12.2.2025

Operating Manual

Ekolet Oiva

Outdoor composting toilet

THE USE OF EKOLET COMPOSTING TOILET

Close the toilet seat always after use.

Fill the composting toilet with toilet waste. You can add biological kitchen waste, but they will very easily bring banana flies (Drosophila) into the composter. Therefore, we recommend a separate compost bin for the kitchen waste. If using only toilet waste, the composting process can be speeded up by adding every now and then (e.g. weekly) some litres of turf, chipped bark , twigs or straw.

One can increase the amount of waste to fit into each sector of the composting unit by rotating the section in use 20 - 30 cm in such a manner that also the sides of the section will be filled.

When the composting sector is full, the waste should be covered by 2-4 buckets full of ordinary soil or old compost. Remove the back-lid. Lift compartment's front- lid to stay up with support pieces on both sides. Rotate into use an empty section or a section you have removed the oldest compost out of. Place a 2-3 cm centimetres of sour turf, chipped bark or twigs or straws, on the bottom of the section. We recommend that you clean the textile filter when a compartment has been emptied 2 to 3 times. Lift the filtrating intermediate floor and spray the textile with water, scrub, and use an eco-friendly detergent. Rotation of the container must not be done in freezing temperature.

Lower the lid of the compostor into its place and place the peak on its place securely. The device is now ready to be used.

Waste removed from the compostor is mature fertilising soil to be used for plants as such. **Compostors surplus liquid** doesn't smell unpleasant, will not attract insects, and is recommended to led directly to ornamental bushes.

Liquid container should be rinsed every now and then e.g. after the compostor has been rotated a whole round. This will be done by pouring a generous amount of water into the four cornered ventilation channel in the middle of the compostor or by lifting out the filtering intermediate floor of an empty section. Rinsing water will be removed by opening the rubber plug on the side of the bottom of the container behind the hoop.

One should keep the household waste in the kitchen in a container that has a lid in order to avoid flies and other insects.

If one detects disturbing amounts of flies, (e.g. the lid has been left open) one can get rid of the eggs and larvae by pouring approximately 5 litres of nearly boiling water on the surface of the compost. One can also use egg-destroying products used in cattle rearing (e.g. Demilin) or poison destroying the flying insects (e.g. Raid or Baygon). The Banana flies can be destroyed effectively by adding feltiae-worms to the toilet container compartments. You can make a flytrap into the toilet by filling a drinking glass with water, add a spoonful of dishwashing liquid and 2-4 spoonful's of apple vinegar.

EKOLET -toilet is **manufactured from materials suitable for recycling**; polythene plastic, hot zinc plated steel and stainless steel.

The Ekolet is allowed to be used only to the purposes mentioned in this document and to be filled only by the material mentioned in the document "What one can put to the composter and what never put into the composter". Other kind of use is forbidden.

Troubleshooting

PROBLEM	CAUSE AND CORRECTION
There is a smell of urine outside	• Peat is not applied to the bottom of all composter compartments. Add the missing peat. • The cover of the container is not in place. Press the cover into place to avoid extra gaps.
There is a smell of compost inside the toilet	• The cover of the container is not in place. • Ventilation of the toilet room is too strong or opening for replacement air is missing from the toilet room. Adjust the air flow of the toilet room.
No liquid comes out of the fluid outlet pipe	• The liquid base of the composter has not yet accumulated 50 liters of liquid. Everything is OK. • On the side of the composter bottom (behind/below the metal ring) the plug has come off the rinsing water opening, allowing the liquid to drain out. Close the opening with the plug.
The compost to be emptied is not yet ripe (fully composted)	• More than one sector is used per year. In heavy use, it helps to occasionally throw peat, straw or similar coarse easily compostable material into the composter • The filter cloth in the bottom of the sector base is dirty. Wash the the filter cloth.
There are small flies in the toilet room	• Fruit flies easily enter the composter with kitchen biowaste. Fight flies according to the instructions or do not put kitchen biowaste to the toilet. Place a glass of water with a couple of spoons of detergent and apple cider vinegar in a suitable place for the fly trap.
The compost bin rotates stiffly	• Drip oil on the wheel axles. Lighten the lid of the container by lifting it over the supports on the sides.

ONE CAN PUT INTO THE COMPOSTER

As a rule of the thumb, everything that has once been alive:

- ✓ **Normal toilet waste**
- ✓ **Baby diapers** must be torn into parts before putting into the composter.
- ✓ Used **tealeaves and coffee** (tea bags and coffee filters, too).
- ✓ Kleenexes and **tissue paper** unless you have used these to wipe some harmful liquids with.
- ✓ **Newspapers or paper bags** you may have used as the bottom lining of your kitchen compost-container.
- ✓ **All natural materials in small quantities** (wool, cotton, linen, silk).
- ✓ **Saw dust, little chunks of wood** (that have not been treated), bark, turf, etc.

Possible, but not recommended because of the possible fly issue

- ✓ **The peels of fruit and vegetables.**
- ✓ **All food leftovers**. If you have big individual waste (loafs of bread, cabbage etc. it is advisable to cut these into smaller pieces before putting them into the composter)
- ✓ **Soil, leftovers from the garden, leaves** (but these take a lot of space).

NEVER PUT INTO THE COMPOSTER

Substances that will not decay or that are poisonous

- ✗ **No ashes or lime** (the compost will become too alkaline)
- ✗ **No problem waste** (oil, petrol, solvents, paints, biocides, disinfectants, medicines and batteries).
- ✗ **No water that contain detergents.**
- ✗ **No plastics, glass or metals.**
- ✗ **No manmade materials, plastics, rubbers or biodegradable waste bags.**
- ✗ **No cigarettes, no household dust.**
- ✗ **No big quantities of paper**; never put paper with plastic or wax on it into the compostor.