





Compost technology

Jacques G. Fuchs (jacques.fuchs@fibl.org)

Compost technology

- >Introduction
- >General infrastructure
- >Waste reception
- >Shredding
- >Windrow turner
- >Products preparation, conditioning
- >Products application
- **>**Conclusion







- The three main tasks of technology:
 - > To serve biology (crushing, mixing, fermentation, heating, aeration of post-rotting etc.).
 - > Promoting product quality (calibration, separation of foreign matter, storage, etc.)
 - > Ensure the operational sequence (weight recording, internal shifts, maintenance and servicing work, etc.)



- >Need from practice
 - Technically feasible solutions (no illusions)
 - > If you want to get involved, you have to be fit
 - > In a tough environment, robust and cheap solutions are needed (simple and slim).



>Process

- > Waste reception or collection, weight recording, control, sorting, selection, storage
- > Preparation, shredding, mixing
- > Rotting process, process control, compost turning
- > Fine preparation, separation of impurities
- > Storage, application



























>Scale





>Scale





>Scale, weight bridge





Scale, weight plates





>Place to unload the waste





>Place to unload the waste





>Place to unload the waste





- >Unpacking and separating waste (for anaerobic fermentation)
 - > Flexidry

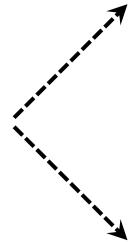




>Unpacking and separating waste (for anaerobic fermentation)

> Flexidry











- >Unpacking and separating waste (for anaerobic fermentation)
 - > Hammer mill











>Quality control of waste material





>Quality control of waste material





>Quality control of waste material





>Measures to reduce unacceptable materials in delivered inputs





>Measures to reduce unacceptable materials in delivered inputs





>Measures to reduce unacceptable materials in delivered inputs







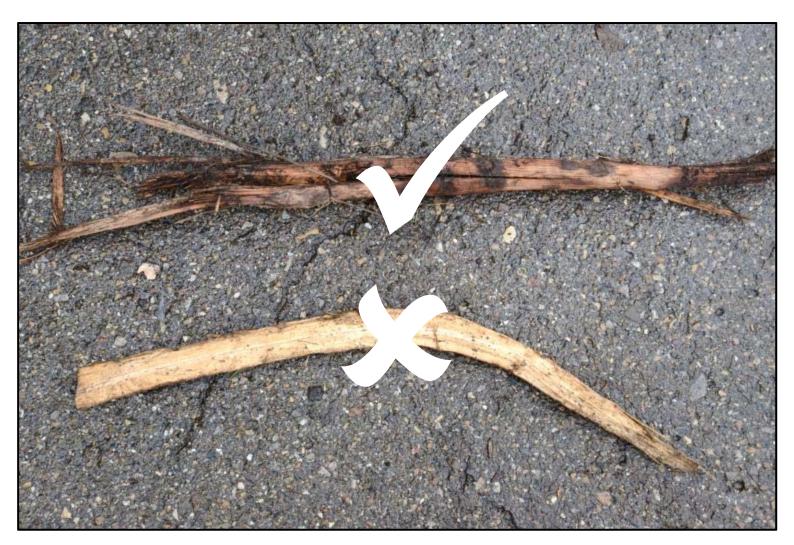
>Functions:

- > Calibrate and prepare
- > Improvement of handling
- > Enable biological degradation (what is better, smooth or frayed surface?)

>Important aspects:

- > Correct caliber, neither flour nor billets
- > Not smooth, but defibrated surface
- Size reduction adapted to biological system?







>Wood chipper (knife chipper, smooth surface, not suitable for composting)





>Wood chipper (knife chipper, smooth surface, not suitable for composting)





>Shredders (high-speed hammer crushers)





>Shredders (high-speed hammer crushers)





>Shredders (high-speed hammer crushers)





>Shredders (slow-running drums)





>Shredders (slow-running drums)



Photo: www.komptech.com



>Shredders (slow-running drums)





>Food mixing trailers (slow-running drums)





>Food mixing trailers (slow-running drums)





>Small shredders





>Small shredders







- >Functions:
 - > Mix, aerate, irrigate
- > Main influence on biological process



>Loader

> Mostly only material displacement. The clumps are not well discarded and mixed up





































>Self-propelled large windrows composting





>Self-propelled large windrows composting





>Self-propelled large windrows composting







- >Functions:
- Calibration
- > Separation of unacceptable substances



>Drum screen





>Drum screen





>Drum screen





















>Air separators, windsifter





>Air separators, windsifter





>Air separators, windsifter





>Air separators, cyclone unit





>Bagging machines





Products preparation, conditioning

>Bagging machines







>Functions:

- > Deliver product to customer without causing damage
- > Requires good spreading technology
- > Only drive with good load-bearing capacity of the ground
- > Large tires (optimum tire pressure)
- Disc spreader for good spreading pattern (usually)
- > Liquid products: use trailing hose or trailing shoe



>Compost spreader





>Compost spreader





>Compost spreader





>Compost spreader for fruit orchards





>Compost spreader for fruit orchards





>Trailing hose





>Trailing hose





>Trailing shoe





Conclusion



Conclusion

- An appropriate technique is the basis for a quality compost production
- The largest machine is often not the most suitable for its needs
- A simple technique is often more efficient, as it is more stable and less prone to technical problems or delicate adjustments.
- It is necessary to carefully analyze your real needs and organize your infrastructure in relation to these needs



Questions? Discussion?

www.fibl.org

www.biophyt.ch



