GREEN TOILET



Compact Lux

Composting toilet

INSTALLATION AND USER MANUAL

Model: Green Toilet Compact Lux
greentoilet.fi

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1. Safety

Read this section before you install or use the toilet.

While installing

WARNING Cutting the container to height and cutting the vent hole both produce sharp plastic edges and flying chips. Wear eye protection and gloves, and support the container so it cannot move under the saw.

- Check what is behind or below the floor before cutting the floor opening — pipes, cables and joists.
- The container is heavy when full. Do not plan an installation that requires lifting a full container alone; it is designed to roll out on its wheels, and to be lifted by two people using the side handles.

While using

NOTE Keep the container closed, with the straps fastened at **all** points, on every container you have, including one standing aside to cure. That keeps it closed to small children too.

- Keep the fan running continuously. Airflow is one important part of how the system stays free of odour, and it is what carries moisture away.
- Do not put household chemicals, solvents or disinfectants into the container. They disrupt the composting process, and afterwards the system may not work properly.
- Wash your hands after handling containers, the canister or finished compost.
- Finished compost is not safe for plants until it has fully cured, and even then it is subject to local rules. We do not recommend using toilet compost on edible plants or vegetables in any circumstances. See section 7.

2. What is in the boxes

The Green Toilet Compact Lux is a two-level system: the porcelain pedestal that sits in your bathroom, and the composting container that sits below the floor. Lay everything out and check it against this list before you start.

Part	What it includes
Porcelain pedestal	non-separating or urine-separating, as chosen; about 30 kg
Composting container	perforated double-base floor, interchangeable wheels
Lid	the vent outlet's and waste-chute's holes cut at the factory, and the gaskets for both
Waste chute	50 cm; 200 mm diameter
Retaining straps	hooked elastic straps for securing the lid to the bin
Liquid hose	150 cm hose, canister, and a plug for servicing
Fan	electric, stepless speed control, fitted mains cord
Ventilation pipes	100 cm flexible pipe, three rigid 75 mm pipes of 70 cm, brackets and a vent cap
Installation and user manual	this book

Available separately

- A second composting container.
- A wind or solar fan in place of the electric one.
- The container without the vent or waste-chute hole pre-cut, for custom on-site installations.
- A longer waste chute than the standard 50 cm.

NOTE By default the waste-chute hole is pre-cut in the centre of the lid by default. If your underfloor space is tight — where pipes or joists limit where the chute can go — the container can be ordered without the hole pre-cut, so you saw it where it actually suits.

3. Tools you will need

None of this is specialist equipment. Have these to hand before you start:

Tool	What it is for
Drill	The pedestal fixings
Hole saw or saw	Cutting the floor opening for the waste chute
Tape measure	Measuring the underfloor clearance, and marking out the floor opening
Screwdriver	The vent connector, the pedestal fixings
Gloves and eye protection	Cutting plastic

These are only needed in some installations:

Tool	When you need it
Spirit level	Helps in getting the container base level and the hose falling the right way. Not essential
Work light	If the container goes into a tight underfloor space
83 mm hole saw	Only if you take the vent pipe out through the side of the container instead of using the hole already cut in the lid. Not supplied
Saw	Only if the container has to be shortened. The standard height fits most installations, and then the container is not cut at all

4. Installation

The Green Toilet Compact Lux installs on two levels: the porcelain pedestal in the toilet room, and the composting container in the space below the floor. Sections 4.1 to 4.7 describe the installation in the order it runs most easily.

4.1 Measure, then choose the container height

The Compact Lux container is designed to be shortened to fit your underfloor space. Three heights are moulded into it:

Setting	Container height	With the lid
As supplied	500 mm	524 mm
First cut point	450 mm	474 mm
Second cut point	400 mm	424 mm

The lid adds 24 mm to whichever height you choose. The least clearance the system can work in is **424 mm** — shortest container (400 mm) plus lid (24 mm).

1. Measure the clear height from the base the container will stand on to the underside of the floor.
2. Choose the **tallest** setting that fits. Taller means more volume, which means longer between container changes.
3. If the container needs shortening, saw the top off at the moulded cut points.

WARNING The cut is permanent. Measure the clearance in the place the container will actually stand, not at the roomiest point of the space, and allow for getting the container in and out past anything in the way.

4.2 Prepare the base and position the container

The container stands on a level, firm base that slopes very slightly toward the liquid outlet. A low platform under the container is often the easiest way to give the liquid hose the fall it needs.

4.3 Fit the vent pipe

The vent hole is already there: it is cut at the factory, in the front of the lid. Every pipe you need is in the package — a 100 cm flexible pipe and three rigid 75 mm pipes, 70 cm each — so there is nothing to buy and nothing to cut.

We recommend this route to anyone whose building allows it easily: with the vent leaving through the lid, the pipe never has to be disconnected when the container is changed.

1. Fit the connector into the hole in the lid. The connector is a short length of rigid 75 mm pipe for the flexible pipe to attach to.
2. Attach the flexible pipe to the connector. There is 100 cm of it, which is what lets you get the direction of the run right.
3. Continue from the flexible section with rigid pipe up to the roof, past the ridge, and fit the vent cap on the outside end.

NOTE Curves in the vent run are permitted because the fan is electric. Even so, keep the run as short and as straight as the installation site allows.

If you want the vent to leave from the side of the container

Some installations suit having the vent leave from the side better, but it has to be done as a separate step: drill an 83 mm hole at the moulded position in the side of the container, and plug the pre-cut hole in the lid. A hole saw is

not supplied. Note that with this installation method, the flexible pipe always has to be disconnected from the side of the container when the container is changed.

4.4 Fit the pedestal and the waste chute

The waste chute needs a 200 mm hole in the floor.

1. **Look at what is under the floor first.** Make sure you will not cut through electrical cables, pipes or load-bearing structure. Mark the position only after that.
2. **Cut the hole** with a hole saw or a saw. The hole cannot be undone, so cut it slightly too small at first and enlarge it until the waste chute passes all the way through.
3. **Seat the waste chute** so that about 50 mm of it stands above the floor surface and it reaches a few centimetres inside the container lid.
4. **Set the pedestal over the chute** so that the chute inside the pedestal goes down inside the waste chute. Everything then falls straight into the chute and on into the composting container.
5. The pedestal is fixed to the floor with the supplied fixings, and with silicone as well depending on the floor type. It weighs about 30 kg, so it stays put largely under its own weight.

The waste chute between the pedestal and the container must be completely vertical - no bend, no lean - so everything falls straight through.

4.5 Connect the liquid hose

The excess liquid drains by gravity through the hose to the canister.

- The hose must fall downhill along its **whole** length. A single low spot is enough to stop it draining.
- Raise the container on a platform if that is what it takes to get the fall.
- Put the canister somewhere it is easy to service - it has to be checked and emptied regularly. You will be checking and emptying it about once a week to once a month, depending on how much the toilet is used.

4.6 Power the fan

The fan is fitted in line in the vent pipe: the pipe is cut and it sits between the two sections as a joiner. It can sit indoors or outdoors, as long as rain does not fall directly on it.

It is mains powered, with a fitted cord that plugs straight into a wall socket, and it runs continuously — leave it on.

Choosing a speed

The fan has stepless speed control — experiment to find a setting where ventilation works well and the airflow stays in the right direction, out of the composting container.

Start on a low setting, where the fan is at its quietest, and see whether that is enough. Increase it if you need to.

4.7 Finish

Put bulking material into the bottom of the container — a thin layer over the double base, about 50 mm — **before anyone sits on the toilet for the first time.** The compost needs something to start from.

Then work through section 5 before the toilet is used.

5. Before the first use

Run through this once, before anyone uses the toilet for the first time.

- ☐ Container height set to suit your clearance, standing on a level, firm base that slopes slightly toward the liquid outlet
- ☐ Double base covered with a thin layer, about 50 mm, of dry bulking material
- ☐ Waste chute seated and vertical, about 50 mm above the floor surface and reaching a few centimetres inside the container lid
- ☐ Ventilation pipe fitted and secured, as described in section 4
- ☐ Fan plugged in and running, with airflow confirmed moving up and out, away from the toilet
- ☐ Liquid hose connected to the canister and falling downhill along its whole length
- ☐ Lid retaining straps fastened at all points

TIP To confirm the fan is drawing air, reach into the composting container near the vent takeoff; you will feel it pulling there. You will not necessarily feel a draught at the porcelain seat, and that is normal — the container takes its replacement air from its own inlet rather than down through the bowl.

6. Maintenance

None of this takes more than a few minutes. The point of the rhythm is to stay ahead of two things: odour, and being surprised by a full container.

How often	What to do
After each solid use	Add about 1–2 dl of dry bulking material — a handful, straight onto the seat, and it falls through. Alternatively, add about 10 litres once or twice a week.
When you like	Wipe the porcelain. Water can be used in moderation to wash the porcelain - about once a week is plenty. Large amounts of water work against a dry toilet system.
about once a week to once a month, depending on how much the toilet is used	Check the canister and empty it as needed, and glance at the hose while you are there — it should be draining freely, downhill along its whole length. The canister can be emptied onto a garden compost heap, or around large trees or shrubs as a nutrient solution. It must not reach a watercourse, a well, or a vegetable bed.
At almost completely full	Level and stir the compost first — this often postpones the change. If it is still full, change the container (section 7).

NOTE bulking material is only needed after solid use, not after urinating. ordinary toilet paper can go straight into the container. Sanitary towels and similar need their own bin, as they usually contain plastic that will not compost

TIP Levelling and stirring the compost usually buys more time. The composting process works best when there is plenty of biomass in the container, so there is no advantage in emptying it early.

Maintenance log

A simple log makes it much easier to stay on schedule, particularly for emptying the canister and exchanging the container. Use this table, or copy it into a notebook of your own.

Date	What was done	Notes

7. How composting works in this system

The Green Toilet Compact Lux is built around a composting container with a **perforated intermediate floor**. Solids stay on top of it; excess liquid drains through into a reservoir in the base of the container, which has its own outlet and hose.

That intermediate floor does a second job that is easy to miss. It stands on legs that reach down into the liquid, so the compost can **draw moisture back up** as it needs it. The result is a balance that looks after itself — not too wet, not too dry — which is exactly the condition compost needs in order to break down properly and stay free of odour.

Working with it is the fan, which pulls air out of the container continuously through the vent pipe, while a separate small grille lets replacement air in. That grille is why the system does not draw air out of the toilet room.

Between the two, most of the liquid is used up in the composting process itself, and only the small remainder leaves through the hose to the canister.

Adding dry material. Cover the intermediate floor with about about 50 mm of dry material at the start, to give the compost a good beginning. Then keep adding bulking material as you go (section 6).

The texture of that material matters more than the quantity: it should be dry, organic, and **slightly coarse rather than fine**. The coarseness holds small air pockets open in the compost. Without them the waste compacts, and the air that keeps composting going cannot reach it.

7.1 When the container is getting full

The container can be left to fill almost completely full. There is no need to change it at two thirds — the process works best when there is plenty of biomass in the container.

When it looks full, **level and stir** the compost with a shovel or a fork. The compost settles and the container can be used for a while longer. This is worth doing every time: it often buys weeks, sometimes a month or two.

Only when stirring no longer helps is it really time to change the container.

7.2 Changing the container

The straightforward way to run the system is with **a second container** — one in use, one standing aside. When the container in use is full you swap it for the empty one, and the full one finishes composting undisturbed. Nothing has to be emptied, carried or handled while it is still fresh.

1. **Detach the liquid hose** by pulling it out of the container, and raise the end a little so no liquid spills onto the floor. Fit the supplied plug into the container's liquid outlet so nothing drips as you move it.
2. **If the flexible vent pipe is mounted on the side of the container** rather than in the lid, detach it now. If the vent takeoff is in the lid, leave it — the pipe stays in place through the change.
3. **Release the retaining straps.** They are fixed to the container lid; unhook them from the container by pulling downward off their mounts.
4. With the straps off, the container is free of the lid. **Slide the full container out** from under the chute and lid. The waste chute and the lid stay hanging in place — leave them there. The lid is cut at the factory so that it barely has to be lifted for the container to come out.
5. **Cap the full container** with the closed lid and hook the straps back on so the lid stays put. It can now finish composting: fit the wheels to roll it to a warm, sunny spot, which keeps the process going. It can also be lifted by the side handles, one person on each side.
6. **Slide the empty container into place** under the chute and lid. Press the lid down a little if needed, but it should seat fairly easily.
7. **Reconnect everything:** hook the retaining straps back on, reconnect the liquid hose, and — if you detached the flexible vent pipe at step 2 — reconnect it to the container.

The whole change takes 5-15 minutes. The first one usually takes a little longer; after that it is routine.

NOTE A spare container is not included in the base package, and we recommend ordering at least one. Two containers make the system genuinely low-effort, and they nest inside each other for transport. Households with heavier use often keep more than one spare — the capacity of the system grows simply by adding containers.

7.3 If you already have a suitable composter

You do not have to buy a spare container. If you already have a composter on the property that is **suitable for toilet waste**, you can empty the full container into it and put the same container straight back.

Follow steps 1 to 4 above, empty the container into the composter, then continue from step 6 with the same container. The composting then finishes in the composter rather than in the container.

The trade-off is worth knowing before you decide: this way you handle the compost while it is fresher, and you need somewhere for it to go every time rather than once or twice a year. With a spare container you handle nothing — you just move a closed container aside.

7.4 Curing

Composted biomass is free of pathogens after roughly 8–14 months. Warmth speeds this up considerably, so a container left to cure in a warm, sunny spot finishes much sooner than one standing in a cold cellar. The wheels are there partly for that.

7.5 What to do with the finished compost

Finished compost is a soil improver. It is often very rich in nutrients, so either mix it with sand or other soil, or spread it thinly over a wide area of the garden. We do not recommend using toilet compost on edible plants or vegetables under any circumstances. Local rules differ - ask your municipality's building control for the wastewater rules that apply where you are.

NOTE Keep the retaining straps fastened at all points, on every container you have, including one standing aside to cure. That keeps the container closed to small children too.

8. Troubleshooting

Most problems trace back to airflow or to moisture. Start there.

Symptom	Likely cause	What to do
Odour near the toilet	The fan is not running, is turned down too low, or a stronger fan in the room is competing with it	Keep the Compact Lux fan running continuously, and turn the speed up. Avoid running a stronger competing fan in the same room; if you do use a bathroom extractor, make sure the Compact Lux fan is the stronger of the two so it is not overpowered
The compost looks or smells wet	Excess liquid is not draining — the hose is kinked or runs uphill somewhere	Check the hose for kinks and confirm a continuous downhill fall to the canister. Add dry bulking material to take up the excess moisture
The canister fills faster than expected	Heavy use, or it is simply not being checked often enough	Empty it before it overflows, and check it about once a week to once a month, depending on how much the toilet is used. For heavy use, fit a larger collection container
The container fills faster than expected	More use than expected, or too much bulking material added too often	Use less bulking material and level the pile, and keep a spare container so a change is never urgent. If that is not enough, consider the urine-separating pedestal — it keeps the container far drier, so it needs much less bulking material
The fan seems weak or silent	Not plugged in or no power at the socket, the speed turned down, or the fan is at the end of its life	Check the socket and that the speed control is not turned down. If airflow is still weak, replace the fan
Liquid stops draining in winter	The hose has frozen	See section 9

9. Seasonal care

Winter

Composting slows down markedly in the cold. This is normal and not a fault. Expect a batch to take considerably longer than the 8–14 months it needs in warm conditions — often a full warm season before it is properly finished. Because each batch occupies its container for longer, it is worth having more spare containers on hand than you would need in a warmer climate: the compost volume shrinks much more slowly, so containers stack up.

The liquid hose is the part that actually fails in the cold. It can freeze, and a frozen hose can crack or split. Where you can, insulate it and keep it in the warmest part of the run. If freezing keeps causing trouble, an electric heating cable along the hose is the reliable fix — it keeps the line thawed so liquid always drains out of the container. Most installations will not need one, even in Finland, but it is the solution that always works.

> **TIP** Give the hose its fall in as short a run as possible. A long, shallow run has more places to freeze and holds more liquid to freeze in the first place.

Unheated and seasonal buildings

If the building is unheated over the winter, or used only in the summer, the composting process effectively pauses in the cold and picks up again when it warms. Nothing needs to be done to stop it. Before leaving the building for the winter:

- Empty the urine canister and leave it empty. Liquid left in it will freeze.
- Drain the liquid hose or disconnect it, for the same reason.
- Leave the fan running if the building has power over the winter. If it does not, that is acceptable for a cold, unused season — airflow matters most when the toilet is in use.
- Leave the retaining straps fastened.

Summer

Warmth speeds composting up, which is good, and there is nothing to adjust for it. Keep the vent run as short and as straight as the building allows: steady airflow is what carries moisture up and out, and that matters most in still, humid weather.

Moving a full container to a warm, sunny spot to finish is worth doing. The wheels are there for exactly this.

10. Warranty

10-year frame warranty on the Green Toilet container and the porcelain pedestal. **2 years** on all other parts, from the date of purchase. The exception is the pedestal's seat ring, which is a wear part and is not separately covered by warranty.

The warranty applies to use in accordance with this manual, in domestic use. Public or communal installations are not covered.

The warranty assumes the toilet has been installed and used as this manual describes. Two steps of the installation cannot be undone: the container height (section 4.1) and, if you choose it, the side vent hole (section 4.3). Read those two sections carefully before you cut anything.

If you think something is covered, get in touch through the channels in section 11. A photograph of the installation and the date of purchase are what we will ask for first.

11. Contact and support

If something is not working, section 8 solves most of it. If it does not, get in touch — a photograph of the installation usually saves a long exchange.

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Spare parts	the Green Toilet spare parts and accessories section of the pikkuvihrea.fi webshop

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