Aerobin Composting Tool

User Guide

Why Composting?

Organic waste is inevitably generated

when we consume fresh food.

People are empowered when taking personal responsibility on daily basis by dealing with majority of our own waste.

Eat => Compost => Grow => Eat

Aerobin Global Distributor Contact

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Tel: (512) 407-8500
Email: customerservice@exaco.com
Email for Spare parts: support@exaco.com
Website: https://www.exaco.com/aerobin-composter.php

Finland & Estonia
Company: Horisont Enterprises Ltd Oy
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Company: Maze Distribution Pty Ltd
Tel: +61 (03) 9544 6999
Email: info@mazeproducts.com.au
Website: https://mazeproducts.com.au/contact/

New Zealand
Company: Tollesbury Enterprises
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Email: info@tollesbury.co.nz
Website: https://www.tollesbury.co.nz/contact.html

UK
Company: Original Organics Trading name of GM8 Group Ltd
Tel: 0800 688 9823
Email:cs@gm8group.com
Website: https://www.originalorganics.co.uk/composting/aerobin

Canada
Company: USD Global Inc.
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Company: Nature Landscapes Pte Ltd
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Website: www.naturelandscapes.com

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Company: Sulomas Sdn Bhd
Tel: +603 8964 0666
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Website: https://www.sulomalaysia.com/contact_us.html

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Company: Samvardhana Motherson Auto System Pvt Ltd.
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Company: Inventagri Ecuador
Tel: +593 998 331 427
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Company: Earth Again Co.
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Thailand
Company: SORTS Corporation Co., Ltd.
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Email: marketing@sortscorp.com
Website: https://www.sortscorp.com/home

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Company: TIẾN NGỌC TIEN NGOC CO., LTD
Tel: 028. 3717 9281
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Website: www.tienngoc.com.vn

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The Rest of World
Company: Global Environment Management FZE
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Website: https://www.aerobin400.com/contactus.aspx

Aerobin composting tool proudly assists more individuals and communities around the world to repurpose their organic waste to rich compost in an easier way on daily basis.

Unique design and feature of Aerobin

Aerobin is designed based on how nature decomposes organic waste with the presence of oxygen. A forest bed is a perfect example - when walking around the forest, people can smell an earthy aroma instead of the odorous smell which normally happens in a rubbish bin or a landfill. The key difference between two situations is oxygen.

So how does Aerobin bring air into the biomass to ensure air (oxygen) continuously circulates within it?

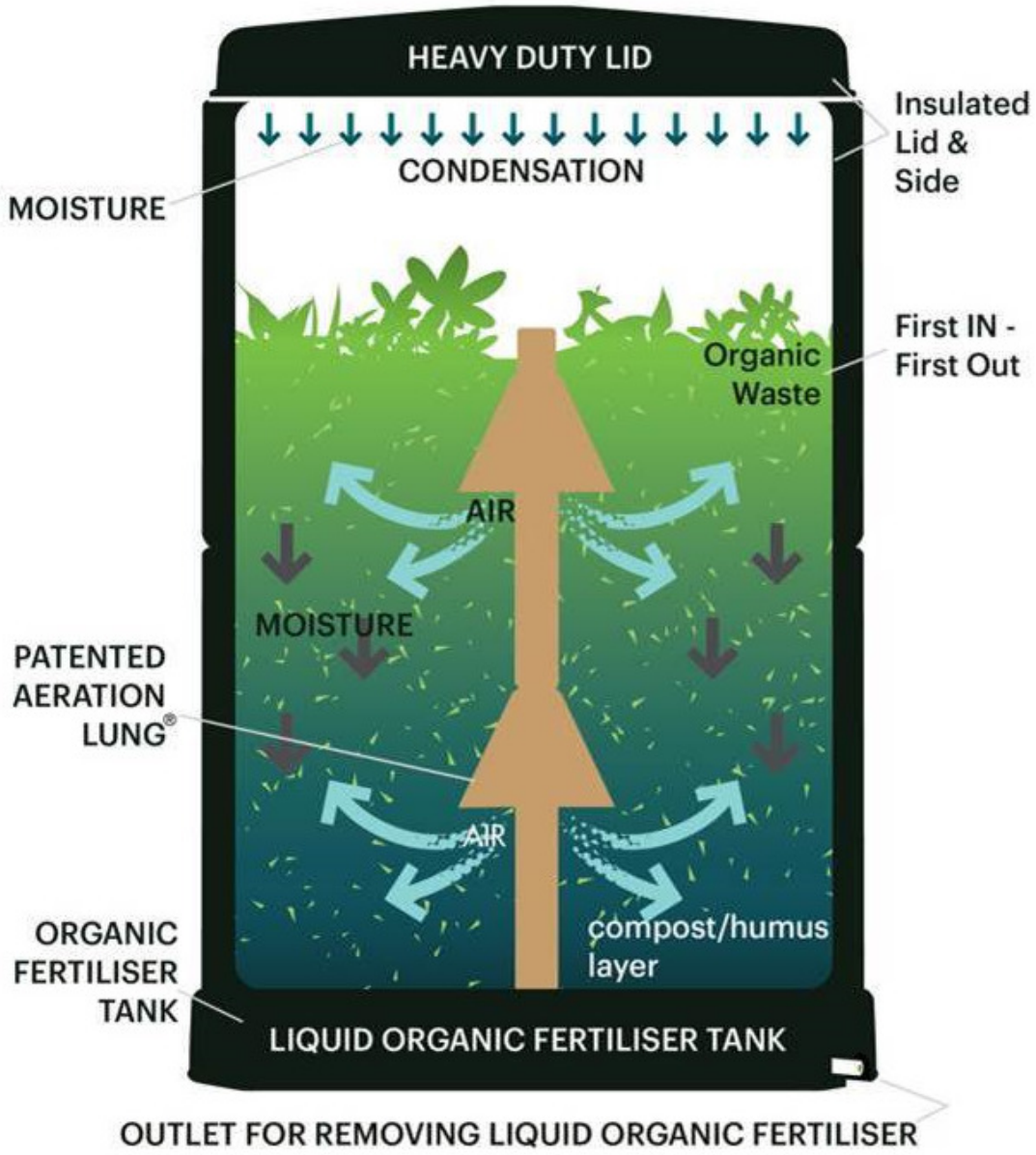
This is achieved based on the chimney affect also known as “hot air rises”.

In other words, when Aerobin users consistently load sufficient, balanced and diverse organic materials into the Aerobin over a period of time - natural decomposition process will heat up the biomass because of the metabolic activity of microorganisms, like bacteria, when the microbes "work" to eat the organic matter, releasing heat as a result of their activity. Thanks to Aerobin’s insulated wall panels and lid, the heat can be retained inside and last for a long period of time. As hot air rises, the cooler air will be naturally drawn into the bin through its ventilated base and then the centre lungs.

This is how Aerobin can claim composting does not require extra human intervention such as turning or mixing the materials on a regular basis once required materials are loaded in correctly.

Simply put in balanced and chopped kitchen organic wastes and mulched yard waste, then harvest from the bottom section’s two access doors after about 8-16 weeks.

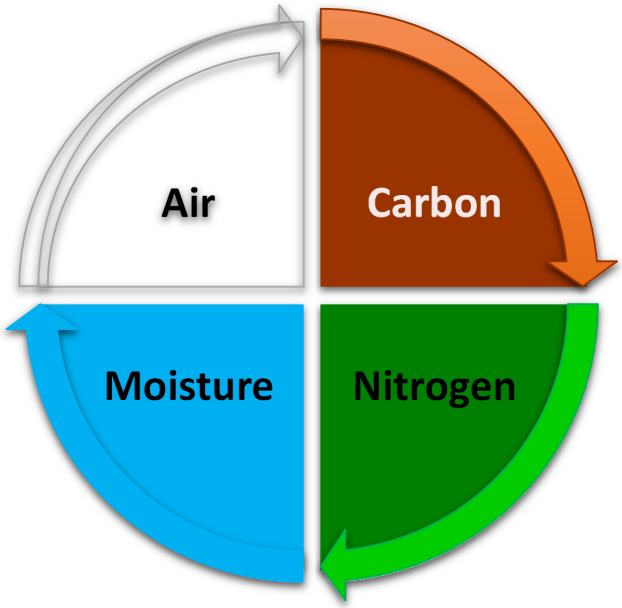
A close look at the unique design and concept of Aerobin



Aerobin composting tools provide rewarding result & ease of use all year round!

The keys to compost well with Aerobin: diversity, balance, small size of organic wastes & learn from nature!

Nature teaches us Aerobic Composting process requires 4 key elements



- Compost **without carbon/dry materials** you've got a one-way ticket to a stinky slime festival. FYI- if you only add food scraps without carbon your compost will release methane. (Carbon can be brown leaves, ripped cardboard, scrunched newspaper, wood chips, shredded paper, saw dust, paper made of packaging materials, egg carton, fast food take away bags and cardboard and paper protection from online shopping packaging)
- Compost **without nitrogen/wet materials** - you've got yourself a load of carbon that going to stay exactly as it is (nitrogen should be diverse organic food scraps, garden prunings (small pieces), grass clippings, coffee grinds),
- Compost **without oxygen** - you're headed towards an anaerobic mess – generally accompanied by stinky smells and wet mushy materials.
- Compost **without moisture** - moisture should come from the nitrogen materials - generally speaking, the user does not need to add additional water if the nitrogen content is sufficiently added.
- Maintaining a diverse mix of carbon and nitrogen rich materials can speed up the composting process.

(Above texts - credit to Instagram account @compostable.kate)

Composting is simple, learn from Nature, work with it & be rewarded!

Installation

200Litre Aerobin Installation video

USA- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7oA0-6yG0xQ
Finland- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j2lwU6cLJP4
The rest of world- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eLbzbWeLRaI&t=55s

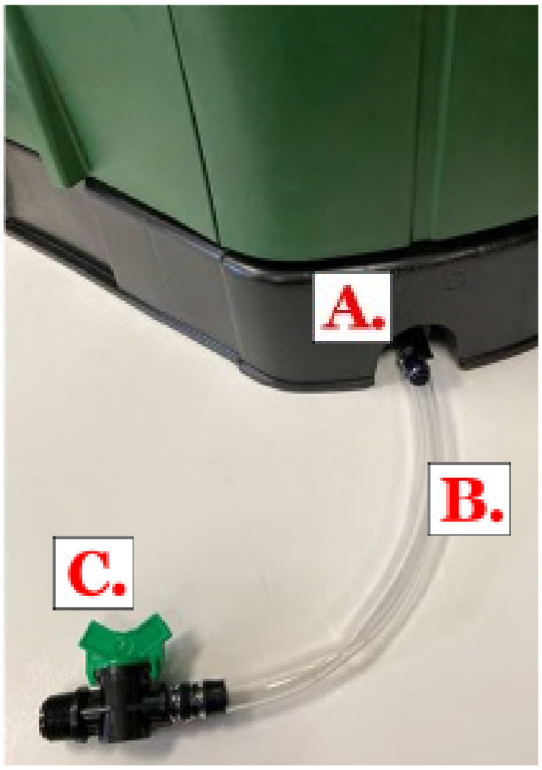
400Litre Aerobin installation video

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jPd1rOEdIrc&t=220s

Following 9 steps 400Litre Aerobin installation created by **Instagram account** @gardenexperiments7b

Refuse landfill, repurpose organic waste today and everyday!

Aerobin Leachate Tap



A= Black Leachate Tap
B= Tube
C= External Tap/Spout
Dilute leachate 20 parts water to 1 part leachate (20:1)

Closed/Off = Tube is in 12 o clocok

The optional external leachate tap makes draining your leachate much easier. To attach, follow the steps below:

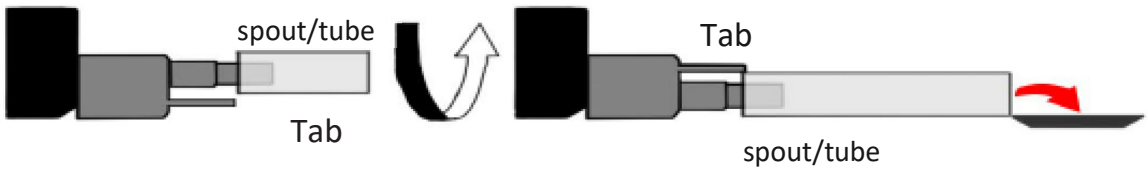
1. Push end of clear tubing onto the black leachate tap (A) which is located slightly under the base of the Aerobin. It will be easier to slide on if you place it in hot water to soften the plastic before sliding in.

2. Rotate the black leachate tap (A) to the "open" position. There is a black bar at the tap, Open is when the bar is at 12 o'clock position, Off is when the bar is at 6 o'clock. When using the external tap (C), the black leachate tap will need to remain in the open position and will not need to be rotated again.

3. Turn the green knob on the external tap to the closed position and begin collecting leachate.

4. When you are ready to collect leachate, stick the external tap (C) into a recycled soda/water bottle or drain into a shallow tray and turn the green knob on the external tap (C) to the open position. (Note that the threading on the external tap is not intending to thread on to anything.)

Open/On= Tube is in 6 o'clock position if using external leachate tap



Occasionally, the Black Leachate Tap (A) can be hard to turn may require a bit of force to get it moving. Note the whole cylinder moves, so it might help to place a cloth over and use a pliers so you can get a better grip. It may also help to have someone tilt the composter back slightly so you can get a bit more clearance.

Eat ~> Compost ~> Grow ~> Eat

Set up your bin before composting

First of all, elevate your bin on a solid and levelled platform, this can protect Aerobin from potential rodent attacks to the base and also make it easier to collect leachate. Please see the following steps and photo below.

1. Turn the black leachate tap to the **open/on** position (the black plastic bar should be in a **12 o'clock** position – please refer photo below (or previous page).
2. Attach the leachate accessory (PVC hose and green tap) to the leachate tap at the base (see previous page)
    a. Dip the hose in boiling water and push it onto black tap as far as possible
3. If you have matured compost available, spread it on the bottom for the beneficial bacteria it carries
4. If no compost is available, you can lay a thin layer of small woody sticks (no more 10cm or 4 inches length). This can give Aerobin some good density to allow the air flow inside as decomposition occurs
5. Lay some dry leaves or smaller pieces of cardboard or shredded office paper for additional 10-15cm or 4-6 inches high
6. Then begin adding a balanced mix of carbon and nitrogen materials to your Aerobin

How to load organic materials to Aerobin:

1. We encourage users to pre-mix the materials before loading into your Aerobin instead of layering them. Home composting is about creating safe conditions and nutritious food source to the beneficial microbes as part of nature's rule to break down our wastes into compost. Our experience shows pre-mixing can speed up the composting process compared to a layering method.
2. Bring a large tub/bucket/container
3. First, place two full handfuls of any carbon materials (shredded paper, dry leaves, shredded cardboard, egg tray cartons, toilet paper rolls, online shipping paper-based packaging materials, wood chips, hand breakable tree barks or sawdust etc) - but ensure they are in smaller pieces. **The smaller size the better.**
4. Then load the uncooked kitchen organic wastes or mulched yard waste into the tub/bucket/container.
5. Mix both carbon and nitrogen materials well with a handy tool such as a small shovel or small garden 3 prong fork. Why? Mixing the diverse organic wastes creates a balanced food source for the microorganisms to break it down for us at a much faster speed.
6. Then load the mixed materials into the Aerobin. Be careful to avoid hitting the centre lung as the materials are dropping into the Aerobin.
7. Arrange the materials evenly across the surface each time after loading the materials with a long stick or tree branch to even the weight is distributed evenly.

These steps aim to cultivate a healthy, balanced food source and living environment for microbes, beneficial bacteria and other small insects to break down the biomass easily, conveniently and fast.

Hot composting

Heat is naturally generated when sufficient organic matters undergo the decomposition process. It is important that the composting device retains this heat over time to achieve rapid and hot decomposition.

With an insulated lid and panel walls, the Aerobin can retain heat long period of time to facilitate hot composting process.

Based on our experience, there are three manageable criteria that Aerobin users need to meet for achieving that super-hot temperature, e.g., beyond 50 Celsius or 122 Fahrenheit within 24-48 hours.

- Diverse and balanced mix of organic wastes
- Critical mass – sufficient amount of wastes each time when loading into Aerobin
- Catalyst – Fresh coffee grounds (free from your local café) or chicken manure (free if you have chickens) or reasonable amount of fresh grass cuttings (free if you have a lawn)

With Fresh coffee grounds and some fresh grass cuttings - This video shows we reached just below 60 Celsius or 140 Fahrenheit (with an ambient temperature of 10 Celsius or 50 Fahrenheit)
https://www.flickr.com/photos/190659191@N04/51993872340/

With Chicken manure – This one reached to 75 Celsius or 165 Fahrenheit by our Singaporean Aerobin user (with an ambient temperature of 25-30 Celsius or 77-86 Fahrenheit) https://www.flickr.com/photos/190659191@N04/51931157553/

At our Melbourne office, the 400Litre Aerobin we have been using since 2008 can constantly reach around 60 Celsius or 140 Fahrenheit within 24-48 hours with the following recipes

- Every 3-4 days, we collect about 10 litre bucket load of diverse fruits and vegetable scraps
- We sprinkle 6 handful of fresh coffee ground collected from local café for free
- Then we add a variety of carbon materials to balance the nitrogen contents
- See the photos below about of our composting efforts
- Mix them well in a tub and load into your Aerobin.
- Check it 24-48 hours later with a long pin thermometer on the top layer of the biomass you loaded the day before. This is because that is where the most active decomposition happens which should generate the highest temperature. This process also gives us about 1 litre leachate every 2 weeks.

😊**Happy gardening & composting everyday!**

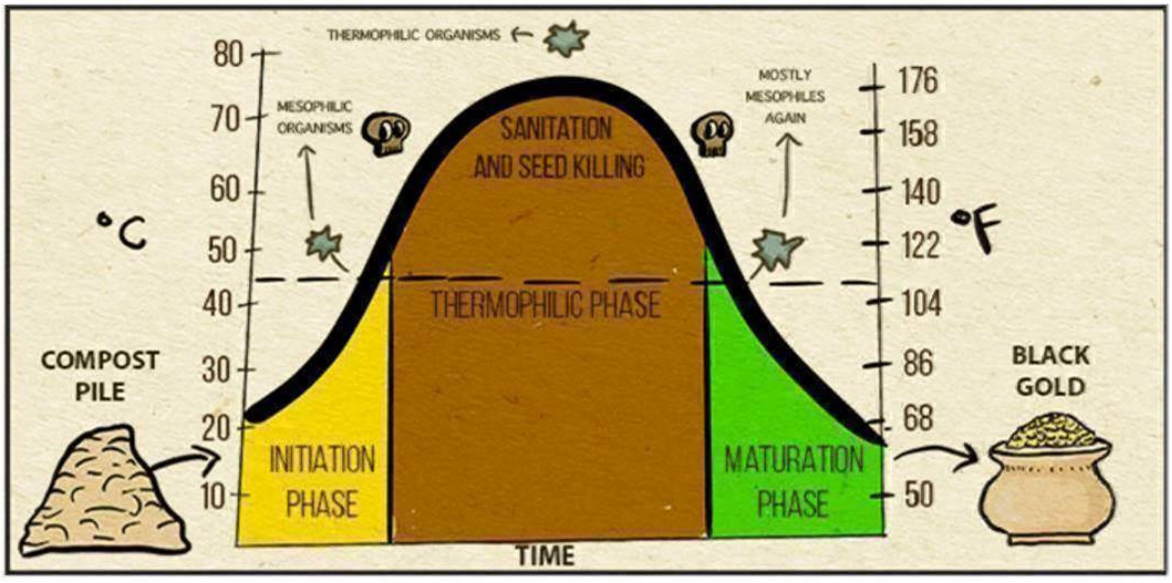
The article link below will help you to understand thermal phases in the composting process
https://untamedscience.com/biology/ecology/ecology-articles/the-science-of-compost/

First of all, hot aerobic composting goes through three distinct thermal phases, the initiation phase (or initial activation phase), the thermophilic phase, and the maturation phase.

The graph below shows these thermal phases of compost. Initially there is a rapid growth of mesophilic (medium-heat loving) microorganisms and some thermophilic (high-heat loving) fungi. During this stage there is rapid consumption of amino acids and a huge growth in microorganism populations, which increase the heat to the point of their own destruction.

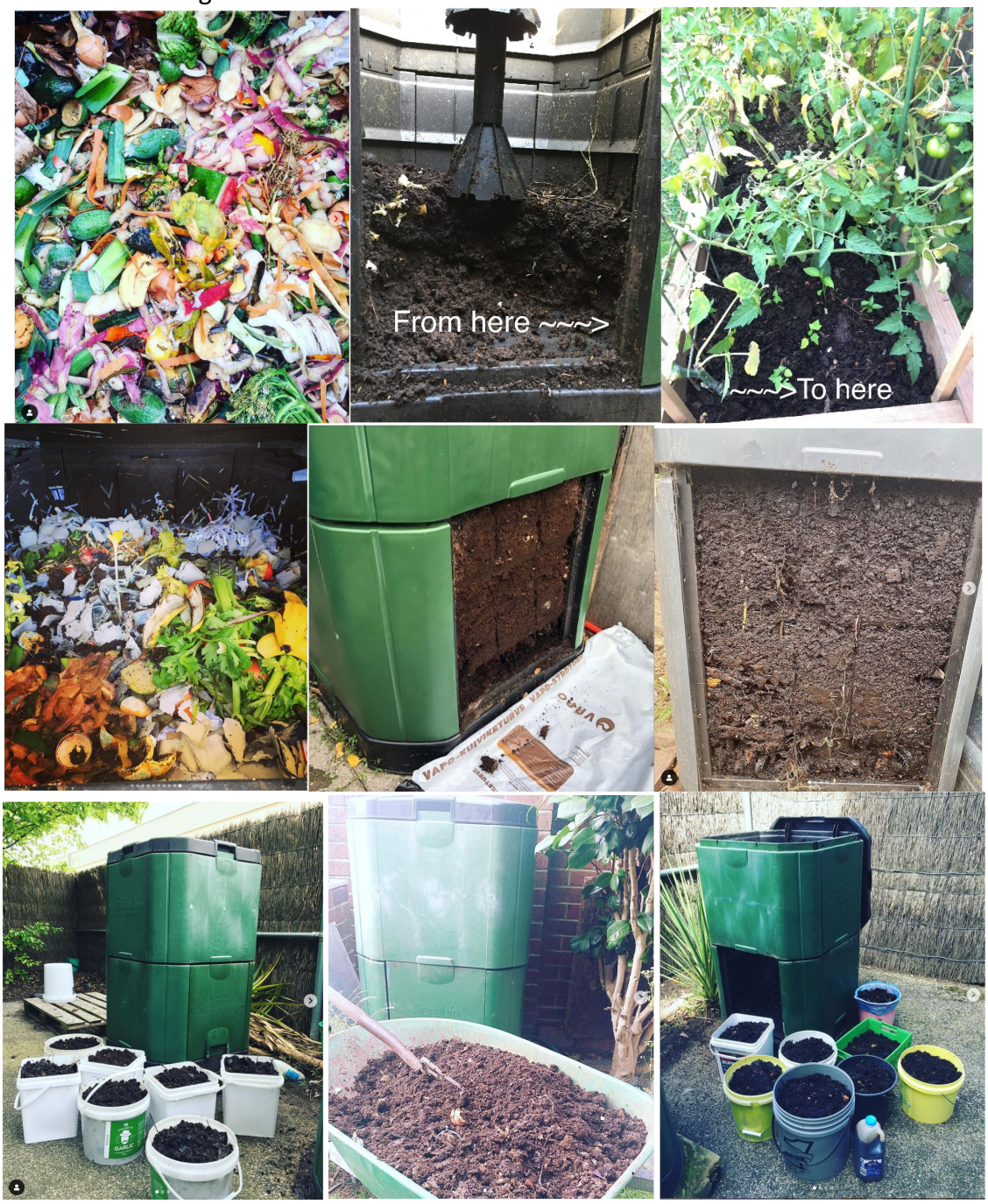
Next, there is a dominance of thermophilic microorganisms from all three groups (bacteria, fungi, actinomycetes), though some mesophilic organisms may survive through this phase. The majority of composting occurs during this phase, where the plant wall materials such as cellulose and hemicellulose are broken down. Once the temperature approaches 70 ºC (158 ºF) the compost is sanitized because the pathogens (that affect both plants and humans) are killed. Additionally, this intense heat kills any seeds from unwanted weed plants, making the compost better to use as fertilizer.

Finally, as the resources are depleted and converted by these microorganisms, the process begins to slow and the temperature drops. At this point mesophilic organisms once again thrive, pushing out the majority of thermophiles. Then the compost begins to cool and mature, and BOOM! You have beautiful “black gold” that can be used in other systems as a source of nutrients.



Happy Composting!

We believe aerobic composting is a managed process no matter what composting devices people choose to use. Such management means regular aeration, providing small size and balanced organic waste materials into your compost pile. The users are expected to provide the right ingredients and follow the required process to achieve rewarding results.



Composting is also about facilitating natural Circle of Life. Aerobin can make the composting "facilitation process" easier for its users.

Other commonly asked questions.

How much water should I add to Aerobin?

You do not need to add water as part of your composting effort. First of all, Aerobin is not a 100% sealed container as far as moisture and small insects are concerned because of the ventilated base and small gaps between the panels. Watering the biomass is not necessary because the moisture content can be generated from the natural decomposition process of green/nitrogen wastes you added in.

Condensation should be a regular activity when adding sufficient and balanced fresh organic materials regularly into the Aerobin. When sufficient amounts of organic matters undergo natural aerobic decomposition process, heat is naturally generated. As the hot air rises, it carries moisture. When the moist hot air hits the underside of the Aerobin lid, the hot air is liquefied which is then returned back to the biomass.

Please refer to the videos to see how much condensation Aerobin can generate on regular basis
https://www.instagram.com/p/Cr9tk9fAZ4h/
https://www.flickr.com/photos/190659191@N04/51760676520/in/dateposted-public/

Earth Worms

Worms in and out of an Aerobin is a good indication of your composting effort is going well. You can buy worms to add into your Aerobin. If you can find a few earth worms around your garden or pavers, you should place them into your Aerobin and they will start live and breed inside.

At our office in Melbourne, we operate 2 x 400Litre since 2008 to compost office staff's home and their neighbours' kitchen waste.

Aerobins that are placed near a bit of soil and garden often get worms in them. The majority of worms are happily living inside of Aerobin's bottom section where the matured compost is. This is because this section is much cooler, so they choose to stay and breed. They do travel up and down for food as required and we never manage how they should live inside of our Aerobins. Nature does! Here is a video you can see these lovely worms
https://www.flickr.com/photos/190659191@N04/52715820577/in/dateposted-public/

Based on our experience, lots of earth worms found their way into Aerobin through the base where the ventilations are and the gaps between the panels. Because of its modular design, Aerobin should not be considered as 100% sealed water storage container as far as small insects and moisture are concerned.

Please also note as long as the organic matters break down into compost and smell earthy, whether it has worms inside or not is not essential.

Rodents

Aerobin is a rodent resistant product but we also know these creatures are strong, persistent and destructive. If they are neglected, they can chew through everything. Here are some measures you can take if you have rodent concerns.

✅**Preventative measures**: Locate the Aerobin in an area where there is as much people traffic as possible – Rats/Mice do not like being disturbed – so the more sheltered the location the more aggressive rodents can/will be.

✅**Preventative measures**: Try not to position the Aerobin close to a fence line – it provides a sheltered cavity between the fence and the Aerobin.

✅**Defensive measures**: Wrap Chicken Wire Mesh under & around the Base of the Aerobin. Include the leachate collection tap space – and if necessary up the side walls of the Aerobin. Cut through the mesh where the Access Doors are located, then bend the mesh along the line of the bottom edge of the Access Door and it will then fold (open & close) like a live hinge so that you can access the Aerobin to harvest compost. This makes it difficult for rats to gnaw through the vertical walls or the Base. Use Clothes Pegs to retain the Chicken Wire together at the vertical line of the Access Doors – effectively to keep the wire in place.

✅**Defensive measures:** An alternative to the Chicken Wire would be to install your Aerobin on a raised platform – like the 1st photo below shows. The platform is only 5mm each side larger than the Base of the 400 Ltr Aerobin & the cavity of the platform frame is back filled with stones – making it impossible for rodents to gain access by burrowing under the platform. The minimal edge of the platform effectively eliminates any ledge for rodents to stand and work away at gnawing their way thru the plastic. The other benefits in raising the Aerobin are – (1) it makes harvesting compost into a container easier & (2) it makes collecting the leachate easier as well.

Understanding of Cockroaches

Cockroaches are usually considered indoor pests and not pests of vegetable gardens. They may inhabit the garden, but rarely eat the plants. The roaches may feed on decaying organic matter and may also be found in compost piles. We know cockroaches are something that is not normally associated with a healthy aerobic composting effort. In a healthy aerobic composting process the operating temperatures that will exist during the various phases of the process will not encourage cockroaches to be present. As a rule of thumb any composting effort (process) that is running well, the environment within the biomass shouldn't be conducive to Cockroaches – either it will repel them or simply not attract them inside of your Aerobin at the first place.

What Condition Attracts Cockroaches?

As a rule of thumb, to keep a composting device operating well, ensure the following:

- oxygen presence within the biomass,
- the balanced carbon (dry material) and nitrogen (wet material) ratio content,
- balanced density and balanced moisture.

If your Aerobin's biomass is dry inside, it indicates there are too much carbon/dry materials and insufficient nitrogen/green materials, this is creating a very dry, cool and low-density environment for them to move around.

Insufficient nitrogen/green materials means not enough moisture and not enough nutrition for the microorganism to work on the biomass in order to breaking down the organic wastes.

This condition can create a perfect breeding ground for the cockroaches (and even rat or mice!) to live in. While there, they are occasionally given small quantities of nitrogen (wet material) content which is the food source to these creatures to eat as well. This makes Aerobin even better place to stay inside.

Other Insects

Generally speaking, having any insects in and around your Aerobin is considered as normal because composting is about replying on the nature to do the work. Different creatures might be attracted into your Aerobin while the organic matters go through its different decomposition phases.

At our Melbourne office, each year we see some fruit flies in and out of the Aerobins (two bins have been in operation for since 2008). This happens for about 1-3 months (normally around Sept – Nov) because it is their breeding reason and they are attracted into the Aerobin because of food source and breeding environment. When the breeding season is finished, they just disappear. It is just part of natural cycle and we learnt natural aerobic composting is about working with the nature rather than against it.

In fact, flies in and around composting bins are generally one of the beneficial insects to break down the organic matters. Please check this article published by an USA based University https://extension.entm.purdue.edu/publications/E-276/E-276.html

There are a couple of ways of making the top of the biomass inaccessible to the likes of Fruit Flies:-

- Lawn cuttings – You can load lawn cutting into the Aerobin – in-particular fruit scraps. Cover the entire surface of the biomass with about 30mm of lawn cuttings. Leave the lid off for 5-10 minutes the first time you do this and this will enable the Fruit Flies to move off after they realise that they can't access the Fruit scraps. Or
- If lawn cuttings are not available then get some old towels – lay them over the top of the biomass – so that as best as possible there is no exposed biomass material showing – and again then leave the Lid off for 5-10 minutes the first time you do this and this will enable the Fruit Flies to move off after they realise that they can't access the Fruit scraps.

How leachate works

You should observe condensation as a regular activity thanks to the fresh organic matters you added. It happens because when sufficient amounts of organic matters undergo natural aerobic decomposition process, the process naturally generates heat. The hot air rises, carrying moisture. When the hot air hits the underside of Aerobin lid, the hot air is liquefied - returning moisture back to the biomass. Because of this process, liquefied moisture will seep through the biomass. This moisture is collected by the tank and called leachate. The leachate is a by-product of composting and can be used for a natural fertilizer for your garden.

Please check this video link for condensation https://www.instagram.com/p/Cr9tk9fAZ4h/

Leachate is a no-smell and dark liquid and can be stored in the bottles for a long time in a cool place away from direct sunlight. It can be used as a natural fertiliser for outdoor plants. Dilute it with water and use on your garden at least 1:10-15 (1 part leachate to 10-15 parts water), for sensitive plants a ratio of 1:20.

We highly recommend placing an Aerobin on a solid and levelled platform, this way the leachate can flow much easier into the bottle through hose and tap thanks to gravity.

You can periodically (once a week or a fortnight) place a standard coke or 1 litre milk bottle to harvest the leachate by turning the green tap only as shown in the Youtube video link.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0KLafzB1oqo

How to open Aerobin access doors

The inside of the Aerobin's access doors is designed with an internal ledge to secure the doors in a locked position when holding compost material for a long period of time.

Some Aerobin users might have difficulty opening the access doors after composting organic materials for several months. As the compost forms, it will in time bear down on the internal ledge of the Access Doors. As the compost level rises, so does the weight of material (compost) bearing down on the 2 ledges. Every time you lift the Access Doors up (as the first motion in the opening of the Access Doors) you will raise the compost. Given the compost's texture and dampness, the compost will push up and remain in the raised position – it won't simply collapse back down onto the Access Door internal ledge. This will be evident to you, as the lifting force required will become almost the same as if the Aerobin was empty. Here are a couple of videos you can check as well.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jPd1rOEdIrc&t=129s
or
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k5g_3dfqrvc&t=4s

If the doors do get stuck, use a shovel or spade as a lever. Insert the blade of the shovel between the underside of the Access Doors (towards the bottom corner of the Access Door) and the top of the Base. Use a brick or piece of wood to create a lever with your shovel. Push down on handle of the Shovel - repeat this until the Access Door rises, and then with one hand on the Shovel/Spade Handle (keeping the pressure on the Handle so that the Access Door remains raised), grab the Handle of the Access Door and pull the Access Door away from the Aerobin.

Once the access doors opened, you should harvest the matured compost by using a Hooked 3-prong Garden Fork and claw compost out of the Aerobin and into a container. Never attempt to shovel or fork the compost out of the Aerobin using an upward lifting action as this can be far too strenuous and has the potential to dislodge the Aeration Lung.

To close the access doors, put them in their position and the users need to lift up 1st so the internal ledges of the Access Doors have sufficient space to go in and then drag the doors downward to lock them in the closed position. This design is to ensure the biomass is not pushing the door out like what your user experienced.

How to secure Aerobin lid in a windy environment

Users in high wind areas may need a cost-effective way to keep your lid on the Aerobin with cable ties or a latch. Do the extremely high winds normally come from the same direction? If they do the hinged lock or cable straps should be facing the oncoming winds.

- In the case that the winds tend to move around then hinged locks could be fitted to 2 opposing sides – which would be a good defence against winds coming from any direction.
- The screws (in the case of the Hinged Lock – should be coated – galvanised or similar weather proofing and self-tapping (self-screw cutting). You could reverse the positions of the 2 components of the Hinge Lock – so that the swing arm will always be facing down and unlikely to then disengage in the event that there isn't a bar thru the eye of the swinging arm.

A Cable tie could be used through the lid and one through the wall. Leave it loose so you can still flip the lid on and off.

- The cable straps (are used by electricians to tie cables together – they would be available from most DYI hardware stores) – and if you were to fit 2 to the same side of the Lid then they would hold the Lid square to the Aerobin when you remove and lower the Lid – simply it would make reinserting the Lid back onto the Aerobin easier (as well as doubling the defence against strong winds.

Click Aerobin Users Community Online Resource links below:

Or search **aerobincomposter** on these platforms, follow, like & engage with us

Instagram: https://www.instagram.com/aerobincomposter/
TikTok: https://www.tiktok.com/@aerobincomposter
Facebook: https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100080044146985
Flickr: https://www.flickr.com/photos/190659191@N04/page1
Youtube: https://www.youtube.com/user/aerobincomposter

Community Composting

Aerobin is not only providing solution for individual households but also offers a solution to the large community scale composting needs.

Food Is Free Inc. locating at 212 Ripon St S, Ballarat Central VIC 3350 Australia. It invested 16 x 400Litre Aerobins to invite local community members donating home organic wastes to compost at the community garden called Food Is Free Green Space.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OdTXDQEk9pM&t=23s
https://www.instagram.com/reel/CdAh0TJFFC-/
https://www.instagram.com/tv/CKXWukKlCN4/

Burwood Brickworks Rooftop Garden operated by CultivatingCommunity at 70 Middleborough Rd, Burwood East VIC 3151. It invested 8 x 400Litre Aerobins
https://www.instagram.com/p/DAFStHhPBN_/
https://www.cultivatingcommunity.org.au/urban-rooftop-farm-burwood

You will find composting is not only beneficial to
your overall wellbeing, promoting local environment but also building a strong local community!

Email us to share your home & community composting journey
because good news is worthy to be shared.
info.aerobin@motherson.com

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Community composting sites in Thailand, India, Singapore, Ecuador, Vietnam and Australia and more