How to make and use a sawdust toilet

From Appropedia

Overview

My version of a "sawdust toilet" (as described in the *Humanure Handbook*

(http://www.weblife.org/humanure/default.html))

consists of a receptacle bucket, a removable toilet seat that slips into the top, and a bucket of sawdust for covering after each use. When the toilet is full the seat is switched to the empty sawdust bucket. The toilet is emptied, cleaned and sanitized

This page is in Appropedia's offline content bundle.

Contents

- 1 Overview
- 2 Materials
- 3 Tools needed
- 4 Steps



The sawdust toilet

and then becomes the sawdust bucket after filling with clean sawdust. The whole toilet system,

- 5 Closing the nutrient cycle
- 6 Ventilation

including outdoor compost chamber, can be constructed for less than \$10. This simple, inexpensive, and hygienic toilet -- affordable to construct and maintain by just about anyone on the planet -- is a perfect example of an appropriate and sustainable technology.

Materials

- Three or more plastic 5-gallon buckets (20 l)
- One toilet seat

14/10/2011



The tools and materials

How to make and use a sawdust toilet ...

- 6 wood screws
- 3 small pieces of wood that function as cleats (approximately, 1 inch (2,5 cm) wide by 3 inches long (8 cm) by 3/4 inch deep (2 cm)).

You will also need a compost chamber; mine is constructed from recycled wooden pallets held together by wire at the corners.



The seat with flange attached

Tools needed

- wood saw
- screw driver

Steps

- 1. Using a wood saw, cut the top 4 to 6 inches off one of the buckets. This will serve as a flange to which a toilet seat is attached, allowing it to slip inside a second bucket. (See photo at left.) The bottom part of the cut bucket can be recycled, for example as a planter.
- 2. Attach this flange to the bottom of a toilet seat using two screws at each of three wood cleats. One screw attaches the cleat to the toilet seat; the second attaches the bucket flange to the cleat. (See photos and drawings.) The four small brown objects in the photo, the original toilet seat spacers, are removed and discarded. The completed receptacle with flanged seat in place on a receptacle bucket is shown at the top of this page.
- 3. A second bucket contains sawdust, chipped wood, chopped straw, cereal hulls, or other absorbent carbon-rich organic matter.

 Covering with several cups or handfuls of this matter after each use effectively prevents odors. (See photo.)
- 4. When the receptacle bucket is full transfer the flanged toilet seat to the now empty sawdust bucket which then becomes the receptacle.

Empty the toilet5contents into a composting chamber (see photo)



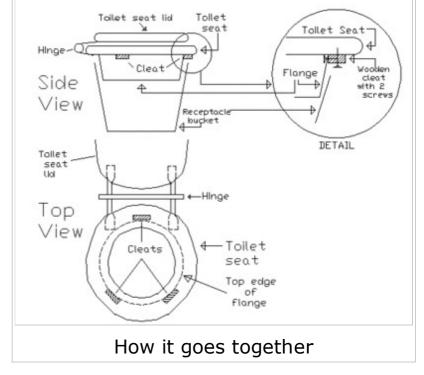
Covering with organic material

and cover with a fresh layer of

sawdust to prevent odors and present an aesthetic appearance.

Clean the empty

receptacle and sanitize and freshen in sunlight. This bucket, after filling with clean material, then becomes the sawdust bucket, and



the cycle starts over. This step is the only time when odors are present, and only momentarily. Although not necessary, some individuals collect urine separately in a sealable container (such as an inexpensive but sturdy plastic bottle) because of its high value as a nitrogen source. It can be diluted by 5 parts water and put directly on plants.

Closing the nutrient cycle

This simple composting toilet system is inexpensive both in construction and to operate and, when properly maintained, aesthetic and hygienic. By closing the human nutrient cycle, it is a perfect compliment to organic gardening. In many ways it out-performs complicated systems costing hundreds of times as much! Although it may lack appeal in first world countries with their expensive, "out of sight, out of mind" sewage systems, it may be highly appropriate in areas that lack such complex infrastructure. However,



Emptying into the composting chamber

there seems to be an explosion of interest in sustainability, and many

more citizens are coming to feel that Composting Toilets are the Only Way to Go! (http://www.housealive.org/index.php? option=com_content&task=view&id=26&Itemid=49)

Ventilation

We recently tested a simple ventilation system to capture odors during use and vent them outdoors. This common-sense, basic capability is something lacking in almost all toilets, even in the wealthy industrialized countries. The American approach is to ventilate the toilet room by a fan installed in the ceiling. This makes some sense, as this approach will also ventilate a shower or bath. However, a much more effective approach, which prevents any odors from even escaping from the toilet, is to ventilate the toilet itself. You can achieve this by attaching a flexible air suction hose to the toilet flange powered by an electric fan which sucks air from the room and vents it either into the normal ventilation stack or through the wall to the outside.

Our simple contraption consists of a second hand vacuum cleaner, a 2" check valve to prevent odors or outside air from flowing backwards into

the room, a dimmer switch to lower the power (and therefore noise) of the vacuum, and a few pieces of 2" or 3" pipe to route the air flow. Total cost is less than \$35 (vacuum: free, check valve: \$17, other plumbing parts for routing air: about \$5, dimmer switch and other electric parts: \$10). The fan device is actuated for only a few seconds during use, until new deposits are covered when no further odors are present. This method works flawlessly and prevents all odors, all the time. For those who don't want to re-invent the wheel, I have come across a commercial version of a toilet ventilation fan (http://www.jonair.com/jon-air2.htm), although I cannot vouch for whether it works well. Basically, it appears to be a thin device that fits between the usual toilet seat and the porcelain fixture. It ventilates air in its proximity with an electric fan. The following simple diagram shows the basic plan for this toilet (not including the ventilation device). The air suction device (connection by some type of flexible hose) attaches to anywhere on the flange.

The original content of this page, "How to make and use a sawdust toilet", was authored by Ole Ersson, and was written from his point of view. It was ported with permission from Experiments in Sustainable

Urban Living (http://kailashecovillage.com/experiments/).

This fully editable article includes content from an original document. The ported version of the original document is protected at this page: How to make and use a sawdust toilet (original).



This page has been tagged to be translated into German by students at Clarion University in the Spring Semester 2008. Please remove this tag when translation has been completed. Feel free to make comments using the discussion tab.

Retrieved from

"http://www.appropedia.org/How_to_make_and_use_a_sawdust_toilet" Categories: Offline content bundle | Erssons | Derived content | Translate.ez | How tos | Composting toilets

■ Page was last modified 20:31, 19 June 2010. Based on work by

Chriswaterguy's bot, Lonny Grafman and Joshua M. Pearce, Appropedia user Brian Peppers YTMND L33t Pwnage, Appropedia anonymous user 62.245.111.83 and others.

Text is available under CC-BY-SA