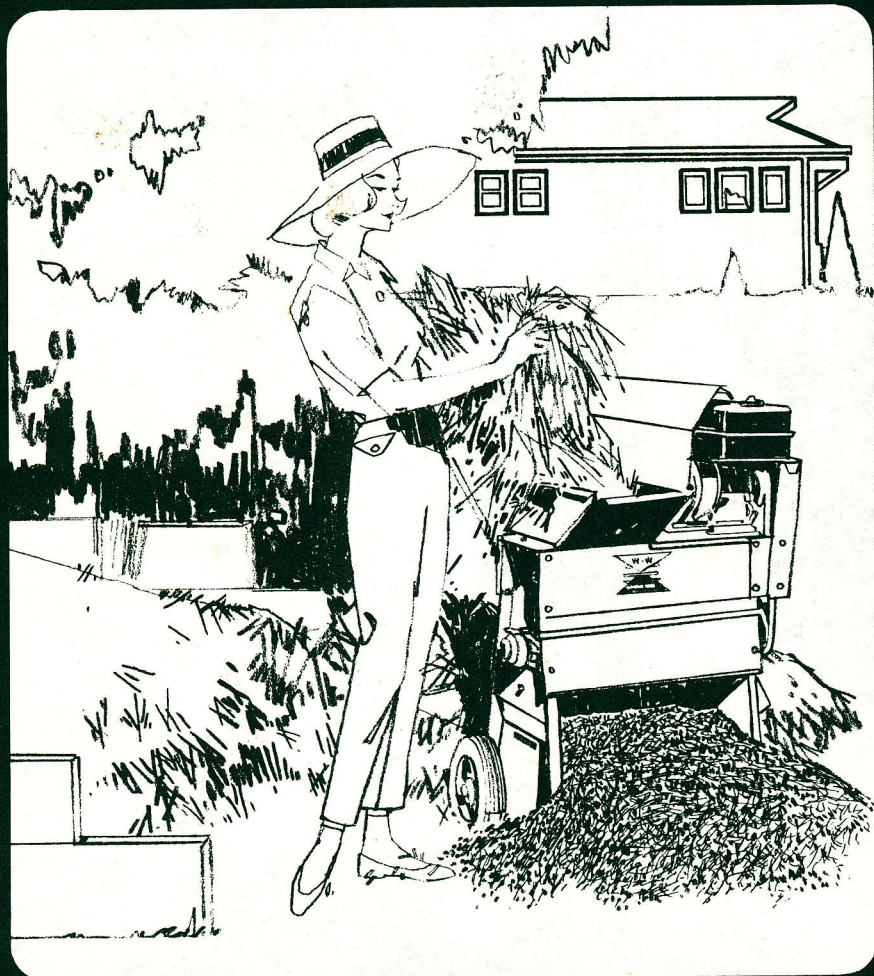


The W-W Guide to easy **COMPOST**

*making your garden's life richer
through organic gardening*



PREPARED BY



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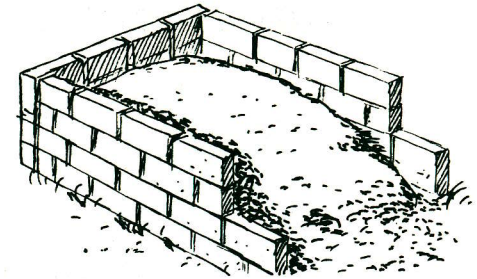


Natural Composting

Since the beginning of time, Nature has used *natural composting* — to enrich the soil, and maintain the fertility of the earth. Plant and animal wastes drop to the ground . . . absorb moisture . . . and decay to return rich natural elements and plant food to the soil. It is Nature's way of providing rich fertile plant soil, for growth in each new generation!

Man has developed new methods

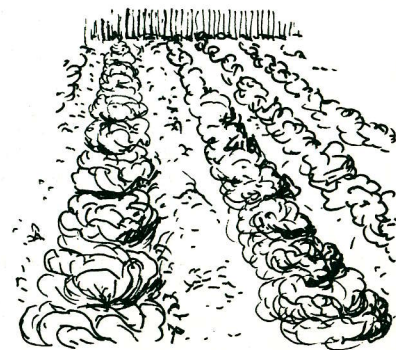
Using the same type of plant and animal wastes — gathered from gardening, yard clean-up, lawn mowing, commercial processing plants, or obtained from a nearby farm — we can speed up the natural decomposition and break down processes,



for faster composting. By properly mixing material in a compost pile — we can produce rich compost for gardening in far less time than natural composting requires. This is the basis of the entire organic gardening and farming method.

COMPOST IN ORGANIC GARDENING AND FARMING

Rich fertile compost, then, is the heart of the organic gardening and farming system! It is Nature's own rich source of plant food, fertilizer, and nourishing soil conditioner. Compost is the link between modern gardening and farming, and Nature's own ceaseless unhurried way of building and maintaining soil fertility. Today, more and more gardening and farming enthusiasts are finding reward in satisfaction, profit and healthful living — through organic gardening and farming with compost.



W-W Compost Shredder-Grinders process all types of materials for faster composting



For faster breakdown and decomposition, it is important to shred or grind all materials to be composted. And W-W offers the world's finest complete line of compost and soil Shredder-Grinders — especially designed to meet every need of home and professional gardeners. W-W Shredder-Grinders offer interchangeable shredding bars and grinding screen for complete grinding and shredding, to process all types of materials! Re-shredding materials for better aeration during turning . . . grinding leaves . . . fine-grinding finished compost . . . grinding and mixing compost and soil are just a few of the jobs you can handle with a versatile W-W Shredder-Grinder. You'll find a complete range of sizes and models — with choice of gas or electric power — available for home and professional gardening needs.

Simple recipe for successful compost

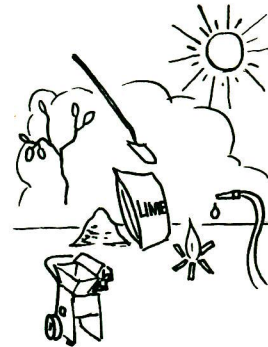
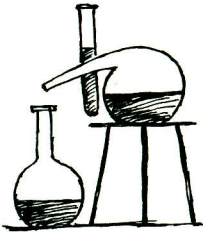
Before starting your compost, a soil test should be made — to determine the type and condition of your soil, as well as any deficiencies in minerals or other essential elements. For average soil, a successful fast-acting compost can be prepared using the six basic ingredients below:

1. Waste materials from weeding, pruning, mowing, table scraps, garbage, yard cleanup, garden residue, etc.
2. Raw barnyard fertilizer — including chicken, rabbit, sheep, cow and horse manure.
- *3. Wood ashes or agricultural lime, to alkalize the pile — to prevent putrefying, and speed composting.
4. Earth rich in nitrogen.
5. An easy source of water for moistening the pile.
6. Air to promote bacterial growth.

PLUS . . . of course, a W-W Shredder-Grinder to process the basic ingredients.

A ratio of three parts of plant waste to one part raw manure should be followed — with a sprinkling of wood ashes or lime and earth.

* NOTE: If an acid compost is desired, omit lime as an ingredient in preparing the pile. An inexpensive test of soil will show whether acid or alkali condition exists — and determine which minerals need be added for proper balance.



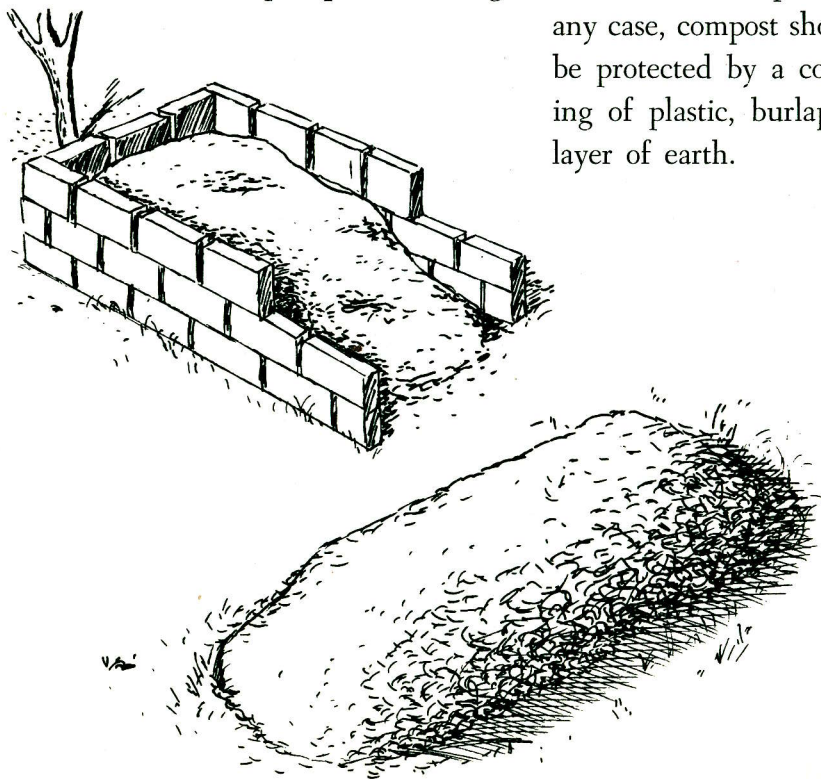
SUGGESTED LIST OF MATERIAL

A list of suggested materials for beginning your compost should include: Leaves, grass clippings; cuttings of stalks, vines or vegetable stalks; residue from tree or hedge trimmings; weeds; table scraps; parings from fruit and vegetables; coffee grounds; chicken feathers and cuttings; citrus skins, corn stalks, spoiled hay; vines of all types; sawdust; sunflower stalks; apple or castor pomace; felt or hair trimmings; marine waste; sewage sludge; dried blood; etc. This is by no means a complete list, nor do all of these have to be used to produce good compost. The ingredients you add are up to your imagination and ingenuity once you learn the basic rules.

Choosing a site

When sufficient materials have been gathered, select a site for your compost pile. Choose a location near where you'll be using most of your finished compost, with a handy accessible supply of water. And watch for a spot that gives natural shelter and protection from wind and view. A sectioned compost "box" with slatted or open-spaced sides, permitting free air passage — provides the easiest method for making compost. It can be easily made of scrap wood, brick or concrete block; and compost can be turned by shoveling from one section to the other. Or you can make compost in an open pile. Some gardeners even use a pit. In

any case, compost should be protected by a covering of plastic, burlap or layer of earth.



Processing materials for composting



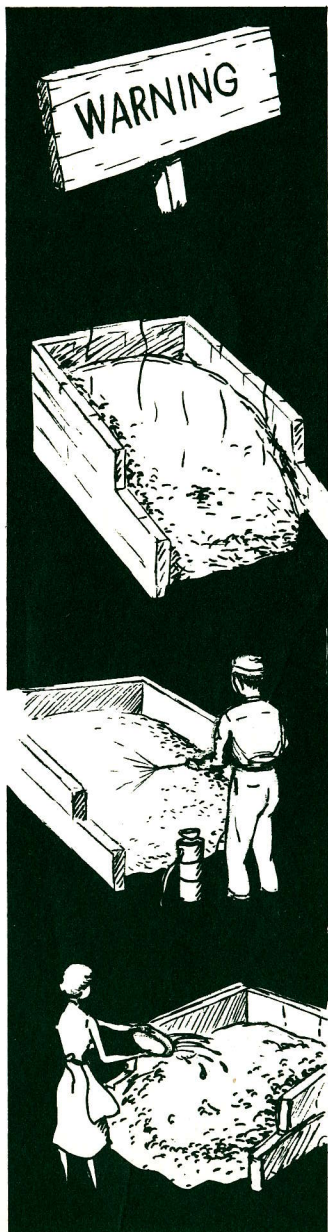
LEAF PICK-UPS AND GARDEN CARTS simplify handling materials. Rake leaves to opening duct and they are sucked into grinding chamber. Cart fits directly under grinding chamber and material is loaded as it is processed.

When leaves are dry, they can be ground up fine through the perforated screen furnished with your W-W Shredder-Grinder. If they are too damp or wet to go through the screen, then they can be mixed in with other friable materials for shredding. In actual processing leaves should be fine ground. The majority of other materials for composting should first be "coarse shredded" with a W-W Shredder-Grinder through the interchangeable shredding roller bars — to break down coarse stalky fibrous materials, for faster composting. Even heavy stalky plant wastes like cornstalks and sunflower stalks will be shredded quickly and efficiently! Any other materials such as lime, soil and hard manure may be ground or pulverized to any desired consistency — using the interchangeable grinding screen supplied with your W-W Shredder-Grinder.

Materials should be mixed during shredding and added to the pile, a layer at a time. Wet each layer thoroughly, and continue building your pile to a maximum depth of about 3 feet. If materials are piled any deeper, your pile will be difficult to aerate and turn.

Within a few days, the pile will begin to heat — indicating that breakdown of materials has begun. As decomposition progresses the pile will begin to sink. Use a hose turned on full force — or a pipe or rod — to dig air holes as settling occurs. Be careful to avoid compaction or trampling the pile in making air holes — since purpose of the holes is to aerate the pile and provide air for micro-organisms working inside. Avoid excess heat by watering the pile and turning at regular intervals of one week to ten days. Aeration of the pile will be greatly improved by removing roller shredding bars and re-shredding materials through your W-W Shredder-Grinder as you turn the pile. This mixes materials thoroughly — for faster, more even decomposition, through the full depth of the pile.

List of "Do Nots" for successful compost



1. Do not throw materials for composting together without regard for proper balance and proportion of elements used. The disappointing results will be an ill-smelling garbage heap, rather than a rich compost pile.
2. Do not allow the pile to overheat. Turn at regular intervals and keep moist but not wet.
3. Never spray compost with fungicides. Fungi are vital to the composting process. If an oversupply of fungi develop, indicating improper balance of elements in the pile — start the pile over. Do not spray!
4. Do not use soapy water on the compost pile. Grease cutting agents and strong chemicals are detrimental to compost working bacteria.
5. Do not use leaves recently sprayed for insects. Again chemicals can be injurious to the action of bacteria and fungi.

Finished compost . . . Gardener's Gold!

In a few weeks your compost pile will be transformed into a heap of rich crumbling humus. Compost provides Nature's most perfect plant food and fertilizer! And it can be liberally applied — with no fear of burning. Finish grind humus to a uniform easy-to-spread consistency — using the grinding screen with your W-W Shredder-Grinder. It is now ready to apply.

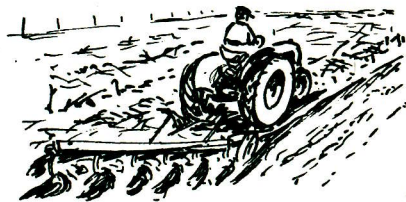


W-W has a heavy-duty spreader that is ideally suited for spreading compost and other heavy materials. Wide pneumatic tires roll easily, and have ample traction for operating twin agitators. Has 2½ cubic feet capacity. Tractor pull models also available.



Compost applied in the spring gives you a more beautiful lawn. It is ideal for garden use, to prepare rich fertile seed beds for all types of planting. It is excellent for combination top dressing and mulch. And compost gives you Nature's finest plant food and fertilizer — for trees, shrubs, flowers, and bushes and complete home and commercial gardening! Compost and soil mixed and pulverized in a W-W Shredder-Grinder, provide ideal potting and bench soil for home potting and nursery use.

Other methods of composting



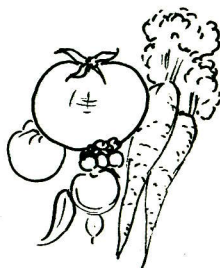
SHEET COMPOSTING — is the system used for making compost where large fields are to be fertilized. Instead of preparing a pile, compost materials are ground or shredded and spread directly in the field. When decomposition reaches the proper stage, compost is turned under to enrich the soil.

RING COMPOSTING — is a similar method used for Orcharding and trees. Materials for composting are coarse ground or shredded, then spread in a broad ring — directly on the ground under each tree beginning three feet from the trunk, and extending one foot outside dripline of the branches. Finished compost forms a protective mulch, and source of sustained feeding for the tree.



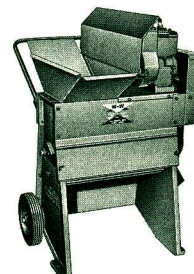
HEALTH BENEFIT OF ORGANIC GARDENING

In addition to improving soil and productivity, compost promotes *healthier plant life* in your garden! Compost helps restore Nature's balance in the soil by liberating valuable mineral elements providing food for bacterial life . . . improving water retention . . . and helping protect plants from disease! A top dressing of compost provides an effective mulch to help keep down weeds, and in cases where repeated spraying has left poisonous residue, a three or four-inch layer of compost worked into the soil will help counteract its harmful effect!

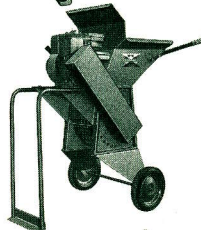


W-W Shredder-Grinders have no season— nor limit to usefulness.

A W-W handles all shredding and grinding jobs...from preparing organic materials for the compost pile and mulch...to turning and mixing the pile...and then grinding the finished compost to the desired texture for spreading. It is used for screening sod fine enough for potting soil or top dressing and for mixing soil with compost or other fertilizer. The secret of W-W's success is the interchangeable grinding screen and shredding roller bars furnished as standard equipment so you can shred as well as grind. A W-W is built to last a lifetime. Grey cast iron main frames are rust resistant and are guaranteed forever against corrosion. This assures the alignment of the high-speed ball bearings on the drive shaft and of the rotor which has high-carbon steel cutting edges. Choose your W-W from one of these models.



THE WORLD'S MOST POPULAR—MODEL 2. This is the most famous of all shredder-grinders. It is most commonly used with a 3-hp Briggs & Stratton gas engine and "easy-spin" starting (Model 2-G) but is available with electric power. Handles up to 10 yards capacity per hour. It has a one-piece tubular handle bar for one-hand portability. Model 62G has 5-hp engine and Model 66G has 8-hp engine with electric start.



THE "ECONOMY" MODEL A. This is the smallest W-W with 5 yards per hour capacity, but it has the same superior features and principles found in all W-W's. The engine is mounted up, out of the dust and dirt. The 15"x18" hopper has adjustable feed opening. The Model A-G has 2½-hp gas engine with "easy-spin" starting. Electric power is available.



W-W MODEL 5 ATTACHMENT FOR GARDEN TRACTORS. Your garden tractor furnishes the power, and this Model 5 gives you W-W performance...up to 6 yards per hour capacity. It is adaptable to most makes and models of tractors which need to be specified when ordering.

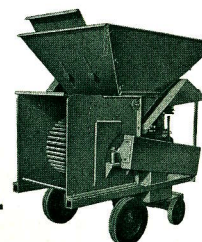
COMMERCIAL SIZE W-W SHREDDER-GRINDERS:

MODEL 4-EV
with detachable
elevator



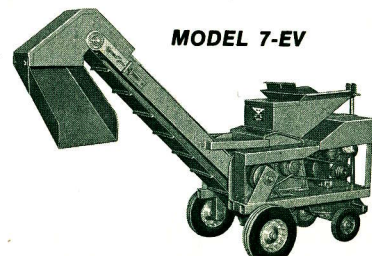
Up to 20 yd. per hr. capacity. Grinder and elevator have separate power to operate independently. Choice of standard or oversize hopper.

MODEL 6—Heavy-Duty



24 hp shredder processes from 30 to 45 yds. per hr. Oversize hopper for tractor loading has hinged side to permit hand loading.

MODEL 7-EV



Ideal for nurseries and green-houses. Works in 36" aisle along-side bench. Elevator adjusts up to 5'. Has 15 yd. per hr. capacity.

HELPFUL HINTS FOR OWNERS OF W-W SHREDDER-GRINDERS

The W-W Shredder-Grinder is designed to give the most versatile performance of any machine on the market. It will process any friable material because of its interchangeable grinding screen and shredding roller bars. In most cases the standard screen with $\frac{3}{8}$ " perforations will do a satisfactory grinding and screening job. Screens are available for finer processing from $\frac{1}{8}$ " to $\frac{3}{8}$ " perforations or for coarser processing from $\frac{3}{8}$ " to 2". There are a few "tricks of the trade" that will give you even more versatility in special circumstances.

Check friability. Under normal conditions the decision whether to grind or shred is determined by the material you are processing and the use for it. Occasionally you may find it necessary to process material that is too moist for normal operation. Check the friability by squeezing a handful of the material into a ball and dropping it on a firm surface. If the ball crumbles easily, you can process in the normal manner. If the moisture tends to bind the material together, it will also resist passing through the grinding screen. When this condition exists, it is necessary to remove the screen and insert the shredding roller bars. Chances are this will give you a good shredding job, but some materials such as damp peat, humus, clay, compost, manure, etc., could bridge between the bars and plug the machine. If this happens remove the back two shredding bars (*the closest to the handle bar side*). Continue to remove the bars from the rear to the front until the material is able to pass through freely.

Even with all the bars removed, the W-W will give you a coarse shred so that the material will break down in the compost pile. Later, after things have dried out a bit, the material can be processed again for finer and more uniform reduction.

Processing garbage. Garbage is an excellent component in the pile and is best processed by mixing small quantities with dry soil. This removes excess moisture and prevents clogging of the screen.

Shredding sod. To shred sod, first cut it to fit the hopper and then feed it into the W-W with the grass side down.

Grinding leaves. Collect leaves while they are dry after they first fall. For fine grinding run them through a $\frac{3}{8}$ " or $\frac{1}{2}$ " screen. Some tough, fibrous leaves are exceptionally difficult to process and you must select the proper screen size to handle your specific requirement.

Ask about the W-W Leaf Pick-Up that sucks leaves directly into the grinding chamber.

The more you use your W-W Shredder-Grinder the more you'll find it will do, and the more it will increase your enjoyment of organic gardening.

SINCE
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1910
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