Functions and Features:

- Adjustable CO2 output from 15 – 45 cubic feet per hour.
- Water-cooled design removes 86% of the heat produced.
- Adjustable water flow valve.
- High / low gas setting.
- Compact, wall-mount or suspended design.
- Water activates the unit.
- No flow / no go switch cuts off flame if water flow stops.
- Auto-cut off protection for gas leaks and tipping over.
- Overheat shutdown sensor.
- Oxygen depletion sensor
- Over pressure protection.
- All copper water passages.
- Inline water debris screen.
- 1 year warranty with great service.
- Optional valve for hooking unit directly to pressurized municipal water supply.

FREE instructional videos are available online at: youtube.com
Installation Instructions

Hanging Method: The HydroGEN can be suspended from the ceiling using chains and "S" hooks. First securely fasten two chains 14” apart to a rafter, brace, beam, etc (not just into the sheetrock). Keep in mind that there is a flame inside and when we say securely fasten we mean it. Notice there are 1/4” holes at the top center of the sides. These holes are there to allow for installations of “S” hooks that can then be attached to the chains at least 2’ from the ceiling or any other obstruction.

Wall Mount Method: The HydroGEN can be screwed into a wall brace, stud, or beam using the brackets located at the top and bottom of the unit. Remember 2’ from the top of the HydroGEN to the ceiling or any other obstruction.

Ducting CO2: When mounting the unit inside the grow room, no ducting is required. If you choose to mount your HydroGEN outside your grow room, a 3’ double-wall ducting from your local hardware store is recommended. Note that this is NOT aluminum dryer vent, it’s double-walled, insulated steel of the same type used in hot water heater applications. The vent piping should travel at an upward pitch to ensure that CO2 will travel into the grow room. When installed at an upward pitch CO2 will travel up to 5 feet. We do not recommend using a booster fan as they can affect flame efficiency, but a very low cfm fan can be used if forced to duct CO2 further than 5 feet from the unit. DO NOT use a fan more powerful than 20 cfm. Also, when using the CO2 generator outside the grow room, we recommend mounting a carbon monoxide detector in the room with the generator. This can be purchased at your local discount store for about $10. We recommend this because even though the majority of CO2 is being ducted into the grow room, some will still be released into the room in which the generator is housed, and gas levels should be monitored to ensure safety. The odds of CO2 levels rising to dangerous levels is very, very slim but it’s much better to be safe than sorry.

Propane Hose: The propane hose should be in good condition free from cracks or kinks. The hoses fittings and regulator should also be in good condition and should not be used if any damage has occurred. Attach the supplied propane hose to the HydroGEN using a properly sized wrench WITH A BACKUP WRENCH on the unit itself. Make it snug, but don’t break it. Over tightening can cause a gas leak. Attach the other end of the hose to a 20 lb propane bottle that is in good condition. Do not use propane bottle that has a damaged, old, or leaky valve. After installing open gas valve and check for leaks. Applying soapy water over the joints will tell you right away if there is a leak.

Adjusting CO2 output and water flow valve: There are two knobs that ultimately control the CO2 output. At the lowest setting for both knobs the unit generates 15 cubic feet of CO2 an hour and 45 cu/ft/hr at the highest settings for both knobs. For more cooling turn the water flow down and when less is needed, in the winter for example, you can turn the water flow down to retain some of the heat. The most efficient setting for removing the most heat is the minimum setting for the gas and the maximum output for the water.
Cooling Methods

These are only cooling suggestions. There are actually several ways to setup your cooling system.

The least economical cooling method is using a chiller with a small reservoir. While the chiller does use a lot of energy, it’s still significantly less energy than trying to air condition the heat produced by a standard CO2 generator. Further, it’s very convenient because you can use a reservoir as small as 5 gallons in some cases. Below are two different methods for using a chiller, inline and closed loop.

**Inline:**
The most efficient way to use this method is to attach the chiller cold water outlet to the cold water inlet of the HydroGEN so that the coldest water possible is entering the unit. Since chillers are designed to run under constant water flow and water should only be flowing through the HydroGEN while it’s running, two pumps will be required. First install a small submersible pump plugged in to constant power and second install a more powerful inline pump plugged in to the CO2 monitor. Since the HydroGEN requires a pump with 15’ of lift a smaller submersible pump will not activate the unit, allowing the needed constant water flow through the chiller. When the CO2 monitor activates the second inline pump this creates the pressure needed to activate the HydroGEN.

**Closed Loop:**
Install a secondary submersible pump in your reservoir, to circulate stored water through the chiller and directly back into the reservoir. This allows for the constant water flow needed to operate the chiller. You will need a separate pump, plugged into your CO2 monitor, to operate the HydroGEN.

**Reservoir And Chiller Method**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CO2 NEEDED PER HOUR</th>
<th>RESERVOIR SIZE</th>
<th>CHILLER SIZE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.1 to 1.5 cubic ft./hr.</td>
<td>20-40 Gallon</td>
<td>1/10th hp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 to 4.5 cubic ft./hr.</td>
<td>40-70 Gallon</td>
<td>1/4 hp chiller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5 to 9 cubic ft./hr.</td>
<td>70-100 Gallon</td>
<td>1/2 hp chiller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 to 17 cubic ft./hr.</td>
<td>100-150 Gallon</td>
<td>1 hp chillers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Heat Exchanger Cooling Method:
The third most efficient method is a small radiator with an attached fan. There are two different ways to do this, inline or closed loop.

**Inline:**
The heat exchanger can be used inline on the HOT water discharge hose. The hot water would pass through the heat exchanger which allows the fan to remove a majority of the heat before the water returns to the reservoir. The heat exchanger and fan must be mounted OUTSIDE the grow room and must be installed in the hot water discharge of the HydroGEN to be the most effective. This would be recommended for someone that uses the HydroGEN more than 30 minutes an hour since it is only cooling while water is flowing through the HydroGEN unit.

**Closed Loop:**
You can use a secondary submersible pump in your reservoir that’s connected directly to the heat exchanger and exits back to your reservoir. Doing so this allows for constant cooling of the reservoir since the pump can be constantly running. You will need a separate pump, plugged into your CO2 monitor, to operate the HydroGEN.

The hot water would pass through the heat exchanger which allows the fan to remove a majority of the heat before the water returns to the reservoir.
The most economical way to cool the unit is drain to waste but is only recommended if using waste water to cool with. Store RO waste water, old nutrient water, and even rain water to use to cool the HydroGEN before disposing down the drain.

Another efficient cooling method is to circulate cool water from a large reservoir used outside your grow room. Barrels, plastic tubs, and even small above ground swimming pools can be bought for less than $75 and make excellent reservoirs. During the off cycle the reservoir is allowed to naturally cool down, so obviously this idea works great for cooler areas.

### Drain To Waste / Storage / Reuse

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WATER USAGE</th>
<th>CO2 PRODUCTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13 Gallons / hour</td>
<td>1.5 cubic feet / hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26 Gallons / hour</td>
<td>3 cubic feet / hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38 Gallons / hour</td>
<td>4.5 cubic feet / hour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 Gallons / hour</td>
<td>9 cubic feet / hour</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*At minimum water flow setting.

### Reservoir No Chiller Method

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CO2 NEEDED PER HOUR</th>
<th>SUGGESTED RESERVOIR SIZE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.5 cubic feet / hour</td>
<td>100 Gallon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 cubic feet / hour</td>
<td>200 Gallon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5 cubic feet / hour</td>
<td>300 Gallon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 cubic feet / hour</td>
<td>600 Gallon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*For 12 hour CO2 cycle. Reservoir sizes are suggested only and can be larger or smaller depending on your application.
HUT DIAGRAM

A - Hut
B - CO2 Generator
C - Reservoir and Pump
D - Chiller or Heat Exchanger
E - CO2 Duct
F - Wall
G - Water Inlet
H - Water Outlet
I - CO2
J - Heat

IN ROOM DIAGRAM

A - Hut
B - CO2 Generator
C - Reservoir and Pump
D - Chiller or Heat Exchanger
E - CO2 Duct
F - Wall
G - Water Inlet
H - Water Outlet
I - CO2
J - Heat
A - Hut  
B - CO2 Generator  
C - Reservoir and Pump  
D - Chiller or Heat Exchanger  
E - CO2 Duct  
F - Wall  
G - Water Inlet  
H - Water Outlet  
I - CO2  
J - Heat

**Troubleshooting:**

*Unit does not light!*

- Check propane level (don't be fooled, bottles are heavy even when they are empty).
- Check propane valve and make sure it's on.
- Check the batteries and make sure they are installed properly.
- Replace batteries if it's possible they are discharged.
- Check for sufficient water flow/pressure. *(Water flow must be above 1.5 gpm and pressure has to be over 3 psi for the HydroGEN to operate. This is for safety reasons.)*
- Check for clogged inlet screen causing low water flow.
- Overheat sensor could be activated. Let unit cool before trying to restart.
- Not enough oxygen for combustion-discontinue using until problem is solved.
- The HydroGEN will not operate if there is a gas leak. Discontinue using until problem is solved.

**WARNING**

The HydroGEN must be installed in a well ventilated area just like any other device that burns propane. Oxygen must be available for complete combustion of the propane. With complete combustion of propane you get glorious CO2. With incomplete combustion you get deadly CO (carbon monoxide). CO poisoning is responsible for many deaths every year, so be smart and never use HydroGEN in a completely sealed environment. A timed fresh air intake fan works great for supplying oxygen for plants and for the CO2 Generator.

- If you suspect a gas leak turn off propane bottle valve immediately. If the room smells like gas leave immediately and leave a door or window open for propane gas to dissipate. Do not put anything on or close to the unit, this could cause several fatal problems.
- Keep a minimum distance of 2' around the HydroGEN.
- Listen occasionally for abnormal combustion. If you suspect this, discontinue use and either diagnose problem or send the unit back for repair.
- Despite being water-cooled the outer housing can get very warm. Please avoid touching the housing during operation. The knobs should be ok to touch.
- Do not allow unit or hoses to fall into disrepair. Check burner, igniter, and heat exchanger for dust periodically. This dust will hamper the HydroGEN's performance.
- Do not use the HydroGEN in outdoor conditions.
- Only use propane (LPG) for the HydroGEN unless otherwise specified or it could kill you.
- The HydroGEN must be mounted at least 2' from the ceiling or enclosure that it's mounted in to allow for leftover heat to escape properly.
- Keep the propane tank as far from the unit as possible. (This is why you were supplied a 12' hose).
- Water flow must exceed 1.5 gpm and 3 psi for the HydroGEN to operate.
- Don't use aging or cracking hoses.