GREEN WASTE COMPOSTING
Natural recycling for the sake of the environment.

The aim of composting is to turn biogenic waste such as green or organic household waste into a high-quality soil conditioner for agricultural, horticultural and soil generation purposes. A homogeneous fuel which can be burned for energy is produced as a by-product.

Today, new legal requirements on the quality of the products produced are placing an increasing demand on composting technology. Doppstadt offers you customised solutions to meet this demand without taking away the flexibility you need to deal with whatever jobs the future brings. The materials used for composting vary widely.

Here we distinguish between two streams: green waste composting and organic household waste composting. Green waste composting makes use of all waste generated by landscape conservation, horticulture and agriculture. This is shredded.

This first step already has a massive influence on the rest of the composting process in terms of the degree of fraying, the percentage of air voids, the structural material and therefore of the processing time needed to achieve the necessary degree of decomposition.

After shredding the raw material, the shredded fraction is placed in windrows which are turned several times. The aim of turning the windrows is to control the water content, the air circulation and thereby the rotting process.

After the source material has been aerobically converted to a homogenised compost, it can be screened. This screening process is not just for separating the material according to particle size, it also has the important task of eliminating non-biological contaminants. Various separation processes eliminate plastics and synthetic materials just as effectively as iron parts and stones. The aim is to produce a high-quality and natural humic fertiliser.

At a glance:

- Composting biogenic waste such as green or organic household waste produces both a high-quality soil conditioner and a homogeneous fuel source which can be burned for energy.
- Composting is divided into two streams: green waste composting and organic household waste composting.
- For green waste composting, the material is first shredded before being placed in windrows and finally screened.

**COMPOST TREATMENT**
One material, many applications.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-10 mm</td>
<td>Petting soils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-15 mm</td>
<td>Used in horticulture/soil stabilisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-25 mm</td>
<td>Compost for agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 mm</td>
<td>Pre-compost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OVERSIZE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE COMPOSTING SYSTEM PROCESS OVERVIEW

SHREDDING
With a rear discharge conveyor and hydraulic drive system, the AK series offers a very good way of accurately windrow compost.

WINDBLOW TURNING
Doppstadt windrow turners are not dependant on the shape of the windrow and are suitable for windrows of different widths and heights.

SCREENING
A trommel screener (e.g. a SM 620 Plus) is perfect for screening the finished compost.
# General View of Machines

## Mobile

**AK**
- AK 310 EcoPower
- AK 510 K BioPower
- AK 560 EcoPower
- AK 560 EcoPower Plus
- AK 635 K EcoPower
- AK 635 SA EcoPower

**DU**
- DU 265
- DU 320

**Scarab**
- Scarab 125
- Scarab 167
- Scarab 188
- Scarab 208

## Stationary

**AK**
- AK 235 E
- AK 440 VE
- AK 540 VE
- AK 640 VE
- AK 640 L VE
- NZ 180 VE

**SM**
- SM 518 A
- SM 518 F
- SM 620 A

**SST**
- SST 518
- SST 720
- SST 725
- SST 1025
- SST 1525

**WS**
- WS 2000 K

**HDS**
- HDS-L
- HDS-S
- HDS-M

## Further Processing

## Recirculation

## Incineration

## Composting
The advantages of compost treatment with Doppstadt

• Customised, flexible complete solutions
• Maximum material decomposition
• Optimal control of the decomposition process
• Doppstadt inclusive service
• Perfect finished product without contaminants

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