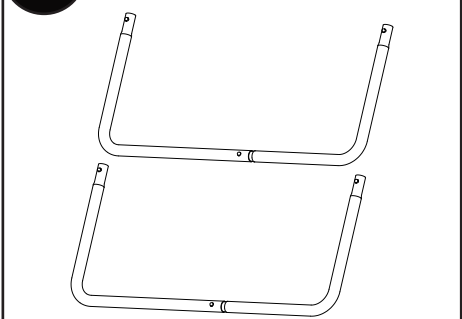
Part G

2 button

Part H

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

8

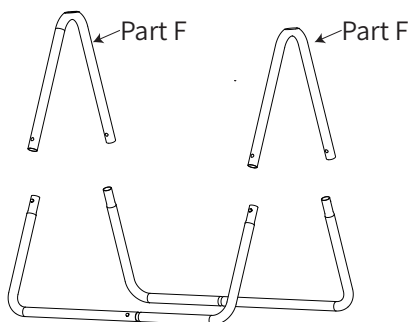


Assemble another part G &H together,we get 2 U shapes

COMPOSTER ASSEMBLY

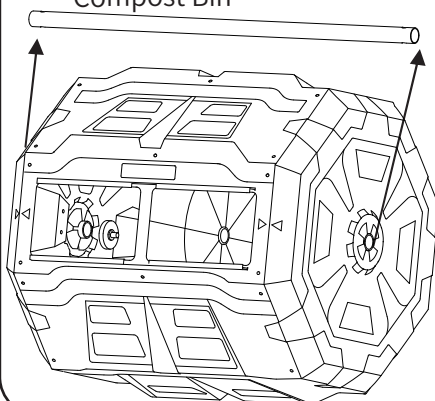
9

Assemble part F to the U shapes

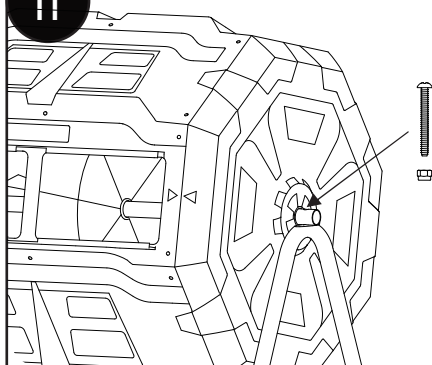


10

Put the Part I through the Compost Bin



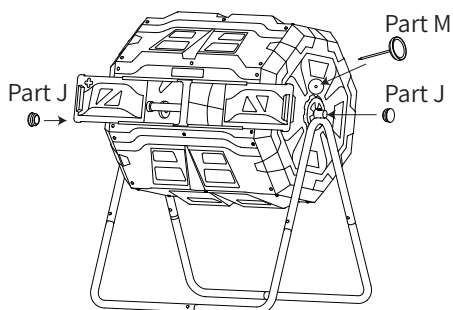
11



Assemble part I on F with L
(long screw)

12

Assemble part J on part I



COMPLETE

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.

Setting-up your Composter

First select a location to install your composter that is convenient to move materials to and from, usually close to a garden. Choose a flat surface with enough room to be able to rotate the composter and, if possible, be sure to select a location in direct sunlight, to help cook your compost.

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 parts greens to 1 part browns. This will depend on your own individual circumstance but it's a good ratio to start at and alter accordingly.

Greens are:

- Kitchen scraps
- Grass clippings
- Garden & house plants

Browns are:

- Leaves
- Straw/hay
- Saw dust
- Twigs

What NOT to put in your Composter:

- Meats/fats/bones
- Dairy products
- Trash/plastic
- Wood ashes
- Invasive plants/weeds (i.e. poison ivy)

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 4 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.

COMPOSTING TIPS

3 Rules of Composting

1. **Quality Materials and Proper Ratio of Greens (Nitrogen) to Browns (Carbon)** – approximately, 1 part green to 1 part 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

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) Odour

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

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

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