



COMPOST BIN MANUFACTURING

Introduction

In Sri Lanka, home composting is promoted in many municipalities as a simple and low-cost solution to emerging waste disposal problems in the present day society. In this process, valuable compost is produced using the organic components of household waste that we dispose of as being spent, useless, worthless, or in excess to our needs.

Different types of home composting units/bins are available in the market, which are manufactured from plastic, metal or concrete rings. Concrete bins have been identified as the most cost-effective and environmentally friendly solution, when compared to other designs. Production of concrete bins has been limited to a few fabricators in the capital city Colombo but there is a huge gap in the dissemination of this knowledge to the other small-scale fabricators in other parts of Sri Lanka. Therefore, this technical brief is intended to disseminate the technology of concrete composting bin fabrication.

Main component of 3-ring concrete compost bin

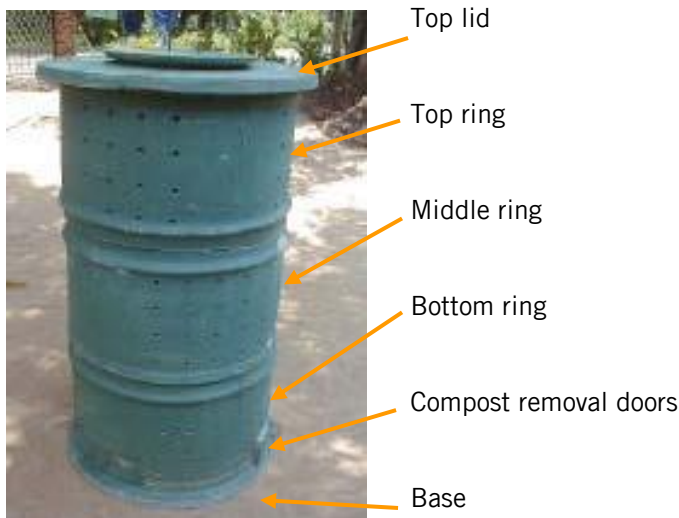


Plate-01.

Credit: Practical Action South Asia

Moulds for the manufacturing process

During the bin fabricating process, each component of the bin is moulded separately in concrete. Moulds can be prepared using metal sheets or, preferably, fibreglass. Separate moulds are required for:

- Basement
- Bottom ring
- Middle ring
- Top ring
- Top cover
- Covering lid
- Compost removing doors

Material required and cost for fabricating one concrete bin

Description	Amount /rate	Cost (Rs) as prices on 1/06/2005
Cement (rapid hardening cement)	(Cost -18000.00/mould) 30.0 Kg	300.00 112.50
Iron (1/4" rods)	1.25 Kg	60.00
Metals(3/4")	1.5 cu ft	50.00
Sand	1.25 cu ft	60.00
Paints	3 bins/person/day	275.00
Labour	Assuming 100 bins are produced from 1 mould	180.00
Cost for mould		
Total		1037.50

Fabricating process

A) Preparation of the concrete mixture

Material	Ratios
Sand	4 pans (screened through 1/2" mesh)
Metal	3 pans (size 3/4")
Cement	30 kg

The materials above should be well mixed and then gradually add water to have a free-flowing concrete mixture. A good finish can be expected by adding 1 pan of quarry dust.

B) Bottom pad

Steps

1. Get the bottom pad mould (1" width iron ring that is bolted by one side) and place it on a polythene sheet laid on levelled ground (Plate-02).
2. Pour concrete mixture into the mould (half -fill).



Plate-02

Credit: Practical Action South Asia

Plate-03

3. Place iron rings (1/4") as in diagram (three rings) Plate-03.
4. Fill the mould with concrete mixture covering the iron rings completely.
5. Level the surface using a straight pole and remove the excess concrete from the mould (maintain thickness 1").
6. Locate 4-5 PVC pipe pieces (1/2 " diameter and 2" long each) to make the pad porous (Plate - 04).

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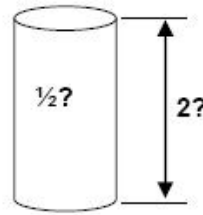


Plate-04. Credit: Practical Action South Asia

C) Bottom, middle and top rings (depend on the design)

1. Get three separate moulds for top middle and bottom rings (correctly fix all components of each mould using bolt and nuts).

Before fixing the ring parts of the mould, some burnt oil (oil from petrol vehicles is preferable) can be applied to the inner side of the mould. It makes it easier to remove the blocks form the mould.

2. Locate the moulds on levelled ground (Plate 05 and 06).



Plate-05

Credit: Practical Action South Asia

Plate -06

3. Get the concrete mixture and pour it in to the moulds to fill 1-1.5" from the bottom (Plate -07).

4. Insert first iron ring between inner and outer moulds – should not touch the walls of the moulds

5. Fixed the plugs for aeration holes in all bins (Plate-09)

6. Add concrete mixture gradually and spread it uniformly with a stick (Plate -08)



Plate- 07

Plate -08 Credit: Practical Action South Asia

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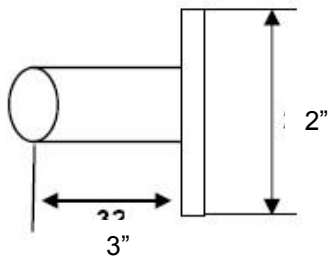


Plate -09 Credit: Practical Action South Asia

For middle and top rings

7. Once the mould is filled up to 1-1.5" from the top level-place 2nd iron ring as first ring (Plate10).
8. Fill the concrete mixture up to the top level of the moulds and levelled using a trowel
9. After 30 minutes, fix the strip to the mould and add some mortar to make the inner interlocking groove (only for middle ring) and levelled (Plate-11).



Plate -10
Credit: Practical Action South Asia

Plate -11

For bottom ring

7. Stop the filling the mould once the level of the concrete is close to 4" from the top.
8. Insert the 2nd iron ring and add 1" thick concrete layer on it.
9. Insert 3 sockets with equal spacing to leave the space for compost removing doors (Plate-12).
10. Fill the space between the sockets and insert iron rods from the sides of each door (6 rods 15" long and ¼" diameter) (Plate-13).
11. Cover the iron rods level the surface.



Plate -12
Credit: Practical Action South Asia

Plate -13

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c) Top cover

1. Place the mould on levelled ground.
2. Apply some oil inside the mould (Plate -14)

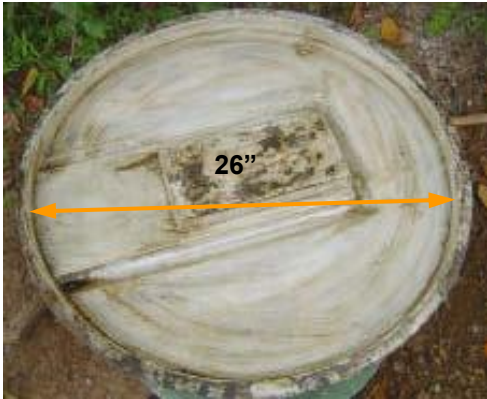


Plate - 14

Credit: Practical Action South Asia



Plate - 15

3. Fill the mould with concrete ($\frac{3}{4}$ " from bottom).
4. Place two iron rings ($\frac{1}{4}$ ") (Plate-15).
5. Fill with concrete up to the top level of the mould (1.5") leaving the space for the door (Plate-16).

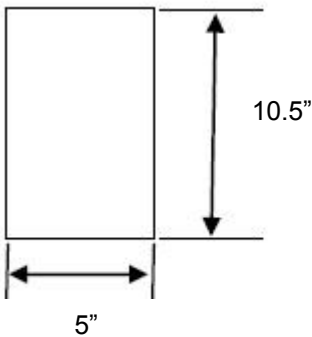


Plate- 16. Credit: Practical Action South Asia

d) Top lid and compost removing doors

1. Place the mould on levelled ground.
2. Apply some used oil in side the mould (Plate-17).
3. Fill the mould with concrete (half).

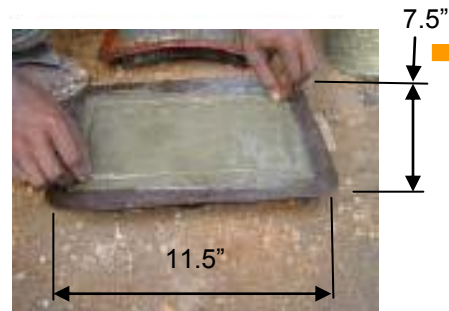
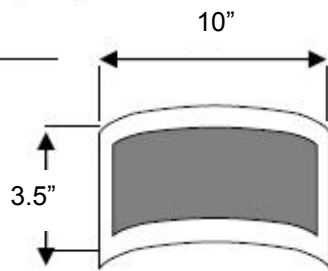


Plate-18

Plate -17

Credit: Practical Action South Asia

4. Place iron rods as shown in the diagrams (Plate-18).
5. Fill with concrete up to the top level of the mould and levelled well.

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e) Remove the moulds

If rapid hardening cement was used, the mould can be removed after 24 hours. Special care should be taken to remove the moulds from the concrete rings. Inner mould should remove first to minimise possible damage.

1. Remove bolts and nuts in the flange of the inner mould and loosen it from the mould with a little knocking (Plate-19).
2. Remove the inner mould with little curling (slide upwards) (Plate-20).



Plate – 19

Credit: Practical Action South Asia

Plate -20

3. Remove the nuts in outer mould and separate it carefully from the ring (Plate – 21).



Plate-21 Credit: Practical Action South Asia

- The plugs that were used for aeration holes need to be removed in 3-4 hours. It is a little bit difficult to remove them after hardening.
- Other components of the bins are easy to separate. A little knocking may be required to loosen the concrete blocks from the moulds.
- These blocks are suitable to use after two weeks of maturing. (It is better to spray some water during the curing period.)

F) Painting

Painting can be done after the initial maturation period (2 weeks). Any colour can be used but dark colours are preferable to absorb more heat from the environment. Green is commonly used due to its association with environmentally friendliness.



Plate-22
Credit: Practical Action South Asia

Concrete compost bin manufacturers and mould producers

Bin Manufacturers
<p>Lakna Concrete Works No.125, Hiripitiya, Pannipitiya Tele: 011-4305792/ 071-4058045 Reg. No. WF 4104</p> <p>Ruhunu Concrete Works K.K.D.Koratuwa Rd Polhena Tel:0412229262/077457133</p> <p>M.G. Saman Ravindra No.171, Bandaranayakapura Malkaduwwa Kurunegala.</p> <p>P.M. Prematilaka Silva No.2/234 "Senani" Thuduwa, Hungama</p>

Bin Mould Producers
<p>Lakna fibre works No.125, Hiripitiya, Pannipitiya Tel: 011-4305792/ 071-4058045</p> <p>Prasantha Kumara Mel "Melsiri" Ullala Kamburupitiya Tel: 0773285516</p>

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Further information

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[Managing Organic Municipal Waste](#) Practical Action Technical Brief

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