Warranty

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

WHAT IS COVERED
- Replacement parts and labour.
- Transportation charges to customer for the repaired product.

WHAT IS NOT COVERED
- 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 the duration of 90 days from the date of retail purchase.

WARRANTY REGISTRATION
Register on-line at www.koolatron.com AND keep the original, dated, sales receipt with this manual.

WARRANTY AND SERVICE PROCEDURE
If you have a problem with your PRODUCT, or require replacement parts, please telephone the following number for assistance:

North America 1-800-265-8456

Koolatron has Master Service Centres at these locations:

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

Koolatron Canada
27 Catharine Ave.
Brantford, ON N3T 1X5 Canada

A Koolatron Master Service Centre must perform all warranty work.

Koolatron™

www.koolatron.com

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Made in Canada H1S118 01/2010-v1

KoolScapes

50-GALLON COMPOSTER



Koolatron™

CSS-50
Installation Manual

Please Read These Instructions Carefully Before Use!

WHY COMPOST

- Composting improves the overall health of plants by improving the soil structure. Adding compost to any soil will improve its texture, water retention and fertility.
- Compost is full of microorganisms and soil fauna that help to convert soil nutrients into a form that can be easily absorbed by plants.
- Earthworms and millipedes found in compost tunnel through soil creating pathways around plant roots allowing air and water to enter.
- Composting takes the guess work out of gardening. With so many options today like organic or inorganic fertilizers, knowing when to fertilizer your garden and with how much can become confusing and difficult. With compost you can add any amount at any time.
- Soil mixed with compost holds moisture better than regular soil, therefore you can reduce watering.
- Free source of hearty fertilizer!

EASY COMPOSTING

The general speculation is that composting is hard work, but it doesn't have to be. With a few simple steps to follow that can work with your every day schedule your garden will be enjoying fresh compost in no time.

COMPOST RECIPE

It is important to have a proper ratio of brown materials (high in carbon) and green materials (high in nitrogen). Too much brown materials and the compost will take years to decompose. Too much green and your compost will become soggy and smelly. A 3:1 brown to green ratio is ideal (three parts brown to one part green). But, compost materials eventually break down no matter what you do.

Example: 1 part fresh grass clippings, 1 part dry leaves, 1 part good soil

Each layer should be about 7.6cm (3") deep and repeated until composter is full.

BROWN INGREDIENTS: dry leaves, paper, pine needles, straw, sawdust, wood shavings, corncob stalks

GREEN INGREDIENTS: fruit peels, veggetable peels, coffee grounds, eggshells, grass clippings, fresh leaves, fresh weeds

TO START

For the installation of your Composter you will need an area with solid level ground. Placing the Composter on several flat bricks would be ideal.

Find a location that gets a lot of sun (sun and heat help to promote the decomposition of compost) and that is easy to access both the front and back of the composter.

Ensure there is about 2.6cm-7.6cm (1"-3") of fresh black soil in the bottom of your composter to help initiate the compost cycle.

WHAT A COMPOSTER NEEDS

Other than the materials placed in the composter to decompose there are two other important factors for good compost:

OXYGEN - To break down the compost more efficiently microorganisms need a lot of oxygen. At first your pile will have plenty of oxygen between the layers, however, as the microorganisms work they will use up the supply. It is important to replenish the oxygen or the microorganisms will become sluggish. To do so simply find a firm twig and stick it deep into a vent hole and wiggle it around. This will create a hole in the compost allowing oxygen to enter. Do the same for the rest of the holes.

WATER - Too much moisture could drown the microorganisms and too little could dehydrate them. It is important to maintain a proper balance of moisture in the compost. The compost should be as moist as a well wrung sponge. Once you have aerated your compost simply pour water into the holes until desired moisture is achieved.

RETRIEVING YOUR COMPOST

Your compost is ready for use when it is crumbly, dark and gives off a fresh earthy smell. To take the compost out of the bin lift up the door by the notch at the bottom and pull outwards.

WINTER CARE

You may leave your composter out during the winter months, it will keep working though out the winter.

CROSS SECTION

