

GEOBIN®

INSTALL IN 4 EASY STEPS:

Composting System

Congratulations and thank you for purchasing the GEOBIN® composting bin. You have chosen the leading compost bin that offers:

- the easiest setup
- the best adjustability: choose the capacity size that's right for you
- the fastest-acting decomposition with the least amount of effort: numerous wall openings on the bin allow passive aeration
- the largest storage capacity

Create rich, nourishing compost

You've already made the decision to do the right thing by composting. Composting saves money through reduced leaf bag expense and reduction in fuel costs for hauling leaf and grass clippings.

You'll produce your own compost and use it to grow world-class plants, flowers, and vegetables in your garden. You'll also be doing your part to divert organic matter from landfills, reducing your impact on the environment.

MATERIALS INCLUDED IN KIT:

- (1) GEOBIN®
- (5) Closure Keys

OTHER MATERIALS:

- Stakes are not required, but can be used for additional stability of your composter. Long wooden stakes, plastic tent stakes, or landscaping staples are options. Stakes not included.

1

Plan the location of your GEOBIN® composter

- Place your GEOBIN® on level, well-drained ground that is exposed to some sunlight. While moisture and sun are good, too much of either is not.
- Ideal composting is found through a balanced level of moisture and the highest aeration possible. Your GEOBIN® composting system offers the highest passive aeration potential due to the numerous holes in the composter walls.

2

Open and size your GEOBIN® composter

- Open your GEOBIN® composter, lay it flat to break the curl, then expand it, making sure slots are aligned, to the desired diameter (4-foot maximum). (See Figure 1).
- Between 3 and 3½ feet is typical for the average urban yard. As your needs grow, you can expand the width of your GEOBIN® composter.
- You may wish to maintain at least 7 inches of overlap on the GEOBIN® composter (i.e., do not use the first set of slots to complete the circle, but rather the second set for the largest recommended diameter).
- Always keep the excess GEOBIN® material on the outside of the GEOBIN® composter so you don't catch the overlap material when you turn the compost.



FIGURE 1

3

Connect and secure your GEOBIN® composter

- With the GEOBIN® at your chosen diameter, insert GEOBIN® closure keys through the top-most, bottom-most and center overlapping slots (Figures 2 & 3).
- Install keys so that the larger key handle is on the outside of the GEOBIN® composter. This allows for easy access to unlock the key whenever you wish to adjust the size.
- Turn each key 90 degrees to lock it into place (Figure 4).
- Use the two additional keys to lock the remainder of the overlapping material. Insert one key through the top-most and one through the bottom-most slot.

4

Add compost material

- Cardboard, including the GEOBIN® box (shred first for best results)
- Kitchen scraps such as vegetables, egg shells, fruit peelings, and coffee grounds
- Garden and yard materials such as grass clippings, leaves, annual plants, and vegetables
- Wood ashes
- Plants with disease or insect problems
- **DO NOT COMPOST:** Bones, meat scraps, branches, twigs, or dairy

MAINTENANCE

How to compost

- Alternate layers of organic waste, separating layers with ordinary non-glossy newsprint.
- Keep moist (not WET, but MOIST, like a squeezed-out sponge).
- Turn every four to six weeks for proper aeration.
- Add thin layers of soil to improve the process.

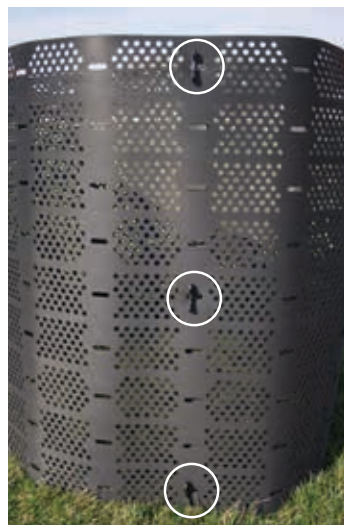


FIGURE 2



FIGURE 3



FIGURE 4

When the compost is ready *(typically takes about two months)*

- Compost is dark in color
- Compost smells earthy and rich

Improving your compost

- Compost has an “off” odor:
 - Add coarse, brown materials to absorb moisture.
 - Turn pile to aerate.
 - Maintain moisture to that of a squeezed out sponge.
- Compost has an ammonia smell:
 - Reduce percentage of grass clippings (nitrogen).
 - Add carbon-rich materials such as leaves, straw, or shredded paper.
- Compost is damp and sweet-smelling but is not heating up:
 - Increase percentage of nitrogen materials. (grass clippings, fresh manure, or high-nitrogen fertilizers).
- Compost is dry on the outside but warm and moist on the inside:
 - Compost pile may be too small; add more material and turn the pile.
 - If center is dry, add moisture while turning.