

WARRANTY

This KOOLATRON product is warranted to the retail consumer for 90 days from date of retail purchase, against defects in material and workmanship.

WHAT IS COVERED

- Replacement parts and labor.
- Transportation charges to customer for the repaired product.

WHAT IS NOT COVERED

- Commercial or industrial use of this product.
- Damage caused by abuse, accident, misuse, or neglect.
- Transportation of the unit or component from the customer to Koolatron.

IMPLIED WARRANTIES

Any implied warranties, including the implied warranty of merchantability are also limited to duration of 90 days from the date of retail purchase.

WARRANTY AND SERVICE PROCEDURE

Keep the original, dated, sales receipt with this manual. If you have a problem with your unit, or you require replacement parts, please telephone the following number for assistance:

1-800-265-8456

A Koolatron Master Service Centre must perform all warranty work. Service after warranty may be obtained at a Master Service Centre or at an authorized service dealer. Purchase Receipt is required to establish warranty eligibility.

Koolatron has Master Service Centres at these locations:

U.S.A. - 4330 Commerce Dr., Batavia, NY 14020-4102

Canada - 139 Copernicus Blvd., Brantford, ON N3P 1N4



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All specifications are subject to change without notice.

Made in China

H1S241

11/2020-v3



ROTARY 2-CHAMBER COMPOSTER 159 LITRES (42 GAL US)



TCB-42 Installation Manual

Please Read These Instructions Carefully Before Use!

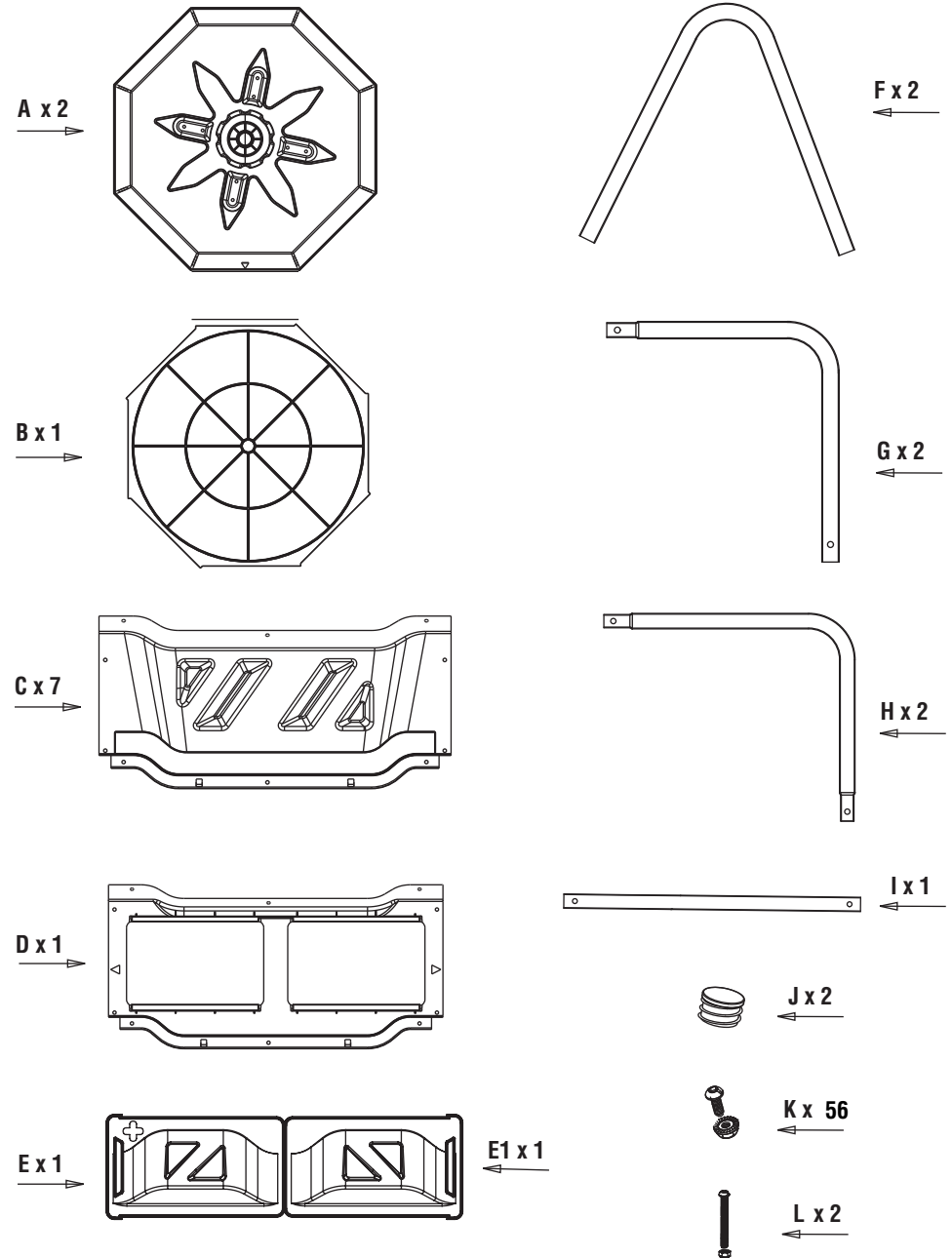
FEATURES

A unique tumbling composter features two chambers fill one side, while the other side cures, making it easy to efficiently convert your kitchen and yard waste into rich soil enhancing compost. Just load it up, close the sliding door and give it a turn every couple days and see how it produces finished compost in weeks.

- Tumbling action decreases the time for the composting cycle
- Manufactured from 100% recycled plastic
- Unique dual chambers – ideal for batch composting
- Sturdy 18 gauge coated tubular steel frame
- Slide out door
- Air vents for aeration
- Rodent proof



PARTS

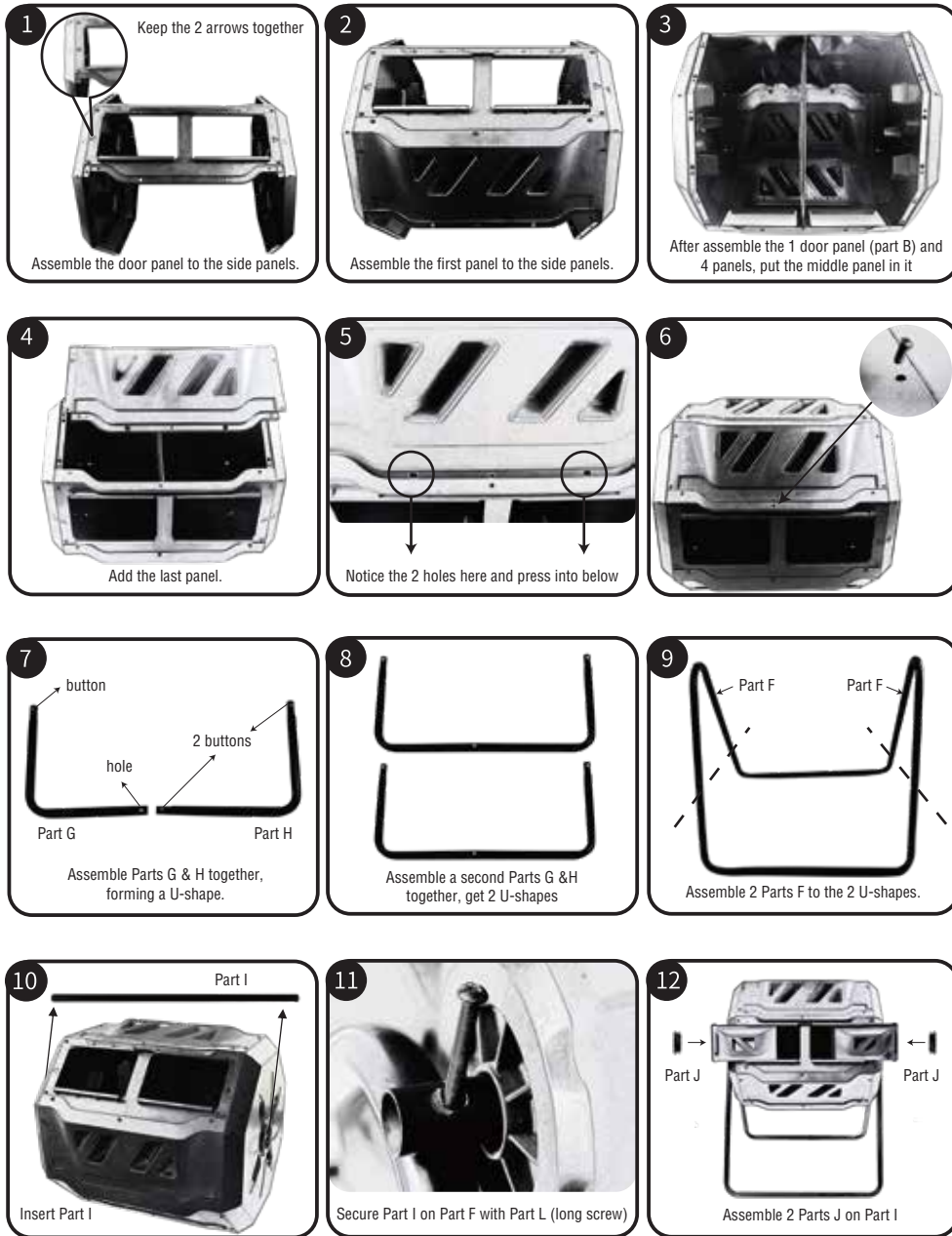


WARNING! This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, and birth defects or other reproductive harm. www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

NOTE : Part D and E are assembled in the shipping box.

ASSEMBLY

Tools needed for assembly are screwdriver and wrench (not supplied).



INSTALLATION

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 2 parts greens to 1 part browns.

Greens are: kitchen scraps, grass clippings, garden & house plants
Browns are: leaves, straw/hay, saw dust, twigs

WARNING!

DO NOT ADD meats / fats / bones, dairy products, trash / plastic, wood ashes, invasive plants / weeds (i.e. poison ivy).

BATCH COMPOSTING



A. Composter has 2 chambers



B. Add new raw material to chamber 1, fully rotating 5-10 times after each deposit, or every 2-3 days.

BATCH COMPOSTING

C. When chamber 1 is full, let it cure and start adding new raw material to chamber 2.



D. To empty a cured batch:

METHOD 1

- Place a wheelbarrel beside the composter.
- Rotate composter so the doors are lined up with the wheelbarrel.
- Slide door to open chamber with the cured content.
- Transfer the cured compost to the wheelbarrel using a trowel or rake.

METHOD 2

- Place a small tarp or plastic sheet on the ground.
- Rotate composter so the doors are at the bottom.
- Slide door to open chamber with the cured content.
 - Opening the door between the leg-stand will lock the rotation.
- Gently tap sides to loosen the compost. Cured compost will fall out.
- Close door and rotate it to an upright position.
- Slide the tarp out.



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 2 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. Make sure part of the door is still covering the unfinished side, which may not be ready to be emptied.

COMPOSTING TIPS

3 RULES OF COMPOSTING

- 1) Quality Materials and Proper Ratio of Greens (Nitrogen) to Browns (Carbon) – approximately, 2 parts greens 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

Leave grass clippings on your lawn or use them as mulch. This is an excellent source of nitrogen and helps absorb water.

Small shredded materials decompose faster. Run your lawnmower over pine needles or leaves and cut up kitchen scraps to speed up the composting process.

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) Odor
 - 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